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Wednesday,

11 March, 2020

21 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 11th March, 2020/21 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

श्रम और रोज़गार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 7 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन, कर्मचारी पेंशन (संशोधन) योजना, 2020 को प्रकाशित करने वाली श्रम और रोज़गार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 4132 (अ), दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 2020 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2215/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NMRC, Noida and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (1) G.S.R. 897(E), dated the 20th September, 2018, publishing the Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 1089(E), dated the 6th November, 2018, publishing the Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2192/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRC), Noida, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2159/17/20]

Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, New Delhi and related Papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) दिव्यांगजन अधिनियम, 2016 की धारा 78 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):
- (क) 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय (सी.सी.पी.डी.), नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन।
- (ख) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।
- (2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2322/17/20]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 86 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 1394 (E) , dated the 3rd May, 2017, notifying that the powers and function of the appropriate Government under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, other than the powers under Section 82 and Section 84 of the said Act, shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, be exercised and discharged, in relation to the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, by the Administrator or the Lieutenant Governor, by whatever name called, of the respective Union territory, along with Delay Statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2134/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NSKFDC, New Delhi and related papers

II Report of the NCSK, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

(a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2333/17/20]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993:-

(a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendations contained in the above-said Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2332/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NSFDC, Delhi and related papers

II Report of the NCSC, New Delhi and related papers

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रतन लाल कटारिया): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(I) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

(क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति वित्त और विकास निगम (एन.एस.एफ़.डी.सी.), दिल्ली का तीसवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर

लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

(ख) उपर्युक्त निगम के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2142/17/20]

II. (1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338 के खंड (6) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):

(क) तमिलनाडु में कुरवन समुदाय के साथ अत्याचार के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (एन.सी.एस.सी.), नई दिल्ली का प्रतिवेदन- 2016.

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन।

(2) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में)।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2335/17/20]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) **The Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

(II) **The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 2020."

(II)

'In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 2020.'

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

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (i) वाणिज्य विभाग की अनुदान मांगों 2020-21 (मांग सं.10) पर 152वां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (ii) उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग की अनुदान मांगों 2020-21 (मांग सं. 11) पर 153वां प्रतिवेदन

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2019-20

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2019-20. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: अगर आप ऐसे ही करते रहेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं चुप बैठ जाता हूँ।... *(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा कितने दिन चलेगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सब मुझे समझ नहीं आ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरे मन में बहुत पीड़ा हो रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to defy the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to challenge the Chair, I have to name you.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: *

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, what is this? Nothing is going on record. Their names have to go on record saying that they tried to disturb the House. Take note.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Member stating that due to ill health, he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (251st) Session from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020. He

*Laid on the Table.

has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 2nd March, 2020 to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted. Hon. Members, as we have earlier discussed and also received notices from the Leader of the Opposition and others about the need to provide relief to riot-affected people and families in Delhi and also to ask for an Enquiry Commission, I wanted to have the discussion today. But, the Lok Sabha is also taking up the discussion today, and the Home Minister is there. We will have the discussion in the first hour tomorrow morning on this subject and the Members have to be ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise the issue of ban on Kerala media. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been lifted, no? ...*(Interruptions)*... Without permission, you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: *

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Unnecessarily, why are you wasting your time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up Zero Hour mentions. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ... *(Interruptions)* ... Please sit down and go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m. today.

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

*Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Documents legally valid for proving citizenship**

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

- (a) the details of the documents which Government considers to be legally valid for proving one's citizenship;
- (b) the details of States where Government consider to implement NRC in addition to Assam;
- (c) the number of people in Assam who have failed to prove their citizenship; and
- (d) the number of people having been kept in detention centres in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Acquisition of Indian Citizenship is governed by the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955 and rules made thereunder. Citizenship of India can be acquired by birth or descent or registration or naturalisation or incorporation of territory.

(b) Till now, Government has not taken any decision to prepare National Register of Indian Citizenship (NRIC) at the National level.

(c) The hard-copies of the supplementary list of inclusion and on-line family-wise list of exclusions was published on 31st August, 2019 as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A total of 3,11,21,004 persons were found eligible for inclusion in the final NRC, leaving out 19,06,657 persons.

(d) As on 06/03/2020, 802 persons have been kept in detention centres in Assam.

ATF under the ambit of GST

†*182. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to bring Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) under the ambit of GST;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there is any possibility that air fares would be reduced after bringing ATF under the GST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution of India, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council shall recommend the date on which the GST be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per section 9(2) of the Central GST Act, 2017 inclusion of these products under the ambit of GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. Although petroleum products such as Bunker Fuel, Aviation Gasoline, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Kerosene and Naptha have been brought under the ambit of GST, the GST Council has not made any such recommendation in the case of ATF.

(b) and (c) Bringing ATF under the ambit of GST would be in line with the principle of 'one nation, one tax' embodied in the GST Act, 2017. In case it is structured to render GST payments on ATF input tax creditable against the output taxes, it should help rationalise air fares in the Indian aviation industry. However, it is noteworthy that air fares are not fixed by the Government presently and airlines are free to fix reasonable air fares under the provisions of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, having regard to all relevant factors. Furthermore, airlines in India, as in many other countries, offer air fares at various levels which are driven by market forces, besides other factors such as the available seat capacity, strategic considerations, business model, and capital and operating cost structures of the airlines.

Probation time of IPS officers

†*183. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have not sent the reports on probation time of IPS officers to the Ministry of Home Affairs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that neither the induction training has been organized timely for the promotee IPS officers nor the assessment of their works has been carried out, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is considering upon revoking the promotion of such promotee IPS officers who have undergone neither the induction course, nor the assessment process, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The assessment report in respect of promotee IPS officers is to be submitted by the State Governments to the Central Government. Out of 26 cadres of Indian Police Service, most of the cadres have sent assessment reports of State Police Service (SPS) officers appointed by promotion to Indian Police Service (IPS) but not for all promotee IPS officers. Assessment reports from few States have not been received. The Induction Training Programme for promotee IPS officers is regularly organized by the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA), Hyderabad since 1995 on yearly basis and so far 41 batches of promotee IPS Officers have been imparted training.

(c) As per IPS Probation Rules, 1954, if a probationer does not undergo training within a period of probation i.e. one year or the extended period of probation, as the case may be, he shall be reverted to his substantive post in the State Police Service. This Ministry has reiterated this Rule position from time to time to State Governments/ Union Territories to encourage them to send their proposals for confirmation of Promotee officers in the Indian Police Service (IPS) along with their assessment report.

Naxal attacks

*184. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Naxal attacks taken place and casualties of security forces during last three years and current year, State-wise, with a particular reference to Naxal-affected districts;

(b) if so, what specialized training, equipment are given to security forces and amount being spent on same during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what sort of assistance, financial technical, etc., that States got from Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) There has been a steady decline in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) related violence and geographical spread of LWE influence in the country. The details of LWE related incidents and Security Force (SF) personnel martyred in last four years, State-wise, are as under:-

State	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020 (upto 15.02.2020)	
	Inc	SFs killed	Inc	SFs killed	Inc	SFs killed	Inc	SFs killed	Inc	SFs killed
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	26	1	12	0	18	0	0	0
Bihar	129	12	99	0	59	2	62	1	4	0
Chhattisgarh	395	38	373	60	392	55	263	22	39	4
Jharkhand	323	9	251	3	205	9	200	12	23	0
Madhya Pradesh	12	0	3	0	4	0	5	0	2	0
Maharashtra	73	3	69	3	75	0	66	16	4	0
Odisha	86	3	81	8	75	1	45	1	11	0
Telangana	7	0	5	0	11	0	8	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
TOTAL	1048	65	908	75	833	67	670	52	84	4

*Inc - Incidents

(b) and (c) To combat the LWE menace in a holistic manner, the Government of India has formulated a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015, which envisages a multi-pronged approach comprising security, development and ensuring rights & entitlements of local communities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is supporting the State Governments extensively by deployment of Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)

Battalions, provision of helicopters and UAVs and sanction of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs)/ Special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) etc. Funds are provided under Modernization of Police Forces (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) for modernization and training of State Police.

State Police personnel are trained by Army, NSG and Greyhounds. 16 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) schools have been established with central funding in 06 LWE affected States.

The details of funds released to the States, under Modernization of Police Forces (MPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme and Special Infrastructure Scheme for capacity building and modernization of State Police, State Special Forces and State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs) are as under:

Modernization of Police Forces (MPF)

(All figures in crores)

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Andhra Pradesh	41.1	31.6	50.8	18.3	141.8
Bihar	19.1	5.7	13.1	9.4	47.4
Chhattisgarh	1.7	2.0	8.5	7.2	19.6
Jharkhand	1.6	1.9	9.9	6.9	20.3
Kerala	11.0	16.1	17.7	11.3	56.3
Madhya Pradesh	21.8	30.4	37.9	14.4	104.7
Maharashtra	12.8	9.7	9.5	55.4	87.5
Odisha	26.2	19.8	35.0	11.7	92.8
Telangana	29.4	22.6	64.1	13.3	129.4

State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Uttar Pradesh	35.8	28.2	118.6	47.3	230.0
West Bengal	12.3	48.9	46.9	21.6	129.8
TOTAL	213.1	217.2	412.6	217.3	1060.3

Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (till date)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	13.0	21.0	11.6	33.7	79.4
Bihar	13.8	30.6	14.1	16.8	75.4
Chhattisgarh	49.9	92.7	54.5	56.2	253.4
Jharkhand	61.9	93.3	64.5	113.5	33.3
Kerala	0	0	2.9	2.8	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	0	2.8	1.9	1.2	6.0
Maharashtra	21.8	31.8	13.1	14.5	81.2
Odisha	16.5	125.8	12.7	12.8	167.8
Telangana	9.6	17.2	6.2	16.1	49.1
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	7.2	7.1	3.3	22.7
West Bengal	18.2	22.1	11.0	9.4	60.8
TOTAL	210	445	200	280.6	1135.6

Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS)

State	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.4
Bihar	8.3
Chhattisgarh	13
Jharkhand	15.1
Kerala	0.9

State	Total
Madhya Pradesh	0.7
Maharashtra	3
Odisha	8.2
Telangana	3.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.3
TOTAL	57.9

Educated unemployment scenario in the country

*185.DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that educated unemployment is a widespread problem in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken note that there is an increase in the enrolment in education and on the other hand unemployment is also on the rise, 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. 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 various schemes. To promote entrepreneurship and enabling the youth to productively contribute to the economic development, Government of India has accorded priority through various measures such as Startup India, Skill India Mission, Mudra Scheme, ASPIRE (A scheme for promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship) etc.

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2018-19, the total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 3.42 crore during 2014-15 which has increased to 3.74 crore during 2018-19. As per the result of Annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate for persons of aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis in the country to the extent available was 6.0%.

Basic facilities to casual labourers

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

(a) whether Government is implementing various Acts and Schemes to provide social security and welfare benefits to casual workers both in the organised and unorganised sector;

(b) the details of the sectors where the casual labourers are reportedly deprived from their due social status and if so, the steps taken by Government to extend all basic facilities to the casual labourers in the country; and

(c) the details of number of casual/ contract labourers engaged during each of the last three years and the current year in organised and unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 covers both regular and casual workers of factories and establishments engaging 10 or more persons in implemented areas, drawing wages up to ₹ 21000/- per month and working in the unit/establishment registered under the ESI Act in organized sector.

The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 is applicable to all the scheduled industries and notified class of establishments having 20 or more employees in both Organised and Unorganised Sectors including the casual workers. Benefits of Social Security to the workers under this Act are provided through following three Schemes:-

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952 - (w.e.f 1st November, 1952)
- (ii) The Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 (w.e.f 16th November, 1995)
- (iii) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976 - (w.e.f. 1st August, 1976)

The workers covered in the above Acts are entitled to social security benefits, as provided therein. There is no distinction between direct, casual, organised workers

under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 or Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, (including casual labour, as per their eligibility) Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility, The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension. Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹ 3000/- to unorganized workers, on attaining the age of 60 years.

The building and other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for constitution of welfare boards to frame and implement various welfare schemes for the welfare of the building and other construction workers.

The number of Contract Labourers engaged during last 3 years in the central sphere based on the data of licences and registration certificate issued under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is provided below:

Year	Total no. of Contract Labour working in various Establishments under central sphere
2017	1110603
2018	1178878
2019	1364377

Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) under various schemes of Ministry

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

(a) whether schemes like National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Directorate General of Employment—Coaching-cum Guidance Centre (DGE-CGC), DGE-Vocational

Rehabilitation Centre (DGE-VRC), Directorate General Labour Welfare-Scholarship (DGLW) have seen a large number of failed Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for failures;

(c) the value of failed DBT transactions made under above four schemes during financial years 2018 and 2019;

(d) whether reports of DBT transactions not reaching beneficiaries in a time bound manner have been received; and

(e) the efforts made by Government to identify the cause of the failures and address it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The total number of DBT transactions under the schemes of National Child Labour Project (NCLP), Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre (CGC), which is now renamed as National Career Service Centre for SCs/STs; Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRC), which is now renamed as National Career Service Centre for Differently Abled; and Scholarship Scheme, namely, Financial Assistance for Education to the Wards of Beedi / Cine / Iron, Manganese, Chrome Ore (IOMC) Mine / Limestone & Dolomite Mine (LSDM) Workers; were 3,79,496 during Financial Year (FY) 2018-19 and 1,69,855 during FY 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020). Of these, 15,141 transactions during FY 2018-19 and 712 transactions during FY 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020) failed. The details regarding failed DBT transactions including the value involved are given in the Statement (See below). The major reasons for failures, as reported by Banks and National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), include, *inter-alia*, mismatch in name, non-existent Bank account, inactive Aadhaar and non-mapping of Aadhaar.

(d) Reports regarding failure of DBT transactions are received in a time-bound manner.

(e) The achievements relating to DBT transactions under above-mentioned four schemes are reviewed and monthly progress reports are furnished to DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat, on regular basis. The issues relating to transaction failures are taken up with the O/o Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and DBT Mission. At the instance of DBT Mission, Department of Financial Services (DFS) pursues the issue of transaction failures under different DBT schemes with Banks, RBI and NPCI. The DBT Mission and DFS issue necessary instructions and guidelines to DBT implementing Ministries / Departments, Banks, NPCI from time to time for reducing DBT transaction failures.

Statement*Value of Failed DBT Transactions for FY(s) 2018-19 and 2019-20 [Upto 31/01/2020]*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Value of Failed DBT Transactions [FY 2018-19]				Value of Failed DBT Transactions [FY 2019-20]			
		Total Number of Transactions	Total Amount (In ₹)	Number of Failed Transactions	Failed Amount (In ₹)	Total Number of Transactions	Total Amount (In ₹)	Number of Failed Transactions	Failed Amount (In ₹)
1	2	3	4	5 (Out of 3)	6 (Out of 4)	7	8	9 (Out of 7)	10 (Out of 8)
1.	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	77,602	12,01,63,072	4,347	6639,291	41,229	7,57,08,170	483	5,94,600
2.	National Career Service Centre for SCs/STs	34,164	3,36,94,632	3,923	37,62,068	18,747	1,87,13,735	126	1,25,500
3.	National Career Service Centre for Differently Abled	5,424	1,34,96,874	810	20,16,489	4,398	1,09,87,452	66	1,65,000
4.	Financial Assistance for Education to the Wards of Beedi/Cine/IOMC/LSDM Workers	2,62,306	41,31,34,350	6,061	74,78,110	1,05,481	11,64,89,400	37	41,550
TOTAL		3,79,496	58,04,88,928	15,141	1,98,95,958	1,69,855	22,18,98,757	712	9,26,650

Blacklisting of passenger by airlines

*188. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the concerned authorities have received a complaint from an affected person recently against blacklisting him by airlines on flimsy grounds;
- (b) the action taken by Government on the complaint;
- (c) whether Government has permitted the airlines to carry a policy of blacklisting passengers who are alleged to have misbehaved in the aircraft; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the number of persons blacklisted during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had received a representation in this matter. Meanwhile, a Writ Petition {WP (C) 2052/2020 and CM 7208/2020} on similar grounds was also filed by the petitioner before the Hon'ble Delhi High court which was listed for hearing on 25/02/2020 & 27/02/2020. On 27/02/2020, Hon'ble Delhi High Court disposed off the Writ Petition with the direction that the representation dated 20/02/2020 submitted by the petitioner be decided within 8 weeks by DGCA.

Based on the direction of Hon'ble Delhi High court, DGCA is actively considering the representation received from the petitioner and the representation shall be disposed off as per regulatory provision within the specified period as directed by the Hon'ble court.

(c) and (d) The DGCA has issued the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 - Air Transport, Series M, Part VI titled 'Handling of unruly passengers' on 08.09.2017. The provisions contained in this CAR are applicable to all Indian operators engaged in scheduled and non scheduled air transport services, both domestic and international, for carriage of passengers and on all airports operating within Indian territory and all passengers during the period of air travel in/or over India. Under the provision of Para 4.10 of the said CAR, airlines shall categorize cases of unruly behaviour onboard aircraft into following categories:-

- Level 1: Unruly behaviour (physical gestures, verbal harassment, unruly inebriation etc.)

- Level 2: Physically abusive behaviour (pushing, kicking, hitting, grabbing or inappropriate touching or sexual harassment etc.)
- Level 3: Life-threatening behaviour (damage to aircraft operating systems, physical violence such as choking, eye gouging, murderous assault, attempted or actual breach of the flight crew compartment etc.)

Whenever an airline receives a complaint of an unruly behaviour from the pilot-in-command, the incident may be referred by the airlines to an "Internal Committee". The "Internal Committee" shall decide the matter within a period of 30 days along with category level of the unruly passenger as indicated above. The airlines maintain a database of all unruly passengers (after decision by the Internal Committee) and inform the same to DGCA/ other airlines. This forms a No-Fly List which is maintained by DGCA. Further, the CAR also has provisions for appeal against the decision of the Airline.

As per information given by airlines to DGCA, Jet airways in 2017 had put one passenger on No Fly List for a period of 5 years and Indigo airline has put one passenger on No Fly List in 2020 for a period of 3 months as per the orders of their internal committees respectively.

Manual scavenging under Swachh Bharat Mission

*189. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swachh Bharat Mission has addressed the issue of toilet technology or manual scavenging, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether in the last three years a large number of toilets with septic tanks have been built;
- (c) if so, whether the situation of manual scavengers worsened with more septic tanks to clean, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the proliferation of septic tanks will work against the law preventing people from being employed in manual scavenging, which is illegal?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in urban areas and the Department of Drinking

Water and Sanitation in rural areas since 02.10.2014. The objective is to achieve 100% open defecation free and to eradicate manual scavenging. This is under taken through construction of sanitary toilets in open defecation areas and conversion of hitherto insanitary toilets in Urban Areas. In rural areas the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin- leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faces. Such sanitary toilets do not require manual scavenging and hence the problem is addressed.

(b) to (d) As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 61.3 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) have been constructed out of the total target of 59 lakh IHHL till January, 2020. Also 5.82 lakh Community/Public Toilets seats have been constructed. Similarly, as per Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation 5.41 crore IHH toilets have been constructed in the Rural Areas of the country during the last 2 years and current year, out of which 32.72 lakh (i.e. 6%) are septic tanks toilets. As evident, the numbers of septic tanks are a small percentage and have in no way led to an increase in manual scavenging.

Manual Scavenging Act, 2013, strictly prohibits manual scavenging and limits hazardous cleaning to an exceptional circumstance with protective gears only, under Section 7 and 9 of the Act. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also brought a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for "Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks", 2018 to reduce the occupational hazards of the workforce involved in cleaning of sewers and septic tanks thereby reducing any accident or loss of life to the extent possible. MoHUA had also published an Advisory on Emergency Response Sanitation Unit (ERSU) 2019. The advisory deals with the Technical and managerial Interventions for Ensuring Safety during Sewer and Septic Tank Cleaning.

Non-registration of birth of children

*190. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recently released data in National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), three out of five children under the age of five had their births registered and possessed birth certificates in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether according to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 2019 report, India is among the five countries with others being Ethiopia, Nigeria, Congo and Pakistan, that are home to half of the world's 166 million children whose births have not been registered; and

- (c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As per the latest survey of National Family Health (NFHS-4) conducted by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 2015-16, birth of 79.7% children under the age of 5 years was registered during 2015-16 in comparison to 41.2% in 2005-06.

(b) and (c) According to UNICEF 2019 report, birth registration percentage in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Congo and Pakistan is 3%, 47%, 96% and 34% respectively. Birth registration in India during 2017 is 84.9%. Any birth, which is not registered within one year of its occurrence can be registered based on an order by a Magistrate of the first class after verifying the correctness of birth and on payment of the prescribed fee.

Warrant of precedence

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

- (a) the details of the existing warrant of precedence;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to revise warrant of precedence;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is confusion prevailing regarding revision in warrant of precedence; and
- (e) if so, the action taken to remove the confusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Table of Precedence (ToP), also known as Warrant of Precedence, is an executive order meant for State and Ceremonial occasions and has no application in the day-to-day business of the Government. Table of Precedence is available on the website of this Ministry (<https://mha.gov.in/>).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Stagnation in real estate sector

*192. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of real estate projects in Delhi, Mumbai which are in a stagnant stage since the last three years;
- (b) the number of people who have been affected due to non-completion or non-allotment of their flats, homes booked by them;
- (c) what are the reasons for non-completion or non-allotments of flats; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provided relief to such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of real estate projects and details thereof.

Main reason of non-completion of the stalled projects is diversion of funds by the promoter in absence of any law to regulate the Real Estate Sector. This resulted in lot of hardships to homebuyers. Therefore, a need was felt to regulate the sector to ensure transparency and accountability. Accordingly, in order to protect the interest of homebuyers and to ensure the transparency and accountability in the Real Estate Sector, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has enacted The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA).

As per Section 20 of the RERA, the 'Appropriate Government' i.e. States/Union Territories (UTs) are required to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to regulate and develop the real estate sector in the concerned State/UT.

Section 3 of RERA mandates registration of real estate project with Real Estate Regulatory Authority before any advertisement, marketing, booking, selling or offering for sale, or inviting persons to purchase in any manner. The Regulatory Authority is also required to publish and maintain a web portal, containing relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given, for public viewing.

Section 4 of RERA mandates promoter to file application for registration of real estate projects along with all the relevant documents of the promoter and real estate project. Further, a declaration is to be given by promoters in respect of legal title of

land on which development is proposed along with time period within which project has to be completed; depositing of 70% of amount received from allottees in a separate bank account, which shall be used only to cover the cost of construction and land; and timely audit of accounts; etc.

Government has taken various initiatives for homebuyers and housing sector. Goods and Service Tax (GST) on under-construction affordable housing projects has been reduced from 8% to 1% without Input Tax Credit (ITC), and in case of other housing projects from 12% to 5% without ITC; Affordable Housing Fund has been established in National Housing Bank by using backlog in priority sector lending to reduce interest burden on Affordable Housing; additional deduction of ₹ 1.5 lakh on account of interest on home loan has been allowed for affordable housing under Income Tax Act in addition to existing deduction of ₹ 2 lakh; the benefits of availing upto 100% deduction on profits under section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act has been extended to affordable housing projects approved till 31st March, 2021; and the scope of affordable housing project has been enhanced from 30 to 60 square meters in metros cities and 60 to 90 square meters in non-metros cities for availing the benefits under section 80-IBA of Income Tax Act.

Further, in order to give relief to homebuyers of stalled projects, a special window has been created to provide last mile funding to the stressed affordable and middle-income housing projects in the form of one or more Alternate Investment Funds (AIF) for funding projects that are net-worth positive and registered under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, including those projects that have been declared as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) or are pending proceedings before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

Encroachment of footpaths in cities

*193. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that footpaths meant for pedestrians in cities across the country are disappearing due to encroachments by hawkers, shopkeepers and even by residents in front of their houses;

(b) whether incorporating maintenance of footpaths as an integral part of town planning is essential to ensure pedestrian-friendly cities; and

(c) whether Government in consultation with State Governments proposes any policy to save footpaths from encroachments in cities across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Planning and Development including construction and maintenance of footpaths are State subjects and come under the purview of Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities. However, in order to improve civic amenities in cities, Government of India provides technical support to States in their efforts for infrastructure development and to manage various challenges.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has released 'Urban & Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 which recommends design and construction of footpaths and width of footpath along various land uses in its section 8.2.3. Section 8.4.10.3 of URDPFI Guidelines- 2014 on Street Design mentions about uninterrupted walking zone and multi-utility zone for street furniture etc. on footpaths. However, URDPFI Guidelines- 2014 is an advisory document for the States and it is up to the States to adopt its provisions. Also, under the World Bank-GEF-UNDP supported Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has launched "Non-Motorised Transport Guidance Document". Pedestrian walkways (footpaths) have been constructed as part of demonstration pilot project of SUTP, as per details below:

Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh: Length- 29 KM, Width- 2.5 mtr

Pimpri Chinchwad (PCMC), Maharashtra: Length- 28 Kilometer, Width-1.5 to 2 mtr

Hubli Dharwad, Karnataka: Length- 4.5 Kilometer, Width- 1.5 to 2 mtr

Timeline for completing census-2021 and NPR

†*194. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the updation process for Census-2021 and National Population Register (NPR) has been started;

(b) if so, the number of phases in which these processes would be completed and the timeline fixed for it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the National Population Register was prepared first time in the year 2010 and was updated in 2015;

(d) whether objections have been raised by several political parties and States concerning the updation process of existing population register; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Census 2021 is to be conducted in two phases, viz., (i) Houselisting and Housing Census between 1st April to 30th September, 2020 in the entire country and (ii) Population Enumeration between 9th to 28th February, 2021 with a Revision round from 1st to 5th March, 2021 in the entire country except the snow-bound areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, wherein it is to take place during 11th -30th September, 2020 followed by Revision round from 1st to 5th October, 2020.

The updation of National Population Register (NPR) is to be done along with the Houselisting & Housing Census in all States / UTs except Assam.

(c) to (e) NPR was prepared for the first time in 2010 and was updated in 2015. The Government is in discussion with the States expressing concerns with regard to the preparation of NPR.

Implementation of labour laws

*195. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken several steps during the last three years to provide job security, minimum wage protection and social security to workers of unorganised sector and also to bring transparency and accountability in getting labour laws implemented and improving the quality of employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether required support is being received from States to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of labour laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Government of India enacted

Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936, for fixation and revision of minimum wages for the schedule employments and timely/mode of payment of wages respectively. Further, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The Act is implemented by the Centre as well as the States under their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere Scheme, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, (including casual labour, as per their eligibility) Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. An unorganised worker as per this Act, is defined as a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector and includes a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by these six Acts, i.e. (i) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, (ii) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (iii) The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Acts, 1952, (v) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and (vi) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. Life and disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The health and maternity benefits are addressed through Ayushman Bharat scheme.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹ 3000/- to unorganized workers, on attaining the age of 60 years.

The respective State Governments are implementing various labour laws and undertaking inspections in the State Sphere independently for proper implementation of the Acts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

'Digi yatra' scheme

1921. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has launched a scheme 'Digi Yatra' for speedy disposal of services in the airports;
- (b) if so, the financial and physical details of the scheme including the airports in which the scheme is operational;
- (c) whether the Ministry is facing any challenges in the implementation of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how does the Ministry plans to address these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Digi Yatra policy in August, 2018 which will provide seamless and hassle-free passenger experience at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. As regards Digi Yatra initiative, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded work for implementation of Biometric Boarding System (BBS) at 4 airports viz, Kolkata, Pune, Vijayawada & Varanasi airports, at a cost of ₹ 165.43 Cr. Also, the scheme is at trial stage at Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

International cargo terminal at Raipur Airport

†1922. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal towards building international cargo terminal at Raipur airport;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the adverse impact on export of goods due to the non-existence of Raipur cargo terminal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Presently, there is no proposal for building an International Cargo Terminal at Raipur Airport by Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Raipur Airport has neither been Customs notified nor have international flights commenced operations so far. These are some of the important criteria that are taken into consideration prior to the creation of international air cargo facilities. No study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, including AAI, on any adverse impact on exports of goods from Raipur Airport due to the absence of international air cargo facilities. Moreover, since the domestic cargo facilities were operationalised at Raipur Airport, no study on their utilisation to link up with international supply chains via other airports in India have been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

UDAN scheme in West Bengal

1923. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve regional connectivity in West Bengal under the UDAN scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the routes and airports operationalised under UDAN scheme in West Bengal; and

(c) whether the Ministry plans to start a route between Durgapur and Bengaluru under the UDAN scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS -UDAN from time to time. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has awarded 5 (five) airports namely Cooch Behar, Burnpur, Durgapur, Kalaikunda and Hashimara of West Bengal under RCS-UDAN for operations of RCS

flights till 3rd round of bidding. However, RCS routes connecting Burnpur & Cooch Behar have been cancelled due to non-compliance of Selected Airline Operator (SAO) agreement by SAO. Details of the valid RCS routes operationalized till 5th March, 2020, connecting West Bengal are given in the Statement (See below). Presently, Durgapur and Bengaluru are served airports and therefore, routes between Durgapur & Bengaluru do not come under the purview of RCS.

Statement

*Status of valid RCS routes operationalized connecting airports in West Bengal
as on 05th March, 2020*

Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator
Kolkata	Allahabad	Indigo
Kolkata	Jorhat	Indigo
Kolkata	Lilabari	Spicejet
Kolkata	Pakyong*	Spicejet
Kolkata	Tezpur	Zoom Air
Durgapur	Chennai	Spicejet
Durgapur	Mumbai	Spicejet
Kolkata	Gwalior	Spicejet
Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Alliance Air
Kolkata	Jharsuguda	Spicejet
Kolkata	Shilong	Indigo
Kolkata	Amritsar (TRCS)	Indigo

* Discontinued due to pending air navigational study.

Selling Air India to strategic buyer

1924. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to sell Air India to a strategic buyer;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed time-frame to complete the process;

(c) whether any independent valuation has been done of the assets of Air India including its fleet, Real Estate globally and the monetisation of routes available under bilateral agreements with various countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed by Government to protect the jobs of Air India employees or alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government, consequent to the approval by Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM), has issued a Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) on 27.01.2020. Corrigendums have been issued wherein time period upto 06.03.2020 has been given for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). Last date for release of response to queries on PIM. (and SPA, if so provided by the GOI at its discretion) is 16.03.2020. The process has been divided into two stages. In the stage I, Expression of Interest will be submitted by Interested Bidders and they will be shortlisted based on Eligibility criteria and other terms mentioned in the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM). In the stage-II, shortlisted Interested Bidders will be provided with an Request for Proposal (RFP) and thereafter there will be a transparent bidding process.

(c) and (d) Valuation of Air India has not been done at stage-I of the disinvestment process. The valuation will be decided by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) constituted by DIP AM at stage-II of disinvestment process.

(e) The interest of the employees of Air India will be safeguarded in accordance with the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance on strategic disinvestment of CPSEs and same will be reflected in the Share Purchase Agreement to be signed with new owner.

Turbulence in civil aviation sector

1925. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the civil aviation sector of the country is presently experiencing turbulence and air carriers secession of operation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government plans to step into the matter by extending necessary supporting measures to encourage the air carriers of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slowdown, low yields due to intense competition, non compliance of sound administrative and business policies are some of the reasons for the existing turbulence in the Civil Aviation Sector which may also have led to the cessation of services by Jet Airways in April, 2019.

(c) and (d) The measures taken by the Government to improve the civil aviation sector of the country include:-

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.
- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the Country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018.

- (viii) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
- (ix) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy-2016.
- (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (xi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- (xii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Assets and debts of Air India

1926. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to disinvest our national carrier Air India;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) if so, whether Government has any plan of action to continue with the process of disinvestment;
- (d) whether Government has discussed the same with the employees of Air India; and

- (e) the details of the total assets and debts of Air India till November, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) has been issued on 27.01.2020 which is available on the website of Ministry of Civil Aviation (<https://www.civilaviation.gov.in>). Air India has been incurring continuous losses and had accumulated huge losses. NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May, 2017 while referring to the fragile finances of Air India had stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

(d) Air India Limited had held consultations with its employees during the process of strategic disinvestment.

(e) The accounts of FY 2019-20 have not been compiled yet. However, as per the audited annual accounts of Air India Limited for year ending on 31.03.2019, the Total Fixed Assets are ₹ 26,059.62 crore and Total Debt are ₹ 58,255.89 crore.

Biometric boarding system in the country

1927. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kempegowda International Airport at Bengaluru is very soon is going to have a complete Aadhaar-enabled entry and biometric boarding system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how it is more beneficial for smooth and hassle-free flying for passengers; and

(d) how much time Government will take to extend this to other international and domestic airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Digi Yatra initiative launched by Ministry of Civil

Aviation is a facial recognition enabled Biometric access/boarding system which will provide seamless and hassle-free passenger experience at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. Aadhaar can be used voluntarily as one of the identity documents during one time registration in Digi Yatra Central System. Option of manual procedure is also envisaged in this initiative. At present, the scheme is at trial stage at Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports and also, Airports Authority of India has awarded work for implementation of Biometric Boarding System (BBS) at 4 airports viz, Kolkata, Pune, Vijayawada & Varanasi airports. The same will be implemented across airports in a phased manner.

Financial crisis in civil aviation sector

1928. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of civil aviation companies in the country facing financial crisis during the last three years;
- (b) the details of air services provided by these companies during the said period;
- (c) whether Government proposes to help such companies in the interests of the people;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The high cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slowdown, low yields due to intense competition, non compliance of sound administrative and business policies are some of the reasons for the financial crises being faced in the Civil Aviation Sector.

The details of the financial performance of Scheduled Indian carriers during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below). Further, the details regarding number of passengers, freight and mail of Scheduled Indian carriers during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) to (e) The measures taken by the Government to improve the civil aviation sector of the country include:-

- (i) Provide airport infrastructure through Airports Authority of India and the private operators.

- (ii) Provide an efficient Air Navigation System in the Country.
- (iii) Regulate the aviation industry through Directorate General of Civil Aviation to ensure safety standards.
- (iv) Coordinate with all stakeholders to resolve their issues through regular interactions.
- (v) Provide Viability Gap Funding and other concessions to selected airline operators under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) as per the scheme document.
- (vi) Provide financial assistance to Air India as per the approved Plan.
- (vii) Reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018.
- (viii) Rationalization of Goods and Services Tax provisions.
- (ix) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines on the basis of criteria given in National Civil Aviation Policy - 2016.
- (x) The requirement for 5/20 is modified and all airlines can commence international operations provided that they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity (in terms of average number of seats on all departure put together) whichever is higher for domestic operations.
- (xi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements.
- (xii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI for Scheduled Air Transport Service/ Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines are allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Statement-I

Financial performance of Scheduled Indian Carriers for financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(P)

(₹ in million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue			Operating Expense			Operating Result		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)
National Carriers									
Air India	218,596.1	230,036.7	255,088.3	215,615.9	246,617.4	301,940.9	2,980.2	-16,580.7	-46,852.6
AI Express	33,299.3	36,196.8	41,715.7	27,649.9	30,725.4	37,378.1	5,649.5	5,471.4	4,337.6
Alliance Air	3,756.9	5,931.4	8,216.1	5,080.0	7,278.5	9,946.5	-1,323.1	-1,347.1	-1,730.4
(A) Total (National)	255,652.3	272,164.9	305,020.1	248,345.8	284,621.3	349,265.5	7,306.6	-12,456.4	-44,245.4
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines									
Jet Airways*	212,576.7	232,570.4	NA	212,070.0	239,784.5	NA	506.6	-7,214.1	NA
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.*	12,237.2	12,937.6	NA	12,369.1	13,149.8	NA	-131.9	-212.2	NA
Go Air	36,205.0	46,752.2	64,757.6	32,116.9	41,393.5	64,030.7	4,088.1	5,358.8	726.9
Spice Jet	61,912.7	77,950.9	91,132.5	58,465.9	72,735.7	93,793.6	3,446.8	5,215.3	-2,661.1
Indigo	185,805.0	230,208.9	284,967.7	168,897.0	204,442.5	289,872.0	16,908.0	25,766.4	-4,904.3

Zoom Air	26.1	174.0	103.6	24.7	165.9	117.5	1.4	8.1	-14.0
Air Asia	9,519.4	18,011.3	25,116.4	10,922.6	19,425.7	32,146.8	-1,403.3	-1,414.4	-7,030.4
Vistara	13,899.2	21,374.3	29,943.8	19,392.1	26,539.6	38,948.5	-5,492.9	-5,165.3	-9,004.7
Blue Dart	6,188.4	6,713.0	7,581.0	5,964.3	6,438.0	7,201.0	224.1	275.0	380.0
True Jet	1,261.4	1,956.8	2,681.9	2,069.1	2,808.2	2,857.6	-807.7	-851.5	-175.6
Quikjet Cargo	330.4			474.5			-144.1		
Air Deccan		629.3	47.0		764.9	336.0		-135.5	-289.0
Air Odisha		13.9	110.0		55.3	110.5		-41.5	-0.5
Star Air			50.4			212.1			-161.7
Air Heritage			3.0			20.9			-17.9
(B) TOTAL (PRIVATE)	539,961.5	649,292.6	506,494.9	522,766.4	627,703.5	529,647.2	17,195.1	21,589.1	-23,152.4
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	795,613.8	921,457.5	811,514.9	771,112.1	912,324.8	878,912.7	24,501.7	9,132.7	-67,397.8

Jet Airways & Jetlite * Ceased Operations since 18th April 2019 (Provisonal Financial Statement of FY 2018-19 not submitted till date).

P- Provisional

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Statement-II

Pax, Freight and Mail of Scheduled Indian Carriers for financial years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19(P).

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Passengers (Nos.)	103,748,598	123,315,916	140,333,572
Freight (Tonne)	601,798	660,016	721,575
Mail (Tonne)	35,999	36,513	39,369

(P) - Provisional

Cancellation Refund Policy

1929. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the rules regarding cancellation refund policy;
- (b) whether flights are cancelled due to AAI or internal airline reasons or to generate more revenue;
- (c) when a flight is cancelled, money is refunded, same airlines has a flight to the same sector, but prices are high, whether this is for higher revenue generation;
- (d) if so, what steps taken in this regard, if a flight is cancelled due to weather, whether full refund is given; and
- (e) whether the airlines would have to accommodate the passengers in another flight, if flight is cancelled due to any fault on the part of the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued CAR, Section 3 -Air Transport, Series M, Part II titled "Refund of Airline tickets to passengers of public transport undertakings" regarding cancellation refund policy.

(b) Flights are cancelled due to commercial, technical, operational, weather and other miscellaneous reasons and these are submitted by the airlines as a part of monthly submission of traffic data to DGCA.

(c) to (e) In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions particularly for denied boarding, flight cancellations and flight delays,

DGCA has issued CAR, Section 3- Air Transport, Series M, Part IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".

Chopper services in important and premier Government hospitals

1930. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to introduce chopper services in important and premier Government hospitals across the country to ferry critical patients to save lives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the discussion with the Ministry of Civil Aviation in this regard in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Chopper services for transportation of critical patients to hospitals across the country are provided by private operators under Non Scheduled Operator Permit on hire and reward basis. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has also issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 8 -Aircraft Operations, Series S, Part VII, Issue I, dated 11th February 2016 on "Operation of Aeromedical Transportation (AMT)". National Civil Aviation Policy-2016 stipulates coordination by Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) with various agencies like Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Highways Authority of India, Indian Railways, Insurance Companies, Hospitals, Pawan Hans Limited and other helicopter operators to facilitate Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS).

Delay in payment of salary for Air India employees

1931. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is perennial delay in payment of salary for contractual employees of Air India and Alliance Air;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same;
- (c) if not, the date on which monthly salaries are being paid to the above mentioned employees;

(d) whether there are any employees permanent and contractual, who have arrears of salary, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken to ensure the rights of existing workers in light of the proposed divestment of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) There have been slight delays in payment of salaries to employees of Air India Ltd., mainly because of constraints of liquidity and availability of funds.

(d) There are no arrears of salary payments to employees as salary payments upto the month of January 2020 have been paid to all employees. However, there are certain arrears of allowances that are payable to employees on account of the implementation of the Justice Dharamadhikari Report regarding harmonization of employee remuneration post-merger. Towards the payment of these arrears, a provision of ₹ 1331.91 crore is there in the audited accounts as on 31st March 2019.

(e) The interest of the employees of Air India will be safeguarded in accordance with the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance on strategic disinvestment of CPSEs and same will be reflected in the Share Purchase Agreement to be signed with new owner.

Regulation of drones

1932. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registrations on Digital Sky portal of drones thus far;

(b) the details of the month-wise breakup of registrations on the portal of drones up till January, 2020;

(c) the details of how violations by drones are handled by the platform; and

(d) the details of how Government is enforcing compliance with its drone use regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate the identification of civil

drones and drone operators, a one-time opportunity for voluntary disclosure of civil drones and drone operators was provided during 14.01.2020 to 31.01.2020.

As per the information received on Digital Sky Portal, 19553 drones have been enlisted during 14.01.2020 to 31.01.2020. The category wise number of civil drones enlisted during 14.01.2020 to 31.01.2020 is as under:-

Category Number

Nano	1832
Micro	13735
Small	2808
Medium	140
Large	1038
TOTAL	19553

(c) and (d) Rule 15A has been inserted in the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 3, Air Transport, Series X, Part I has been issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for regulation of drones. Violation of any of the provisions of the CAR and falsification of records/ documents shall attract penal action including imposition of penalties as per applicable sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) or Aircraft Act, 1934.

Further, the Government has issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to prevent drone attacks on vital security installations. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has also issued a AvSec Circular on "Basic requirements and Technical Specification/ Qualitative Requirements (QRs) for Counter - Drone technology / solutions for Surveillance, Detection and Neutralisation of drones / Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) for Airports". Further, as per DGCA Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) , BCAS has prepared Security Programme Template of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA). Based on MHA Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for handling threats from sub-conventional aerial platform in the country, BCAS has also prepared an SOP on 'Procedure for stopping of civilian flight on detection of flying objects.

Flight ban on Kunal Kamra

1933. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flying ban imposed by four airlines on Comedian Kunal Kamra is violative of handling of Unruly Passenger Rules, 2017;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof and if not, the details as to how this ban is in consonance with the above-mentioned rule;

(c) the details of enquiry conducted and the level of unruly behaviour under which ban has been imposed;

(d) whether the Pilot-in-command was consulted or an internal committee has been set as per rule; and

(e) the rules under which ban has been imposed by other airlines as he is still not in No-fly list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) M/s Indigo has informed Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) that the airline has placed the passenger in the No Fly List for a period of three months for indulging in Level 1 unruly behaviour. Indigo has further informed that they had referred the matter to an Internal Committee for Adjudication upon receipt of a complaint by pilot in command of the flight in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 - Air Transport, Series M, Part VI, Issue II dated 08.09.2017.

A Writ Petition was filed in this matter before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and was disposed off on 27.02.2020 by the Hon'ble Court with the direction that the representation dated 20.02.2020 submitted by the petitioner be decided within 8 weeks by DGCA who will redress the representation and grievance towards the airlines as per extant regulatory provisions.

Airplane accidents

1934. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGCA has taken cognisance of increase in airplane accidents around the world;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure safety of air travel on Indian airlines; and

(c) the details of airplane and related accidents that have occurred in the last five years domestically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Corrective steps are taken by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ensure safety of air travel on Indian airlines, which include:

- (i) Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incident in future.
 - (ii) Accident/incident data is regularly analyzed and based on the analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents/incidents.
 - (iii) As per the annual surveillance program, audit of the operators is carried out. Recommendations emanating from such reports are followed up with the operator for implementation. The compliance of the action taken by the operator is further verified during the next audit.
- (c) The details of accidents for last five years are given in the Statement.

*Statement**(A) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts and Helicopters in year 2015*

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fixed Wing	08.03.2015 Hubli	Q400 VT-SUA	Spicejet / SOP	Nil	After landing at Hubli aircraft veered toward the left side of the runway and in the process over run the runway edge light followed by Left Hand gear collapsed. Thereafter the aircraft exited the runway to its left side.
2.	Fixed Wing	02.05.2015 Begur, Kodagu, Karnataka	Microlight VT-USO	Bangalore flying club/Flying training org.	01	Microlight was carrying out local flying with 02 occupant on-board. While executing a go-around, it stalled and crashed. Microlight was damaged and one person died.
3.	Fixed Wing	13.04.2015 Khajuraho	B737-800 VT-JGA	Jet Airways/SOP	Nil	During landing roll, the left hand landing gear collapsed.
4.	Helicopter	04.08.2015 near Khonsa Helipad, AP	Dauphin VT-PHK	Pawan Hans Ltd./ NSOP	03	The helicopter was scheduled to operate flight on sector Dibrugarh-Khonsa-Longding-Changlang Dibrugarh. After take-off from Khonsa, helicopter crashed.

5.	Helicopter	4.11.2015 Offshore Mumbai high	Dauphin N 3 VT-PWF	Pawan Hans Ltd./ NSOP	02	During a training sortie aircraft crashed while approaching or attempting to go around at offshore rig. The training was for the purpose of night currency and the crash occurred in first landing. The helicopter was destroyed. All on-board died.
6.	Helicopter	23.11.2015 Katra	AS350B3 VT-JKB	Himalayan Heli Services/NSOP	07	Helicopter made a forced landing in an open ground near railway station at Katra The helicopter caught fire. All on-board died.
7.	Helicopter	24.11.2015 Melluri helipad, Nagaland	Dauphin N VT-ELJ	Pawan Hans / NSOP	Nil	Helicopter was operating flight from Dimapur (Nagaland) to Meluri (Nagaland). During landing at Meluri helipad (Nagaland), it impacted the ground and crashed. Both the flight crew and 02 passengers received minor injuries.
8.	Fixed Wing	04.12.2015 Jabalpur	Q400 VT-SUC	Spicejet / SOP	Nil	Aircraft was operating flight on sector Mumbai-Jabalpur. During landing roll, it was hit by Boars on the left landing gear which collapsed and the aircraft skidded and went off the runway to the left. All passengers were evacuated and all were safe.
9.	Fixed Wing	16 12.2015 Mumbai	A319 VT-SCQ	Air India/SOP	01	Aircraft was operating flight on sector Mumbai-Hyderabad. After push back when power was

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						opened, a Sr. Service Engineer was sucked into No. 2 engine resulting in fatality.
10.	Fixed Wing	22.12.2015 IGI Airport, Delhi	B200 VT-BSA	BSF/State Govt.	10	Aircraft was operating flight from Delhi to Ranchi with 10 person on-board. Aircraft crashed immediately after take-off. All on-board died.

(B) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in year 2016

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fixed Wing	07-05-2016 Indore	ATR 72-600 VT-JCX	Jet Airways	Nil	During landing roll, aircraft started veering to the left of the runway and went out of the runway.
2.	Fixed Wing	03.03.2016 Mumbai	B737-900 VT-JGD	Jet airways	Nil	After landing on runway 27 at Mumbai, cockpit crew heard a thud sound an aircraft started turning towards right. During investigation it was observed that trunnion pin of the landing gear had sheared off.
3.	Fixed Wing	09.03.2016 Pune	L-23 Super Blanik VT-GLK	Gliding Center, Pune	Nil	The glider landed short of the Gliding Centre. It got severally damaged due to impact as the tail

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						wheel got entangled in the overhead electrical wire and it landed on the pipes which were stacked on the ground.
4.	Fixed Wing	24.05.2016 Najafgarh	Beechcraft C90 VT-EQO	Alchemist	Nil	The aircraft crash landing in open field short of Rwy 10, due to both engine failure.
5.	Fixed Wing	06.07.2016 Chennai	Hawker 900 XP VT-LTA	L&T Aviation Services	Nil	Aircraft touched down at runway shoulder causing aircraft to veer towards unpaved surfaces. Nose gear collapsed and the Left Hand main landing gear wheels were badly damaged.
6.	Helicopter	11.12.2016 Mumbai	R-44 VT-PHB	Aman Aviation	02	Helicopter took-off from Juhu Aerodrome for local flying. During flight pilot encountered clutch problem and made a crash landing and caught fire. Helicopter got destroyed.
7.	Fixed Wing	27.12.2016 Goa	B737-800 VT-JBG	Jet Airways	Nil	On application of take-off power while on runway, aircraft started veering towards the right of centreline and exited the runway. Aircraft stopped on the soft ground and sustained substantial damage.

(C) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in year 2017

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fixed Wing	05.03.2017 Thailand	PC-12/47 VT-AVG	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd.	01	The Aircraft was operating a medical charter flight Delhi- Bangkok-Delhi. Aircraft crash landed short of an Airforce station near Bangkok.
2.	Fixed Wing	26.04.2017 Near Gondia	DA-42 VT-NFM	NFTI, Gondia	02	The aircraft had departed from Gondia airfield Runway for local flying with an Instructor and a trainee on board. The aireraft made crash landing near river bed.
3.	Helicopter	26.04.2017 Chintaguffa	Bell 206 VT-DDA	Dhillon Aviation	Nil	Helicopter toppled down at the time of landing at Chintagufa helipad.
4.	Helicopter	25.05.2017 Nilanga, Latur	S-76 VT-CMM	Govt. of Maharastra	Nil	Helicopter airborne from helipad Nailanga for Raj Bhawan, Mumbai with 04 pax on board including CM of Maharastra crash landed due to high tension cables. There was no injury to any person.
5.	Helicopter	10.06.2017 Badrinath	AW-119 VT-NRK	Kestrel Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	01	Helicopter crashed at Badrinath soon after takeoff. One person on-board died.

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6.	Fixed Wing	26.08.2017 Delhi	B747-200 ER-BAT	Fly Pro	Nil	The aircraft after lining up on runway for take-off, increased power and after stabilizing the engine, there was uncontained failure of engine.
7.	Fixed Wing	05.09.2017 Cochin	B737-800 VT-AYB	AICL	Nil	During taxi to the stand after landing, aircraft overrun a drain adjacent to the taxiway and its main landing gear got struck in the drain.
8.	Fixed Wing	01.12.2017 Dhule	Piper PA-34 Seneca VT-BCA	Bombay Flying Club	Nil	The aircraft while en-route to Dhule airport made an emergency landing in a village 21NM short of Dhule Airport, due to fuel starvation which led to failure of both the engines.

(D) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in year 2018

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Helicopter	13.01.18 Mumbai Offshore	Dauphin AS365 N3 VT-PWA	PHL	07	Helicopter was involved in an accident while operating flight from Juhu to ONGC offshore (Platform NF). The helicopter took-off from Juhu and crashed approx. 30 NM from Mumbai in Arabian Sea.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Fixed Wing	26.04.18 Faizabad (U.P)	Cessna 152 VT-PTD	Falcon Aviation Academy	Nil	Aircraft cessna 152, while engaged in a training flying sortie was involved in an accident due to mid-air engine failure. Thereafter pilots carried out forced land in the river-bed about 6.7 nm from Faizabad airport. There are no injuries to pilots.
3.	Fixed Wing	28.06.18 Mumbai (Ghatcoper)	King Air C-90 VT-UPZ	M/s UY Aviation	05	During a test flight for issue of C of A, aircraft crashed near Ghatkopar, Mumbai. There were four person on board including 02 cockpit crew and 02 engineers. All 04 on-board and 01 on ground died in the accident.
4.	Fixed Wing	07.08.18 Lalgarh Ganganager	Cessna 208B VT-UDN	M/s Supreme Transport	Nil	Aircraft while operating flight from Jaipur to Lalgarh was involved in an accident during landing at Lalgarh airstrip, Rajasthan. During landing the aircraft overshot the runway and hit the airstrip boundary wall. There are no injuries to the person on-board.
5.	Helicopter	03.10.18 Kurgiakh, Jammu and Kashmir	Bell 206 VT-PHD	M/s PHL	Nil	Helicopter was on recce mission to locate stranded labour in Shinkulapass (High reaches in Ladakh). Aircraft attempted landing in Kurgiakh. The helicopter impacted the ground and crashed.

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6.	Fixed Wing	12.10.18 Trichy	B-737 VT-AYD	M/s Air India Express	Nil	Aircraft was involved in an accident while operating flight AXB-611 (Trichy-Dubai). The aircraft hit the ILS Antenna and top of boundary wall while taking off from Trichy Airport.
7.	Fixed Wing	21.11.18 Hyderabad	Cessna 172 VTRGC	M/s Wings Aviation Ltd.	Nil	The aircraft was engaged in a solo cross country training flight from Begumpet, Hyderabad was involved in a crash landing near Shankarpalli. The pilot declared MAY DAY due engine failure while flying at 17 NM west of Hyderabad. Aircraft landed at Mokila in a paddy field near Shankarpalli, Hyderabad. The aircraft sustained substantial damages.
8.	Fixed Wing	24.11.18 Mehsana, Gujarat	Cessna 172 VT-ABK	M/s AAA	Nil	Aircraft was engaged in solo circuit and landing exercise at Mehsana, Gujarat. The first circuit was uneventful. During second circuit, after airborne student pilot reported about power loss. During process of landing, the aircraft overshot the runway end 05, broke a runway edge light with its left main wheel, went on Kutcha and stopped 4-5 feet from the boundary wall in a small drain.

(E) Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in year 2019

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Fixed Wing	05.02. 2019/ Near Baramati	Cessna 172 VT-RDX	Carvar Aviation/ Flying Club	Nil	Aircraft was engaged in nonstop cross country training flight on the sector Baramati-Akalkot-Baramati. Aircraft was flown by a student pilot. Aircraft made crash landing in an open field 18 NM from Baramati Airport. Aircraft was damaged and student pilot receive injury on his right hand.
2.	Fixed Wing	14.02. 2019/ Guna, MP	Cessna 172/ VT-TEH	Shashib flying club/Flying Club	Nil	The aircraft was cleared by CFI for solo flying of circuit and landing exercise by the student pilot. The first circuit was uneventful. During the second sortie, while landing the aircraft ballooned up. The engine propeller impacted the ground.
3.	Fixed Wing	01.07.2019/ Mumbai	B737-800/ VT-SYK	Spice Jet/ Scheduled	Nil	Aircraft was operating a scheduled flight SG-6237 on sector Jaipur - Mumbai. While landing on runway 27, aircraft was involved in runway excursion accident at Mumbai. Aircraft sustained damage. There was minor injuries to 11 personnel.

4.	Helicopter	21.08. 2019 Uttarkashi	Eurocopter B3/VT-HDX	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd./Non Scheduled	03	M/s Heritage Aviation Eurocopter AS350 B3 Helicopter VT-HDX was involved in an accident on 21.08.2019 during flood relief operation in Uttarkashi, Uttrakhand. There were 3 person on board. All three person died. The helicopter was taking off, after dropping relief material. It hit a cable.
5.	Helicopter	23.08.2019 Village Tikochi, Uttrakhand	Bell 407/ VT-SVK	Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd./Non Scheduled	Nil	M/s Aryan Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Bell-407 helicopter VT-SVK was involved in an accident during flood relief operation in Village Tikochi, Uttrakhand. Helicopter hit a cable. Crew received minor injury.
6.	Fixed Wing	27.08. 2019/ Aligarh	Cessana Citation 560 XL/VT-AW	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd./Non Scheduled	Nil	The aircraft was operating flight from Delhi to Aligarh for positioning of aircraft for maintenance. There were 6 person on board including 2 pilots. During landing, landing gear of aircraft hit electrical cable. Due to this after landing aircraft veered off from the runway and went into soft ground and caught fire. All persons are safe.
7.	Helicopter	23.09.2019 Kedarnath <i>ij</i> Helipad	AS305B/ VT-UTC	UT Air/ Non Scheduled	Nil	While taking off from Kedarnath <i>Ji</i> helipad, during hover, lost directional control and impacted the ground (heavy landing). The skid and tail boom of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						the helicopter got damaged due to impact. Tail rotor gearbox along with the rotor blades got separated from the helicopter.
8.	Fixed Wing	06.10.2019 Kothapalli village, Hyderabad	Cessna 172 VTRGF	M/s Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd./ Flying club	02	The aircraft took off from Begumpet for non-stop cross country training flight with 02 person on board. Aircraft requested for return back to Begumpet due bad weather. The aircraft was crashed in the cotton field from 5 kilometres from Kothapalli village and approximately 80 kilometres from Hyderabad.
						Both the crew were dead due post impact.
9.	Fixed Wing	04.10.2019 Shirpur	Cessna 172 VT-HRP	M/s Academy of Aviation, NMIMS/ Flying club	Nil	Aircraft was under solo flight by student Pilot and was involved in an accident during landing at Shirpur Airport, Maharashtra.
10.	Fixed Wing	21.10.2019 Fursatganj	Zlin 242L VT-IGM	IGRUA/ Flying club	Nil	Aircraft was engaged in circuit and landing by student Pilot and was involved in an accident. Student pilot reported to be unhurt.

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(F) Accidents to Indian civil registered aircrafts & helicopters in year 2020 (till date)

Sl. No.	Helicopter/ Fixed Wing	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Details of Accident
1.	Fixed Wing	03.01.2020 Dhana, M.P.	Cessna 172 R VT-CAF	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd./ Flying club	02	The aircraft was involved in nonstop cross country flight from Dhana to Dhana overflying Mahoba. There was a sudden drop in visibility during landing on RWY35 at Dhana. Consequently aircraft went around. There after it crashed while in downwind leg approx 2NM from the airfield.
2.	Fixed Wing	03.02.2020 Dhumka, Jharkhand	Super Blanik- VT-GLE 23	Govt. of Jharkhand/ Flying club	01	Glider was launched from RWY27 at 1718 IST approx from Dumka Aerodrome. There were 02 person on board the glider. After being launched the glider took a left turn and returned to land. The glider turned towards RWY09 from the northern side of the aerodrome and got entangled with concertina wire. The glider impacted with the ground approx 05 meters from the perimeter wall on the northern side near RWY09.

New airports

†1935. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where new airports have been constructed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation during the last five years; and

(b) the places to which air services have been started from these airports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Details of new greenfield airports constructed and operationalized during the last five years and the air services started from these airports are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, 48 airstrips (including 3 heliports) have been revived and operationalized.

Statement

Details of new Airports constructed and operationalized during the last five years and the air services started from these airports

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Year of Operation-alization	Places Connected to
1	2	3	4
1.	Kazi Nazrul Islam Airport, Andal, Durgapur in West Bengal	2015	Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Chennai.
2.	Shirdi in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	2017	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Indore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai.
3.	Pakyong airport in Sikkim	2018	Connected to Kolkata but the flight has been temporarily suspended from 1.06.2019.
4.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala	2018	During the Winter Schedule 2019, flights have operated from Kannur

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
			Airport to Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Bahrain, Kuwait, Dammam and Kingkhalid (Saudi Arabia), Doha, Sharjah, Dubai, Delhi, Calicut, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Goa, Hubballi, Cochin and Trivandrum.
5.	Kalaburagi Airport in Karnataka	2019	Bangalore.

Handing over of Trivandrum airport to Kerala Government

1936. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal from Government of Kerala for taking over the management of Trivandrum airport;
- (b) what are the actions taken by the Central Government on this proposal; and
- (c) whether Government is willing to hand over the management of Trivandrum airport to Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 had accorded "In-principle" approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) including Trivandrum Airport for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India to allow them to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to take over and run the Trivandrum Airport. Government of India considered the request of Government of Kerala and allowed them to participate in the bidding process with the provision of Right of First Refusal (RoFR) with price range parameter of 10%. Accordingly, Government of Kerala designated entity i.e. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) had participated in the bidding process. However, the bid quoted by KSIDC was found to be below the 10% price range parameter quoted by the highest bidder. KSIDC challenged the bidding process before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in its order dated 18.12.2019 disposed of the case in favour of AAI. An SLP was filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the

judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 28.02.2020 has disposed of the case and has remitted the matter back to the High Court of Kerala. The matter is sub-judice.

Paperless facilities for domestic passengers

1937. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic passengers flying out of various airports in the country will be able to do so paperless;
- (b) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has any plan to roll out the Aadhaar-based facial biometrics DiGi Yatra programme; and
- (c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has plan to rollout Digi Yatra based on facial biometric recognition and Aadhaar can be used voluntarily as one of the identity documents during one time registration in Digi Yatra Central System. This scheme will provide seamless and hassle-free passenger experience at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. As regards Digi Yatra initiative, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded work for implementation of Biometric Boarding System (BBS) at 4 airports viz, Kolkata, Pune, Vijayawada & Varanasi airports. Also, the scheme is at trial stage at Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports.

Crackdown on airlines by DGCA

1938. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a spate of accidents and incidents such as aircraft overshooting runways and suffering tail strikes on landing 2019;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has launched a crackdown on airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including action taken against the airlines involved in the said accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) During the year 2019, a total of 05 runway excursion/ overrun and 04 tail strike incidents were reported to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) by the Scheduled Airlines. The details are as given below:

Incident	Airlines	Number
Runway excursion	Spicejet	4
	Air India Express	1
Tail Strike	Spicejet	1
	Air India Express	1
	Allaince Air	1
	Go Air	1

(c) and (d) In addition to the Annual Surveillance Programme, DGCA carried out special audits of Scheduled Airlines to check the compliance of regulations and also the corrective action taken by the Airlines in this regard. Based on the outcome of special audit and the findings/violations recorded during the audits/ surveillances/ spots check, enforcement action was taken against the organisation/personnel responsible for lapse including withdrawal of DGCA approval to post holders.

Deadline for sale of Air India

1939. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has announced its plan to sell its 100 per cent stake in Air India on 27th January, 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has set 17th March, 2020 as a deadline for potential buyers to submit their initial expression of interest;

(d) whether any bidder would have to agree to assume roughly US \$ 3.26 billion in debt, along with other liabilities; and

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government, consequent to the approval by Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM), has issued a Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) on 27.01.2020. Corrigendums have been issued wherein time period upto 06.03.2020 has been given for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). Last date for release of response to queries on PIM (and SPA, if so provided by the GOI at its discretion) is 16.03.2020. The process has been divided into two stages. In the stage I, Expression of Interest will be submitted by Interested Bidders and they will be shortlisted based on Eligibility criteria and other terms mentioned in the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM). In the stage-II, shortlisted Interested Bidders will be provided with an Request for Proposal (RFP) and thereafter there will be a transparent bidding process.

(d) and (e) The details regarding bid parameters have been provided in the PIM and time has been provided upto 6.3.2020 for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA).

Air routes under RCS-UDAN

1940. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes announced under RCS-UDAN since its inception in April 2017 and how many of those are currently working;

(b) how many airports have been inaugurated all over the country since the scheme came into force;

(c) how many of these airports are currently operational; and

(d) how much money has the RCS fund collected to date and how much has that been disbursed as Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing

Agency has awarded 688 valid routes involving 138 RCS airports including heliports and water aerodromes. Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) under the scheme have commenced 266 RCS routes connecting 48 RCS airports including 3 heliports.

(d) A sum of ₹ 874.30 crore has been deposited in the Regional Air Connectivity Fund Trust (RACFT) by the domestic scheduled airline operators till 1st March, 2020 and a sum of ₹ 653.52 crore has been disbursed to SAOs under the scheme as Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

Upgradation at Patahi airport, Muzaffarpur

1941. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after many assurances operation of passenger flights from Patahi airport, Muzaffarpur is still a far cry, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any infrastructure upgradation at Patahi airport, Muzaffarpur is currently at work, if so, the details thereof and by what time flight operation is expected to start from Patahi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Muzaffarpur airport is non-operational airport of Airports Authority of India (AAI). This airport figures in the tentative list of unserved airports in Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) document. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS-UDAN from time to time.

AAI, the Implementing Agency for RCS-UDAN has completed three rounds of bidding under RCS-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) but no valid bid has been received for RCS operations from Muzaffarpur.

Progress of UDAN scheme

1942. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of UDAN scheme since its launch, how many passengers have been benefitted with this scheme, what are the details thereof;

(b) how many new small airports have been constructed since the launch of the scheme, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the measures/steps that Government has adopted to assess the progress of the UDAN scheme, what has been the impact of these measures/steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government had launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS-UDAN from time to time. Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) under the scheme have commenced 266 RCS routes connecting 48 RCS airports including 3 heliports and approximately 43 lakh passengers have benefited from this scheme so far.

Assessment/Review of the scheme is a continuous process. Ministry of Civil Aviation has been interacting with the stakeholders from time to time and has made incremental amendments in the scheme learning from the past experiences to meet the objective of the scheme. As a result, response from interested airlines was encouraging for participation in the bidding process and the implementing agency has awarded 27 proposals in 1st round, 90 proposals in 2nd round and 112 proposals in third round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.

Enhancement of air services from Madurai airport

1943. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steps taken by Government to increase the frequency of national and international service to and from Madurai airport in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the long pending issue of Hosur airport have been kept in abeyance on it objects from Bengaluru airport developer;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps taken to open more airports in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994,

the Indian domestic aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are now free to select any market and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines, with a view to achieve better air connectivity to different regions in the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places keeping in view traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government. Under bilateral air service agreement (ASA) between India and Sri Lanka, Madurai was granted as a point of call to the designated airlines of Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan airlines is currently operating seven frequencies per week on Madurai-Colombo sector. All the designated Indian carriers are free to mount operations from Madurai to foreign destinations under the ambit of bilateral ASA concluded by India with foreign countries as per mutually agreed capacity limits.

(b) and (c) Hosur airport is a private airport within 150 kilometers aerial distance from Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL). As per the Concession Agreement signed between BIAL and Government of India, no new or existing airport shall be permitted by Government of India to be developed or improved or upgraded within an aerial distance of 150 kilometers of the airport, before the 25th anniversary of airport opening date, i.e. upto 2033. Thus, consent of BIAL is required to operationalise the Hosur airport. Also, the investment to improve the infrastructure for licensing of airport is to be taken up by the airport operator.

(d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS - UDAN from time to time. The Implementing Agency- Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded RCS routes to Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) for connecting Salem, Ramnad and Tanjore in Tamil Nadu, after completion of third round of bidding under the scheme.

Misbehaviour of airline staff

1944. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of misbehaviour with the passengers by the staff and pilots of airline companies are increasing recently;

(b) if so, the details of incidents reported/received by Government during the last year and the current year along with the action taken by Government on each such complaints; and

(c) whether any guideline has been issued by Government to airlines for developing a grievance redressal mechanism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There have been some reported incidents of misbehavior with the passengers by the staff and the pilots of the airline companies, however, it has been observed from the monthly traffic data provided by the airlines for the year 2018 and 2019 to DGCA, that there has been a decreasing trend in such incidents.

(b) The number of complaints on staff misbehaviour received by DGCA for the year 2019 & 2020 (upto January) are as follows:

Year	No. of Complaints
2019	349
2020 (upto January)	19

Since travel by air is a contractual agreement between airline and their passenger, it is the responsibility of the concerned airline to redress the passenger complaint at the earliest.

(c) As per the prevailing regulation, aggrieved passengers are required to lodge his/ her complaint to the concerned airline. For timely redressal of passenger grievance, every airline appoints a Nodal officer and an Appellate Authority and display their contact details on the respective websites. The passenger may also file their grievance on Air Sewa App or Portal. If the passenger is not satisfied with the resolution of grievance by airline and/ or Air Sewa, the passenger has liberty to complain to any statutory body/ court set up under relevant applicable laws.

Guidelines on air travel

†1945. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of complaints have come up before Government stating that the treatment given to the Members of Parliament (MPs) by private airlines is not

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the line that is given by Government airlines, though the guidelines in this regard have been issued by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action has been taken by Government against private airlines in those cases of complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Guidelines have been issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation for courtesy towards Members of Parliament (MPs) vide Order No. 26/5/2007-C&W dated 10th October 2007 regarding facilities to be offered by the Air India (National Aviation Company of India Ltd.). A copy of the same is given in the Statement (*See below*). Besides these guidelines, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, regulatory authority of civil aviation security and Airports Authority of India have also issued separate guidelines for assisting MPs by extending protocol services at airports. These orders have been reiterated by Ministry of Civil Aviation order dated 02nd January, 2020. The facilitation courtesies are to be extended by Airport Operators in coordination with the airlines.

Statement

No. 26/5/2007-C&W
Government of India
Ministry of Civil Aviation

New Delhi, dated 10th October, 2007

ORDER

Subject: Courtesy towards Members of Parliament at Airports.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has been from time to time issuing instructions regarding courtesy/facilities to be extended to Hon'ble MPs. While there are several instructions in place issued by various agencies of Ministry of Civil Aviation to ensure it due courtesy is extended to Hon'ble Members of Parliament, it has not been decided issue a consolidated order to be endorsed to all Field Officials. The Field Officials will acknowledge receipt of the same and will be personally responsible to ensure that there instructions are scrupulously observed while interacting with Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

Following is the consolidated list of courtesy/facilities extended to Hon'ble MPs:

Facilities to be offered to the Hon'ble MPs by Air India (National Aviation Company of India Ltd.)

1. Facility of payment through cheque for tickets may be extended to Hon'ble MPs if they so desire.
2. All efforts are to be made to give on the spot confirmation of seats. In case of fully booked flights, the seats available against the first cancellation are to be offered to MPs.
3. Duty Manager, facilitation and/ senior staff to facilitate Hon'ble MPs for completion of check-in formalities when they report at the airport.
4. Seats of their choice to be allowed to them subject to availability.
5. Efforts should be made to reserve seats in the front row for Hon'ble MPs.
6. Air India (NACIL) travel details of Hon'ble MPs should be passed on to the concerned Airport Directors so that necessary assistance could be extended to MPs through the identified Protocol Officer.
7. AC Coach should be provided for Executive Class passenger of Air-India (NACIL).

Facilities to be offered to Hon'ble MPs by Airport Authority of India/ other Airport Operators

1. Reserved Lounge facilities at the international and domestic terminals of the airports should be made available for use by MPs. Tea/Coffee/water to be served free of charge.
2. Member of Parliament to act as Chairman of Airport Advisory Committee in respect to the airport which falls under his/her Constituency.
3. Member of Parliament may be allowed free access in the Terminal building and Visitors Gallery on the basis of MPs Identity Card.
4. AAI and other Airport Operators should facilitate parking of vehicles of MPs in the VIP Car Parking area on the basis of pass issued to MPs for Parliament House required.
5. Airport Entry Pass may be given to one Personal Staff each of MP as and when required.

6. To designate an officer as Protocol Officer at each airport, who would be responsible for extension of all facilities/courtesies to the MPs.

Action by BCAS

1. One time Airport Entry Pass should be given to one personal staff each of MPs when requested for.
2. Proper training should be given to CISF personnel so that MPs Identity Cards/Boarding Cards with identification sticker or slips or slips are honoured, and MPs are extended due courtesy/ priority during security checks.

(K.K. Padmanabhan)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tele.:24648983/Fax:24610378

1. The Chairman (Dr. K. Ramaingam), Airports Authority of India, New Delhi with request that these instructions may be circulated to all Airport Directors of all operational civil airports.
2. The CMD (Shri V. Thulasidas), National Aviation Company of India Limited(NACIL), Air India Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021.
3. The Commissioner (Shri J.K. Dutt), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security, New Delhi.
4. The Managing Director, Delhi International Airport Private Limited, Terminal IGI Airport, New Delhi, for necessary action.
5. The Managing Director, Mumbai International Airport Private Ltd., 511, World Trade Centre, Babar Road, New Delhi, for necessary action.
6. The Managing Director (Shri Shriram Barataan), Cochin International Airport Pvt. Ltd., Kochi Airport, P.O. Ernakulam-683 111, Kerala, for necessary action.
7. The Director General (Atten.: Shri M.S. Bali, IG (Airport Security), Central Industrial Security Force, C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

Reinstatement of pilots in Air India

1946. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India has reinstated many pilots who have been found guilty on many reasons;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Air India reinstated them with major punishment such as posting at different categories; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

New international flights to Odisha

1947. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details about the new international flights that are supposed to be introduced to Odisha;
- (b) by when would these international flights to Odisha would start commencing; and
- (c) what are the problems and opportunities in this new international flights connectivity to Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In Odisha, Bhubaneswar is already available as a point of call for designated carriers of SAARC (except Afghanistan and Pakistan) and ASEAN countries with unlimited frequency/capacity entitlements. Indian carriers are

free to mount services from any point in India including international airport(s) in Odisha to international destinations available under bilateral agreements.

The Government provides a conducive environment for the growth of the civil aviation sector, however, Government does not interfere in the operational plan of the airlines. It is, therefore, upon the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and their commercial viability. Presently, Air Asia Berhad is operating 4 services per week between Bhubaneswar and Kuala Lumpur.

Privatisation of Air India Limited

1948. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is going ahead with the move to privatise Air India Limited;
- (b) if so, the details of the process followed for disinvestment; and
- (c) the details of the companies or persons who have joined the bidding process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government, consequent to the approval by Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM), has issued a Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) inviting Expression of Interest for sale of 100% equity share capital of Air India Limited (AIL) including AIL's 100% shareholding in the Air India Express Limited (AIXL) and 50% shareholding in Air India SATS Airport Services Private Limited (AISATS) on 27.01.2020. Corrigendums have been issued wherein time period upto 06.03.2020 has been given for submission of written queries on PIM and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA). Last date for release of response to queries on PIM (and SPA, if so provided by the GOI at its discretion) is 16.03.2020. The process has been divided into two stages. In the stage-I, Expression of Interest will be submitted by Interested Bidders and they will be shortlisted based on Eligibility criteria and other terms mentioned in the Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM). In the stage-II, shortlisted Interested Bidders will be provided with an Request for Proposal (RFP) and thereafter there will be a transparent bidding process. Expression of Interest in response to PIM by any group or entity will be submitted to the Transaction Adviser only.

Air traffic growth

1949. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wishes to share the details of the new sectors in which private/public sector service providers have been given permission to provide air services to promote travel from 2014-15 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the increase in number of air passengers and the expected increase in this number by the year 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) List of routes commenced under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) as on 08.02.2020 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The annual increase in total air passenger throughput during the last five years is as under:

Year	Throughput (in Cr.)	Increase% (in Cr.)	Increase
2014-15	19.01	2.12	12.6
2015-16	22.40	3.38	17.8
2016-17	26.50	4.10	18.3
2017-18	30.88	4.38	16.5
2018-19	34.47	3.60	11.6

As per the estimates, about 52.50 crore passengers are likely to be handled at the airports in India during the year 2024-25. Air passenger traffic is likely to increase from 34.47 crores in 2018-19 to 52.50 crores in 2024-25, resulting in an increase of about 18 crore passengers.

Statement*List of RCS routes commenced under RCS-UDAN 1.0,. 2.0 & 3.0*

(As on 08.02.2020)

Sl. No.	Departure Airport (State)	Arrival Airport (State)	Operator	Commencement Date
1	2	3	4	5
RCS-UDAN 1.0				
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
2.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
3.	Shimla (HP)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
4.	Delhi	Shimla (HP)	Alliance Air	27-04-2017
5.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27-04-2017
6.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	27-04-2017
7.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27-04-2017
8.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	27-04-2017
9.	Gwalior (MP)	Delhi	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
10.	Gwalior (MP)	Indore (MP)	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
11.	Indore (MP)	Gwalior (MP)	Alliance Air	31-05-2017
12.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet	10-07-2017
13.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Spice Jet	10-07-2017
14.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spice Jet	10-07-2017
15.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Pondicherry	Spice Jet	16-08-2017
16.	Pondicherry	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spice Jet	16-08-2017
17.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Alliance Air	02-09-2017

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	02-09-2017
19.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	20-09-2017
20.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	20-09-2017
21.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	21-09-2017
22.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	21-09-2017
23.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
24.	Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	26-09-2017
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet	29-10-2017
26.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spice Jet	29-10-2017
27.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	16-11-2017
28.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	16-11-2017
29.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16-11-2017
30.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16-11-2017
31.	Agra (UP)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
32.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (UP)	Alliance Air	08-12-2017
33.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
34.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
35.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
36.	Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17-02-2018
37.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
38.	Diu	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	24-02-2018
39.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	01-03-2018
40.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	01-03-2018

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	01-03-2018
42.	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	01-03-2018
43.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	25-03-2018
44.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	25-03-2018
45.	Delhi	Pathankot (Punjab)	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
46.	Pathankot (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	05-04-2018
47.	Adampur (Punjab)	Delhi	Spice Jet	01-05-2018
48.	Delhi	Adampur (Punjab)	Spice Jet	01-05-2018
49.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	01-05-2018
50.	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	01-05-2018
51.	Delhi	Kanpur (UP)	Spicejet	03-07-2018
52.	Kanpur (UP)	Delhi	Spicejet	03-07-2018
53.	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Alliance Air	04-01-2019
54.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Alliance Air	04-01-2019
55.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Bidar (Karnataka)	Trujet	07-02-2020
56.	Bidar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	07-02-2020
RCS-UDAN 2.0				
1.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
2.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	27-03-2018
3.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu (J&K)	Alliance Air	27-02-2018
4.	Jammu (J&K)	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27-02-2018
5.	Kolkata (WB)	Tezpur (Assam)	Zoom Air	26-04-2018

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Tezpur (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Zoom Air	26-04-2018
7.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
8.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
9.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad(Telangana)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
10.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Spicejet	14-05-2018
11.	Allahabad (UP)	Lucknow	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
12.	Lucknow (UP)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
13.	Allahabad (UP)	Patna (Bihar)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
14.	Patna (Bihar)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	14-06-2018
15.	Delhi	Ozar (Maharashtra)	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
16.	Ozar (Maharashtra)	Delhi	Jet Airways	15-06-2018
17.	Allahabad (UP)	Indore (MP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
18.	Indore (MP)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
19.	Allahabad (UP)	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
20.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (UP)	Jet Airways	16-06-2018
21.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	Indigo	28-06-2018
22.	Cochin (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	28-06-2018
23.	Goa	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	28-06-2018
24.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Goa	Indigo	28-06-2018
25.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	01-07-2018
26.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad	Indigo	01-07-2018
27.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	01-07-2018
28.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Indigo	01-07-2018
29.	Jorhat (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	01-08-2018
30.	Kolkata (WB)	Jorhat (Assam)	Indigo	01-08-2018

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	04-10-2018
32.	Kolkata (WB)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Spicejet	04-10-2018
33.	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet	08-10-2018
34.	Delhi	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	08-10-2018
35.	Guwahati (Assam)	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Spicejet	28-10-2018
36.	Pakyong (Sikkim)	Guwahati (Assam)	Spicejet	28-10-2018
37.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-10-2018
38.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Spicejet	31-10-2018
39.	Allahabad (UP)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Indigo	15-11-2018
40.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	15-11-2018
41.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Surat (Gujarat)	Spicejet	30-11-2018
42.	Surat (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	30-11-2018
43.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
44.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
45.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
46.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	09-12-2018
47.	Ahemdabad (Gujarat)	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Trujet	19-12-2018
48.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	Ahemdabad	Trujet	19-12-2018
49.	Ahemdabad (Gujarat)	Jaisalmer	Trujet	19-12-2018
50.	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Ahemdabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	19-12-2018
51.	Kolkata (WB)	Lilabari (Assam)	Spicejet	15-01-2019
52.	Lilabaro (Assam)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	15-01-2019
53.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Dehradun	Heritage	17-01-2019
55.	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
56.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	17-01-2019
57.	Kannur (Kerala)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Indigo	25-01-2019
58.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	25-01-2019
59.	Kannur (Kerala)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Indigo	25-01-2019
60.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	25-01-2019
61.	Kannur (Kerala)	Goa	Indigo	25-01-2019
62.	Goa	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	25-01-2019
63.	Kannur (Kerala)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Indigo	25-01-2019
64.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	25-01-2019
65.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	25-01-2019
66.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Ghodawat	25-01-2019
67.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
68.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
69.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
70.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	01-02-2019
71.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Trujet	13-02-2019
72.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	13-02-2019
73.	Chandigarh (UT)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	11-03-2019

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Pawan Hans	11-03-2019
75.	Kannur (Kerala)	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Indigo	31-03-2019
76.	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	31-03-2019
77.	Cochin (Kerala)	Kannur (Kerala)	Indigo	31-03-2019
78.	Kannur (Kerala)	Cochin (Kerala)	Indigo	31-03-2019
79.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	20-04-2019
80.	Allahabad (UP)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Indigo	20-04-2019
81.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Indigo	12-05-2019
82.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Indigo	12-05-2019
83.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Indigo	12-05-2019
84.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Indigo	12-05-2019
85.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	13-05-2019
86.	Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	13-05-2019
87.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	14-05-2019
88.	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Pawan Hans	14-05-2019
89.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Trujet	15-05-2019
90.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	15-05-2019
91.	Kolkata (WB)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	28-06-2019

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Allahabad (UP)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	28-06-2019
93.	Allahabad (UP)	Raipur (CG)	Indigo	28-06-2019
94.	Raipur (CG)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	28-06-2019
95.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
96.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Trujet	01-09-2019
97.	Hindan (UP)	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Heritage	11-10-2019
98.	Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand)	Hindan (UP)	Heritage	06-11-2019
99.	Hindon (UP)	Hubli (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	06-11-2019
100.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hindon (UP)	Ghodawat	06-11-2019
101.	Kandla (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air	18-11-2019
102.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kandla (Gujarat)	Alliance Air	18-11-2019
103.	Hyderabad	Hubli (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	26-11-2019
104.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	26-11-2019
105.	Gorakhpur (UP)	Allahabad (UP)	Indigo	10-01-2020
106.	Allahabad (UP)	Gorakhpur (UP)	Indigo	10-01-2020
107.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand)- Heliport	Chinyali Saur (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
108.	Chinyali Saur (Uttarakhand)- Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
109.	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) Heliport	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) - Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020

1	2	3	4	5
110.	Gaucher (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Sahastradhara (Uttarakhand) – Heliport	Heritage	08-02-2020
RCS-UDAN 3.0				
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	25-03-2019
2.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Spicejet	25-03-2019
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
4.	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
5.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
6.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Amritsar	Spicejet	31-03-2019
7.	Bhopal (MP)	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
8.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Bhopal (MP)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
9.	Delhi	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
10.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Delhi	Spicejet	31-03-2019
11.	<i>Guwahati (Assam)</i>	<i>Lilibari (Assam)</i>	<i>Spicejet</i>	<i>31-03-2019</i>
12.	<i>Lilabari (Assam)</i>	<i>Guwahati (Assam)</i>	<i>Spicejet</i>	<i>31-03-2019</i>
13.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
14.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
15.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
16.	Kolkata (WB)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Spicejet	31-03-2019
17.	Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	25-04-2019
18.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kishngarh (Rajasthan)	Spicejet	25-04-2019
19.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
20.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
21.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	01-05-2019

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Gwalior (MP)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
23.	Jammu (J&K)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
24.	Gwalior (MP)	Jammu (J&K)	Spicejet	01-05-2019
25.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	15-05-2019
26.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Ghodavvat	15-05-2019
27.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	15-05-2019
28.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	15-05-2019
29.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Raipur (CG)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
30.	Raipur (CG)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
31.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Bhubaneshwar	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
32.	Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	05-06-2019
33.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	07-06-2019
34.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	07-06-2019
35.	Gwalior (MP)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
36.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
37.	Kolkata (WB)	Gwalior (MP)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
38.	Gwalior (MP)	Kolkata (WB)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
39.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
40.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spicejet	20-06-2019
41.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Durgapur (WB)	Spicejet	25-06-2019
42.	Durgapur (WB)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Spicejet	25-06-2019
43.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
44.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
45.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Goa	Alliance Air	19-07-2019

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Goa	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
47.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Cochin (Kerala)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
48.	Cochin (Kerala)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	19-07-2019
49.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Indigo	20-07-2019
50.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	Indigo	20-07-2019
51.	Mumbai (Maharashtra) ,	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
52.	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
53.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
54.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	01-09-2019
55.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	06-09-2019
56.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Ghodawat	06-09-2019
57.	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Indigo	15-09-2019
58.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Indigo	15-09-2019
59.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	27-10-2019
60.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Alliance Air	27-10-2019
61.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Indigo	27-10-2019
62.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Indigo	27-10-2019
63.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Indigo	27-10-2019
64.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Indigo	27-10-2019
65.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Durgapur (WB)	Spicejet	27-10-2019
66.	Durgapur (WB)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Spicejet	27-10-2019
67.	Delhi	Agra (UP)	Zoom Air	29-10-2019
68.	Agra (UP)	Delhi	Zoom Air	29-10-2019

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Chandigarh (UT)	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Alliance Air	16-11-2019
70.	Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	Chandigarh (UT)	Alliance Air	16-11-2019
71.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) - Karnataka	Ghodawat	22-11-2019
72.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) - Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	22-11-2019
73.	Kolkata (WB)	Amritsar (Punjab)	Indigo	01-12-2019
74.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Kolkata (WB)	Indigo	01-12-2019
75.	Guwahati (Assam)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
76.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Guwahati (Assam)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
77.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Imphal (Manipur)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
78.	Imphal (Manipur)	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Alliance Air	07-12-2019
79.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Alliance Air	27-12-2019
80.	Kalaburgi (Gulbarga)- Karnataka	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Alliance Air	27-12-2019
81.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	17-01-2020
82.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
83.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Trujet	17-01-2020
84.	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
85.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Mysore (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020
86.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Trujet	17-01-2020

1	2	3	4	5
87.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Indore (MP)	Ghodawat	20-01-2020
88.	Indore (MP)	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Ghodawat	20-01-2020
89.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Kolkata (WB)	Alliance Air	27-01-2020
90.	Kolkata (WB)	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Alliance Air	27-01-2020
91.	Varanasi (UP)	Bhubaneswar	Alliance Air	31-01-2020
92.	Bhubaneswar	Varanasi (UP)	Alliance Air	31-01-2020
93.	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Agartala (Tripura)	Indigo	29-02-2020
94.	Agartala (Tripura)	Aizawl (Mizoram)	Indigo	29-02-2020
95.	Varanasi (UP)	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Indigo	29-02-2020
96.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Varanasi (UP)	Indigo	29-02-2020

UDAN 1.0 – 56

UDAN 2.0 – 110

UDAN 3.0 - 96

Total routes commenced: 262

Bold routes denotes: Tourism Routes (20)*Italic routes denotes: DoNER Routes (4)*

Helicopter Routes: (4)

GST dues of AI

1950. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India has to pay more than ₹ 100 crore as GST to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Air India has to make payments to small enterprises for carrying Haj Pilgrims; and
- (d) if so, what are the payments made so far to representatives of foreign airlines for carrying Haj Pilgrims since last 6-7 years and what are the payable dues as on 31st January, 2020 with the names of such representatives of foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No Sir. As on date an amount of ₹ 26.73 crore is only outstanding on part of Air India as GST amount to Government.

(c) and (d) For Haj 2012 operations, Air India had entered into contract with Orbest Airlines. Further, Orbest Airlines had appointed M/s. BKP Enterprise as their authorised representative in India. As per the agreement an amount of USD 3,435,419 was due to Orbest Airlines towards fare. A payment of USD 2,275,000 was made to Orbest Airlines in due course after deducting the amount of expenses of USD 937,882 incurred by Air India on behalf of Orbest Airlines and the balance payment of USD 222,537 was due to Orbest Airlines. The said airline went into liquidation. Air India learnt about Orbest's bankruptcy on 11/03/2013.

On 11/03/2013 M/s. BKP Enterprise requested Air India to remit the balance amount to its bank account. BKP Enterprise also filed a Writ Petition in Delhi High Court demanding USD 222,537 along with interest @ 18% from Air India. On 28th November 2018, Hon'ble Court dismissed the petition of M/s. BKP Enterprise.

As per legal advice, Air India is contractually bound to pay the balance amount due either to Orbest Airlines or to the liquidators or to the new Board of Directors of Orbest Airlines.

New civil aviation policy

1951. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is set to hold bilateral talks with its neighbouring countries under new civil aviation policy to allow unlimited flight services with SAARC countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether some countries agreed to hold bilateral talks in this regard, if so, the details thereof and decisions taken so far and progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) - 2016 proposals have been sent to all SAARC countries (except Pakistan) offering an 'open sky' arrangement *i.e.* designated airline(s) of the concerned country are entitled to operate any number of services from/to six metro cities in India. Reciprocally Indian carriers are entitled to fly unlimited number of flights from any point in India to the

designated points in the country concerned as per the bilateral agreement with the concerned country. Such an arrangement has already been finalised with Sri Lanka. With Bhutan, such arrangement was already in existence before NCAP-2016. Bilateral talks with the remaining SAARC countries can be held only if a positive response is received from their side to our 'open sky' offer.

Facilities for passengers in airports

†1952. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the facilities for the passengers at various airports of the country are yet to be upgraded by the Airports Authority of India (AAI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Upgradation of passenger facilities at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, traffic demand / willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports etc. In order to enhance the passenger facilities, AAI has undertaken construction of new terminal building at its various airports which include Agartala, Chennai, Dehradun, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Leh, Mangaluru, Patna, Portblair, Pune, Surat and Trichy.

Setting up of airport in Bilaspur

1953. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bilaspur is the second largest city in the State of Chhattisgarh and the seat of the High Court of Chhattisgarh, whether there is any proposal to operationalise the current airstrip and allow commercial passenger travel by setting up of a domestic airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and when is the said proposal likely to be implemented; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons for excluding the second largest city in the State from aerial, connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Bilaspur is an important city in the state of Chhattisgarh. To connect unserved & underserved airports, Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS-UDAN from time to time. After first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, RCS routes connecting Bilaspur were awarded to Selected Airline Operator (SAO), which were subsequently terminated / cancelled due to non-compliance of SAO agreement by SAO. However, no valid bid for operation of RCS flights connecting Bilaspur was received in subsequent rounds till completion of third round of bidding under the scheme.

DGCA approval for premium pricing of tickets

1954. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGCA/Ministry has given approval to airlines to charge additional premium towards the emergency exit row;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any policy in place to ensure that emergency exit rows are fully filled up at the time of take off and landing; and

(d) whether it is a fact that as per practice, emergency exit row is not fully filled at the time of take-off as people are put off by the premium pricing and in such situations what action has been taken against the errant airlines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No such approval has been given by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) or Ministry of Civil Aviation as with the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. At present, air fare is neither regulated nor established by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provisions of Aircraft

Rules, 1937. Further, in order to safeguard the interest of the air travelers, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued/updated Air Transport Circular 02 of 2016 titled as "Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines." As per the provisions of the said circular, airlines are required to disclose all fees for optional services on 'opt-in' basis of the passengers, through a prominent link on homepage of their website.

(c) There is a laid down policy under Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 8, Series O, Part VII, to ensure that exit seat is occupied by a person, who would be able to perform required necessary functions in case of emergency.

(d) Till date, no such violation in this regard has been observed during periodic inspections that were carried out by the DGCA officials (Cabin Safety Inspectors) to ensure compliance.

Data digitisation of criminal records

1955. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the digitisation of the past ten years of criminal records, and if not, the present status of the project;

(b) whether Government has completed constructing the National Data Centre for data sharing, crime and criminal searches and reports generation and if so, the total number of reports generated at the Central and State levels for the year 2019-20;

(c) the State-wise list of total numbers of reports generated; and

(d) the total percentage of prisoners whose data is accessible to law enforcement agencies and the number of prisoners whose records have been digitised in 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. 'Crime and criminal records and prisoners' data are maintained by the respective States/Union Territories. Digitization of records is an ongoing process.

However, as per available information, a total of 26.34 crore data on crime and criminals has been digitized till February 2020. Further 1.17 crore data on prisoners has been digitized. Of this, a total of 43.95 lakh prisoners records have been digitized in the year 2019-20.

This data is available to Law Enforcement Agencies for search and reports on national data center, which is operational. Information on total number of reports generated State wise, is not maintained centrally.

Central acts/laws applicable in J&K

1956. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of Central Acts/Laws which have since been applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir after the abrogation of Article 370?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): After implementation of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 from appointed day *i.e.* 31st October, 2019, ALL Central laws are applicable to Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh with effect from 31st October, 2019.

Use of Section 144 to suppress speech and expression

†1957. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years, Section 144 has been unreasonably used to suppress speech and expression in the country, which has made people uneasy in expressing their feelings;

(b) the last three years details regarding imposition of Section 144 in Delhi and the number of places where lathicharge was resorted to after this imposition; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No, Sir. However, since 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility of maintaining law and order rests primarily with the respective State Governments. Central Government keeps a constant watch on the internal security scenario of the country and also provides Central Armed Police Forces to the States/ Union Territories upon request.

(b) and (c) As per the information available, there have been 276 instances of resorting to imposition of Section 144 in Delhi to prevent certain unlawful acts such

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as carrying of licensed arms, flying of drones/ paragliders, prohibition of consumption of intoxicating substances at public places/ near liquor vends, restrictions for heavy vehicular traffic etc. There has been no report of lathicharge during the Imposition of Section 144 in Delhi.

Detention under PSA in Kashmir

1958. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of political detainees in Kashmir from August, 2019 to February 2020, month-wise;
- (b) the number of political detainees still under detention as of February 29, 2020; and
- (c) whether they have all been detained under the Public Safety Act (PSA), if so, the dates from which the PSA was invoked against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has reported that in order to prevent commission of offences involving breach of peace and tranquility, activities prejudicial to the security of the State and maintenance of public order, cumulatively 7357 persons including stone pelters, miscreants, over ground workers (OGWs), separatists, etc. were taken into preventive custody since August, 2019. Out of these, 451 such persons are presently under preventive detention, which includes 396 persons under Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA).

Detentions have been made u/s 107 Cr.PC, as also under J&K Public Safety Act, 1978.

J. S. Verma Committee Report

1959. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the highlights of the report of the J.S. Verma Committee to suggest various measures on checking increasing crimes against women;

(b) the status of implementation of the J.S. Verma Committee report;

(c) the reasons for not implementing majority recommendations of the Committee, even after the passage of several years; and

(d) what measures are being taken to bring reforms in providing justice to the rape and sexual assault victims in view of increase in rape and sexual harassment incidents in the country and delay in punishing the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Justice J.S. Verma Committee was constituted by the Government to look into possible amendments in the Criminal Law to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals committing sexual assault of extreme nature against women. The Committee had submitted its report on 23.01.2013.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, Government has already made various amendments in Criminal Laws (Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Evidence and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012) relating to sexual harassment; assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe; voyeurism; stalking and rape.

Further, pursuant to the recommendation made in the Justice Verma Committee Report, domestic workers were included within the ambit of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

(d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. As per the published information, data shows no uniform trend with regard to the crime under the crime head rape during 2016 to 2018.

'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 including women/girls are with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law. However, Government of India gives utmost importance to the safety of women and has taken a number of initiatives in this regard, which are given below:

(i) The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018

was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of girls below the age of 12 years. The Act also inter-alia mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months.

- (ii) Emergency Response Support System provides a pan-India, single internationally recognized number (112) based system for all emergencies, with computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress.
- (iii) The Ministry of Home (MHA) has launched a cyber-crime reporting portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content.
- (iv) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in first Phase in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow & Mumbai). The projects have been prepared by State Governments, taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in various areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmers.
- (v) MHA has launched the "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.
- (vi) MHA has launched an online analytic tool "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases.
- (viii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh, MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced.

- (ix) Government of India has approved a scheme for setting up of a total of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious trial and disposal of pending cases pertaining to rape and POCSO Act in a time-bound manner.
- (x) In addition to the above-mentioned measures, MHA has been issuing advisories from time to time to the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.gov.in.

**Review meetings for implementation of provisions of
A.P. Reorganisation Act**

1960. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is conducting review meetings to oversee the implementation of various provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has discussed in any of its review meetings held in the past/recent past to look into the assurances given by the then Prime Minister of India on the floor of the House on 20th February, 2014;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of the various provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 from time to time with the Ministries/Departments concerned as well as representatives of Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Telangana. So far, 24 such meetings have been held. A large number of provisions of APR Act, 2014 have been implemented and the remaining provisions of the APR Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation. Some of the provisions relating to setting up of infrastructural projects and educational institutions have long gestation period for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

As regard the assurances given by the then Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha on 20.02.2014, the same have also been implemented; however, the 14th Finance Commission

did not make a distinction between Special Category and General Category States. Therefore, as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant is being provided to Andhra Pradesh.

Negligence on duty by security persons

1961. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the time security persons on duty are busy with watching videos on their own smart mobile phone which leads to serious negligence on duty;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to avoid at least use of smart phone while on vigilance duty; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) No such serious negligence on the part of Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs)/Assam Rifles (AR) personnel has been reported. However, instructions to restrict/discourage use of smart phone, while on active duty, have been issued by CAPFs/AR.

Foreigners tribunals in Assam

1962. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) operational in Assam, along with number of members in FTs, district-wise;

(b) number of additional FTs set up to handle appeals of those excluded from NRC;

(c) number of matters referred to FTs as of February, 2020;

(d) number of persons declared as foreigners by FTs in last year and current year, FT-wise;

(e) number of children declared as foreigners by FTs in last year and current year;

(f) number of persons deported after being declared as 'foreigner' by FTs in last year and current year; and

(g) number of FTs that have notified appointment of their Public Information Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (g) There are 100 Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) operational in Assam. District-wise details of number of FTs and members are given in the Statement-I (See below). 200 additional FTs have been set up to handle appeals of those excluded from NRC. 4,33,364 cases have been referred to FTs as on February 1, 2020. Details of persons declared as foreigners by FTs in the year 2019 and 2020, district-wise are given in the Statement-II (See below). No child has been declared foreigner in the year 2019 and upto 29th February, 2020. One person was deported in the year 2019 after being declared as a foreigner. In the year 2020, upto February 29, 2020, no person has been deported after being declared as foreigner. No FT has notified appointment of its Public Information Officer.

Statement-I

District-wise number of Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) and Members

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of FTs	No. of FT Members
1.	Baksa	01	01
2.	Bongaigaon	02	02
3.	Barpeta	11	11
4.	Cachar	06	03
5.	Chirang	01	00
6.	Darrang	05	05
7.	Dhemaji	03	02
8.	Dhubri	09	06
9.	South Salmara	01	00
10.	Dibrugarh	02	01
11.	Dima Hasao	01	00

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of FTs	No. of FT Members
12.	Goalpara	08	07
13.	Hailakandi	01	00
14.	Hojai	03	03
15.	Jorhat	01	01
16.	Kamrup (M)	05	05
17.	Kamrup (R)	05	04
18.	Karimganj	03	02
19.	Karbi Anglong	01	00
20.	Kokrajhar	01	00
21.	Lakhimpur	02	01
22.	Morigaon	05	05
23.	Nagaon	08	07
24.	Nalbari	04	04
25.	Sonitpur (Tezpur)	06	05
26.	Biswanath Chariali (Tezpur)	03	03
27.	Tinsukia	01	01
28.	Udalguri	01	01
TOTAL		100	80

Note: 20 FTs are functioning under Members given additional charge.

Statement-II

District wise number of persons declared as foreigners

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nos. of declared foreigners in 2019	Nos. of declared foreigners in 2020
1	2	3	4
1.	Baksa	321	26
2.	Barpeta	959	101

1	2	3	4
3.	Bongaigaon	417	35
4.	Biswanath Chariali	1,507	26
5.	City Guwahati	1,292	87
6.	Cachar	990	77
7.	Charaideo (Jorhat FT)	860	18
8.	Chirang	401	00
9.	Darrang	1,716	68
10.	Dhubri	1,211	67
11.	Dibrugarh	487	26
12.	Dhemaji	1,111	36
13.	Dima Hasao (DF)	07	00
14.	Goalpara	477	28
15.	Goalghat (Jht FT)	118	17
16.	Hojai	553	42
17.	Hailakandi	02	00
18.	Hamren (Wka)	06	00
19.	Jorhat	85	07
20.	Kamrup (R)	2,080	00
21.	Karbi Anglong (DPU)	12	01
22.	Kokrajhar	116	00
23.	Karimganj	641	26
24.	Lakhimpur	710	21
25.	Morigaon	1,424	94
26.	Majuli (Jht/FT)	12	00
27.	Nalbari	1,169	48

1	2	3	4
28.	Nagaon	620	58
29.	South Salmara (Dbb FT)	00	00
30.	Sivasagar	193	01
31.	Sadiya	445	01
32.	Sonitpur	2,016	95
33.	Tinsukia	31	00
34.	Udalguri	794	19
	TOTAL	22,783	1,025

Caste-wise data in census

†1963. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to include caste-wise data in Census;
- (b) whether Government would compile the data on all the castes under the upcoming census; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government intends to make the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The intent of the Government for conducting Census, 2021 has been notified in Gazette of India on 28th March, 2019. The Census Schedule is designed in consultation with all stakeholders. In Census, the castes and tribes which are specifically notified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per the Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, amended from time to time, are enumerated.

(c) Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 was conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the then Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) in rural and urban areas respectively. The SECC 2011 data excluding the caste data has been finalized and published by MoRD and HUPA. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Office of the Registrar General, India had provided logistic and technical supports in conducting the SECC-2011. The raw caste data has been handed over to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, who is to form the Expert Group for classification and categorization of data.

Women safety and security in Delhi

1964. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Delhi Police to increase women safety and security in Delhi during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the conviction rate in Delhi for crimes against women during the last five years;
- (c) the steps being taken to increase the conviction rate; and
- (d) the details of initiatives/programmes/provisions that are currently being implemented by the Delhi Police for the purpose of women safety and security in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has taken a number of measures to prevent; and expeditiously detect and investigate crimes against women. These *inter-alia* include dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources accordingly; launch of the 'Himmat Plus' app; stationing of women PCR vans in vulnerable areas; exclusive women help desks in Police Stations; dedicated women helpline number; regular liaison with civic agencies for ensuring proper lighting; constitution of Police Station-level women safety committees; and the 'Sashakti' programme for imparting self-defence training to women/girls.

As reported by Delhi Police, the conviction rate achieved in the cases of crime against women from the year 2014 to 2018 is as under:

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Rape	34.50%	29.73%	26.62%	31.71%	28.80%
2.	Dowry Death	38.57%	53.12%	52.63%	46.43%	37.14%
3.	Molestation	39.55%	43.26%	35.17%	45.24%	32.71%
4.	Sexual Harassment	39.62%	45.56%	32.91%	43.10%	38.33%
5.	Cruelty by Husband	18.48%	24.42%	10.76%	13.62%	10.69%

In order to improve conviction rate in respect of crimes against women, the steps taken *inter-alia* include separation of investigation from law and order and general duties; creation of legal cells in all Police Districts and Police Head Quarters; monitoring the progress of cases pending in courts; regular training of Investigation Officers; and, pursuing heinous cases through specialized units such as Crime Branch, Special Cell.

Communal incidents

1965. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of State-wise details of number of people killed, injured and number of communal incidents during last five years;

(b) the year-wise details of number of special courts set up to try communal incidents; and

(c) the number of victims who were provided financial assistance and rehabilitation support, along with amount of financial assistance provided during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, conviction of accused etc. rest primarily with the respective State Governments. However, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data on crime from all States/ Union Territories and publishes it in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. The report contains State/Union Territory-wise data on crimes including data on communal/religious riots.

(b) Information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

(c) An amount of ₹ 1.00 crore in financial year 2014-15 and an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore in financial year 2017-18 were sanctioned to the Government of Bihar and an amount of ₹ 6.328 crore in financial year 2018-19 was sanctioned to the Government of Odisha as ex-gratia assistance for disbursement among the victims of communal violence.

In addition to the above, this Ministry administers a Scheme called "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/

LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/ IED Blasts on Indian Territory" under which, in deserving cases, a financial assistance of ₹ 3,00,000/- (for incidents that occurred from 01.04.2008 to 23.08.2016) or ₹ 5,00,000/- (for incidents that occurred on or after 24.08.2016) is given for each death and / or permanent incapacitation case (disability of 50% or above) to the affected family. The State Government provides the financial assistance to the beneficiaries and claims reimbursement from the Central Government. Details of reimbursements made to State Governments during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Children and youth affected by communal, caste, ethnic and terrorist violence are also provided financial assistance under the "Project Assist" implemented by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony of this Ministry. Details of financial assistance sanctioned under this scheme during the last five years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of reimbursement made in the cases of Communal Violence from the Scheme "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/ IED Blasts on Indian Territory"

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of cases	Amount reimbursed (In Rupees)
1.	2014-15	3	6,30,000
2.	2015-16	89	1,86,90,000
3.	2016-17	55	1,08,30,000
4.	2017-18	Nil	Nil
5.	2018-19	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		147	3,01,50,000

Note: 1. The year of incident and the year of making the reimbursement may not be the same because the reimbursement is made as and when the State Government submits their proposal to this Ministry.

2. The total number of cases does not indicate the total number of beneficiaries provided with financial assistance because reimbursement is made by MHA to the State Government concerned in two parts *i.e.* 70% immediately and the remaining 30% after receiving audit clearance. Some of the above cases are for 70% reimbursement while others are for 30% reimbursement.

Statement-II

*Financial assistance sanctioned under the "Project Assist"
during the last five years*

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of cases	Amount sanctioned (In Rupees)
1.	2014-15	3738	5,09,26,500
2.	2015-16	4471	5,99,96,250
3.	2016-17	4841	6,99,98,500
4.	2017-18	4315	6,49,97,750
5.	2018-19	3337	5,60,00,000
TOTAL		20,702	30,19,19,000

Atrocities on tribals around Statue of Unity

1966. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around Statue of Unity, many atrocities have been committed by local authorities on tribals, if so, what action has been taken and what compensation has been awarded to victims; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any inquiry in this, if so, the detailed report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) '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 rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments concerned are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of law. Government has no information in this regard.

NCRB analysis of data on missing children

1967. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the National Crime Records

Bureau (NCRB) had revealed that two States recorded the highest number of cases of missing children and women among all other States in the years from 2016 to 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NCRB has analysed the data on missing persons to identify the areas prone to persons being trafficked; and

(d) if so, the details of such analysis done currently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. NCRB has analysed the data on missing persons *vide* report titled "Report on Missing women and Children in India". Copy of the same is available on the NCRB's website www.ncrb.gov.in.

As per the findings of the report, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have reported maximum number of missing women. The number of missing children are maximum in the States of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Bihar.

Rising crime graph in the capital

†1968. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime graph in the National Capital is consistently increasing and more than thirteen thousand cases have been registered in the year 2018 *vis-a-vis* the year 2017;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide crime free atmosphere to the people of Delhi;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy inquiry of the criminal cases and punishment for the criminals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating easy reporting and registration of crimes, including provision for online registration of e-FIR for theft of Motor Vehicles and other properties, may have been the reason for increase in the number of registered cases, in the NCT of Delhi. Details

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of criminal cases registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.02.2020) are as under:

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020 (upto 15.02.2020)
Number of cases Registered	244714	262612	316261	42777

(b) Delhi Police has instituted a number of measures to prevent and expeditiously detect crimes. These *inter-alia* include, action against organized crime, arrest/surveillance of notorious criminals, joint group patrolling in vulnerable areas to enhance Police visibility, enhanced focus on beat policing, closer surveillance of criminals, sharing information on dark spots with concerned agencies for action and citizen-centric policing through 'Jan Sampark' and other community approach programmes.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has taken various steps for speedy inquiry of the criminal cases and punishment for criminals which *inter-alia* include setting up of Legal Cell to monitor pendency of cases and to analyse the orders passed by various courts on day to day basis to achieve better rate of conviction; obtaining assistance of legal experts for guiding the Investigation Officers (IOs); training of IOs in specialized courses like scientific investigation, law of extradition, important case studies, cyber-crimes etc.; devoting major part of the training curriculum to criminal laws, criminal procedure, scientific investigation, forensic science and latest aspects of cyber-crime; and circulating regularly the synopsis of various observations/directions issued by the District Courts to all Districts/Units for improving skills of Investigation Officers.

Legal aid for people excluded from NRC

1969. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that free legal aid is provided to those who are excluded from the final National Register of Citizens (NRC) and cannot afford private legal representation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) State Government of Assam has made necessary arrangements to provide legal aid to the needy people amongst those excluded from Final NRC, Assam by providing all assistance through the District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA).

Investment proposals from outside Kashmir

1970. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any normalcy in Kashmir after removal of Article 370 from Kashmir;

(b) whether trade and industry and investment proposals from outside Kashmir have been received, if so, what are the facilities State Government is offering to entrepreneurs to set up their plants/units in Kashmir; and

(c) whether these steps will boost the development and increase job opportunities in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades. On account of article 35A and other constitutional ambiguities, the people of this region were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and the benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens in the country. As a result, full economic potential of the region could not be realized by the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions for the last 70 years.

After the Declaration issued by the President under article 370, based on the recommendation of the Parliament and reorganization of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, all such aspects have been addressed. Due to these recent decisions, certain precautionary measures taken initially have already been substantially relaxed as a result of which:-

- (i) Initial restrictions imposed under section 144 Cr. PC have been lifted from all areas of Kashmir Valley. So far, no major law and order incidents have been reported.
- (ii) Shops and business establishments, including hotels and restaurants are open.
- (iii) Public transport is plying normally. The train services are also running regularly.

- (iv) All the Government offices including educational institutions are functioning normally, with regular attendance of the employees and the students. Private tuition/coaching centres are also operational.
- (v) The annual exams in respect of Primary/Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools have been conducted successfully and the attendance has been more than 98%. Exams in respect of Professional Colleges, Combined Defence Services (CDS)/Service Selection Board (SSB) and the Degree/PG exams of University have also been conducted successfully. University of Kashmir has started functioning from 3rd February, 2020.
- (vi) All Health facilities including Tertiary care hospitals *viz.* SKIMS Soura/ Medical College and Health Institutions are fully functional. The Medical shops are open with sufficient availability of medicines.

The Government of India is fully committed to the overall development and several steps, including preparation of a new Industrial policy, are being taken to boost trade, industry, investment and employment in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Further, schemes/projects under Prime Minister's Development Package are under various stages of implementation. This package comprises of 63 major development projects in Road, Power, Health, Tourism, Agriculture, Horticulture and Skill Development sectors.

In addition to the above steps, all flagship schemes of the Government of India including various individual beneficiary centric schemes are being proactively implemented by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

All the above steps have been devised to boost development and increase job opportunities so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir can realize full economic potential in all sectors of economy like in other parts of the country.

CAA accepted and rejected by States

†1971. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which have accepted Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and those which have not accepted it and the status of its constitutional justification with regard to the States which have not accepted it; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) with reference to (a) above, the State-wise details of the sit-in demonstration, road blocks and the loss of lives and properties occurred in the protest against Citizenship Amendment Act and the details of legal action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The "Citizenship" is a Central subject under entry number 17 of List I - Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Parliament has legislative competence to enact laws for all Central subjects under List I as provided under Article 246(1) of the Constitution of India. Article 11 of the Constitution gives plenary/unrestricted power to Parliament to enact laws regarding citizenship.

After its passing by parliament and receipt of assent of President of India, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) was notified on 12.12.2019. It came into force on 10.01.2020.

(b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the State Government concerned is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State and to take action against Law-breakers as per law. The Central Government monitors the law and order situation in the States and assists the State Governments in case of major law and order problem by deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on their request.

Data regarding demonstrations, road blocks etc. against any law is not maintained centrally.

Increase in number of undertrial prisoners

1972. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for every year increase in the number of undertrial prisoners in the country;

(b) whether the Undertrial Review Committees established by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in every district to review the cases of undertrials are functioning effectively; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles prison statistics

reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual report "Prison Statistics India". The latest published report is of the year 2018. As per the data compiled by NCRB, there is no significant increase in the percentage of the number of undertrial prisoners to the total number of prisoners in the last five years.

(b) and (c) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has informed that Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) have been established in every district and have been functioning effectively. As per information received by NALSA from State Legal Services Authorities from January, 2019 to September, 2019, more than 2923 meetings were held by UTRCs and 1262 undertrial prisoners were released on the recommendation of UTRCs.

Barracks constructed for central armed police forces

1973. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of barracks constructed during the year 2019-20 for the Central Armed Police Forces;

(b) the total utilisation of funds on construction of barracks for the year 2019-20;

(c) the list of the total barracks constructed for each individual armed police force under the Ministry;

(d) whether there has been any independent survey of housing satisfaction level conducted on the living situation of the Central Armed Police Forces and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if no survey has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) During the year 2019-20, the total number of barracks completed so far are 74.

(b) The total utilization of funds for construction of barracks during the year 2019-20 is ₹ 117.12 crore.

(c) Force-wise details of total number of barracks constructed in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are as under:

CAPFs	Total Nos. of barracks constructed force wise
BSF	427
CISF	234
CRPF	379
ITBP	209
SSB	73
TOTAL	1322

(d) and (e) The issue of housing satisfaction level was considered by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on "Reforming of National Security System (2000)". As recommended by the GoM, the housing satisfaction norm in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) was raised from 14% to 25%. At present the percentage of housing satisfaction level against authorized dwelling units in the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is 43.78%.

Civil defence in Assam

1974. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes for development of civil defence along with number of persons presently working in Civil Defence in Assam;

(b) whether the institution of Civil Defence in Assam has been able to achieve its desired objectives during last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of training facilities and financial assistance provided to the said institution during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to attract more and more people to join the Civil Defence particularly in North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) As informed by State Government of Assam, at present 268 number of permanent staff are working in Civil Defence Organization and there is

a total of 28571 number of trained Civil Defence volunteers in 14 Civil Defence Districts in Assam.

The State Government of Assam has allotted ₹ 7,63,854/- and ₹ 9,01,068/- in the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively and 848 and 996 numbers of Civil Defence Volunteers were trained and raised in the respective years. The institution of Civil Defence in Assam has been able to achieve its desired objective and is assisting the civil administration in disaster response, crowd management, first Aid and training of community. The State has also one Central Training Institute, Civil Defence & Home Guards, located at Panikhaiti, Guwahati for imparting training to Civil Defence volunteers.

Government of India has a reimbursement policy on Civil Defence measures under which the expenditure incurred on raising, training and equipping for civil defence personnel is poolable and shareable between the Central and State Governments. During the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) an amount of ₹ 1,56,12,131/- has been reimbursed under this policy. National Disaster Response Force Academy at Nagpur also imparts training to Civil Defence volunteers from all States, including Assam.

Raising of Civil Defence Corps is the responsibility of State Government. State Governments are also empowered to set up Civil Defence organization and raise volunteers as per their requirement.

Inquiry into Delhi Police action in Jamia Millia Islamia University

1975. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry is being done against police officers involved in violence in light of recent evidence that came out from security camera footage of library of Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) University on night of December 15, 2019;

(b) if so, status of the inquiry;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to compensate the university for damage to public property done by Delhi Police officials; and

(d) if answer to above parts is no, whether security footage that has been made public from JMI is authentic and are those personnel from Delhi Police or other forces under control of Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, an administrative enquiry

has been ordered under the overall supervision of Addl.CP/Technology Cell, Delhi Police and to be assisted by two more DCsP to look into the role of police officers in the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Authenticity of any security footage cannot be confirmed without verification as per provisions of law.

Scrapping of sedition law

1976. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of cases registered under sedition law across the country in the last five years including current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of students, workers/employees and farmers held in prison under charges of sedition;

(c) the details of conviction rate of sedition cases and the steps taken for fast trial in those cases;

(d) whether Government is mulling to scrap the sedition law which is a colonial law on the citizens of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". Published reports are available till the year 2018. State/Union Territory (UT) wise data relating to cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted and conviction rate etc., under the offence of sedition (section 124 A of the IPC) is given in the Statement (*See* below). Data relating to students, workers/employees and farmers separately is not maintained centrally. 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, protection of life and property etc. rest primarily with the respective State Governments concerned.

(d) and (e) Amendment of criminal law is a continuous process.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sedition during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014								2015								2016							
		CR	CCS	CON	CTC	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CTC	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CTC	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	100.0	1	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	16	0	0	0	-	28	0	0	9	0	0	0	-	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0.0	3	3	0	12	7	0	1	0.0	12	8	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
10. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand		18	10	1	3	33.3	18	10	1	0	2	0	2	0.0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
12. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	-	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	-	1	1	0
13. Kerala		5	0	0	0	-	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	-	4	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	-	4	4	0
15. Maharashtra		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0	1	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20. Odisha		2	2	0	0	-	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
21. Punjab		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	-	7	7	0
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
25. Telangana		0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

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Unstarred Questions

26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	-	9	2	0
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	5	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	47	14	1	4	25.0	58	16	1	30	6	0	4	0.0	73	13	0	33	16	1	3	33.3	44	26	1
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	0
31. Chandigarh	0	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	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	0
34. Delhi	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	4	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	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	2	0	0	0	-	4	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47	14	1	4	25.0	58	16	1	30	6	0	4	0.0	73	13	0	35	16	1	3	33.3	48	26	1

Conviction Rate = (Cases convicted/Cases in which Trials completed) * 100

* Now Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh.

** Union Territories of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have merged as one.

Source: Crime in India

(B) State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases in which Trials Completed (CTC), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sedition during 2017-2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017								2018							
		CR	CCS	CON	CTC	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CTC	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	15	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
3.	Assam	19	7	0	3	0.0	21	21	0	17	11	0	10	0.0	23	15	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	-	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	-	3	3	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	13	9	0	1	0.0	125	123	0	1	1	1	1	100.0	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	100.0	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	-	2	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	18	17	0	0	-	1	17	0

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Unstarred Questions

12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0.0	2	2	0
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	2	50.0	3	3	4	1	1	0	0	-	4	4	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	-	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	-	2	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	0	0	-	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	-	1	1	0
25.	Telangana	0	1	0	0	-	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[11 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	3	0	0	-	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	1	0
	Total State(s)	51	27	1	6	16.7	228	160	4	69	38	2	13	15.4	54	46	2
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	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	2	0	0
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 UT(S)	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	2	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	51	27	1	6	16.7	228	160	4	70	38	2	13	15.4	56	46	2

Note: Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the year 2018

Conviction Rate = (Cases convicted/Cases in which Trials completed) * 100

* Now Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh.

** Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have merged as one.

Source: Crime in India

AIMS and objectives of national population register

1977. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Population Register exercise and its aims and objectives;
- (b) the details of the questionnaire for NPR;
- (c) whether all the questions are mandatory or is it a voluntary exercise where the resident can choose which questions to answer; and
- (d) whether NPR exercise is connected to NRC, since the Home Minister has on multiple occasions stated the same while the Prime Minister has said there are no plans at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register containing details of persons usually residing in a village or rural area or town or ward or demarcated area within a ward in a town or urban area. In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, Central Government decided to prepare and update the population register between 1st April to 30th September, 2020 for collection of information relating to all persons usually residing in village or town.

(b) and (c) The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be updated/collected during the exercise of updation of NPR. The respondent has to provide the information true to the best of his knowledge and belief. No document is to be collected during the updation of NPR. Aadhaar number is collected voluntarily.

(d) Till now, the Government has not taken decision to prepare National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) at the national level.

Definition of the word 'urban naxals'

1978. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has stated that it will take effective action against 'Urban Naxals' and their facilitators;

(b) whether the Ministry has defined what constitutes 'Urban Naxals' and its definition, who falls under this category of 'Urban Naxals'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The phrase 'Urban Naxals' is not used by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

However, the Government of India's National Policy and Action Plan addresses Left Wing Extremism in all its manifestations, including the urban activities.

Deradicalisation camps in Jammu and Kashmir

1979. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has 'Deradicalisation Camps' in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether Government be pleased to state the methodology, functionality and desired outcome of these 'Deradicalisation camps';

(c) whether Government has taken adequate steps to ensure Human Rights are not violated in anyway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) There is no report of existence of any 'Deradicalization Camps' in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Cases of human trafficking

†1980. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of cases of human trafficking in the country have been registered in West Bengal and Rajasthan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether West Bengal and Rajasthan have failed to fulfil the minimum standards required for elimination of human trafficking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles data on human trafficking reported to it by States and Union Territories (UTs) and publishes the same in its annual publication 'Crime in India'. The latest published report is of the year 2018. State-wise list of cases of human trafficking reported in the country in 2018 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are 'State' subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prevention and combating the crime of human trafficking is therefore the responsibility of respective State Governments concerned, who are competent to deal with the offence of human trafficking under extant provisions of laws.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) supplements the efforts of State Governments by taking various initiatives and measures. MHA has provided financial assistance to States for setting up 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of States. MHA also provides financial assistance to States and UTs to hold 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level conferences' to sensitize judicial officers, police officials and other stakeholders about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and their role in curbing trafficking. MHA has also issued various advisories to States and UTs from time to time on preventing and combating human trafficking. These advisories are available at MHA's website www.mha.gov.in. Through the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Schedule of NIA Act, 2008 was amended and National Investigation Agency has been empowered to investigate cases committed under Sections 370 and 370A of Indian Penal Code relating to Human Trafficking. The Government has also approved financial assistance to States and UTs for setting up/strengthening Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) by States and UTs in all Districts at a total cost of ₹100 crore under Nirbhaya Fund.

Statement*State/UT-wise cases reported under Human Trafficking during 2018**(in descending order)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported in 2018
1.	Jharkhand	373
2.	Maharashtra	311
3.	Assam	262
4.	Telangana	242
5.	Andhra Pradesh	240
6.	West Bengal	172
7.	Bihar	127
8.	Kerala	105
9.	Delhi UT	98
10.	Rajasthan	86
11.	Odisha	75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	63
13.	Goa	55
14.	Chhattisgarh	51
15.	Uttar Pradesh	35
16.	Haryana	34
17.	Uttarakhand	29
18.	Karnataka	27
19.	Meghalaya	24
20.	Punjab	17
21.	Gujarat	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	8

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Reported in 2018
23.	Himachal Pradesh	6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
25.	Manipur	3
26.	Mizoram	2
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Jammu and Kashmir*	1
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Nagaland	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
32.	Chandigarh	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	0
34.	Daman and Diu #	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		2465

Due to non-receipt of data from Assam and Jharkhand for 2018 data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Now UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Laddakh

Now UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been merged as one UT.

Inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule

†1981. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal to include Chhattisgarhi, Gondi, and other languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any timeline to include Chhattisgarhi and Gondi languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) There have been demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India including Chhattisgarhi and Gondi. These are: (1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujar/Gujjari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurukh, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(c) As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by socio-cultural, economic and political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees, to evolve such fixed criteria have been inconclusive. No time-frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth schedule to the constitution.

**Withdrawal of criminal cases against agitators of Kudankulam
power plant project**

1982. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to withdraw all the criminal cases against agitators of Kudankulam Power Plant Project as per the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 6th May, 2013; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, conviction of accused etc. rest primarily with the respective State Governments. In the instant matter, as per information received, in compliance of the order dated 06.05.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, State Government of Tamil Nadu withdrew 213 cases against the persons involved in agitations in connection with Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, *vide* their G.O. (Ms.) No. 758 dated 09.10.2014.

Places seized by protesters

1983. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are many places which have been seized by protesters causing inconvenience to the public in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to curb the protesters from closing public roads and public places in the country; and
- (c) if no step has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, including investigation, registration/prosecution of crimes, conviction of accused, protection of life and property etc. rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Central Government keeps a constant watch on the internal security scenario of the country through its security agencies and responds appropriately to the emergent situation. Among other measures, alerts and advisories are issued to the law enforcement agencies whenever any threat to internal security is perceived. The Central Government also provides Central Armed Police Forces to the States/Union Territories upon request.

Payment of arrears of Jawans of SSB

1984. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has put on hold payment of arrears and other allowances to its Jawans for the last two months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that similar situation has been occurred in other five Central Armed Police Forces; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) Sufficient budgetary provisions are available for payment of salary, arrears and other allowances for Jawans of all Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including SSB for the current financial year.

Revised freedom fighters' pension

1985. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would provide the information regarding the revised Freedom Fighters' Pension;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would provide the information regarding total expenditure incurred by it for payment made towards Freedom Fighters' Pension; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana pension has been revised and increased by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government employees/pensioners twice a year, has been made applicable to the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana pensioners also. The details of amount of pension being given at present to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The expenditure incurred by Government during the current financial year 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) is ₹730.73 crore.

Statement

*Monthly amount of pension provided under Swatantrata
Sainik Samman Yojana (SSSY)*

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic amount of pension (per month)	Enhanced amount of pension after adding 15% DR (per month) w.e.f. 01.07.2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Ex-Andaman Political prisoners/spouses	₹30,000/-	₹34,500/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹28,000/-	₹32,200/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Other Freedom fighters/ spouses including INA	₹26,000/-	₹29,900/-
4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹13,000/- to ₹15,000/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹14,950/- to ₹17,250/-

Jobs under scheme of compassionate appointment

1986. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of personnel of the paramilitary forces who have died on the line of duty during the past five years;
- (b) the details of their family members who have been provided job under scheme of compassionate appointment; and
- (c) what is the constraint in providing jobs to all those who are deserving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The number of personnel of CAPFs/AR died in the line of duty during the last 5 years and details of family members who have been provided job under scheme of compassionate appointment is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) All deserving cases are considered subject to their willingness and fulfilling required eligibility criteria for the job.

Statement

Number of Personnel died in the line of duty during last five years and details of family members, who have been provided job under scheme of compassionate appointment

Force	No. of personnel died on line of duty during last five years.	Name of family member, who have been provided job under scheme of compassionate appointment
1	2	3
CRPF	194	1 Sarita Dash sister of Late Ct/GD Ranjan Dass 2 Neeraj Kumar S/o Late Insp/Crypto Kuldip Roy 3 Vikas Yadav S/o Late HC/GD Gulab Yadav 4 Ramesh Chand brother of Late Ct/GD Manoj Kumar 5 Shipli Yadav W/o Late HC/RO Awadhesh Kumar Yadav 6 Reenu Yadav W/o Late Ct/GD Ramesh Yadav 7 Sunil Kumar Brother of Late Ct/WM Amit Kumar 8 Rohini Kumari W/o Late Ct/Dvr Pankaj Kumar Tripathi 9 Geeta Devi W/o Late HC/GD Ram Vakeel 10 Meena Gautam W/o Late Ct/GD Ajit Kumar Azad 11 Vijay Laxmi Maurya W/o Late Ct/Bug Vijay Kumar Mourya 12 Neeraj W/o Late Ct/GD Pradeep Singh 13 Didwmasri Basumatary D/O Late HC/GD Manaswar Basumatari 14 Krishna Veni A. W/o Late Ct/GD Subramanian G. 15 S. Gandhimathi W/o Late Ct/GD Shivachandran C. 16 Sheema B. W/o Late Ct/GD Vasanta Kumar V.V. 17 Vandana Kumari D/o Late HC/GD Sanjay Kumar Singh

1	2	3
		18 Milan Kumar brother of Late Ct/GD Ratan Kumar Thakur
		19 Savirtri Devi W/o Late Ct/Bug Tilak Raj
		20 Renu W/o Late Ct/GD Virendra Singh
		21 Shankar Raturi S/o Late ASI/GD Mohan Lal
BSF	92	1 Solanki S/o late HC Ramesh Chand
		2 Avinash Satyam S/o Late SI Rabindra Kumar
		3 Ajit Kumar Ram S/o Late Ct Mahendra Ram
		4 Lalit Kumar S/o Late HC Satish Kumar
		5 Shipani Devi W/o Late Ct Ghar Singh
		6 Gurjeet Kuar Sister of Late Ct Gurnam Singh
		7 Navdeep Singh S/o Late ASI Kamaljeet Singh
		8 Reshmi Kumar W/o Late Ct Sita Ram Upadhaya
ITBP	131	1 Anoop Gusain S/o ASI/GD Padam Singh Gusain
		2 Sushant Verma S/o SI/GD Surender Pal
		3 Ankush Sharma Brother of Ct/Dvr Ajay Kumar
		4 Naveen Singh S/o SI/GD Bhupender Singh
		5 Mayank Chaudhary S/o HC/GD Kishan Pal Singh
		6 Ramesh Singh S/o HC/GD Girish Singh
		7 Shubham S/o ASI/GD Yograj
		8 Simranjeet Singh S/o HC/Dvr Manjeet Singh
		9 Subra Mandal W/o HC/GD Shantanu Mandal
		10 Purshotam S/o ASI/GD Prem Singh
		11 Naungshitombi Singha W/o Ct/GD Ch. Robi Babu Singh
SSB	62	1 Laxmi Prasad S/o Late Insp/GD Ramesh Chandra Joshi
		2 Ganga Sarma Sister of Late Ct/GD Debabrata Sarma

1	2	3
		3 Dhananjoy Brahma S/o Ct/GD Bichen Brahma
		4 Lavita Baruah Gogoi W/o HC/GD Pramod Gogoi
		5 Megha Sirin Dhaneswar W/o Ct/GD Dhanewar Sirin Pralhadrao
		6 Seema Kumari Meena Sister of Ct/GD Vikash Kumar Meena
		7 Sapna Charak W/o Ct/Cook Uttam Singh Chib
		8 Debojani Deori D/O ASI/GD Indra Kumar Deori
		9 Sewali Ghosh W/o Ct/Cook Subash Ghosh
		10 Rameshwar Prasad Gurjar Brother of Ct/GD Ghanshyam Gurjar
		11 Sarbind Kumar Rajak S/o Ct/WM Satya Narayan Rajak
		12 Govind Rajak S/o Ct/WM Bhirgu Nath Baitha
		13 Sakshi Singh W/o Ct/GD Vinay Kumar Singh
		14 Kavita Sister of HC/Comn Rajendra Singh Mehra
		15 Sahil Kundal Brother of Ct/Cob Neeraj Kumar
		16 Ramashankar Chauhan Brother of Ct/GD Rammilan Chauhan
CISF	7	Nil
AR	43	1 S Manto Konyak Brother of Rfn/GD Late Nanwang S.Konyak
		2 Shailesh Kumar S/o Rfn/GD Late Akhilesh Kumar
		3 Ritumoni Gogoi D/o Hav/GD Late Luhit Gogoi
		4 Ema Sangitga Oran W/o Rfn/GD Late Jai Prakash Oran
		5 Lipika Doley D/o Hav/GD Late Durna Kanta Doley SM
		6 Madhusmita Sonowal D/o Rfn/GD Late Biswa Sonowal
		7 Lalthanngun W/o Rfn/GD Late Jerusiemthara
		8 Ayush Tamang S/o Nb Sub/GD Late Suraj Tamang

Purchase of indigenously built weapons

1987. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has asked eight LWE hit States to purchase indigenously built instead of foreign made weapons for their police forces involved in anti-Maoist operations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and present status in this regard; and
- (c) the steps being taken to replace SLRs and AK-47s currently in use with the purchase of Made in India rifles in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) No such instructions have been issued to the States.

However, advanced state-of-the-art indigenously manufactured weapons are available with Ordnance Factory Board (OFB). State Governments procure weapons from OFB according to their requirements. Ministry of Home Affairs *inter-alia* lays special emphasis to facilitate domestic industry.

Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has developed a wide range of weapons in the category of Assault Rifle like INSAS, Ghaatak, Trichy Assault Rifle (TAR), etc. which serve as a replacement of SLRs and AK-47s. Further, a joint venture has been setup by Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Ministry of Defence in collaboration with Russian firm, for manufacture of AK-203 Assault Rifle in India. These indigenously manufactured rifles can also serve as a replacement of AK-47 in future.

Working hours for policemen

1988. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that average working hours for a policemen in Maharashtra is 12.5-13 hours a day and there are States where the average working hours stretch to 16-17 hours a day, and in emergency situation forces work at a stretch for 18 to 24 hours a day without going home; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) No data for average hours of policemen across the States is maintained centrally.

"Police" and "Public Order" are subjects falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, and therefore, lies within the competence of the State Governments.

The role and responsibility of police personnel and their nature of duties is duly considered by the respective State Governments for considering upgradation and expansion of the police forces.

Foreigners granted indian citizenship

1989. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have been granted Indian citizenship so far, country-wise;

(b) the number of persons from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan who have been granted Indian citizenship since 2015, till date, year-wise;

(c) the basis/criteria to identify religious minorities of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan who have faced religious persecution in their respective countries and who seek citizenship under Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) in India;

(d) whether Government has any record/data regarding minorities of above countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, countrywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi and Christian communities from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh who have entered India on or before 31/12/2014 and who have been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section(2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any Rule/order made thereunder.

The migrants covered by this Amendment Act can submit applications for grant of citizenship after appropriate Rules are notified by the Central Government.

Statement-I*Indian Citizenship granted country-wise (as on 06-03-2020)*

[as per data generated from online citizenship module]

Sl. No.	Nationality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.	Pakistan	302	356	301	267	263	670	476	450	809	191	4085
2.	Afghanistan	14	45	133	249	234	244	117	30	40	1	1107
4.	Sri Lanka	15	23	14	4	17	35	34	12	11		165
3.	Bangladesh	54	44	41	24	16 + 14864 *	39	49	19	25	1	15176
5.	United States of America	2	12	10	18	25	25	25	20	10	2	149
6.	United Kingdom	7	12	4	3	8	13	8	5	6		66
7.	Nepal	6	6	7	5	3	6	17	7	7		64
8.	Kenya	1		7	3	5	4	7	2	5		34
9.	Malaysia	3	3	3	2	2	3	7	5	4	2	34
10.	Tanzania	8	6	6	1	3	3	3	2	2		34
11.	Singapore	3	3		4		5	5	5	3		28

Sl. No.	Nationality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
12.	Canada	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	6	5		27
13.	Iran	4	5	5	1	1	2	3	2	2		25
14.	Germany	1	4	1	4	1	2	3	2	1		19
15.	Philippines	1	2		2	1	5	3	4			18
16.	Australia	1	2	2		1	1	1	3			11
17.	Italy	2			6			1	2			11
18.	Zambia		3	2		2	2	1	1			11
19.	Indonesia		3	1		1		1		1	2	9
20.	China	2		2	1		1	2				8
21.	Yemen						1	6		1		8
22.	France			1	1	2		3				7
23.	Portugal			1	1	2		3				7
24.	Zimbabwe		1	2				4				7
25.	Mauritius		3					1	2			6
26.	Myanmar	2	3					1				6

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	South africa		2		1		1		1	1		6	<i>Written Answers to</i>
28.	Ukraine			1			1	3		1		6	
29.	Fiji				4	1						5	
30.	Netherlands		1	1	3							5	
31.	Spain		1				3						
32.	Switzerland	1	1	1	1							4	[11 March, 2020]
33.	Venezuela								1	3		4	
34.	Belgium	1		1		1						3	
35.	Israel		1			1				1		3	
36.	Russia		2					1				3	
37.	Armenia			1	1							2	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
38.	Belarus	0								2		2	
39.	Belize		2									2	
40.	Iraq		1			1						2	
41.	Japan		1	1								2	
42.	Kazakhstan		1							1		2	

Sl. No.	Nationality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	134
43.	New Zealand				1					1		2	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
44.	Peru						2					2	
45.	Poland			1				1				2	
46.	Sudan	1		1								2	
47.	Sweden		1				1					2	
48.	Uganda				1	1						2	
49.	Algeria						1					1	
50.	Austria			1								1	
51.	Barbados							1				1	
52.	Bolivia				1							1	
53.	Chile							1				1	Unstarred Questions
54.	Croatia		1									1	
55.	Czech Republic								1			1	
56.	Eritrea									1		1	
57.	Guinea						1					1	

58.	Ireland							1				1
59.	Jamaica								1			1
60.	Kyrgyzstan							1				1
61.	Lebanon	1										1
62.	Liberia				1							1
63.	Moldova							1				1
64.	Mozambique	1										1
65.	Nigeria	1										1
66.	Thailand						1					1
67.	United Arab Emirates		1									1
68.	Uzbekistan						1					1
69.	Vietnam				1							1
70.	Yugoslavia		1									1
TOTAL		436	555	554	612	15459	1076	795	586	939	199	21211

*2015 – After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Written Answers to

[11 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Year-wise details of Indian Citizenship granted to migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan (as on 06.03.2020).

(Data as available in the online system)

Year	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Pakistan	Total
2015	234	16+14864*	263	15377
2016	244	39	670	953
2017	117	49	476	642
2018	30	19	450	499
2019	40	25	809	874
2020 (Upto 06/03/2020)	1	1	191	193
TOTAL	666	15013	2859	18538

*2015 – After signing of Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 14864 Bangladeshi nationals were granted Indian Citizenship under section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Cases filed under sedition law

1990. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of persons against whom cases under sedition law has been filed for using social media platforms in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir since its formation till date;

(b) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that use of internet is fundamental right of the citizens;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons why 2G service is being provided in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir inspite of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No case against any person under sedition law has been filed for using social media platforms in Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir since its formation till date.

(b) and (c) In the case of *Anuradha Bhasin Vs. Union of India & Ors.* (WP(C)No. 1031/2019) and *Ghulam Nabi Azad Vs. Union of India and Anr.* (WP(C) No.1164/2019), the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 10th January, 2020 has made the following observation in this regard:

"None of the counsels have argued for declaring the right to access the internet as a fundamental right and therefore we are not expressing any view on the same".

(d) The directions for regulation of the telecom services are being issued by the Competent Authority in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Rules made thereunder as also the principles laid down in the judgment dated 10.01.2020, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of *Anuradha Bhasin Vs. Union of India & Ors.* (WP(C) No. 1031/2019) and *Ghulam Nabi Azad Vs Union of India and Anr.* (WP(C) No.1164/2019) which, *inter-alia*, emphasise on the principle of proportionality-nature of urgency, goal intended to be achieved, assessing the existence of any alternate mechanism, necessity of the measure intending at imposing restrictions, the measure being least restrictive, exploring all available alternatives, etc.

Shortage of cyber specialists

†1991. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken to investigate and dispose of the cases related to cyber crimes in the country;

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the number of trained cyber specialists in view of the increasing cyber crimes;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the real shortage of cyber specialists in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and States/UTs are primarily responsible for the investigation and disposal of cyber crime cases. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) does not maintain data on average time taken to investigate and dispose of the cases related to cyber crimes in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No specific survey has been conducted by the MHA to assess the shortage of cyber specialists in the country. However, an Expert Group was constituted by MHA in December, 2014 to prepare a roadmap for effective tackling of cyber crimes in the country. This group identified lack of Skilled Cyber Professionals as one of the gaps in dealing with cyber crimes. Capacity building, including training of police personnel, is the primary responsibility of States/UTs. Central Government has, *inter-alia*, taken following initiatives to increase number of trained specialists:

- (i) Financial assistance of ₹95.77 crores provided to all the States/UTs for setting up of Cyber Forensic-cum-Training Laboratories; hiring of junior cyber consultants; and training of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), public prosecutors and Judicial Officers.
- (ii) Training curriculum for 3-days, 5-days and 10-days developed for Law Enforcement Agencies, public prosecutors and judicial officers. So far, more than 9,500 police personnel, judicial officers and public prosecutors have been trained by States/UTs.
- (iii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology conducts programs on cyber security for government officials.
- (iv) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) and State Police training Institutes conduct training programmes for Law Enforcement Agencies.
- (v) Issue of advisories on cyber crime and cyber security to States/UTs from time to time.

Special cold climate clothing for ITBP personnel

1992. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ITBP personnel deployed will get special cold climate clothing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the personnel would also be provided with high grade mountaineering equipments too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The troops of ITBP deployed at an altitude of 11,000 feet and above have been authorized special clothing and mountaineering equipment on 10.12.2009. Further, on 28.05.2018 the Government has also authorised special clothing and mountaineering equipment to the troops of ITBP deployed at an altitude between 9000 feet and 11,000 feet. As a result, 18.31% of the total posted strength of ITBP is eligible for special clothing and mountaineering equipment.

Prosecution of terror suspects

1993. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned prosecution of over 400 terror suspects in the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken in those cases as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) During the last three years (*i.e.* since January, 2017), Central Government has conveyed sanction for prosecution under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 100 cases in respect of 635 accused persons as per details given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of accused against whom prosecution sanction issued
1.	2017	97
2.	2018	247
3.	2019	269
4.	2020 (Till date)	22
TOTAL		635

(c) In the above mentioned 100 cases, charge-sheets have been filed by NIA in NIA Special Courts.

Situation in J&K after abrogation of Article 370

1994. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the current situation in Jammu and Kashmir and changes that happened after abrogation of Article 370;
- (b) whether it is a fact that expenditure on security forces and other areas in Jammu and Kashmir has been increased tremendously;
- (c) if so, the details thereof indicating quantum of amount spent during the last one year; and
- (d) how much loss has occurred during last one year and the steps Government proposes to correct/control the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (d) Full potential in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions could not be realized for the last 70 years as the people of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered from terrorist violence and separatism supported from across the border for the past many decades. On account of Article 35A and certain other Constitutional ambiguities, the people of this region were denied full rights enshrined in the Constitution of India and other benefits of various Central Laws that were being enjoyed by other citizens of the country.

After the Declaration issued by the President under Article 370, based on recommendation of the Parliament, and reorganization of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, all such aspects have been addressed. The people and business community of these regions can now realize full potential in all sectors of economy like in other parts of the country.

Certain precautionary measures which were taken initially have been subsequently relaxed and the current situation is as follows:

- (i) Initial restrictions imposed under section 144 Cr. PC have been lifted from all areas of Kashmir Valley. So far, no major law and order incidents have been reported.
- (ii) Shops and business establishments, including hotels and restaurants are open.

- (iii) Public transport is plying normally. The train services are also running regularly.
- (iv) All Government offices including educational institutions are functioning normally, with regular attendance of the employees and the students. Private tuition/coaching centres are also operational.
- (v) The annual exams in respect of Primary/Middle/High/Higher Secondary Schools have been conducted successfully and the attendance has been more than 98%. Exams in respect of Professional Colleges, Combined Defence Services (CDS)/Service Selection Board (SSB) and the Degree/PG exams of University have also been conducted successfully.
- (vi) All Health facilities including Tertiary care hospitals viz SKIMS Soura/ Medical College and Health Institutions are fully functional. The Medical shops are open with sufficient availability of medicines.

(b) and (c) Considering the proactive support to terrorists and terrorist activities from across the border, Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir by reimbursing a portion of security related expenditure related to Police, Relief and Rehabilitation since 1990s. Such reimbursement varies from year to year and the reimbursements made during the last 3 years and the current year are as below:

Year	Total (In Rupees crores)
2016-17	1555.61
2017-18	908.53
2018-19	810.54
2019-20 (upto December, 2019)	1039.38

Road blockage in Delhi

1995. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the roads are blocked in Delhi due to protests;

(b) whether Government has assessed the loss incurred due to blocking of road and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take appropriate action to recover the loss caused to the general public from the protesters and if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(d) whether Government would enact a legislation to check recurrence of such incidents in the future and if so, the time by when it is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) As reported by Delhi Police, one road in the jurisdiction of Police Station, Shaheen Bagh; one service road in the area of Police Post Sarai Rohilla and part of one carriageway in South East Delhi have been blocked by protesters who are protesting against Citizenship Amendment Act and NRC.

(b) to (d) No assessment has been done about the loss incurred to general public due to blocking of road. Presently, there is no proposal to enact a legislation to check recurrence of such incidents in the future.

Conviction of African residents in NDPS and sexual offences

1996. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of African residents residing in Delhi;

(b) the number of African residents convicted for drug and psychotropic related offences under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act; and

(c) the number of Nigerians involved in sex rackets or sexual offences in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) As per available information, 1522 African nationals are residing in Delhi as on 03.03.2020.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has informed that during the period 01.01.2017 to 31.01.2020, 71 cases have been registered against African nationals under NDPS Act. Five Nigerian nationals have been convicted in the year 2018 for Drug and Psychotropic related offences under The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act.

Regarding involvement of Nigerian nationals in sex rackets, no case has been reported for the period 01.01.2017 to 31.01.2020. However, during the same period, number of cases reported against Nigerian nationals for their involvement in sexual offences are as under:

Year	Reported
2017	02
2018	03
2019	01
2020 (upto 31.1.20)	00

Consultants for smart city proposals

1997. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and details of all the consultants who prepared the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) under Smart Cities Mission (SCM);
- (b) the names and details of the consultants who are implementing the SCPs;
- (c) the names and details of the companies who are awarded contracts in SCPs in water and mobility and details of the proposals given along with the total budget of each of the proposals; and
- (d) how much budget is spent on actual capacity building in the cities in such proposals and how much was spent on other expenditures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) at the city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPVs plan, appraise, approve, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate their Smart City development projects. These SPVs are jointly owned by respective State Governments/Union Territories and Urban Local Bodies and are Board-run entities registered under the Companies Act, 2013. SPVs hire consultants as per their needs and award contracts through due processes of bidding and hence, the details of consultants and companies who are awarded contracts by the SPVs is not maintained by the Ministry. The funding pattern under SCM allows for 5% grants

for Administrative and Office Expenses (A&OE) for States/Urban Local Bodies. Cities utilize these grants as per their needs and such information is not maintained by the Ministry.

Waste management in urban areas

1998. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the percentage of waste currently treated in the urban areas in the country, State-wise/city-wise;
- (b) the details of the projects being implemented for collection and management of solid waste, State-wise/city-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised for solid waste management during the last three years, State-wise/city-wise; and
- (d) the details of technology used for solid waste management in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The collection and management of solid waste in the country is being done by either Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) itself or through contractual workers or by Self Help Groups (SHGs). The details of the waste collected, segregated and processed in the urban areas of the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), allocation of funds have been made for entire mission period of five years. State/UT wise details of funds allocated (entire mission period), released and utilized for Solid Waste Management Component under SBM (U), during the last three years including current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Technology for dealing with urban waste is dependent upon the characteristics of the waste. To achieve certain amount of uniformity in characteristics, the SWM Rules 2016 have laid down the principles of segregation of waste at source itself into- (1) wet/ biodegradables (such as vegetables, food, green, meat, etc.) (2) Dry/non-biodegradable (such as paper, cardboard, plastics, pouches, cloth, rags, wood, metal, glass etc.) and (3) domestic hazardous waste (such as sweeping waste, sanitary waste and others). Various technologies/ methods used in the country (or in world) for

processing the urban waste are different for each of the above stated three types of waste. For the wet waste the methods used are:

- Composting - Decentralised/ Centralised
- Bio-methanation - Decentralised/ Centralised

For dry waste, Material Recovery Facility, Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) plant and Waste to Energy (WtE) plants are used. In Waste to Energy, the technology like Incineration, Gasification and Pyrolysis are available. However, the selection of technology has to be made on case to case basis.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of Solid Waste currently treated, collected and managed in the urban areas of the country (as on Feb, 2020)

Sl. No.	State	Total Wards (Nos.)	Ward with 100% Door-to-Door collection, (Nos.)	Ward with 100% Source Segregation (Nos.)	Total Waste Processed (Metric Tonne per Day)	Total waste processing (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,409	3,409	3,300	3,850	63%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	23	86	95%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	75	11	0	0%
4.	Assam	943	698	368	759	53%
5.	Bihar	3,377	3,276	1,107	1,159	51%
6.	Chandigarh	26	26	24	455	95%
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,217	3,217	3,217	1,485	90%
8.	Daman and Diu	28	28	28	24	75%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	15	15	55	100%
10.	Delhi	294	294	59	5,775	55%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Goa	217	217	173	175	70%
12.	Gujarat	1,427	1,427	1,187	8,938	87%
13.	Haryana	1,496	1,401	935	2,296	48%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	497	490	490	294	78%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Leh & Ladakh)	1,081	809	137	238	16%
16.	Jharkhand	932	897	752	1,281	60%
17.	Karnataka	6,464	6,464	3,694	5,400	54%
18.	Kerala	3,536	3,022	3,536	1,914	71%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7,115	7,115	7,005	5,589	87%
20.	Maharashtra	7,322	6,590	6,346	12,806	58%
21.	Manipur	306	270	196	101	58%
22.	Meghalaya	114	27	27	10	4%
23.	Mizoram	264	264	230	83	35%
24.	Nagaland	234	148	30	277	60%
25.	Odisha	2,024	2,009	1,402	1,306	48%
26.	Puducherry	122	122	116	55	13%
27.	Punjab	3,123	3,064	2,664	2,501	61%
28.	Rajasthan	5,389	5,389	4,419	4,680	72%
29.	Sikkim	53	53	50	62	70%
30.	Tamil Nadu	12,814	12,429	10,891	10,497	68%
31.	Telangana	2,112	2,020	1,008	6,735	78%
32.	Tripura	310	277	243	239	53%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	12,007	11,872	8,294	8,990	58%
34.	Uttarakhand	1,170	1,170	669	731	46%
35.	West Bengal	2,938	2,527	558	700	9%
TOTAL/ AVERAGE		84,475	81,135	63,204	89,545	60%

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated (entire mission period), released and utilised for Solid Waste Management Component under SBM (U) during last three years including current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
			Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.06	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	308.54	185.97	185.97	101.55	101.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	76.76	0.00	0.00	38.38	38.38	0.00	0.00	38.38	0.00
5.	Bihar	259.96	71.97	71.97	11.34	11.34	34.35	0.00	39.87	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	22.24	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.98	18.79	13.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	131.53	0.00	0.00	48.99	48.99	69.14	69.14	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	263.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	9.29	2.08	2.08	2.15	1.68	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	148
12.	Gujarat	536.22	187.90	187.90	80.21	80.21	268.11	96.00	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Haryana	181.80	45.09	45.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.66	0.00	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15.22	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Leh & Ladakh)	67.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16.	Jharkhand	122.68	37.36	35.41	45.68	38.61	21.36	21.36	0.00	0.00	
17.	Karnataka	512.52	18.12	2.01	41.92	0.00	214.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Kerala	121.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.64	2.01	0.00	0.00	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	434.01	0.00	0.00	248.82	135.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Maharashtra	1081.84	0.00	0.00	232.22	232.22	178.40	60.60	238.68	0.00	
21.	Manipur	14.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22.	Meghalaya	8.69	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	Unstarred Questions
23.	Mizoram	13.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Nagaland	11.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	
25.	Odisha	138.05	18.98	18.98	0.00	0.00	9.31	9.31	100.45	0.00	

26.	Puducherry	17.30	3.57	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00
27.	Punjab	220.97	0.00	0.00	97.38	85.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Rajasthan	363.46	181.95	181.95	128.66	126.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Sikkim	3.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Tamil Nadu	689.87	108.49	108.49	0.00	0.00	263.19	245.65	221.68	221.68
31.	Telangana	223.43	50.08	48.88	26.80	20.76	19.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Tripura	15.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.76	6.98
33.	Uttar Pradesh	940.91	0.00	0.00	144.49	144.49	245.68	192.31	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	57.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	11.48	0.00
35.	West Bengal	487.79	0.00	0.00	53.44	53.44	111.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
STATE/UT		7365.82	919.15	899.88	1302.60	1119.96	1576.01	697.88	738.64	241.76

Note: Utilisation certificates are required to be submitted within 12 months of the closure of the financial year in which the grant has been released, accordingly, utilisation for the financial year 2018-19 & 2019-20 are not yet due.

Written Answers to

[11 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Smart cities in Tamil Nadu

1999. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds released to 12 Smart Cities selected in Tamil Nadu under the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) during the last two years;
- (b) the status of implementation of the various schemes under the SCM in these selected cities in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) timeline by which the projects will be completed; and
- (d) whether any proposal has been received for selection of some more cities from Tamil Nadu during the year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The details of fund released to the Smart Cities of Tamil Nadu during the last two years and current year and the present status of their projects are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Smart Cities are expected to complete their projects within five years from the date of its selection. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for including more cities under Smart Cities Mission.

Statement

(A) *Smart City-wise detail of funds released in Smart Cities of Tamil Nadu during the last two years and current year under Smart Cities Mission*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of City	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto Feb'20)	Total released to the Smart City
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chennai	6	0	105.62	111.62
2.	Coimbatore	6	0	0	6
3.	Erode	0	194	0	194

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Madurai	109	85	0	194
5.	Salem	109	85	0	194
6.	Thanjavur	109	85	0	194
7.	Thoothukudi	18	176	0	194
8.	Tiruchirappalli	18	176	0	194
9.	Tirunelveli	18	176	0	194
10.	Tiruppur	18	176	0	194
11.	Vellore	109	85	0	194
TOTAL		520	1238	105.62	1863.62

Source: SCM, MIS

(B) Smart City-wise status of projects being implemented in Smart Cities of Tamil Nadu under Smart Cities Mission

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Name of Smart City	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total No. of projects	Total Amount
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chennai	4	267.94	19	584.02	19	135.43	42	987.39
Coimbatore	6	194.13	32	1,275.27	35	128.33	73	1,597.73
Erode	3	30.56	14	1,046.75	2	14.57	19	1,091.88
Madurai	1	102	14	913.2	1	12	16	1,027.20
Salem	1	72	33	991.47	14	60.72	48	1,124.19
Thanjavur	3	2.52	23	596.21	3	57.7	29	656.43
Thoothukudi	1	122.4	25	636.5	14	13.93	40	772.83
Tiruchirappalli	1	17.34	16	970.6	1	0.99	18	988.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tirunelveli	4	95.05	19	1080.1	4	24.02	27	1,199.17
Tiruppur	4	389.16	20	2,115.09	0	0	24	2,504.25
Vellore	5	171.46	22	1,586.66	3	200.76	30	1,958.88
GRAND TOTAL	33	1,464.56	237	11,795.87	96	648.45	366	13,908.88

Source: SCM, MIS

Central assistance to Swachh Bharat Mission

2000. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to increase the amount of central help in Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U), Government of India (GoI) have already enhanced its share for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) from ₹ 4,000/- per unit to ₹ 10,800/- per unit for North Eastern and Hill States and ₹ 26,000/- to ₹ 39,200/- per seat for construction of Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CTs/PTs) for all States/Union Territories (UTs). As regards, Solid Waste Management component, central assistance has been enhanced from 20% to 35% of the approved project cost. Further, to avoid funds constraints in construction of toilets, a floating fund of ₹ 408 crores has been created to fulfill the additional requirements of States/UTs over and above their mission allocation for toilets.

Allocation for handloom community under PMAY(U)

2001. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special allocation has been made for the handloom and handicrafts community under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] of Central Government; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - 'Housing for All' mission, all households can avail benefits for construction/acquisition including enhancement of houses, if otherwise eligible under the scheme guidelines. The PMAY(U) Mission comprises four components viz. *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR), Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancements (BLC). Under ISSR component, the Central assistance is ₹ 1 lakh per house while for the AHP and BLC components, the central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries. Under CLSS component of the PMAY(U), there is an interest subsidy of 6.5% for EWS/ Low Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and 3% for Middle Income Group-II (MIG-II), calculated on housing loan up to ₹ 6 lakh, ₹ 9 lakh and ₹ 12 lakh, respectively, over a loan tenure of 20 years.

Smart Cities Mission in Andhra Pradesh

2002. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 23 projects in Kakinada, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam under Smart Cities Mission (SCM) have been identified in Andhra Pradesh with an estimated cost of nearly ₹ 900 crores;
- (b) if so, details of the proposals and details of work orders issued on each of above project, project-wise;
- (c) the details of works that are going to be undertaken in the above districts and by when they are likely to be completed, project-wise and district-wise;
- (d) whether allocation made in 2020-21 budget is sufficient to meet the targets set under SCM for 2020-21; and
- (e) if not, how Ministry is planning to go ahead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The present status of projects being implemented by Kakinada, Tirupati and Vizag Smart Cities is given below:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Smart City	Tender Issued		Work Order		Work		Total	Total
			Issued		Completed		No. of projects	Amount
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount		
Kakinada	6	299.13	30	1205.48	24	429.04	66	2164.25
Tirupati	10	252.66	34	1494.99	15	56.75	59	1804.40
Vizag	4	337	36	1990.57	25	342.82	70	2902.40
TOTAL	20	888.79	100	4691.04	64	828.61	195	6871.05

The Smart Cities are expected to complete their projects within 5 years from the date of its selection.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

New rental policy

2003. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring in rental policy in the housing sector for urban centres in the country for the benefit of owners and those opting to take houses and flats on rent;

(b) if so, what would be the major areas to be covered in the policy document;

(c) whether the finalized policy would be backed by legal instruments; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been set for making available the document for public opinion before the same is given final shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Land and Colonization are State Subjects and States/ Union Territories are governed by their respective laws. However, in order to meet urgent need for housing for migrant people and considering the importance of Rental Housing in realizing the vision of Housing for All, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA).

The MTA aims to balance the rights and interests of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner. MTA also proposes speedy dispute resolution mechanism to settle disputes between owner and tenant.

The draft MTA intends to ensure formalizing the informal segment of rental housing, unlock vacant properties, increase rental yields, remove exploitative practices, increase transparency and discipline, repose confidence of investors and promote entrepreneurship in the sector.

Draft MTA was shared with the States and Union Territories (UTs) seeking their views and was also placed on the website of the Ministry for public consultation. After approval of Union Cabinet, the draft MTA will be sent to States/UTs for adoption by way of enacting fresh legislation or amending existing rental laws suitably.

Construction of toilets under SBM-U

2004. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any targets to build/construct toilets/bio-toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) across the country, especially in the State of Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the mission; and
- (c) the details of the funds provided under the mission since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Government of India have launched Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) on 2nd Oct, 2014 with an objective to make all the urban areas of the country Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 100% scientific processing of its Municipal Solid Waste. The target of construction of toilets under SBM-U is fixed on the basis of requirements submitted by the States/UTs. As of now, the target and achievements are as under:

Sl. No.	Toilets - Under SBM (U)	National Target (Including Punjab)		Punjab	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1.	Individual Household Latrines, Units	58,99,637	65,95,101	1,02,000	1,03,403
2.	Community & Public Toilets, No. of seats	5,07,587	6,15,489	6,435	11,034

Further, funds to the tune of ₹ 14622.73 crores have been allocated to Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) for entire mission period (2014-2020).

Guidelines for Urban Water Conservation

2005. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines for Urban Water Conservation;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the time by when water conservation scheme is to be implemented in the cities having severe water crisis and shortage of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India has issued guidelines for Urban Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) and Model Building Bye-laws (MBBL) for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Urban Development Authorities (UDA) to implement rain water harvesting and take other water conservation measures. Central Public Works Department has also brought out a manual on "Rain Water Harvesting and Conservation" in June, 2012 to augment groundwater levels.

Under Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) launched by Government of India from 01 July 2019 to 30 November 2019, "Guidelines for Urban Water Conservation" was issued for the States/UTs. The guidelines state that Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) needs to be implemented as per the provisions of MBBL, 2016. Further, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) should constitute a RWHCell which will be responsible for effective monitoring and implementation of RWH in the city. The ULBs are also expected to undertake de-concretizing of pavements around trees. The guidelines also urge every city to initiate action to revive at least one water body during JSA. Further, the guidelines also prioritize the reuse of treated waste water for toilet flushing, agriculture/horticulture, fire hydrants, industries, construction activities, power plants, etc.

- (c) Water is a State subject. The Central Government supplements the efforts of States and Union Territories (UTs) through various program interventions. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched on 25 June 2015 to improve basic infrastructure in 500 cities across the country. The Mission

period is from Financial Year 2015-16 to 2019-20. Water supply is one of thrust areas of the Mission under which projects related to augmentation of existing water supply, water treatment plants, rehabilitation of old water supply systems, rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply and recharging of ground water etc. can be taken up by the States/UTs to augment availability and supply of water in the Mission cities.

Amounts due to Andhra Pradesh under SBM-U

2006. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds due under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) to the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is considering to release the due funds to the State of Andhra Pradesh shortly;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), out of total mission allocation of ₹571.33 crores for Andhra Pradesh, as of now, ₹517.43 crores has already been released. Balance funds of ₹53.90 crore will be released to Government of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with SBM-U guidelines.

Slow progress of PMAY (U)

† 2007. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government is constantly lagging behind the target of providing houses to the urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) PMAY(U);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when Government has set the target of providing 'Housing for All' and by when it would be able to achieve its targets; and
- (c) if not, the total number of houses provided by Government to urban poor so far and the target set for providing houses to the remaining beneficiaries?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households, especially Economically Weaker Section (EWS) families/beneficiaries. States/Union Territories (UTs) have undertaken demand survey under the scheme for assessing actual demand of housing and validated demand so far is around 112 lakhs.

Based on the project proposals received so far from the States/UTs, around 103.62 lakh houses have been sanctioned; out of which 61.58 lakh are at various stages of construction and 32.16 lakh houses have been completed/delivered. It includes 100.86 lakh houses sanctioned for urban poor (EWS/LIG categories), of which 58.82 lakh are at various stages of construction and 29.40 lakh have been completed/delivered.

Further, States/UTs have been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March/April, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

New rental policy for resolving housing shortage

2008. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal is pending with Government to introduce a rental policy to alleviate the housing shortage;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the policy would impact rental prices in urban areas, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the policy would negatively impact the rights of tenants, the details thereof; and
- (e) the estimation of the number of rental properties that would become available through the implementation of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Land and Colonization are State

Subjects and States/ Union Territories are governed by their respective laws. However, in order to meet urgent need of housing for migrant people and considering the importance of Rental Housing in realizing the vision of Housing for All, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has prepared a draft Model Tenancy Act (MTA).

The draft MTA aims to balance the rights and interests of both the tenant and owner by regulating renting of premises in an efficient and transparent manner. MTA also proposes speedy dispute resolution mechanism to settle disputes between owner and tenant.

The draft MTA intends to ensure formalizing the informal segment of rental housing, unlock vacant properties, increase rental yields, remove exploitative practices, increase transparency and discipline, repose confidence of investors and promote entrepreneurship in the sector.

Draft MTA was shared with the States and Union Territories (UTs) seeking their views and was also placed on the website of the Ministry for public consultation. After approval of Union Cabinet, the draft MTA will be sent to States/UTs for adoption by way of enacting fresh legislation or amending existing rental laws suitably.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain the data of the houses available for renting. However, on adoption of the MTA by the States, it is expected that more and more owners would be encouraged to let their vacant houses on rent.

Development of cities of the country

2009. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has planned to develop the cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the names of the schemes through which the development of the cities would take place in the different States; and
- (c) the amount of allocation of the funds in these schemes during years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) facilitates and assists States/Union Territories (UTs), through

its flagship Missions and Schemes - Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) and Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), to improve the urban infrastructure, enhance basic amenities and quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions/ Schemes. The Central Assistance released under these schemes during the years 2017-18 to 2019-2020 are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Central Assistance released under various schemes of MoHUA during the years
2017-18 to 2019-20*

(Funds released: ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Scheme	Funds released in Financial Year		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	4,920.42	6,169.91	6,309.10
2.	Smart Cities Mission	4,509.5	6,000	6,450
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban	1302.60	1576.01	738.64
4.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban	16,531.21	25,071.84	17,244.38
5.	Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana	102.09	141.91	*

*The Scheme ended on 31.03.2019 no funds were released in the financial Year 2019-20.

Financial support to Jharkhand under AMRUT

2010. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial support provided to the State Government of Jharkhand to streamline the system of drainage in the urban areas under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme during the last three years and the current year, region-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilised thereon; and

(c) the total quantum of unutilised funds remaining under AMRUT scheme in view of incomplete, half-complete and not yet started scheme in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is being implemented in 7 cities/towns of Jharkhand. The State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the Government of Jharkhand under AMRUT have been approved for ₹1,245.74 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹566.17 crore, for the entire Mission period. So far, Government of Jharkhand has taken up 9 projects in the sewerage and septage management sector under AMRUT, costing ₹251.50 crore, which are at various stages of implementation. However, Government of Jharkhand has not taken up any project in the Storm Water Drainage sector. The details of projects taken up by the State in these werage and septage management sector in 5 Mission cities are given in table below:

Sl. No.	City	Progress of implementation	No. of projects	Cost (in ₹ cr.)
1.	Adityapur	Contract awarded and work under implementation	5	217.84
2.	Chas	Contract awarded and work under implementation	1	8.97
3.	Deoghar	Contract awarded and work under implementation	1	9.97
4.	Giridih	Contract awarded and work under implementation	1	6.87
5.	Hazaribagh	Contract awarded and work under implementation	1	7.85
GRAND TOTAL			9	251.50

(b) Under AMRUT, Central Assistance is not released sector-wise or city-wise, The details of Central Assistance released to the State of Jharkhand during the last three Financial Years (FY) and the current Financial Year for implementation of AMRUT projects and the Utilization Certificates (UCs) received against them are given in table below:

Financial Year	Central funds released for AMRUT projects (₹ crore)	UCs received as on 04.03.2020 (₹ crore)
1	2	3
2016-17	33.16	33.16
2017-18	52.48	52.48

1	2	3
2018-19	84.00	69.95
2019-20	135.22	-
TOTAL	304.86	155.59

(c) State of Jharkhand is yet to utilise ₹151.88 crore out of the Central Assistance of ₹332.45 crore released so far (from FY 2015-16 to 2019-20) against the committed Central Assistance of ₹566.17 crore for implementation of projects under the Mission. Similarly, State is yet to utilise ₹166.91 crore against the State share of ₹342.28 crore released so far by the State of Jharkhand against their corresponding State share.

Earthquake resistant buildings under Housing for All

2011. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to construct earthquakeresistant buildings under its 'Housing for AH' scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has prescribed any guidelines or standards for earthquake resistant constructions for private use real estate projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of an alternate competent authority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Scheme Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] provides that the houses under the mission should be designed and constructed to meet the requirements of structural safety against earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslides etc. conforming to the National Building Code and other relevant Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) codes.

(b) and (c) The Building Bye-laws of respective State/ UT Government / Urban Local Body/Development Authority etc. has to be mandatorily followed/conformed for all kind of building construction and infrastructure development works including private use real estate projects.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued "Model Building Bye-Laws-2016" for the guidance of the State/UT Governments, Urban Local Bodies, Urban

Development Authorities, etc. This Model Building Bye-Law lays focus on structural safety of buildings to protect buildings against fire, earthquake, noise, structural failures and other hazards.

Building Bye-Laws are legal tools used to regulate coverage, height, building bulk and architectural design and construction aspects of buildings so as to achieve orderly development of an area.

Further, National Disaster Management Authority has issued "National Disaster Management Guidelines on Ensuring Disaster Resilient Construction of Buildings and Infrastructure financed through Banks and Other Lending Institutions" in September 2010. This is for ensuring disaster resilience by the Techno-Financial Regime of Banks and other Lending Institutions.

PMAY(U) in Gujarat

†2012. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise number of houses built till date under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] in Gujarat;
- (b) the district-wise number of such houses that has been allotted till now;
- (c) whether Government has achieved its target set under PMAY(U) for Gujarat; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Details of the district-wise number of houses built and houses that have been allotted till now under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] in Gujarat are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under PMAY (U), States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing the actual demand of houses. The indicated demand for houses in Gujarat is 7.76 lakh. Against this demand, the number of houses sanctioned for construction in Gujarat is 6.46 lakh. The State has been requested to get the project proposals for all their remaining demand of houses sanctioned by March, 2020 so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District - wise details of houses constructed and occupied in State of Gujarat under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Houses Constructed (Nos)*	Houses provided/ Occupied by Beneficiaries (Nos)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	1,15,701	83,809
2.	Amreli	1,426	1,753
3.	Anand	5,390	5,426
4.	Aravalli	700	700
5.	Banaskantha	5,692	3,660
6.	Bharuch	6,986	6,695
7.	Bhavnagar	6,809	6,553
8.	Botad	77	77
9.	Chhota Udaipur	196	196
10.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	118	118
11.	Dohad	1,624	1,190
12.	Dang	-	-
13.	Gandhinagar	8,043	8,251
14.	Gir Somnath	510	110
15.	Jamnagar	13,003	9,831
16.	Junagadh	6,507	6,177
17.	Kheda	3,330	3,330
18.	Kutch	6,693	6,687
19.	Mahisagar	780	780

1	2	3	4
20.	Mehsana	7,369	7,809
21.	Morbi	757	567
22.	Narmada	193	193
23.	Navsari	2,663	2,663
24.	Panch Mahals	2,795	3,056
25.	Patan	4,120	4,120
26.	Porbandar	3,002	2,517
27.	Rajkot	32,677	31,128
28.	Sabarkantha	3,605	4,677
29.	Surat	76,071	77,189
30.	Surendranagar	6,229	4,863
31.	Tapi	748	748
32.	Vadodara	41,164	43,191
33.	Valsad	9,657	9,657
TOTAL^		3,76,814	3,39,900

* Includes incomplete works of earlier JnNURM taken up after 2014.

^ Including 2179 houses for which funds has been released to CNAs recently

Slum policy

2013. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- what is the slum policy of Government;
- the estimate of total number of people living in slums in Delhi and Mumbai;
- the steps taken by Government to provide healthy and affordable accommodations to people living in slums; and
- what are the steps taken to provide treated water to the people living in slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments to frame policies and implement schemes for the people living in slums.

(b) As per Census of India 2011, the total number of people living in slums in Delhi and Mumbai is 16,17,239 and 52,06,473 respectively.

(c) The Government of India through its various programmatic interventions has been making overarching efforts by assisting States/UTs both technically and financially to address their housing shortage. In pursuance to Government's vision of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission since June 25, 2015 to provide Central Assistance to States/UTs for providing all weather pucca houses with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. to all eligible urban households including slum dwellers by the year 2022. "*In-situ*" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) component of PMAY-U Mission mandates to use land as a resource for providing houses to slum dwellers. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers by bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

(d) The MoHUA has also been implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) since June 25, 2015, which focuses on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 Mission cities across the country. One of the key objectives of AMRUT is to ensure that every household has access to a tap connection with assured supply of water. The water supply component includes new, augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and special water supply arrangement for difficult areas, hill and coastal cities, including those having water quality problem.

IHSDP in Chhattisgarh

†2014. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the year-wise details of funds provided to Chhattisgarh under the above programme during the last three years; and

(c) whether the progress report has been received from Chhattisgarh in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes. 18 projects have been sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the State of Chhattisgarh for construction of 15,782 houses involving Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of ₹ 138.93 crore. The period of IHSDP was from December 2005 to 31 March 2012, which was further extended upto 31 March 2017 only to complete the on-going projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012.

(b) Under IHSDP, ₹ 158.85 Crore of ACA was released to State Government of Chhattisgarh against the admissible ACA of ₹ 138.93 crore. The excess release was due to curtailment of houses in the projects subsequently. The State has refunded ₹ 17.26 crore of the excess ACA released. No funds under IHSDP were required to be released to Chhattisgarh during the last three years.

(c) As reported by the State Government of Chhattisgarh through Monthly Progress Reports in respect of IHSDP, 14,914 houses have been completed and 868 houses are under progress.

Prefabricated materials for construction of houses

2015. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Ministry has taken to encourage prefabricated materials for construction of houses; and

(b) whether Government has taken any action to encourage Baker type construction methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has taken several steps to encourage prefabricated materials for construction of houses. Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission envisages to facilitate the adoption of modern,

innovative and green technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses. These new technologies are generally pre-engineered/prefabricated.

Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization under the aegis of MoHUA is mandated to identify, evaluate and promote emerging construction systems suiting to different geo-climatic conditions of the country, which are safe, sustainable and environment-friendly and ensure faster delivery of quality houses. So far, BMTPC has evaluated and certified 36 housing technologies/systems under Performance Appraisal and Certification Scheme (PACS).

Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has published Schedule of rates for new technologies with an objective to give impetus to the use of new technologies. CPWD has so far issued Schedule of Rates (SORs) on 29 new and emerging technologies/materials. The MoHUA has also directed CPWD, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) to adopt new technologies in their project works. Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (HPL) has been undertaking several construction projects using prefab technologies all over the country. A prefab housing technology park has been established in the premises of HPL for demonstrating various prefab technologies for adoption in housing.

The MoHUA is further implementing Global Housing Technology Challenge - India (GHTC-India) to select the innovative, disaster resilient, sustainable and cost effective technologies for affordable housing in India through global challenge process. The objective of GHTC-India is to bring paradigm shift in building construction sector through use of innovative and sustainable technologies.

(b) BMTPC has undertaken Demonstration Housing Projects in Amethi, Raibareli and Ambala, wherein Baker type construction technologies have been used. In Kerala, such technologies have also been used in affordable housing schemes of the MoHUA.

AMRUT in Madhya Pradesh

†2016. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Madhya Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the activities carried out in all the cities under this scheme, so far; and

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned for the said projects so far and work-wise and region-wise details of the sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is being implemented in 34 cities/towns of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the State of Madhya Pradesh under AMRUT have been approved for ₹6,200.67 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹2,592.86 crore. So far, State has taken up 199 projects costing ₹6,474.75 crore, of which works for 69 projects costing ₹446 crore have been completed while 130 projects costing ₹6,029 crore are at various stages of implementation. State of Madhya Pradesh has taken up projects in excess of their approved SAAP size and the entire excess amount shall be borne by the State.

Under AMRUT, funds are not released project-wise or region/city-wise. So far, Central Assistance of ₹2,396.29 crore has been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of AMRUT projects against the committed Central share of ₹2,592.86 crore.

The city-wise and sector-wise details of projects taken up under AMRUT by the Government of Madhya Pradesh along with the cost of projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Citi-wise and sector-wise details of projects taken up under AMRUT by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh alongwith cost of projects

All amounts in ₹ crore

Sl. No.	Name of City	Sector	Projects under implementation		Work Completed		Total	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Betul	Others (Parks)	1	0.63			1	0.63
		Water Supply			2	31.92	2	31.92
	Betul Total		1	0.63	2	31.92	3	32.55
2.	Bhind	Others (Parks)	2	1.30			2	1.30
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	84.16			1	84.16
		Urban Transport	2	4.00			2	4.00
	Bhind Total		5	89.46			5	89.46
3.	Bhopal	Drainage	6	50.25	9	80.13	15	130.38
		Others (Parks)	11	19.64	3	2.60	14	22.24

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Unstarred Questions

		Sewerage and Septage Management	3	442.00			3	442.00	Written Answers to
		Urban Transport	2	51.91			2	51.91	
		Water Supply	2	420.99	1	17.97	3	438.96	
	Bhopal Total		24	984.79	13	100.70	37	1085.49	
4.	Burhanpur	Others (Parks)	1	0.96	1	0.72	2	1.68	[11 March, 2020]
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	92.80			1	92.80	
		Urban Transport	2	6.00			2	6.00	
	Burhanpur Total		4	99.76	1	0.72	5	100.48	
5.	Chhatarpur	Others (Parks)			1	1.75	1	1.75	Unstarred Questions
		Water Supply	1	75.45			1	75.45	
	Chhatarpur Total		1	75.45	1	1.75	2	77.20	
6.	Chhindwara	Others (Parks)	1	2.50			1	2.50	
		Urban Transport	2	6.00			2	6.00	171
		Water Supply	1	73.56			1	73.56	
	Chhindwara Total		4	82.06			4	82.06	
7.	Dabra	Others (Parks)	2	1.00			2	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Water Supply	1	44.62			1	44.62
	Dabra Total		3	45.62			3	45.62
8.	Damoh	Drainage	1	7.73			1	7.73
		Others (Parks)	2	1.61	1	0.62	3	2.23
	Damoh Total		3	9.34	1	0.62	4	9.96
9.	Datia	Sewerage and Septage Management	1	55.24			1	55.24
		Water Supply			1	18.66	1	18.66
	Datia Total		1	55.24	1	18.66	2	73.90
10.	Dewas	Drainage	1	10.17			1	10.17
		Others (Parks)	2	2.02	1	1.59	3	3.61
		Urban Transport	2	10.00			2	10.00
		Water Supply	1	22.51			1	22.51
	Dewas Total		6	44.70	1	1.59	7	46.29
11.	Guna	Others (Parks)			6	2.50	6	2.50
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	81.09			1	81.09

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Unstarred Questions

12.	Guna	Urban Transport	2	4.00			2	4.00	Written Answers to [11 March, 2020]
		Water Supply	1	29.88			1	29.88	
		Guna Total	4	114.97	6	2.50	10	117.47	
		Drainage	1	19.14			1	19.14	
	Gwalior	Others (Parks)	2	7.00	2	2.88	4	9.88	
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	381.30			2	381.30	
		Urban Transport	1	25.00			1	25.00	
	Gwalior Total	Water Supply	2	320.65			2	320.65	
			8	753.09	2	2.88	10	755.97	
		Hoshangabad	Drainage	1	9.97			1	
Others (Parks)				2	0.77	2	0.77		
Water Supply				1	47.67	1	47.67		
Hoshangabad Total		1	9.97	3	48.44	4	58.41	Unstarred Questions 173	
	Indore	Others (Parks)	2	21.39	2	3.61	4		25.00
		Sewerage and Septage Management	2	273.35			2		273.35
Urban Transport		2	40.00			2	40.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Water Supply	2	567.17	1	26.55	3	593.72
	Indore Total		8	901.91	3	30.16	11	932.07
15.	Jabalpur	Others (Parks)	7	17.58			7	17.58
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	362.31			1	362.31
		Urban Transport	2	30.00			2	30.00
		Water Supply	1	143.34			1	143.34
	Jabalpur Total		11	553.23			11	553.23
16.	Khandwa	Others (Parks)			5	1.74	5	1.74
		Urban Transport	2	6.00			2	6.00
		Water Supply			4	53.11	4	53.11
	Khandwa Total		2	6.00	9	54.85	11	60.85
17.	Khargone	Others (Parks)			2	1.25	2	1.25
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	61.19			1	61.19

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Unstarred Questions

	Khargone Total		1	61.19	2	1.25	3	62.44
18.	Mandsaur	Drainage	1	5.70			1	5.70
		Others (Parks)	3	2.14			3	2.14
		Water Supply	1	55.26			1	55.26
	Mandsaur Total		5	63.10			5	63.10
19.	Morena	Others (Parks)			2	2.00	2	2.00
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	138.16			1	138.16
		Urban Transport	1	8.00			1	8.00
	Morena Total		2	146.16	2	2.00	4	148.16
20.	Murwara (Katni)	Others (Parks)			3	3.01	3	3.01
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	96.50			1	96.50
		Urban Transport	1	10.00			1	10.00
		Water Supply	1	24.10			1	24.10
	Murwara (Katni) Total		3	130.60	3	3.01	6	133.61
21.	Nagda	Others (Parks)	1	1.23			1	1.23

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Water Supply			1	12.84	1	12.84
	Nagda Total		1	1.23	1	12.84	2	14.07
22.	Neemuch	Others (Parks)	3	1.98			3	1.98
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	62.03			1	62.03
		Water Supply	1	16.18			1	16.18
	Neemuch Total		5	80.19			5	80.19
23.	Omkareshwar	Others (Parks)			2	0.73	2	0.73
		Urban Transport	1	3.67			1	3.67
	Omkareshwar Total		1	3.67	2	0.73	3	4.40
24.	Pithampur	Others (Parks)			4	0.52	4	0.52
		Water Supply	1	84.70			1	84.70
	Pithampur Total		1	84.70	4	0.52	5	85.22
25.	Ratlam	Drainage	1	12.09			1	12.09
		Others (Parks)		3.00			2	3.00
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	123.85			1	123.85

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Unstarred Questions

		Urban Transport	1	8.00			1	8.00	Written Answers to [11 March, 2020] Unstarred Questions
	Ratlam Total		5	146.94			5	146.94	
26.	Rewa	Drainage	1	18.55			1	18.55	
		Others (Parks)			2	0.83	2	0.83	
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	199.37			1	199.37	
		Urban Transport	1	10.00			1	10.00	
		Water Supply			1	35.58	1	35.58	
	Rewa Total		1	227.92	3	36.41	6	264.33	
27.	Sagar	Others (Parks)	1	3.60	1	0.90	2	4.50	
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	299.10			1	299.10	
	Sagar Total			302.70	1	0.90	3	303.60	Unstarred Questions
28.	Satna	Drainage	1	14.47			1	14.47	
		Others (Parks)			1	4.46	1	4.46	
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	191.56			1	191.56	
		Urban Transport	1	8.00			1	8.00	
		Water Supply	1	41.50			1	41.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	178
	Satna Total		4	255.53	1	4.46	5	259.99	Written Answers to
29.	Sehore	Others (Parks)			2	1.14	2	1.14	
		Sewerage and Septage Management			1	66.00	1	66.00	
		Water Supply			1	12.83	1	12.83	
	Sehore Total				4	79.97	4	79.97	[RAJYA SABHA]
30.	Shivpuri	Others (Parks)	2	1.11			2	1.11	
		Water Supply	1	19.70			1	19.70	
	Shivpuri Total		3	20.81			3	20.81	
31.	Singrauli	Others (Parks)	1	3.00			1	3.00	Unstarred Questions
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	110.46			1	110.46	
		Urban Transport	1	8.00			1	8.00	
		Water Supply	1	41.51			1	41.51	
	Singrauli Total		4	162.97			4	162.97	
32.	Ujjain	Others (Parks)			2	7.50	2	7.50	

		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	402.01			1	402.01
		Urban Transport	1	13.38	1	1.62	2	15.00
	Ujjain Total		2	415.39	3	9.12	5	424.51
33.	Vidisha	Others (Parks)	1	1.99			1	1.99
		Sewerage and Septage Management	1	97.44			1	97.44
	Vidisha Total		2	99.43			2	99.43
		GRAND TOTAL	130	6028.75	69	446.00	199	6474.75

Note: Data as on 04.03.2020.

Written Answers to

[11 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

179

Implementation of RERA

2017. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2017 (RERA) in many States is irregular and States are not implementing the legislation in its entirety, the details thereof;

(b) whether RERA in Uttar Pradesh is not protecting the interest of home buyers and is uploading the new delivery dates/schedules provided by builders causing lot of hardship to home buyers; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that new dates of delivery of projects are not accepted and only the dates as been mentioned in builder-buyer agreements is adhered to and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In order to protect the interest of homebuyers and to regulate the real estate sector, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has enacted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA). Section 84 of RERA provides that the appropriate Government, *i.e.* States/Union Territories (UTs) shall make and notify rules, for carrying out the provisions of RERA. The rules framed by the States/UTs have to be in consonance with RERA.

As on 29th February, 2020, 31 States/UTs have notified rules under RERA; 30 States/UTs have set up Real Estate Regulatory Authority; and 24 States/UTs have set up Real Estate Appellate Tribunal. Further, 16 States/UTs have appointed Adjudicating Officers as per the provisions under RERA. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of RERA, including notifying of RERA Rules, establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority and Real Estate Appellate Tribunals etc. in States/UTs on regular basis.

This Ministry has requested the States/UTs through various communications, workshops and review meetings, to examine the provisions of the rules framed by them and take necessary action to see that these rules are in accordance with the provisions of the RERA in order to ensure its implementation in letter and spirit.

(b) and (c) Land and colonization being State subjects, this Ministry does not maintain the details of housing projects and related proceedings. However, under the

provisions of RERA, home-buyer/allottee is entitled to claim refund of amount paid to promoter along with interest and compensation if the promoter fails to give possession in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed between allottee and promoter. Moreover, where the allottee does not claim refund, the promoter has to pay interest for every month of delay till the handing over of possession.

Corruption in construction of housing facilities

†2018. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of irregularities and corruption in construction of houses to provide basic housing facilities to urban poor in place of slums have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of the action taken along with outcome thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being the State subjects, the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments frame policies and implement schemes for providing housing to the people living in slums. All the State/UT Governments have reported that no cases of irregularities and corruption in construction of houses to provide basic housing facilities to urban poor in place of slums have come to their notice.

Incentives to companies providing employment to SCs/STs

2019. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering to give incentives to Public and Private Companies recruiting more Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government have any data regarding category OC/OBC/SC/ST-wise break up employment provided in public and private companies, 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) and (b) The Personnel and Recruitment Policies in respect of appointments against below Board level posts are formulated by the management of respective Public Sector Enterprises (PSE). However, on matters of general importance, policy guidelines are issued by the Government of India to the enterprises which are to be kept in view by the latter while framing their individual corporate policies. Furthermore, formal Presidential Directives are issued to Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) by the concerned administrative Ministries to ensure reservation in regard to employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), on similar lines as applicable in the Central Government Ministries/ Departments.

(c) There is no reservation for SC/ST and OBCs in the Private Companies, however Employment position including data regarding SC/ST & OBC wise break up in Central Public Service Enterprises are given below:

Representation of SC/ST & OBC as on 31-3-2019

SC	ST	OBC
180780	101627	197428

Source: Public Enterprises Survey 2018-19

Beneficiaries under PM-SYM yojana

†2020. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise and State-wise number of people who are eligible to avail benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana; and

(b) the State-wise number of the workers who have got themselves registered to avail benefits under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) for old age protection of Unorganised Workers, in the form of monthly pension, which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹3,000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM-SYM, State-wise, is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under PM-SYM

Sl. No.	State	Enrolments (As on 25.02.2020)	Bulk enrolments (As on 25.02.2020)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1786	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	106171	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2356	
4.	Assam	17104	
5.	Bihar	178283	
6.	Chandigarh	3819	832
7.	Chhattisgarh	196828	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	720	
9.	Daman and Diu	752	
10.	Delhi	7446	
11.	Goa	934	
12.	Gujarat	366547	
13.	Haryana	700535	92157
14.	Himachal Pradesh	39649	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	65560	
16.	Jharkhand	127166	
17.	Karnataka	87719	
18.	Kerala	9371	

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	21	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	118861	
21.	Maharashtra	580411	10154
22.	Manipur	3611	
23.	Meghalaya	2057	
24.	Mizoram	555	
25.	Nagaland	2689	
26.	Odisha	155222	
27.	Puducherry	1166	
28.	Punjab	31544	
29.	Rajasthan	98965	179305
30.	Sikkim	103	
31.	Tamil Nadu	54771	
32.	Telangana	30227	
33.	Tripura	22565	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	590254	224155
35.	Uttarakhand	32879	
36.	West Bengal	61189	
TOTAL		3699836	506603
GRAND TOTAL		4206439	

Generation of employment opportunities

2021. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of series of action taken to generate employment opportunities in the country under various schemes;

(b) the number of job opportunities created in the last three years and the number of youths joined in the unemployment figure; and

(c) whether the rate of unemployment is increasing year to year and if so, the steps taken to ease the unemployment situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment across the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as 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) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, respectively. The details of Employment generated through these schemes/ programmes in country to the extent available is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia*, for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. As on 31.01.2020, over 22.53 crore loans amounting to ₹ 11.20 lakh crore have been extended to borrowers across the country under the scheme.

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. As on 17.01.2020, 73.47 lakhs youths have been trained while 16.61 lakhs candidates have been placed under this programme. Further, under Craftsman Training Scheme, long term training in 137 trades is being imparted through 15697 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) which have a cumulative seating capacity of 34.30 lakhs.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment

opportunities. Ministries/ Departments/ States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation during 2017-2018 and Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons aged 15 years and above (which includes both Public and Private) is to the extent available given below:

Worker Population Ratio (in%)

Survey Year	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	46.8
Survey by Labour Bureau	
2015-16	50.5

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Survey by Labour Bureau.

Further, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis to the extent available in the country is given below:

Unemployment Rate (in %)

Survey	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%

Note: Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Survey by Labour Bureau.

Statement

Details of employment generated through various schemes/programmes of Government in the country, year-wise

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	5.87	2.58 (As on 31.12.2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.99	205.77 (As on 28.01.2020)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	1.38	1.25 (Till January, 2020)
Trained Candidates placed under (EST&P) under DAY NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	1.78	0.44 (as on 27-1-2020)

Rules on the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

2022. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the list of States which have drafted State rules on the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; and

(b) the list of States which have notified State rules on the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Governments, the drafting of State rules on the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is under process in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Kerala. The Government of Assam has finalized the draft rules. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has notified the preliminary notification for which confirmation notification will be issued In due course.

The State Governments of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have notified the State rules on the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Employment in real estate sector

2023. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the loss of employment in real estate sector of the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to revive the employment opportunities in the vital sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Data on loss of Employment in real estate sector is not maintained centrally. However, 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 such as 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).

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government inter alia for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development

and industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. The last date for registration of beneficiaries under PMRPY through employer was 31st March 2019.

Unemployment rate by PLFS

2024. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is conducting Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) with new parameters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is different for previous surveys on PLFS; and
- (d) what is PLFS participation rate and rate of unemployment according to latest survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) National Statistical Office (NSO) under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched an annual household Employment-Unemployment Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-a-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSO. The PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas as well as generating the annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) solution was used in PLFS to capture the data directly from the field by using tablets. This replaced the use of paper schedule for collecting the data and facilitated faster data processing.

(d) Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) as per usual status at All India Level is 36.9 % and 6.1% respectively.

Inspection of hazardous industries

†2025. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has inspected the factories in districts under Konkan region in Maharashtra in order to rescue the labourers from working in dangerous environment to improve their conditions and, provide them social security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the districts under Konkan region in Maharashtra has provided or the Central Government has received any information regarding the labourers engaged in hazardous jobs and are deprived of clean air and drinking water; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has enacted the Factories Act, 1948 for ensuring the occupational safety, health and welfare of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 including hazardous industries. The provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder are implemented by the concerned State / Union Territories Government. The Office of Industrial Safety and Health, Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have not carried out inspections in districts of Konkan region in order to rescue the labourers from working in dangerous environment and to improve their condition and provide social security. However, they have inspected 2913 factories in districts under Konkan region during calendar year 2019 to ensure the enforcement of provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and Rules made thereunder.

(c) and (d) Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), an attached office of Ministry of Labour and Employment through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories/ Directorates of Industrial Safety and Health of the States/Union Territories collects information of fatal injuries, non-fatal injuries, details of prosecutions, convictions, number of inspections etc. The Office of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Industrial Safety and Health, Government of Maharashtra has neither furnished the information regarding the labourers engaged in Hazardous jobs nor information regarding deprivation of clean air and drinking water to the labourers engaged in hazardous jobs in districts under Konkan region.

Social security schemes to unorganised labourers

†2026. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers included by Government to provide the benefits of social security schemes to unorganised labourers of districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria and guidelines laid down to provide the benefits of social security schemes to unorganised labourers;

(c) whether the unorganised labourers of districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra have been identified and registered to include them in the social security schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of the labourers who have been identified and registered for the same, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

In June, 2017, Government has converged Aam Admi Bima Yojana with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide insurance cover to unorganised workers. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover of ₹2 lakh on payment of premium of ₹330/- per annum. PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to 50 years. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage of ₹2 lakh on accidental death or full disability, and ₹ 1 lakh on partial disability on payment of premium of ₹12/- per annum. The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years. The total premium of ₹342/- is shared equally between the State Government and Central Government.

For old age protection in the form of monthly pension, Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana (PMSYM) which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of ₹ 3000/- on attaining the age of 60 years. The unorganised workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is ₹15000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS (Govt. funded) can join the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by the Central Government. The total number of enrollment under PMSYM in the Konkan Division is as below:-

District	Enrollment
Sindhudurg	23029
Thane	14860
Palghar	14174
Mumbai Suburban	2157
Mumbai	1557
Ratnagiri	19422
Raigad	25944
TOTAL	101143

Unemployment rate in the country

2027. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the rate of unemployment in the country as per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) report 2018;
- (b) the year-wise data on unemployment rate during the last five years;

- (c) what is the reason for the increase in unemployment rate; and
- (d) what are the steps taken by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above in the country to the extent available is given below:—

Survey*	Unemployment Rate
2017-18 (PLFS by NSO)	6.0%
2015-16 (Labour Bureau)	3.7%
2013-14 (Labour Bureau)	3.4%

Note: * Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as 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).

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NSC) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nationwide 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 for job seekers. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in).

Status of construction workers

2028. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of people working in the construction sector has gone up from 20 million in 2004-05 to nearly 50 million in 2018;
- (b) if so, the status of construction workers between 2018 and 2020;
- (c) if so, how Government is protecting the construction workers;
- (d) whether it is a fact that they do not have any social security;
- (e) if so, how Government is planning to provide them with social security net; and
- (f) what role the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is playing for the welfare and well being of construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 mandates States/UTs to register every building and other construction worker under Section 12 of the Act as beneficiary of the fund of the States/UTs welfare board. On the basis of the data provided by the States/UTs the cumulative number of construction workers in the year 2018 and 2019 is as follows:—

Year	No. of construction workers
2018	3,23,90,187
2019	3,92,17,369

(c) to (e) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 has been enacted to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for

their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under the Act, The States/UTs Government and State Welfare Boards are mandated to frame and implement various welfare schemes for the building and other construction workers.

The Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilisation of cess fund in terms of the provisions of the Act for providing social security and other welfare measures for the building and other construction workers.

(f) The Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board constituted under Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, perform the following functions as stipulated under Section 22 of the Act:-

- (i) provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;
- (ii) make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years;
- (iii) sanction loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a house not exceeding such amount and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;
- (iv) pay such amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;
- (v) give such financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;
- (vi) meet such medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a beneficiary or, such dependant, as may be prescribed;
- (vii) make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and
- (viii) make provision and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.

Rights of domestic workers

2029. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government recognises domestic workers in its official definition of 'labourer';

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government plans to introduce legislation for recognising and protecting the rights of domestic workers;
- (e) if so, the timeline for the introduction of such reforms; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) For recognising and protecting the rights of domestic workers the Government has introduced a Bill, 'The Code on Social Security' in the Lok Sabha on 11.12.2019, in which domestic workers have been defined as wage workers.

National Career Service project

2030. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present status of unemployment rate on usual status (principal status and subsidiary status) for persons of age 15 years and above in the country;
- (b) what steps have been taken by Government for employment generation in the country besides encouraging private sector of the economy;
- (c) the present status of the National Career Service (NCS) project which comprises a digital platform for the job-seekers; and
- (d) whether there is an imbalance between the demand and supply of employment and whether Government is going to propose a scheme to correct it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available was 6.0%.

- (b) 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 fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as 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)

Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 with an objective to provide skilling to one crore people under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country for four years *i.e.* 2016-2020.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

(c) and (d) 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 for job seekers. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). The progress of NCS Portal is given below:—

Parameters	Number (As on 29th Feb, 2020)
Active Job-seekers Registered	1.09 crores
Active Employers Registered	52,841
Vacancies Mobilised	67 lakh

The NCS Project also envisaged setting up of Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment related services. The Government has approved establishment of 200 Model Career Centres across the country. The NCS Project has also been enhanced to inter-link Employment Exchanges with NCS Portal along with part funding for up-gradation of Employment Exchanges and for organising job fairs. As of now, grant-in-aid has been provided to 25 States/UTs covering 766 employment exchanges as per the proposals received from States/UTs Governments.

Rising entrepreneurship trends

2031. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several international researches says that entrepreneurship trend rises due to lack of employment opportunities as they have open shop and micro level business to run their livelihood and doing business not for providing jobs but for their survival; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No such specific research categorically confirming the relationship between 'increasing entrepreneurship and lack of employment opportunities' has been received in Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. 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 such as 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).

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Contribution to EPFO

2032. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the Government's statutory contribution to the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) in the financial years, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 and how much total money does it owe to the EPFO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): The details of funds released to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) towards Government of India's statutory contribution of 1.16 per cent under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 are as follows:—

Year	Funds released (Rupees in Crores)
2014-15	2,299.80
2015-16	3,030.20
2016-17	3,525.00
2017-18	4,040.18
2018-19	3,900.00
2019-20	3,600.00 (As on date)

There is a cumulative arrear of ₹10,663.66 crores (Provisional) as on date.

Job loss due to automation

2033. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that approximately 12 million women will lose their jobs due to automation in 2030;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure and promote employment of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), Indian IT/ITeS industry employs 41.38 lakhs persons as of FY 2018-19(E), adding around 1.7 lakhs employees (including women) from previous year. The technology automation has not replaced workers, but improved productivity and provided workers the time to focus on other tasks involving complex decision making and social interactions. Rather, the adoption of new technology creates jobs, increases productivity, and increases the demand for skilled labour. The Indian IT-ITES industry continues to be a net hirer and provides on the job training.

As per the results of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated Women Worker Population Ratio (WPR) on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above in the country is 22%.

Government has taken several initiatives to improve women's participation in the labour force. In order to encourage employment of women, a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers. These includes child care centers, time-off for feeding children, enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees, permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures, etc. Government has taken a decision to allow the employment of women in the above ground mines including opencast workings between 7 PM and 6 AM to all categories of employees and in below ground working between 6 AM and 7 PM in technical, supervisory and managerial work where continuous presence may not be required.

The Code on Wages, 2019 provides that there shall be no discrimination in an establishment or any unit thereof among employees on the ground of genders in matters relating to wages by the same employer, in respect of the same work or work of similar nature done by any employee. Further, make any discrimination on the ground of sex while recruiting any employee for the same work or work of similar nature in the conditions of employment, except where the employment of women in such work is prohibited or restricted by or under any law for the time being in force.

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.

Government is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Projects as a Mission Mode Project for transformation of the National Employment Service where a variety of employment related services like job search, job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. are being provided under the NCS Project on a common platform with efficient use of information technology. Jobs for women are specifically highlighted in the women specific window on the NCS portal.

Skill development of youth

2034. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the UNICEF report that states that despite India having the largest labour force, a majority of the youth lack the skills to be employed for jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government for developing skills in youth to succeed and secure jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any formal communication from UNICEF in this regard.

(c) The Government is implementing demand driven scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for short duration skill development training Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in the country. Placement opportunities are being provided to certified candidates under STT.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are required to have dedicated mentorship-cum-placement cells for industry linkage and placement of candidates. TPs are mandated to organize Placement/Rozgar Melas every six months with support from the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and to ensure the participation of local industry. The scheme also incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. The reimbursement of last 20% of training payout to TCs is linked with the placement (wage employment or self-employment) of the candidate.

Employment data

†2035. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons applying for employment in the country in the year 2018-19;

(b) the number of persons who have got employment; and

(c) the number of unemployed persons who could not get employment during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18, the estimated unemployment rate, worker population ratio and labour force participation rate on usual status (principal status + subsidiary status) basis for the persons of age 15 years and above to the extent available in the country is given below:—

Labour Force Indicators	2017-18 (PLFS)
Unemployment Rate	6.0%
Worker Population Ratio	46.8%
Labour Force Participation Rate	49.8%

Further, as per the information received from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges in the country to the extent available were 4.24 crore during 2017 and the number of job seekers placed through employment exchanges were 4.25 lakh during the same period.

Elimination of child labour

2036. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a signatory of International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention 182 which aims to eliminate child labour;

(b) if not, whether Government is aware that a kind of modern days slavery of child labour is still existing surreptitiously in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether Government will consider stringent legal measures to eliminate the practice since the crime goes on stealthily despite Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, by exploiting the poverty of the downtrodden?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India stands committed to the elimination of child labour in the country. The Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation)

Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force with effect from 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act, *inter alia*, provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years of age in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides for stricter punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.

As per provisions contained in the Act, whoever employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of the provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty thousand rupees but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both. Provided that the parents or guardians of such children shall not be punished unless they permit such child for commercial purposes in contravention of the provisions of the Act.

After strengthening the legislative framework through amendment in Child Labour Act, the Government has also framed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017 which, *inter alia*, specifies the duties and responsibilities of State Governments and District Authorities to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

Payment of Minimum Wages

2037. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people earning less than ₹ 10,000 a month in the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise;
- (b) the relationship between increase/decrease in GDP and increase/decrease in employment over the last five years; and
- (c) the number of industries paying and the number of people being paid wages below the minimum wage of ₹ 18,000 as recommended by the 7th Central Pay Commission in the last five years, year-wise, State-wise and gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No such type of statistics/information is maintained in this Ministry.

Implementation of Equal Remuneration Act

2038. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to implement the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
- (b) the details of the inspections carried out and the action taken against the noncompliers in the last two years;
- (c) whether Government is taking any step to ensure equal wages to women in the informal and unorganised sector of the economy; 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) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination.

The Act is enforced by the Central and State Government by conducting regular inspections to detect the violation of provisions of the Act by establishments. The office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central sphere and State Governments in State sphere are the appropriate authorities to conduct inspections to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(b) The details of the inspections carried out, number of violations of the Act and the action taken against the non-compliers as reported by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the central sphere during last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To ensure equal wages to men and women in the informal and unorganised sector the Government has enacted The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which does not provide any discrimination between male and female workers with regard to the minimum wages paid to them. All the provisions of the act equally apply to both male and female workers.

The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured at two levels while in the Central sphere the enforcement is secured through inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations

Machinery, the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the Act are taken recourse to.

Statement

Details of inspection carried out in last two years

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20 (upto December ,2019)
1.	No. of inspections conducted	3462	3396
2.	No. of irregularities detected	2933	2554
3.	No. of irregularities rectified	1344	824
4.	No. of Prosecution Launched	209	103
5.	No. of Convictions	129	67

Share of gas in the energy basket

2039. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to increase the share of gas in the energy basket in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total investment required;

(c) the target of supply of CNG to automobiles and piped cooking gas to household for the next three years; and

(d) the efforts being made to augment gas production in the country to reduce import of gas, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Natural Gas being an alternative cleaner fossil fuel has a major role in catering the growing energy demand in a sustainable manner. To increase the

share of gas in the primary energy mix of the country, Government is progressively taking steps to enhance domestic gas production and develop requisite gas infrastructure including gas pipelines, city gas distribution networks and import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals. The initiatives to develop eco-system of gas infrastructure across the country have a potential of investment of about ₹ 2.00 lakh crore in Gas Grid, LNG Terminal and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in next 5-8 years.

(c) As per the present policy, Government is meeting the entire requirement of CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segment of CGD networks by supplying domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas.

(d) Government has taken several policy measures/initiatives to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetisation 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 monetisation of Coal Bed Methane, 2017
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017
- (vii) Appraisal of Unapprised 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 Incentivise Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields, 2018.

- (xii) Grant of Marketing including pricing freedom, on natural gas production from High Pressure-High Temperature (HP-HT) reservoirs and deepwater and ultra deepwater areas (with ceiling), gas produced from CBM blocks, blocks awarded under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) and Discovered Small Fields (DSF) Policy, commercial gas produced from North-Eastern Region (NER) on or after 1st July, 2018 and also in those new gas discoveries whose Field Development Plan (FDP) has been approved after February, 2019. To incentivize additional gas production from Administered Price Mechanism (APM) fields, reduction in royalty by 10% of the applicable royalty has also been granted on the additional production over and above business-as-usual scenario.
- (xiii) In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aim to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government. Further, reforms envisage simplified fiscal incentives and incentivising gas production including marketing and pricing freedom. The policy also provides more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields. Streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism is also an important aspect of policy reforms.

Financial burden on common man due to LPG price rise

†2040. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to increase the prices of domestic LPG cylinder;
- (b) the percentage of increase made in the price of domestic LPG cylinder by Government during last year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has any plan to reduce the financial burden put up on common man due to increase in the price of domestic LPG cylinder?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidised Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidised rate. The subsidy on Subsidised Domestic LPG increase/decrease with the increase/decrease in the product price in international market and decision of Government on subsidy.

The quarterly price of non-subsidised domestic LPG cylinder (at Delhi) during the last Financial Year is as under:—

As on date	Price of Non- subsidised Domestic LPG (₹/14.2 kg cylinder)
01.04.2019	706.50
01.07.2019	637.00
01.10.2019	605.00
01.01.2020	714.00

Adulteration of petrol and diesel in the country

2041. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel in the country have been brought to the notice of the Ministry, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government have any monitoring mechanism in place to check adulteration of petrol and diesel, and how often such cases are reported, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such action taken against those who were found guilty of such adulteration of petrol and diesel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed

that there are 33 (Thirty Three) established cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel in the country during last three years and current year (April-December, 2019). The State/UT-wise details of action taken (*i.e.* termination of dealership) by OMCs in above period are given at Annexure. OMCs take action as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership agreement against retail outlet dealers where cases of adulteration are established as per the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines and Dealership Agreement subsisting between RO dealer and OMC. The Central Government has also issued the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration of petroleum products. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a system of monitoring and surveillance at the Retail Outlets and checking of adulteration is a continuous process.

Important initiatives taken by OMCs in this regard include:-

- (i) Making available Filter Paper, Calibrated Density Equipment (Hydrometer/ Thermometer) and 5 Litre Calibrated Measure at the Retail Outlets for checking quality and quantity of MS/HSD.
- (ii) Conducting Regular/Surprise inspections at Retail Outlets by OMC Field Officers/Senior Officers/Mobile labs throughout the country. In case of irregularities, action is taken as per the MDG and dealership agreement.
- (iii) Creation of a separate Quality Assurance Cell (QAC) for carrying out inspections.
- (iv) Drawing of samples from petrol pumps at random and sending for testing to authorised laboratories.
- (v) Sealing of tankers before leaving company premises to protect against pilferage/adulteration en-route.
- (vi) Installation of GPS to monitor movement of Tank Trucks carrying MS/HSD.
- (vii) Conducting Third Party Audit of Retail Outlets by OMCs for effective monitoring and benchmarking.
- (viii) Automation of Retail Outlets by OMCs which enable the real-time capture of sales transaction and monitoring of tank stocks and receipts.

Established cases of adulteration are classified as 'Critical irregularities' under the MDG and in such cases the retail outlet dealership are terminated in first instance itself.

The State/UT-wise details of action taken (*i.e.* termination of dealership) by OMCs in established cases adulteration during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and current 2019-20 (April-December, 2019) period are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of action taken (i.e. termination of dealership) by OMCs in established cases adulteration during the last three years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and current 2019-20 (April-December, 2019)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Retail Outlets Terminated
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	4
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	1
13.	Haryana	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Karnataka	0
18.	Kerala	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Retail Outlets Terminated
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4
21.	Maharashtra	2
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	2
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	2
29.	Rajasthan	4
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2
32.	Telangana	3
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	1
ALL-INDIA		33

Deregularisation of LPG

2042. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the rate of ₹10/- per cylinder hike per month, it would hardly take 15 months for the subsidy to become nil;

(b) whether it is also a fact that deregulating LPG will not only boost the

working capital of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), but will also aid in privatisation of State owned Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidised Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidised rate. The subsidy on Subsidised Domestic LPG increase/decrease with the increase/decrease in the product price in international market and decision of Government on subsidy. At present, Government is providing subsidy of ₹ 252/14.2 kg cylinder to PMUY consumers.

Further, the privatisation of State owned OMCs is a subject matter being dealt by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance.

Ethanol blending for reduction in emission

2043. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been blending ethanol with petrol to reduce harmful emissions from petrol and ward off environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has achieved the ethanol blending rate since inception of ethanol blending formula, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of expected blending rate of ethanol for years 2019-20 and 2020-21; and

(e) whether Government considers ethanol blending as profitable or burdensome, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) With a view to give boost to agriculture sector, achieve import substitution, promote effective waste management and reduce environmental pollution Government has been blending ethanol in petrol. With effect from 01.01.2003, it was decided to supply ethanol blended petrol (EBP) in nine States and four Union Territories

for sale of 5% ethanol blended petrol. This was further extended to twenty States and four Union Territories with effect from 01.11.2006. The blending percentage in EBP was increased to 10% with effect from 02.01.2013. Central Government extended the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme to whole of India except island Union Territories of Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep with effect from 01.04.2019.

National Biofuel Policy - 2018 envisages an indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to be achieved by 2030. The ethanol blending depends on the availability of ethanol which further depends on availability of raw material for ethanol production viz., sugarcane, damaged foodgrains unfit for human consumption, etc. and supply demand scenario in other ethanol consuming sectors like potable alcohol, pharma, chemical, petrochemicals, etc.

Increase in prices of LPG

2044. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has been continuously increasing the prices of non-subsidised LPG cylinder;
- (b) if so, the reasons to increase the price; and
- (c) how much and how many times the price has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. However, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and the consumers get the product at subsidized rate.

- (c) The price of non-subsidised Domestic LPG is available at the website of IOCL i.e. www.iocl.com.

Diversion of LPG

2045. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) agencies in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial use detected during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against the LPG agencies in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken steps for checking the misuse/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial purposes and curtailing the import of LPG in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of reduction in import of LPG as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There are 24,483 LPG distributorship across the country as on 01.02.2020. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Oil Marketing Companies have received 392 established cases of unaccounted sale of LPG cylinders during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2019). State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). In all established cases of irregularities by LPG distributorships, refill supplies, action is taken as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines/distributorship agreement. Further, OMCs carry out surprise inspections at distributor's premises, conduct refill audits, surprise check at customer's premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. to prevent the diversion of domestic LPG.

Indigenous production of LPG is less than demand, hence OMCs import LPG to meet the deficit to maintain smooth supply of LPG in the country. Further, OMCs take several steps including planning/construction of new refineries/augmentation of existing refineries to increase the indigenous production of LPG in the country.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorship in the country as on 01.02.2020

States/UTs	OMC
Chandigarh	27
Delhi	322
Haryana	621
Himachal Pradesh	203

States/UTs	OMC
Jammu and Kashmir	263
Ladakh	22
Punjab	856
Rajasthan	1368
Uttar Pradesh	4096
Uttarakhand	313
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
Arunachal Pradesh	83
Assam	549
Bihar	1908
Jharkhand	529
Manipur	99
Meghalaya	62
Mizoram	59
Nagaland	81
Odisha	936
Sikkim	24
Tripura	73
West Bengal	1402
Chhattisgarh	532
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
Daman and Diu	3
Goa	55

States/UTs	OMC
Gujarat	954
Madhya Pradesh	1499
Maharashtra	2177
Andhra Pradesh	1046
Karnataka	1227
Kerala	670
Lakshadweep	1
Puduchery	27
Tamil Nadu	1614
Telangana	770
ALL INDIA	24483

Statement-II

Established cases of Diversion of LPG cylinders during last three years and current year i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and Apr.-Dec., 19

States/UTs	OMC
Chandigarh	2
Delhi	44
Haryana	8
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	11
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	19
Uttar Pradesh	75
Uttarakhand	4

States/UTs	OMC
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	11
Bihar	9
Jharkhand	20
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	2
Sikkim	0
Tripura	1
West Bengal	5
Chhattisgarh	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Goa	1
Gujarat	18
Madhya Pradesh	47
Maharashtra	40
Andhra Pradesh	3
Karnataka	14
Kerala	17
Lakshadweep	0
Puduchery	0
Tamil Nadu	7
Telangana	14
ALL INDIA	392

Financial performance of ONGC

2046. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ONGC earnings and profits have been decreased in recent years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, whether it has made advancement in its profit as was expected;
- (d) what is total strength of staff in ONGC; and
- (e) what is total immovable asset of ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Revenue and Profit After Tax of ONGC has increased during the last three years.

(d) Thirty thousand one hundred (30100) regular employees are working in ONGC.

(e) As on 31.03.2019, the Gross Book Value and Net Book Value of immovable asset of ONGC was Rupees One lakh sixty six thousand three hundred ninety two crore (₹ 1,66,392 crore) and Rupees One lakh sixteen thousand eight hundred eighty seven crore (₹ 1,16,887 crore) respectively.

Pricing mechanism of petroleum products

2047. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the break-up of the costs towards petroleum products that leads to their final pricing; and
- (b) the break-up of the costs towards natural gas products that leads to their final pricing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. The retail selling price of petroleum products are fixed after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange

rate, tax structure, inland freight, distributors' commission, marketing margin and other cost elements.

(b) The final pricing of natural gas products including CNG/PNG consists of input gas cost, transportation cost, processing cost, supply and distribution cost, entity margin, Excise, VAT and any other Tax/duty levied etc.

Hydrocarbon exploration projects

2048. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydrocarbon exploration and production projects that have been given clearance during the period 2018-19 and 2019-20;

(b) the number of such projects which have been given clearance in the State of Tamil Nadu during period 2019-20; and

(c) the companies or the names of enterprises to which such clearance has been given in the State of Tamil Nadu and the areas where such projects are situated during 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Total 81 Petroleum Exploration Licences (PELs) in 94 exploration blocks covering an area of approximately 1,36,790 sq. km. have been awarded by Central Government/State Governments in 2018-19 and 2019-20 under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP). 18 Petroleum Mining Leases (PMLs) have been granted against 23 contract areas awarded under Discovered Small Field Bid Round-II during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

(b) and (c) The details of projects awarded during 2019-20 in the State of Tamil Nadu are as below:—

OALP Round	Block Name	Company	Area in Sq. Km.	States/UT	Total/State-wise Area in Sq. Km.	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II	CY-ONHP-2018/1	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	474.20	Tamil Nadu	474.2	Nagapattinam, Thiruvavarur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III	CY-ONHP- 2018/2	ONGC	459.83	Tamil Nadu	386.53	Cuddalore, Nagapattinam
				Puducherry	73.30	Karaikal
III	CY-ONHP- 2018/3		1403.40	Tamil Nadu	1259.43	Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram
				Offshore	143.97	-

Central Government has granted Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) for offshore areas, the same is yet to be granted by Government of Tamil Nadu with respect to onshore areas.

Controlling illegal diversion of subsidised cylinder

2049. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry to reduce illegal diversion of subsidised cylinder under PMUY since, according to CAG report there were 3,44,000 instances of 2-40 refills in a single day by a beneficiary having a single cylinder connection?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is a possibility of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders including PMUY cylinders by unscrupulous elements due to the tax differential between LPG for domestic use and commercial LPG. Complaints of diversion are investigated by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and if the complaint is established, action is taken as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement. Further, OMCs have reported that now there is a control mechanism in place by OMCs software to prevent more than one cylinder booking in a single day.

Activities under CSR funds

†2050. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent by oil/petroleum Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), particularly in Madhya Pradesh under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of activities for which the CSR fund has been utilised;
- (c) the details of persons who sent the proposals in relation to the works completed including the details of these works; and
- (d) the details of districts as well as areas where these developmental activities were undertaken through this fund?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The CSR expenditure made by following Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Oil PSUs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
ONGC	10.14	2.72	2.18
BPCL	0.00	2.03	4.54
HPCL	1.13	1.43	1.42
IOCL	5.51	6.45	12.10
GAIL	6.57	2.34	5.95
EIL	1.77	0.00	0.00

(b) to (d) The details of activities and fund spent under CSR by aforesaid Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are available on their respective websites.

Impact on petroleum prices due to geopolitical tensions

2051. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the tensions in the Middle East;
- (b) whether the Ministry has ordered any study into potential volatility in petroleum prices arising from the same;
- (c) if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of precautionary measures undertaken by the Ministry for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry closely studies global developments, including in the Middle East, that may impact supply as well as price of hydrocarbons to India. The crude oil and natural gas price fluctuation is a frequent market phenomenon.

The Government has advised Oil PSUs to formulate policy for import of crude oil in their best commercial interest and as per CVC instructions. Government continues to monitor prices of sensitive petroleum products. 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.

Shale exploration programme halt by ONGC

2052. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has wound up its shale exploration programme mid-way after spending five years and hundreds of crores of rupees, concluding that country may not have enough commercially-extractable shale reserve; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) ONGC has drilled 28 assessment wells in Cambay, Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery and Assam Basin. The data acquired, so far, is under assessment for potential of shale-gas and shale-oil.

Oil and natural gas fields

2053. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in number of bidders for oil and natural gas blocks since liberalisation of oil exploration under Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP);

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

- (c) whether any measures/plans are to be taken to incentivise investment by companies to increase production from oil fields already producing;
- (d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (e) number of oil fields forced to close or stalled due to high rates of cess and profit petroleum; and
- (f) revenue generated from domestic oil and gas producers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Details of number of bidders of oil and natural gas blocks under first four rounds of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) held so far are as below:—

OALP Round	No. of Blocks	No. of bidders
I	55	9
II	14	8
III	18	5
IV	7	2

(c) and (d) The Government of India has notified 'Policy framework to promote and incentivise Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas' to provide fiscal incentives to adopt Enhanced Recovery (ER), Improved Recovery (IR) and Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production Methods. Under this policy, fiscal incentives are extended in the form of partial waiver of applicable Cess/Royalty on incremental production. The Government of India has approved 'Exploration and Licensing Policy for Enhancing Domestic Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas' on 19th February, 2019 which includes Production Enhancement Scheme for producing nomination fields with more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation.

(e) As per available records in the Ministry, no oil fields were closed due to high rates of cess and profit petroleum.

(f) Domestic oil and gas producers paid a total amount of approximately ₹34,300 crore to the Government of India as Cess, Royalty and Profit Petroleum during the year 2018-19. In addition, total amount of royalty paid to State Governments during 2018-19 from oil and gas production is approximately ₹13,400 crore.

CSR funds by petroleum sector PSUs

2054. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details about funds being spent by petroleum sector PSUs under CSR during the last five years;

(b) the year-wise details about such funds sanctioned to projects implemented by NGOs during the last five years; and

(c) the year-wise details about such funds sanctioned to projects implemented by Government agencies during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The CSR expenditure made by major Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies in the country during the last five years are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Oil PSUs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
ONGC	215.60	421.00	525.90	503.44	614.64
BPCL	33.95	95.59	90.98	166.02	177.94
HPCL	34.07	71.76	108.11	156.87	159.81
IOCL	113.80	156.70	213.99	331.05	490.60
GAIL	71.90	118.64	92.16	91.65	119.29
EIL	16.81	14.10	11.00	14.74	10.04
OIL	133.31	92.21	108.37	100.58	133.39
NRL	7.52	11.48	20.50	45.60	52.46

(b) and (c) The year-wise details of CSR funds sanctioned to the projects implemented by NGOs and Government agencies during the last five years are as below:—

Oil PSUs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	NGOs	Government Agencies		NGOs	Government Agencies		NGOs	Government Agencies		NGOs	Government Agencies		NGOs	Government Agencies	
ONGC	86.68	128.92		203.62	217.38		263.43	262.47		401.00	102.44		430.37	184.27	
BPCL	13.61	13.62		35.69	38.06		17.53	70.53		94.58	61.93		95.07	72.50	
HPCL	17.71	7.62		18.42	27.52		24.92	56.42		29.04	76.69		31.63	74.88	
IOCL	31.33	11.84		3.56	33.93		1.67	32.75		1.84	87.77		9.54	112.28	
GAIL	45.90	18.64		37.13	65.46		32.31	47.99		42.56	23.79		65.97	42.48	
EIL	8.34	8.48		4.64	9.45		2.85	8.14		6.90	7.84		1.10	8.90	
OIL	33.75	18.49		12.01	45.85		29.60	15.80		30.21	46.05		32.67	30.76	
NRL	0.00	0.42		0.00	0.49		0.00	0.87		0.00	2.87		0.00	1.60	

(₹ in crore)

Requirement of petrol pumps and gas stations in the country

‡2055. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps (diesel-petrol) and gas stations required in the country keeping in mind the number of vehicles available in the country as on date; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas stations in operation *vis-a-vis* their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that expansion of Retail Outlet network is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel throughout the country. Public Sector OMCs have issued advertisements for award of Retail Outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018 and 14.12.2018.

As on 01.01.2020, Public Sector OMCs have 60,227 retail outlets in the country.

Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorisation to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). Providing Piped Natural Gas Connection (PNG) and establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Stations are the part of the development of CGD network and the same are carried out by the entities authorised by PNGRB, as per the work plan.

As on 01.02.2020, a total of 1,989 CNG Stations have been set up in the country.

Connection to BPL persons under PMUY

2056. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of free gas connection to every BPL person under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY); and

(b) the number of BPL persons in the country who are yet to be covered under this scheme?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The target to release 8 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has already been achieved on 7th September, 2019. Further, release of LPG connections is a continuous process and LPG distributors are under instructions to immediately register any request for new LPG connection. OMCs endeavour to release the same within 7 working days as per eligibility and after following due process. The total number of household covered as on 01.03.2020 is 97.4%.

Streamlining grant of approvals for oil exploration

2057. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up any Committee for streamlining and expediting grant of approvals/clearances for oil exploration in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has made any recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Committee headed by Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog and comprising of Cabinet Secretary, Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Chairman and Managing Director of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation was constituted in October, 2018 for suggesting reforms in Exploration and Production (E&P) Sector to enhance domestic Oil and Gas Exploration and Production. The Committee, in its report *inter alia* recommended constitution of an Empowered Coordination Committee (ECC) under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for streamlining and expediting grant of approval/clearances.

Empowered Coordination Committee (ECC) was constituted in May, 2019 under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, for considering matters relating to delay in granting various clearances, approvals etc. Three meetings of the Committee have been

held so far and issues related to delay/non-grant of Petroleum Exploration Licenses, environmental clearance issues and defence clearance issues have been taken up with other Ministries/departments and State Governments for expeditious resolution of the pending issues. Pursuant to the ECC meetings, following steps have been taken:-

- (i) Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) have been granted in all Blocks awarded under Open Acreage Licensing Policy Round-I in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and some blocks of Arunachal Pradesh,
- (ii) Petroleum Mining Leases have been granted for many Discovered Small Fields and Nomination blocks in Assam, Tripura, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh,
- (iii) Ministry of Defence and Department of Space have agreed to grant additional area for exploration,
- (iv) Notification of Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) has already been issued around 16 protected areas.

Infrastructure projects undertaken by the Ministry

2058. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of various ongoing projects of Government for better petroleum, oil and natural gas related infrastructure in various parts of the country; and

(b) the estimate of livelihood opportunities made available through new infrastructure projects implemented in this field, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Gas Central Public Sector Enterprises are undertaking large number of projects costing each worth ₹ 100 crore and above in various sectors which *inter alia* include exploration and production, gas pipelines infrastructure, city gas distribution networks, LNG terminals, capacity addition of refineries, petro-chemical projects. These projects in general make available employment opportunities in direct as well as indirect forms during the construction and operational phase.

Funding ratio in Post-Matric Scholarship for SC

†2059. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for amending the Centre-State ratio in relation to the structure of funding under Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes;

(b) the details of funds allocated and released by the Central Government to each State, especially Punjab, during the last three years; and

(c) whether some States have ordered a CBI inquiry in relation to the scam worth crores of rupees under the scholarship scheme and if so, the details thereof including the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Structure of Funding under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Castes students, is based on the concept of Committed Liability of the State Governments/UTs. The Government of India has formulated a proposal for revision of funding pattern from the existing concept of 'Committed Liability' of the States to a fixed sharing ratio between the Centre and the States.

(b) Under this scheme, there is no State-wise/UT-wise fund allocation. The details of Central Assistance released to States/UTs including Punjab during the last 03 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) States/UTs are the implementing agencies under this scheme who invite the applications and disburse the scholarships. No State/UT, including the State of Punjab, has reported regarding order of CBI inquiry in relation to any scam, in the recent past.

Statement

State-wise details of Central Assistance released during the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14398.00	31742.54	9000
2.	Assam	1690.00	0	1500

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Bihar	4081.00	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	145.97	797.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.00	3902.02	323
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	473.76	0	702
8.	Goa	0.00	14.99	0
9.	Gujarat	5244.00	14339.54	18055
10.	Haryana	10735.00	0	5809
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2400.00	7425	5325
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	202.00	1362.76	0
13.	Jharkhand	2071.00	892.95	1723
14.	Karnataka	3300.00	39546.98	2918
15.	Kerala	4267.20	8391	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3308.00	23042.54	0
17.	Maharashtra	10669.00	50497.96	143392
18.	Manipur	583.31	750.56	754
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
20.	Odisha	19879.80	4747.56	20891
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0
22.	Punjab	28008.40	11573.21	63131
23.	Rajasthan	20056.00	32922.79	7768
24.	Sikkim	255.50	0	104
25.	Tamil Nadu	74324.00	43448.24	140738
26.	Telangana	33166.00	14024.24	0
27.	Tripura	1904.68	1991.84	2597

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27000.00	25420.46	167288
29.	Uttarakhand	7301.00	3969.00	0
30.	West Bengal	4369.00	21256.91	0
TOTAL		279876.65	341409.06	592815.44

Utilisation of funds

†2060. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes run by the Ministry in which less than 60 per cent of the funds have been spent;

(b) the scheme-wise and financial year-wise details of schemes in which less than 60 per cent of the funds have been spent during the last three financial years;

(c) the reasons due to which funds allocated have not been spent, the details thereof;

(d) the number of schemes in which upto 90 per cent of the funds released have been utilised; and

(e) the year-wise and scheme-wise details of the funds not being utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Scheme-wise and Financial year-wise details of the schemes in which less than 60 per cent of the funds have been spent during the last three financial years along with reasons thereof are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) There are 27 schemes in which upto 90 per cent of the funds released have been utilised.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The year-wise and scheme-wise details of the funds not being utilised during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise details of schemes under which expenditure was less than 60 per cent of the Revised Estimate (RE)

Year	Name of Scheme	% Expenditure w.r.t. RE	Reasons
1	2	3	4
2017-18	Pre-matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	13.0%	Central Assistance is released towards such portion of the fund requirement for a year which is over and above the respective committed liability of the States. As many of the States were having requirements well below their committed liabilities, no Central Assistance could be released to such States.
2017-18	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	20.4%	Prior to 2017-18, the expenditure under the Scheme was being booked directly by the Indian Missions/Embassies abroad, being the implementing agencies under the Scheme. In 2017-18 the Min. of External Affairs adopted the Public Finance Management System (PFMS). Due to the different procedure adopted for booking of expenditure, the full expenditure could not be booked by MEA. The system has now stabilised and proper booking of expenditure is being done.

1	2	3	4
2017-18	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls	46.7%	During 2017-18, a proposal for revision of the scheme to include a new component for setting up of residential schools for SC girls was moved for consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee. In anticipation of approval of the proposal, additional funds were kept under the Scheme. However, the proposal was not recommended by the EFC, and thus funds could not be utilised.
2018-19	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	39.7%	Same as for 2017-18.

Statement-II

Year-wise and Scheme-wise details of funds that could not be utilised during last three years

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Name of Scheme	Funds Not Utilised
1	2	3
2016-17	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys	1.72
	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	0.5
	National Fellowship for SC Students	4
	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	0.98
	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students	21.94
	Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes for SC Students in Class IX and X	2.53
	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan	2.1
	Top Class Education for SCs	2.5

1	2	3
2017-18	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Boys	0.1
	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for Girls	79.99
	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	5.16
	National Fellowship for SC Students	4.6
	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	11.94
	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	1
	Pre-matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	2.35
	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan	68.15
	Top Class Education for SCs	1.06
2018-19	Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	0.13
	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	9.04
	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students	71.85
	Pre-Matric Scholarship Schemes for SC Students in Class IX and X	0.05
	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	0.88
	Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan	2.75

Composite Regional Centres for PwDs

2061. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Composite Regional Centres for PwDs along with it's aims and objectives;
- (b) the total number of Composite Regional Centres working presently, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to launch Composite Regional Centres in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is imparting training and infrastructure to unreached disabled population, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to help in fastening the process of establishing rehabilitation services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) are established as outreach Centres/extended arms of the National Institutes under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD). CRCs provide rehabilitation services to all categories of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), train rehabilitation professionals, workers and functionaries, undertake programmes of education and skill development and create awareness amongst parents and the community regarding needs and rights of PwDs.

(b) So far 20 CRCs have been set up. State-wise list of CRCs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) DEPwD is implementing the National Action Plan for skill development of Persons with Disabilities. Under this programme, ₹ 119.23 crore has been released for providing skill training to 1.23 lakh beneficiaries since 2016-17. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of aids and appliances (ADIP), 15.22 lakh PwDs have been provided various aids and appliances to the tune of ₹ 942.26 crore since 2014-15.

(e) DEPwD has approved setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) in 325 districts of the country for providing comprehensive rehabilitation services to PwDs at the district level. Besides, financial support is provided to Non-Government Organisations for rehabilitation and support services to PwDs under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

Statement

State-wise list of CRCs

Sl. No.	Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)	States/UTs
1.	CRC, Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	CRC, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)	States/UTs
3.	CRC, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
4.	CRC, Guwahati	Assam
5.	CRC, Sundernagar	Himachal Pradesh
6.	CRC, Patna	Bihar
7.	CRC, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
8.	CRC, Kozhikode	Kerala
9.	CRC, Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh
10.	CRC, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
11.	CRC, Davengere	Karnataka
12.	CRC, Nagpur	Maharashtra
13.	CRC, Agartala	Tripura
14.	CRC, Naharlaghun	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	CRC, Ranchi	Jharkhand
16.	CRC, Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
17.	CRC, Balangir	Odisha
18.	CRC, Gangtok	Sikkim
19.	CRC, Portblair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
20.	CRC, Shillong	Meghalaya

Review of Creamy Layer for OBCs

2062. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether panel appointed to review Creamy Layer limits has proposed to increase limits of OBC creamy layer from ₹ 8 lakh to ₹12 lakh per annum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of other recommendations of the panel; and
- (d) by when Government would revise the Creamy Layer limit for OBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Government has not appointed any panel to review the OBC creamy layer limit.

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

(d) In terms of instruction contained in the Department of Personnel and Training OM dated 8.9.1993, the OBC Creamy Layer income limit is revised every three years while taking into account the value of the Rupee. This is continuous process and Orders for the last revision were issued on 13.9.2017 when the income limit was raised to ₹8 lakh per annum.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centres

2063. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan for overall rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged persons is run at district level by Central Government;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to each of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs); and

(c) whether Government would contemplate to provide funds for implementation of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCs at District level. Across the country, 325 districts have been identified and approved for setting up of DDRCs.

DDRCs are aimed to carry out the following activities for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):-

- Early Identification and Intervention.
- Awareness Generation.
- Assessment of need/provision/fitment of assistive devices.
- Therapeutic Services *e.g.* Physiotherapy. Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy.

- Referral and arrangement of surgical correction.
- Assistance in providing scholarships.
- Skill training, loans for self employment.
- Survey and identification of persons with disabilities through camp approach.
- Assisting in the issue of Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID).
- Arrangement of loans for self employment.
- To act as Outreach centre for the services provided by the National Institutes.
- Promoting barrier free environment.

The funds are provided for setting up of DDRCs as per the provision of the scheme guidelines. The DDRC scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2018 and a provision of ₹ 48.68 lakhs has been made for setting up of each DDRC. Proposals are received through States/UTs for DDRCs and the same are processed and admissible grant-in-aid is released. State/District-wise details financial assistance provided to DDRCs during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/District-wise financial assistance provided to DDRCs during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of DDRCs	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 05.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	East Godavari	590290	423700	3877850	452586
2.	West Godavari	-	-	3432500	
3.	Vizianagram	342000	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh					
4.	Tawang	387190	-	-	-
Assam					
5.	Nagaon			33428800	759450

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Jorhat	387091	46538	-	-
7.	Lakhimpur	1764160	767700	-	-
8.	Golaghat	886500	882842	2257500	-
9.	Tezpur	-	-	1116678	-
10.	Cachar	-	80050	576600	2871858
Bihar					
11.	West Champaran	243796	-	131850	-
12.	Purnia	327626	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
13.	Silvasa	-	-	1449000	143333
Gujarat					
14.	Vadodara	207587	-	568500	749888
15.	Ahmedabad	-	-	1628945	2105419
Himachal Pradesh					
16.	Kullu	1720000	-	-	1156550
17.	Bilaspur	1720000	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir					
18.	Doda	-	416160	-	-
19.	Udhampur	375000	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
20.	Jabalpur	130107	508680	2050587	-
21.	Guna	-	-	39630	-
22.	Shivpuri	380418	-	283579	119441
23.	Rewa	589511	459000	946175	-
24.	Jhabua	425520	76498	1711602	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Balaghat	800273	400136	2167059	-
26.	Gwalior	376047	125349	2015079	-
27.	Damoh	257850	-	145152	-
28.	Rajgarh (Biora)	-	-	235810	-
29.	Mandsaur	355115	178256	878336	-
30.	Neemuch (Javad)	180900	-	-	-
31.	Dewas	169606	-	224042	-
32.	Ujjain	233397	-	673717	-
33.	Shajapur	-	-	-	-
34.	Sehore	262383	498000	-	-
35.	Sagar	304560	-	-	-
36.	Khargon	-	-	34009	-
37.	Indore	-	-	1422259	-
Maharashtra					
38.	Gondia	389658	687167	-	-
39.	Amravati	833922	1156869	494910	2148750
40.	Nagpur	193300	-	2014945	-
41.	Buldana	301403	312635	122891	-
42.	Latur	-	-	65195	1747500
43.	Aurangabad	-	-	516180	-
44.	Solapur	-	1635000	-	-
Manipur					
45.	Churachandpur	-	676626	-	-
46.	Imphal West	530200	560600	580200	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
47.	West Khasi Hills	-	308488	198989	-
Odisha					
48.	Nabrangpur	294204	-	-	#
49.	Phulbani	221940	-	-	-
50.	Mayurbhanj	386100	-	-	-
Punjab					
51.	Bhatinda	-	779357	1146130	-
52.	Sangrur	473595	-	2456582	-
Rajasthan					
53.	Jalore	259084	-	118793	95639
54.	Tonk	-	284040	-	-
55.	Udaipur	332100	227430	665223	711122
56.	Chittorgarh	-	1720000	-	-
Tripura					
57.	North Tripura	507565	-	-	-
Telangana					
58.	Medak	-	209326	-	-
Uttar Pradesh					
59.	Rai Bareilly	182585	245192	-	-
60.	Deoria	600117	192703	-	-
61.	Moradabad	200487	634876	308810	-
62.	Rampur	674593	115794	1801584	-
63.	Ghazipur	-	241554	-	-
64.	Basti	-	738920	1235933	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	Budaun	443603	392627	2175908	-
66.	Unnao	470336	-	1538153	-
67.	Kushinagar	98515	395475	-	-
68.	Shravasti	-	-	-	1006450
69.	Sant Kabir Nagar	-	-	959683	-
70.	Pilibhit	219240	186911	1279440	1028672
71.	Gorakhpur	169854	537873	-	1326929
72.	Ballia	697125	-	-	-
73.	Bareilly	441651	-	-	1408570
74.	Kanpur Dehat	-	-	-	1289294
75.	Bulandshahar	-	22441	608069	-
76.	Varanasi	1720000	-	-	-
77.	Pratapgarh	-	1720000	-	-
78.	Gonda	-	136800	2020484	-
79.	Farukhabad	-	1720000	-	-
80.	Allahbad	-	1720000	-	-
Uttarakhand					
81. -	Haridwar(Roorke)	423300	597600	-	-
82.	Tehri Garwal	-	-	415475	1068470
83.	Udhamsinghnagar (Rudrapur)	-	1720000	-	-
West Bengal					
84.	Malda	276575	-	210460	2211000

Free education for SC students in higher institutes

†2064. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of the Central Government in place for free education of the students selected in the merit list under Scheduled Castes quota in higher education institutes, if so, the details thereof and if not, by when such scheme would be started; and

(b) the number of students from Scheduled Caste who have been the victims of discrimination in the higher education institutes and nature of harassment along with the names of institutes and details of action taken in these institutes to give relief to the students of Scheduled Caste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) This Ministry is implementing the following Schemes for providing scholarships/fellowships to Scheduled Castes students for studying in higher education Institutions, irrespective of whether they have been selected under the SC quota or otherwise;

(i) Top Class Education Scheme for SC students:- Under this scheme, Scholarships are provided to fixed number of meritorious SC students who have secured admission in any of the institutions empanelled under the scheme, provided the students are eligible as per the scheme guidelines. This scheme is implemented directly by this Department.

(ii) National Fellowship Scheme for SC students:- This scheme is implemented through University Grant Commission (UGC). Under this scheme, Fellowships are provided to fixed number of SC students who have qualified National Eligibility Test (NET)- Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) of UGC and NET-JRF of UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research examination.

Other than the above two schemes, Scholarships are also provided for higher education of SC students, eligible as per Scheme guidelines under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS-SC) and National Overseas Scholarship Scheme (NOS-SC) for study in India and abroad respectively. These schemes are implemented through States/UTs and Indian Missions abroad respectively. There is, however, no provision for preparing merit list under these schemes, as per regulation/guidelines of Schemes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Besides the above, all SC students getting admission in undergraduate courses in institutions like IITs, NITs etc. are getting fee waiver.

(b) No such data is maintained in the Ministry.

In higher education institutions like IITs, AIIMS etc. to take care of grievances of students, including SC students, various measures are available such as SC/ST Liaison Officer, Student Committees, Hostel Affairs Committees etc.

Development of nomadic tribes

†2065. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nomadic tribes and their population have been identified in the country, if so, the State-wise details of their population;

(b) whether Government has any action plan for permanent settlement of these Nomadic tribes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to identify measures for all-round development of these Nomadic tribes besides their resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Nomadic Tribes have been identified by the survey done by erstwhile National Commission for De-Notified and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. However, population of Nomadic tribes has not been maintained by the Government.

(b) No Sir, there is no such action plan in the Department.

(c) Yes Sir, for all-round development of Nomadic tribes a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs) has been constituted on 21.02.2019 for a period of three years extendable upto 5 years with following terms of reference:

- To formulate and Implement Welfare and Development programme as required, for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/Implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to De-notified Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- To redress the grievances of DNTs communities and fulfill their expectations.

In order to reduce hardships faced by the DNT Communities under the habitual offenders Act, the Cabinet on 15.02.2019 has approved the proposal of Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and accordingly, the matter of repealing/abolishment of Offenders Act was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs with the request to hold consultations with the concerned States/UTs where the habitual offenders Act is in the practices.

269 communities which are currently not classified under SC/ST/OBC/Other communities, Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs) has been working on classification of these communities. Further NITI Aayog has assigned the task of ethnographic survey of 62 tribes to the Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) to conduct the studies of these communities in different parts of the country. For this purpose an amount of ₹ 2,26,32,500/- (Rupees two crore twenty six lakh thirty two thousand five hundred only) has been sanctioned.

In addition, the following schemes are being implemented by State Government/UT Administrations for the DNTs:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students.
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship to DNT Students.
- (iii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.

Transgender employment in PSEs

2066. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of transgender persons employed in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and at what employee grade, during the last five years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on skill development training and employment for the transgender community over the last 5 years, as a proportion of total expenditure incurred by the Ministry; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by the Ministry for further development of the community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No such information is available with the Ministry.

(b) Upto 2017-18 no expenditure was incurred by the Ministry on skill development training and employment for the transgender community. Out of the total expenditure of ₹ 10070.76 crores incurred by the Ministry during 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore was released to National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for conducting skill development training programmes for the members of the Transgender Community. During the current year 2019-20 also, the Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore to NBCFDC for the skill development training of members of the transgender community.

(c) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, recently, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, has been enacted w.e.f 10.01.2020. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides for recognition of identity of transgender persons, prohibition against discrimination, welfare measures by the Government, obligation of establishments and other persons, education, social security and health of transgender persons and National Council for transgender persons.

Works for development of specially-abled

‡2067.MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by Government towards fulfilling the hopes and expectations of the specially-abled people during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the works undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government created a separate Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities within this Ministry in May, 2012 with a view to ensure greater focus on addressing issues concerning Persons with

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Disabilities. The Department's vision to create an inclusive society in which equal opportunities are provided for the growth and development of persons with disabilities to lead productive, safe and dignified lives and its mission is to empower its target group namely, Persons with Disabilities, through legislation/policies/ programme/schemes for their empowerment and development. With a view to achieve the objectives enshrined in its vision and mission, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 was enacted which came into effect from 19.04.2017. The Act provides various rights and entitlement for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) such as right to equality, respect of integrity, protection against discrimination, exploitation and abuse, leave with family, access to justice etc. The Act provides for creating barrier free environment, promoting health, social security, recreation and sports activities for PwDs. It also provides not less than 4% reservation in Government establishment and not less than 5% reservation in seats in Government/Government aided higher educational institutions for persons with benchmark disabilities (*i.e.* disabilities of 40% or more).

There are seven National Institutes (NIs) working under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) (Divyangjan) specializing in different kinds of disabilities with objectives to train rehabilitation personnel in the field of disabilities, to provide rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities and to undertake Research and Development. After 2014, two new National Institutes have been set up, namely, Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) at New Delhi and National Institute of Mental Health and Rehabilitation (NIMHR) at Sehore, Madhya Pradesh. During the period last five years, total Grant-in-Aid of ₹ 806.08 crores was released to National Institutes and 79.49 lakh beneficiaries were catered.

So far 20 Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) has been set up in various States/ UTs as outreach Centres/extended arms of the National Institutes. From 2014-15 till date, 12 new CRCs have been set up. During the last five years to 2014-15-2018-19, total Grant-in-Aid of ₹ 175.55 crore was released to CRCs and 15.00 lakh beneficiaries were catered.

Further, though relief of PwDs is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through the following major schemes for fulfilling aspirations of the Persons with Disabilities:

1. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and District Disabilities Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC),
2. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances Scheme (ADIP),

3. Scheme for Implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA),
4. Scholarships for Students with Disabilities,
5. Schemes of National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.

Details of these schemes and achievement during last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, Ministry of Rural Development implements Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme under which disability pension at the rate of ₹ 300/- per month is paid to persons with severe disabilities (disability of 80% or more) in the age group of 18-79 years. This scheme envisages a ceiling of 10.58 lakh Divyangjan beneficiaries each year.

Statement

Details of various schemes implemented by the DEPWD and achievements during the last five years

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) implements following major schemes for fulfilling the hopes and expectations of the specially-abled people and achievements during the last five years:

1. The Department is implementing Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which financial assistance is provided to Non-government organizations for various projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities and District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCs at District level. The details of the funds released during last five years under these schemes are:

(Amount in rupees crores)

Year	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres
1	2	3
2014-15	50.08	2.51
2015-16	50.19	2.87

1	2	3
2016-17	45.00	2.48
2017-18	60.00	2.43
2018-19	40.00	5.26
TOTAL	145	10.17

2. **Under the scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances Scheme (ADIP),** funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the eligible Divyangjan in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. During the last five years, aids and assistive devices has been provided to 1375077 beneficiaries at the cost of ₹ 801.20 crore.
3. **Scheme for Implementation of Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA):** This Ministry has been implementing the Scheme for Implementation of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA) for providing financial assistance for undertaking various activities outlined in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (RPwD), 2016. The Act endorses the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for access to education, vocational training, employment, public transport, built environment, information and communication and upholds their independence and dignity. The Ministry has been releasing funds under the Scheme since 1999 after the implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. The major components of the SIPDA Scheme are as follows:
 - (I) **National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):** DEPwD implements an umbrella scheme namely Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA) which has a component for Skill Development for PwDs. Under this component, the Department launched the National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in March, 2015 which is implemented across the country. Under NAP skilling of PwDs is conducted through a network of empanelled training partners comprising Government organizations

(NIs/NHFDC/CRCs/Other Govt. Orgs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). There is no separate budgetary allocation stipulated for the NAP for Skill training of PwDs and funds are released from budgetary allocation of SIPDA. So far, an amount ₹ 119.23 crore has been released for imparting skill training to 1.23 lakh PwDs under the Scheme.

- (II) **Accessible India Campaign:** Following the international mandates of UNCRPD and Incheon Strategy, the Accessible India Campaign (AIC) was launched on 3rd December 2015, with the vision of creating barrier free environment for independent and safe living of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). The Rights for Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) mandates accessibility under Sections 40-46. AIC is being implemented under 3 pillars of accessibility in built up environment, transportation system and Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The status of each of these 3 components of AIC is given below:

(a) **Built Up Environment -**

Under the built-up environment, with the mission to encourage accessibility in built spaces, targets were set for retrofitting selected Central and State Government buildings into barrier free facilities.

States/UTs Buildings: In phase 1, DEPwD has released ₹ 390.49 crores for initiating retrofitting work in 1100 buildings and 254 buildings reported to have been completed in 6 States/UTs

Central Government Buildings: Respective ministries have to carry out accessibility work from their own funds. So far, 998 out of 1108 buildings have been retrofitted in Central Government by Central Public Work Department.

(b) **Transportation System -**

• **Railways**

All 709 AI, A and B Category of Stations have been provided with 7 short term facilities such as provision of ramp with railing for barrier free entry, earmarking at least two parking lots for vehicles used by PwDs, "May I help you" booth etc.

• Airports

35 International Airports and 55 Domestic Airports have been provided accessible features.

• Public Transportation

3.60% of buses *i.e.* 5244 buses out of total fleet of 1,45,287 buses, have been made fully accessible (wheelchair friendly) by Ministry of Road Transport and Highway. Additionally, 30,476 buses made accessible without wheelchair accessibility (20.97% of operational bus fleet)

(c) Information and Communication Technology Ecosystem -

States/UT websites: 917 State Government websites were identified to be made accessible by 23 participating States/UTs. So far, 368 accessible websites have been made live.

Central Government Websites: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is the nodal implementing agency for conversion of Central Government websites. 95 accessible websites out of selected 100 websites have been made live.

- (III) The Department is implementing a scheme of Unique Disability Identification (UDID) Project to create a national data base for Persons with Disabilities and also to issue Unique ID card to each persons with disabilities to encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the persons with disabilities. As on 06.03.2020, 33.70 lakh UDID cards have been generated in all States/UTs of the country.
4. The Department is implementing the Central Sector umbrella Scheme of "**Scholarships for Students with Disabilities**" with the following components:
- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class IX & X).
 - (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for SwDs (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma).
 - (iii) Top Class Education Scholarship for SwDs (For Graduate and Post-graduate Degree/Diploma in notified Institutes of excellence in Education).
 - (iv) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Ph.D. in Foreign Universities).

- (v) National Fellowship for PwDs (For M.Phil, and Ph.D. in Indian Universities, and
- (vi) Free Coaching for SwDs (For recruitment examinations for Group A & B posts and entrance examinations for admission in technical and professional courses);

Number of beneficiaries and the scholarship disbursed to them during last five years are as given below:

(Amount in rupees crores)

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Amount released
2014-15	306	13.24
2015-16	6474	25.02
2016-17	14841	35.85
2017-18	21206	56.47
2018-19	30369	86.27
TOTAL	73196	216.85

5. **Schemes of National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities:** National Trust is a statutory body under the Department. National Trust was set up in 2000 under the National Trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disability Act, 1999 (NT). It works through a network of voluntary organizations, association of persons with disabilities and associations of their parents. It provides for setting up three member local level committees across the country, primarily to appoint legal consultants for persons with disabilities, where required. National Trust runs various schemes and programmes ranging from early intervention for children upto 10 years to residential centres for adults with severe disabilities. The major Schemes of National Trust are as follows:

- (i) Disha (Early Intervention and School Readiness Scheme for 0-10 years): Under the scheme, 115 Disha Centers have been sanctioned benefiting 2617 beneficiaries during the last 5 years in the country.

- (ii) VIKAAS (Day Care Scheme for 10+ years): Under the scheme, 124 Vikaas Centers have been sanctioned benefiting 4357 beneficiaries during the last 5 years in the country.
- (iii) Disha-cum Vikaas Scheme (Day Care): Under the scheme, there are 39 Disha-cum-Vikaas Centers benefiting 1170 beneficiaries in the country during 2019-2020. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 6.52 cr. has been released, so far. This includes release of ₹ 3.57 cr. during 2019-2020. At present, there are 38 Disha cum Vikaas Centers in the country.
- (iv) Samarth (Respite Care Residential Scheme): Under the scheme, 45 Samarth Centers have been sanctioned benefiting 1461 beneficiaries during the last 5 years in the country.
- (v) Gharaunda (Group Home for Adults): Under the scheme, 50 Gharaunda Centers have been sanctioned benefiting 1000 beneficiaries during the last 5 years in the country.
- (vi) Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Scheme (Residential): Under the scheme, there are 12 Samarth-cum-Gharaunda Centers benefiting 179 beneficiaries in the country during 2019-2020. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹1.84 cr. has been released, so far. This includes release of ₹ 1.13 cr. during 2019-2020. At present, there are 12 Samarth cum Gharaunda Centers in the country.
- (vii) Sahyogi (Care Associate Training scheme): Under the scheme, there are 56 Care givers training Centers set up under the Sahyogi Scheme, in which 1762 Care givers trained during the last 5 years in the country.
- (viii) Sambhav (Aids and Assisted Devices): Under the scheme, 126 Registered Organizations have been sanctioned during last 5 years in the country. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹0.95 cr. has been released, so far.
- (ix) 'Niramaya' Health Insurance Scheme: The scheme is to provide affordable Health Insurance to persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. During the year 2019-2020, 75654 beneficiaries have been enrolled. Total 9688 claims have been settled. Total expenditure under the scheme is ₹40.63 cr. during last five years. This includes release of ₹ 9.93 cr. during 2019-2020. At present, the scheme is being implemented through M/s. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., w.e.f. April, 2015.

National scholarship scheme for meritorious students

2068. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating setting up a ₹7,200-crore National Scholarship Scheme for meritorious students which will absorb all the existing scholarship schemes under the new PM-Yasasvi (PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) At the end of every Plan Period/Finance Commission Cycle (FCC), all the schemes are required to be reviewed for continuation during next Plan Period/FCC. This Department is contemplating to absorb the Scholarship Schemes for Students belonging to SCs, OBCs, EBCs and DNTs under a newly envisaged, scheme *i.e.* PM-YASASVI.

DDRS in Gujarat

†2069. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of schools and vocational training centres that have been provided with grants under this schemes;

(c) the number of proposals sent by Gujarat for Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme so far;

(d) the number of such proposals which got approval for administrative and financial aid and the proposal-wise details thereof; and

(e) whether proposal have not been approved, if so, the reason for non-approval of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of number of schools and vocational training centres that have been provided with grants under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and current year in the State of Gujarat is as under:-

Year	Schools		Vocational Training Centres(*)	
	Number	Amount Released	Number	Amount Released
2016-17	5	24.31	2	8.85
2017-18	5	26.57	1	6.63
2018-19	5	59.56	0	0.00
2019-20 (as on 05.03.2020)	0	0.00	0	0.00

(*) As per revised schemes of DDRS the project of vocational training centres has been discontinued w.e.f 1st April, 2018.

(c) The number of proposals sent by Gujarat for Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) during the last three years and current year is as under:-

Year	No. of Proposal Received
2016-17	18
2017-18	17
2018-19	15
2019-20 (as on 05.03.2020)	15

(d) and (e) The details of proposals-wise GIA released and reason of non-releasing GIA in the State of Gujarat are given in the Statement.

*Statement**Grant-in-Aid Released and reason of non releasing for last three years and current year in the State of Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs	Project Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (As on 05.03.2020)
1.	Akshar Trust	Special School for HH	679350	679350	815220	Under submission for financial concurrence
2.	Apang Manav Kalyan Kendra	VTC	663080	663080	Not to be funded under DD RS from 2018-19	
3.	Bharat Lokhit Seva Samiti	Special School for MR	202752	190946	558518	RPwD certificate not valid for 19-20, mail sent
4.	Blind Peoples Association	Skill Development unit for Women	268350	147300	Letter and reminders sent for obtaining deficient documents	
5.	Blind Peoples Association	News Letter	149175	Letter and reminders sent for obtaining deficient documents		
6.	Blind Peoples Association	Physiotherapy	357000	181500	Letter and reminders sent for obtaining deficient documents	
7.	Blind Peoples Association	Computer training centre	70090	Letter and reminders sent for obtaining deficient documents		
8.	Blind Peoples Association	national engineering institute	124988			

9.	Blind Peoples Association	multicatogary training	315109			
10.	Blind Peoples Association	Low Vision Centre	82159			
11.	Blind Peoples Association	Employment and Placement Services	91307			
12.	Human Development and Research Foundation	Home Based Rehabilitation for MR	231791	121500	Not applied for 2018-19 and 2019-20	
13.	Jay Shree Maruti Nandan Kishan Vikas	Community Based Rehabilitation	13680	214236	1360260	Under submission for financial concurrence
14.	Khodiyar Education Trust	VTC for MR	222502	Not applied		Not to be funded under DDRS from 2018-19
15.	Khodiyar Education Trust	Pre School and Early Intervention	235154	282184	426036	Under submission for financial concurrence
16.	Samprat Education and Charitable Trust Junagarh	project for CP children	1000	266167	Under submission for financial concurrence	Is to be processed once GIA for 2018-19 is released
17.	Viklang sarvangi vikas trust, dahod, gujarat	handicapped residential school	767550	1116271	2842740	Under submission for financial concurrence
18.	Medical Care Centre Trust	Special School for MR	546351	388930	1314440	Under submission for financial concurrence

Written Answers to

[11 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 257

Review of facilities in old age homes

2070. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fresh Old Age Homes which have been established/ sanctioned in various States of the country during the last two years, State-wise;
- (b) whether any survey/monitoring have been done by the Ministry to review the facilities and infrastructure being provided in the existing Old Age Homes for the elderly people; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC) since 1992.

Details of fresh proposals of Old Age Homes sanctioned under the Scheme of IPSrC during the last two years and current year State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Monitoring of the Scheme to ensure proper implementation across the country, is done as per monitoring mechanism of the schemes, by way of inspections, sample checks, through performance review committee, visit of area officers/nodal officers, National/Regional review meeting specific to the States/UTs, progress reports, evaluation reports, recommendations of the State Governments and stronger information technology interface, etc.

Independent evaluation of the Scheme has been conducted by 'Research and Development Initiative (RDI), New Delhi. The major recommendations of the Evaluation Report are for, increase of funds, timely release of funds to the Organisation, availability of basic medical facility, providing of quality of food as per the needs of the senior citizens, provision for separate toilets for male and female beneficiaries and other facilities such as maintenance of cleanliness, hygiene, provisions for hand-rail, anti-slippery tiles etc. Based on the finding of Evaluation Report, the scheme has suitably been revised including revision of cost norms w.e.f. 01.04.2018.

Statement

State-wise details of fresh proposals of Old Age Homes under the Scheme of IPSrC sanctioned during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of States	Proposals sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02
2.	Assam	16
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
4.	Gujarat	09
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01
6.	Haryana	05
7.	Karnataka	04
8.	Madhya Pradesh	06
9.	Manipur	01
10.	Maharashtra	19
11.	Odisha	19
12.	Pudducherry	02
13.	Punjab	02
14.	Rajasthan	08
15.	Tamil Nadu	04
16.	Telangana	03
17.	Uttar Pradesh	01
TOTAL		104

National Commission for welfare of senior citizens

2071. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up a National Commission for the welfare of senior citizens (elderly people) of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-bound roadmap within this Commission would be formed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of existing Government agencies/statutory bodies which deals with the welfare/protection of the senior citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Department already has in place a National Council of Senior Citizens, under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, and members including representatives from across India, concerned Central Ministries and State Governments, to deal with issues concerning senior citizens. Further, the National Human Rights Commission has constituted a Core Group on Disability and Elderly Persons to focus on issues relating to welfare of senior citizens and persons with disability.

Caste certificate for Gadia Lohar community

2072. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that report titled 'Mapping the Marginalised: Delhi's Gadia Lohar Community' by Housing and Land Rights Network has reported that more than 95 per cent of Gadia Lohar households in Delhi does not have a caste certificate;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that the Gadia Lohar Community is unable to access Government benefits because of the same;

(c) whether the Ministry has devised a strategy for empowerment and inclusion of the historically wronged community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has not asked the Housing and Land Rights Network to conduct such survey/mapping.

(b) No Sir, The Gadia Lohar Community is able to access the Government benefits due to them by virtue of there being in the Central/State list of OBC etc.

(c) and (d) For this purpose recently a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities (DWBDNCs) has been constituted on 21.02.2019 for a period of three years and the Board has started functioning w.e.f. 10.04.2019.

Rising violence against dalit women

2073. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) steps Government has taken to curb atrocities against Dalits, in view of the rising atrocities and violence against Dalit women which continue to increase as per the 2018 NCRB data;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any studies to understand the reasons behind this rise, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) why has Government reduced the amount allocated for the implementation of the SC/ST PoA Act from ₹189 crores to ₹165 crores; and

(d) the total number of cases of violence and discrimination against Dalit women during the last year, State-wise, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) An Act of Parliament namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was enacted with a view to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). With an objective to deliver members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a greater justice and an enhanced deterrent to the offenders, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016) and enforced from 26.01.2016. The amended Act includes several new offences besides re-phrasing and expanding the earlier ones, addition of certain IPC offences attracting less than ten years of imprisonment, establishment of special and exclusive special courts, specification and appointment of Special Public Prosecutors and Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors in special and exclusive special courts, with power to take direct cognizance of offences, a new chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' and 'wilful negligence' of public servants has been clearly defined.

Consequent upon amendment in the PoA Act, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, have been further amended by

the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 and notified on 14.04.2016 with immediate effect. Broadly, the amendment includes, prescribing relief for new offences of atrocities as well for rephrased/expanded offences, rationalization of the phasing of payment of relief amount to victims for various offences of atrocities, provision of relief for offences of rape and gang rape, enhancement of relief amount as fixed between ₹ 85,000/- to ₹ 8,25,000/- depending upon nature of the offence, payment of relief amount within seven days to the victims of atrocity and completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet in the court within sixty days.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act) is implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For effective implementation of the PoA Act, 1989 Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is provided to the States/UTs. A Committee under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Minister for the Social Justice and Empowerment has also been constituted to review the implementation status of the PoA Act, 1989 and so far 25 meetings of this committee has been held.

This Ministry obtains statistical data under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 from the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs and the data on violence against Dalit women is not maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) This Ministry has not undertaken any study in this regard.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, central assistance is released, on the basis of proposals received, to the States on 50:50 basis and Union Territories receive 100% Central assistance. The budget allocation for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 530 crores (Revised Estimate is ₹ 630 crore) and on the basis of the proposals received from the States/UTs, the Central assistance of ₹619.39 crore has been released to the States/UTs under the Scheme till date.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment obtains statistical data under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 from the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs and the data on violence against Dalit women is not maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Low allocation for SC/ST Acts

2074. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ₹550 crores for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is sufficient to strengthen the mechanisms and provisions needed to respond to survivors of atrocities;

(b) if so, details of utilisation of funds and the reasons for low allocation of funds;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any study to oversee the justice delivery system and also study the reasons behind lack of resources to tackle cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. With a view to ensure its effective implementation by the States/UTs, Central assistance is provided to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, mainly for Functioning and strengthening of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell and Special Police Stations, setting up and functioning of exclusive Special Courts, relief and rehabilitation of atrocity victims, incentive for Inter-Caste Marriages and awareness generation.

The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on 50:50 basis, and Union Territories receive 100% Central assistance. The budget allocation for the year 2019-20 is ₹ 530 crores (Revised Estimate ₹ 630 crore) and on the basis of the proposals received from the States/UTs, the Central assistance of ₹619.39 crore has been released to the States/UTs under the Scheme till date.

(c) and (d) The evaluation study on "Functioning and Performance of Exclusive Special Courts under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of

Atrocities) Act, 1989" in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh was sponsored by the department to "Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore" in the year 2014-15, the Organization has given the following recommendations for improving the delivery system by the courts.

- (i) Ensure the Exclusive Special Courts function exclusively to try cases under the POA Act; establish more Exclusive special Courts to reduce the Case Load of POA Cases.
- (ii) Establish adequate number of Special Courts in atrocities prone districts.
- (iii) Provide Special Courts with power to take direct cognizance of the POA cases - to avoid time delay during committal of cases.
- (iv) Ensure day to day trial for expeditious disposal of cases.
- (v) Prescribe and implement a time frame for completion of the trial, categorized according to the severity of the offence.
- (vi) Consider transfer of POA cases to Fast Track Courts with a stipulated time frame for disposal.
- (vii) Initiate disciplinary action against Dy. S.P. and ranks above, who fail to conduct investigation and file charge sheet within three months, violating provisions of the Act.
- (viii) Compensation and allowances do not reach the victims and witnesses in time. Travelling allowance and maintenance expenses should reach the witness immediately. A Special Officer not below the rank of District Magistrate should be appointed to coordinate and facilitate the implementing of the provisions of payment of allowance as mentioned in Section 10 of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 and to facilitate the periodical release of allotted funds which should reach the special Courts on time.

The Ministry on receiving the said report sent the observations/recommendations to the concerned State Governments to take action as deemed appropriate on the observations and recommendations contained in the report.

Further, as per Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, many actions have already been facilitated to researches conducted by implementing Universities

and Institutes on to oversee the justice delivery system and also reasons behind lack of resources to tackle cases. A list of those project studies is given in below.

Projects sanctioned on 'Justice Delivery System' under the "Scheme of Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms" (as on 9.5.2019)

Project Title	Agency
Study of court processes and opportunities for improving court efficiency for justice delivery in India	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
Empirical Study to evaluate the delivery of justice through improved infrastructure	National Law University, Delhi
Study on Major Bottleneckness in Procedural Laws affecting expeditious conclusion of criminal trials and measures needed to remove such bottleneckness	Judicial Academy, Jharkhand
Performance indicators for subordinate courts and suggestive policy/procedural changes for reducing civil case pendency	Indian Institute of Management, Kashipur
Comparative Analysis of causes for pendency in six High Courts and six district courts in India	DAKSH, Bangalore
Analysis of causes for pendency in High Courts and Subordinate Courts for improved Court Management.	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
The Anatomy of Judicial Pendency	Maharashtra Judicial Academy in collaboration with Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics
A Study of Courts in the State of Sikkim on major bottlenecks in service of summons under Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 through a process server and measures needed to remove such bottlenecks vis a vis liberal use of alternative modes of service.	Sikkim Judicial Academy

Improving social condition of poor people in the country

2075. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measurement taken by Government to improve the social condition of the poor people in the country;
- (b) the steps taken to protect the rights of the socially and economically weaker sections of the country along with assistance provided to the needy persons and the mechanism put in place to check whether the help and assistance provided by Government is reaching upto the needy persons; and
- (c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following schemes for welfare of Economically Backward Classes/ Economically Weaker Sections:

- (i) Provision for 10% reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in civil posts and services in the Government of India and admission to Central Government Educational Institutions was implemented by the Government in January, 2019.
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for the Economically Backward Class (EBC) Students.
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).
- (iv) Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs. Details about the three Schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise funds allocation is made only under Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored

Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for the Economically Backward Class (EBC) Students. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the Schemes for the welfare of EBCs

- I. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) :** The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling as per extant Creamy Layer criteria for OBCs and for EBCs it is ₹ 2.50 lakh per annum. 50% of the outlay every year is earmarked for Girl students. The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose. Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) as prescribed under the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India.
- II. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) :** This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Government and Union Territories w.e.f. 2014-15. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the EBC students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary stage. The income ceiling of parents/guardians for eligibility is ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum (including self-income, if employed). The Scheme is a "Funds-Limited" Scheme. The funds will be released to the States on first-come first-served basis, subject to a maximum amount to be worked out every year based on total budget made available that year, under the scheme.
- III. **Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/EBCs :** The aim of the scheme is to involve the voluntary sector and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to improve educational and socio-economic conditions of the target group *i.e.* OBCs/DNTs/EBCs, with a view to upgrade their

skill to enable them to start income generating activities on their own or get gainfully employed in some sector or the other. The Government of India meets 90% of the approved expenditure of the training programme. The scheme has been revised in 2017-18 with focus on skill development. Moreover, the scheme has been made completely online from 2014-15.

The details of budget allocation and expenditure under the schemes for welfare of Economically Backward Classes/ Economically Weaker Section during the last three years and the current year:

(amount in crore)									
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (Exp. as on 27.2.2020)	
		BE/RE	Exp.	BE/RE	Exp.	BE/RE	Exp.	BE/RE	Exp.
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for the Economically Backward Class (EBC) Students	10.00/ 15.12	15.12	10.00/ 10.00	10.00	103.00/ 23.00	23.00	23.00/ 13.00	13.99
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs).	2.00/ 3.00	2.90	4.30/ 4.30	19.87	10.00/ 10.00	10.00	15.00/ 26.09	15.00
3.	Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/DNTs/ EBCs	4.00/ 9.00	8.99	10.00/ 10.00	15.00	30.00/ 30.00	40.00	30.00/ 34.00	15.00

Statement-II

State-wise funds disbursed and coverage of beneficiaries of the scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) students (scheme launched in 2014-15) during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 (up to 07.01.2020)

(Figures: Funds - ₹ in Lakh and Beneficiaries in Thousands)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.05	\$	0.00			\$
2.	Bihar	0.00	\$	0.00			
3.	Gujarat	200.00	4.82	1306.45			
4.	Himachal Pradesh	300.00	8.83	200.00	3.19		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	\$	244.45			
6.	Kerala	0.00	\$	0.00			
7.	Odisha	25.95	\$	0.00	0.92	430.42	
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	\$	0.00			
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	\$	118.80			
10.	Manipur	200.00	\$	0.00			
11.	Sikkim	200.00	0.97	230.30	1.66	393.55	
12.	Tripura	0.00	\$	0.00	0.82		
13.	Chandigarh	20.00	\$	0.00	0.12		
14.	Goa	0.00	0.00	200.00			
TOTAL		1100.00	14.62	2300.00	6.72	823.97	

\$ awaited from State Govt./UT Administration

Guidelines for spending CSR amount

2076. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines for spending the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and for what work, where and how much amount has been spent, the details for last five years; and
- (b) what are the parliamentary areas under Goa province where these CSR amounts have been used for community development?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) laid down under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended *vide* The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2019, *inter-alia* stipulate that all Corporates, including CPSEs exceeding the threshold limits as specified in the Act, have to allocate at least 2% of their average net profits (PBT) of three immediately preceding years for CSR activities. Further, in pursuance to the powers conferred under Section 135 and sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014, have been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs with effect from 1st April, 2014.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has also issued guidelines to the CPSEs on dated 01.08.2016 for observance of transparency and due diligence in selection and implementation of activities under CSR. Subsequently, based on the recommendations of the CPSEs Conclave held in April, 2018, guidelines have been issued by DPE on dated 10.12.2018, *inter-alia* on adoption of a common theme for each year; spending 60% of the annual CSR expenditure on thematic programme, preference to aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog, etc. The CSR theme for the year 2019-20 is Healthcare, Nutrition and School Education.

Thrust areas of the CSR activities is laid down under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and include promotion of educational health, women empowerment, sustainable income generation through Self Help Groups, assistance to divyangs, access to water and sanitation facilities, village development, environment sustenance, sports coaching, promotion of traditional art and culture, etc. CSR projects are mainly carried out in periphery of steel plants, steel townships and mines. The details of expenditure incurred by the CPSEs under Ministry of Steel during the last five years *viz.* 2015-16 to 2019-20, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (b) CPSEs under Ministry of Steel have not undertaken any CSR activity in Goa.

Statement

Details of expenditure incurred by the CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel during the last five years

	(₹ in lakh)				
Name of CPSE	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Steel Authority of India Ltd.(SAIL)	7616	2905	2570	3118	1724
Rashtria Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	873	853	960	1030	509**
NMDC Ltd.	21009	17418	16937	16724	3388
MECON Ltd.	222	67	49	17	41
MOIL Ltd.	1486	1143	962	929	722
KIOCL Ltd.	64	38	16	33	75#
MSTC Ltd.	150	80	215	200	Nil

* Upto December, 2019

** Upto January, 2020

Upto February, 2020

New Steel Policy

2077. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet has recently approved a New Steel Policy;

(b) if so, the highlights and aims and objectives of the New Steel Policy and how it is different from the existing one;

(c) the reasons for Government not making use of domestic steel mandatory for all Government and public sector construction to give boost to domestic steel sector; and

(d) in what manner Government is going to pool ₹10 lakh crores investment in steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has notified a Policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP) in government procurement on 8th May, 2017 and subsequently revised on 27th May, 2019 to boost domestic steel sector.

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector. Steel companies take their own decisions for investments keeping in view the market dynamics. The investments needed are mobilised by the steel companies from their own equity and loan as per their commercial and financial assessment.

New and innovative measures undertaken by the Ministry

2078. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Steel implemented measures such as biometric attendance system, e-Office modules, procurement through GeM Portal, Bhavishya (Pension Sanction and Tracking Payment System). CPSEs under the Ministry of Steel have also adopted various measures to improve transparency and accountability, which, *inter-alia* includes the following:

- (i) MoU signed with Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council (IIS SSC) for implementation of Recognizing Prior learning (RPL) in SAIL Plants, Employees are covered under RPL Programmes.
- (ii) E-Procurement system implemented by SAIL.
- (iii) Revision in Procurement/Contract Procedure (PCP) for incorporating emerging changes in the procurement process across the SAIL Plants/Units.

- (iv) Streamlining refund of Earnest Money Deposit by SAIL.
 - (v) RINL implemented ERP-SAP system in the company to bring more efficiency, transparency under different functions of the organisation.
 - (vi) RINL implemented Enterprise Bill Tracking System (EBTS) where vendors, stake holders can upload their bills and track the same and payments can also be seen online.
 - (vii) E-auction/Reverse E-auction introduced in tendering/selling of certain products by RINL.
 - (viii) Project Navachetna taken up by NMDCs for Leadership Capability building and Succession Planning.
 - (ix) Procurements above threshold of estimated value of ₹ 2 lakhs is made through e-procurement mode by KIOCL.
 - (x) The implementation of Cashless transactions by KIOCL has reduced the paperwork, brought more transparency in transactions and has enhanced speed of processing the payments to vendors.
 - (xi) On-line payment is made by MOIL to contractors, vendors, suppliers, customers and employees.
 - (xii) Bill Tracking System for contractors and suppliers is followed in MOIL.
 - (xiii) Implementation of People Capability Maturity Model (PCMM) for transparent policies and procedures by MOIL.
 - (xiv) Purchase and Disposal Procedure Manual and Delegation of Powers have been revised by MECON taking into consideration the dynamics of the business and demands of the changing times.
- (c) The above mentioned measures have resulted in improved work culture, enhanced labour productivity, harmonious industrial relations and brought more transparency and accountability.

Privatisation of Salem Steel Plant

2079. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state the details of the job protection/security given to workers after the privatisation of Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of Salem Steel Plant, Tamil Nadu. The terms and conditions of the strategic sale would suitably address the employees' concerns in the Share Purchase Agreement and Share Holders Agreement at appropriate time during strategic disinvestment.

Vacancies in Steel PSUs

2080. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of vacancies as on date in Steel PSUs, category-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation is being implemented in Steel PSUs, if so, how many recruitments in various categories have taken place under EWS reservation during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Category-wise details of vacancies in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Steel are as under:

CPSE	Executive	Non-Executive	Non-Unionised Supervisors	Total
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	332	2226	Nil	2558
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)	261	3	Nil	264
NMDC Ltd.	43	431	36	510
MOIL Ltd.	111	873	Nil	984
MSTC Ltd.	48	96	Nil	144
MECON Ltd.	98	Nil	Nil	98
KIOCL Ltd.	32	Nil	Nil	32

(b) Yes, Sir. DOP&T's Office Memorandum (OM) No. 36039/1/2019-Estt.(Res.) dated 19.01.2019 and DO letter No. 36039/1/2019-Estt.(Res.) dated 21.01.2019, on

reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) have been made applicable mutatis mutandis to all the CPSEs *vide* Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) OM NO. 20(10)/99-DPE-GM-Part-2019-FTS-1517 dated 25.01.2019. As per *ibid* DOP&T and DPE OM/DO letter, 10% reservation for EWSs is effective in respect of all direct recruitment vacancies to be notified on or after 01.02.2019.

SAIL, RINL and MECON have recruited 15 (Executives: 6 and Non-Executives: 9), 69 (Executive: 1 and Non-Executives: 68) and 01 (Executive: 1) respectively, under EWS category. There have been no recruitments under EWS category in other CPSEs under the Ministry.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 6TH MARCH, 2020***

Details regarding launching of private trains

*166. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to allow the launching of private trains as announced in the Budget 2020-21;
- (b) if so, the details of the lines that these trains would cover;
- (c) the number of passenger trains and goods trains that are proposed to be launched as private trains; and
- (d) the details regarding the starting point as well as the destination of these private trains along with the tentative dates for launch of such private trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Indian Railways is planning to allow private participation on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the running of passenger trains on select routes. However, trains will be operated by Crew and Guards of Indian Railways and the safety certification will also rest with Indian Railways.

(b) to (d) An indicative list of over 100 origin-destination pairs for operation of passenger train services by the private entities has been uploaded to the websites of

* The sitting of Rajya Sabha on Friday, the 6th March, 2020 was adjourned on account of interruptions and Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 11th March, 2020.

NITI Aayog and Indian Railways, along with the draft Request for Qualification and draft Concession Agreement, for seeking comments from stake holders. A Group of Secretaries (GoS) has been constituted with a term of one year, *inter-alia*, to advise on the terms and conditions for operation of trains by private operators over Indian Railways network. The contours of the project and the timelines for launching of trains services by private operators are under finalisation.

As far as goods trains are concerned, at present, Container trains are being operated by licensed Private Container Operators under the policy adopted in 2006.

Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor

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

- (a) whether Government is developing Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of proposed developmental activities;
- (c) the role of State and Central Governments in development of this Industrial Corridor; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated for development of this corridor along with the amount released and spent till date?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) is being developed as phase I of East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC). Asian Development Bank (ADB) had prepared Conceptual Development Plan (CDP) for VCIC and identified four nodes namely, Visakhapatnam, Machilipatnam, Donakonda and Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh for development. Amongst these, two nodes namely, Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) for master planning. ADB had prepared and submitted Comprehensive integrated master plan for these two nodes. GoAP has requested to include Visakhapatnam and Chittoor nodes under the purview of National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) in order to leverage financial resources and benefit from the experience and expertise of planning and developing of industrial corridors in India. The proposal of GoAP was deliberated in 4th meeting of Board of Trustees of NICDIT held on 30th August, 2019 and Board of Trustees have accorded approval for initiating the project development

activities like detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for the above two prioritized nodes. GoAP has been requested to provide details related to availability of contiguous land parcels, land already in their possession which can be readily transferred to the proposed SPV for the prioritized nodes. The response of GoAP is still awaited.

(c) As per the Institutional and Financial structure approved by the Government of India (GoI) for implementation of Industrial Corridor projects; State Governments contribute equity in the form of land and GoI through NICDIT provides funding support after approval/appraisal by CCEA as matching equity for development of trunk infrastructure components in identified nodes on completion of detailed master planning and detailed preliminary engineering. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is formed as 50:50 joint venture partnership between the State Government and NICDIT.

(d) The cost estimates for various infrastructure components along with the equity/debt contribution from GoI can only be ascertained on the completion of detailed master planning and preliminary engineering. The same has not been completed in respect of VCIC as yet. Therefore, no fund has been released for this corridor.

Sale and control of alcohol and narcotic substances in scheduled areas

*168. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the responsibility of sale and control of alcohol and narcotic substances in Scheduled Areas under the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) has been handed over to local Panchayats and Gram Sabhas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this provision is yet to be implemented in the State of Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the details of the steps taken by Government to implement the provision in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 'Panchayat', being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. As per the Section

4 (m) (i) of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas), Act 1996 (PESA), while endowing Panchayats in the Fifth Schedule Areas with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government, a State Legislature shall ensure that the Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha are endowed specifically with the power to enforce prohibition or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any intoxicant. Therefore, to handover the responsibility of sale and control of alcohol and narcotic substances in Fifth Scheduled Areas to local Panchayats and Gram Sabhas, comes under jurisdiction of respective State Governments.

(b) to (d) State PESA rules of Jharkhand are yet to be approved by the State Government of Jharkhand. Various advisories have been issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj from time to time to the State Government of Jharkhand to frame their PESA Rules.

Trade discussions between India and U.S.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. and India are hopeful that the trade talks between them would conclude soon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many discussions were held between the two countries at the top level too;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that India is open to the trade margin rationalisation regime for price control on imported medical devices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) In trade related matters, discussions with bilateral partners is a regular ongoing occurrence. These discussions happen at various levels, which may be at leaders, ministerial or official level, through various institutionalised and other platforms. This is true for the economic / trade ties between India and U.S. also and several such meetings have happened in the recent past. It is always the endeavour to resolve bilateral matters in an early time frame.

(d) India has an open mind in dealing with any trade related matters while keeping its domestic and trade interests also in mind.

Import of onions

*170. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from whom Government imported onions to check scarcity and contain the hike in onion prices in the country; and

(b) the reasons why some of the States have not preferred the imported onions and the loss suffered by the Central Government in this regard along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Based on the direction of the Government, MMTC floated global as well as country-specific tenders for import of onions to check scarcity and contain the hike in onion prices in the country. The stock available in producing countries like Egypt, Turkey and Holland were utilized by successful bidders for supplying the bid quantity. MMTC contracted import of 41,950 metric tonnes (MT) of onions, against which import of about 35,857 MT onions materialized.

(b) About 3392 metric tonnes of imported onions have been supplied by NAFED to various States/ UTs based on their demand, as detailed in the Statement (*See* below). Some of the States have not preferred to take imported onions on account of reasons which primarily include moderating prices and improving availability of onions, lack of retailing network, lower consumer preference for imported onions, availability of local variety etc. To avoid loss on account of damage/ driage of imported onions, Government directed MMTC and NAFED to dispose imported onions at prevailing market/ mandi/ online portal rates, in addition to supplies to States. As on 02.03.2020, a total of about 27,978 MT imported onions was disposed off by NAFED and MMTC.

Statement*Dispatch of imported onions to various States/ UTs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Quantity (in MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1230.42
2.	Kerala	49.89
3.	Telangana	111.68
4.	Uttar Pradesh	211.79

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Quantity (in MT)
5.	Uttarakhand	287.08
6.	West Bengal	123.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	120.64
8.	Assam	536.26
9.	Goa	50.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.71
11.	Haryana	*342.34
12.	Meghalaya	282.59
TOTAL		3391.90

*Out of this, a quantity of 331.63 MT is reported to be not accepted by Haryana Government and the stock was diverted for sale in Local Mandi.

Source: NAFED

Assistance under spices development programme

*171. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether there is likely to be increase in assistance under spices development programme taken up under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) (National Horticulture Mission) and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was approved for continuation upto 31.03.2020, co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission period. Government has extended the date for submission of the report of the 15th Finance Commission, accordingly all the schemes which were co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission have been given an extension upto 31.03.2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier.

Hence, the existing assistance under spices development programme taken up under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) (National Horticulture Mission) would continue upto 31.03.2021.

Farm loan waivers

* 172. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of farm loans waived off in the country in the last five years, the details thereof;
- (b) whether banks have written off such loans as bad loans, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has assessed the impact of farm loan waivers towards benefitting farmers and whether it has reduced farmers suicide, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of amount of farm loans waived by States through their respective debt waiver schemes as per data provided by NABARD/few States are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Once loan has been waived off by the State Government and the overdue/ NPA amount paid to the concerned bank, the farmers again become eligible for fresh loan.

(c) As informed by RBI, the Farm Loan Waiver Scheme had discouraged the farmers in making payment even if they are financially in a position to pay them and this affects the banking sector as well as State finances impacting negatively the credit and recovery climate and has systemic consequences. The impact of loan waiver could be both in loan performance, as borrowers choose to default strategically in anticipation of future bailouts, and in credit allocation, as banks reallocate lending to lower risk borrower segments.

Statement

Details of amount of farm loans waived off by various States in the last five years

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Debt Waiver Scheme since 2014	Actual Amount Waived (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	50% KCC Waiver Scheme-2017	244.10
2.	Karnataka	Karnataka State Debt Waiver Scheme 2017	7,794.00

1	2	3	4
		Karnataka State Debt Waiver Scheme 2018	14293.92
		2015-16 (Debt Waiver Scheme-2015)	129.76
3.	Chhattisgarh	2018-19 (CG Govt. Short Term Agri, Debt Waiver Scheme - 2018)	6100.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Debt Waiver Scheme-2018	11912.00
5.	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana, 2017	30500.00
6.	Punjab	Crop Loan Waiver scheme 2017-18	4625
7.	Rajasthan	Farm Loan Waiver by Cooperative Banks 2018 (for short term crop loans)	7,524.66
		Farm Loan Waiver by Cooperative Banks 2019 (for medium and long term agriculture loans)	7850.92
8.	Tamil Nadu	Crop Loan Waiver -2016 (SFMF)	5,318.73
9.	Puducherry UT	Loan Waiver Scheme 2018	19.42
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Debt Waiver Scheme 2017-18	25233.48

Compensation for loss in agriculture sector caused by floods

*173. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has provided any compensation for loss in agriculture sector caused by floods to various States during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities from the State Disaster Response Fund

(SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure. The assistance approved under SDRF/NDRF norms is provided in the form of relief.

Details of amounts released to the State Governments from NDRF during 2018-19 and 2019-20 for floods are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of amounts released to the State Governments from NDRF
during 2018-19 and 2019-20 for floods*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount released from (₹ in crore)	Remarks
2018-19			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.75	Floods 2017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	132.49	Floods 2017
3.	Himachal Pradesh	227.29	Floods/Landslides 2017 and Floods/Landslides 2018
4.	Karnataka	525.22	Floods/Landslides 2018. Air Bills have also been paid separately.
5.	Kerala	2904.85	Floods/Landslides 2018. Air Bills have also been paid separately.
6.	Nagaland	195.99	Floods/Landslides 2017 and Floods/Landslides 2018. Air Bills have also been paid separately.
7.	Sikkim	54.93	Floods/Landslides 2017
8.	Tripura	171.74	Floods/Landslides 2018-19
TOTAL		4232.26	

2019-20

Name of the State	Amount approved by High Level Committee (₹ in crore)	Amount released after adjustment of available funds in SDRF (₹ in crore)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Assam	616.63	0.00	After adjustment of available funds in SDRF as on 01.04.2019, an additional financial assistance of ₹314.83 crore to the State of Assam was to be released, however, the same has been adjusted against the excess amount released earlier from National Calamity Contingency Fund/NDRF.
Bihar	To be approved	400.00	Keeping in view severity of the floods and pending final assessment, an interim amount of ₹400 crore was released to the State in advance. The reports of IMCT for two rounds of floods have been considered by SC-NEC on 14.02.2020 and are pending consideration by HLC.
Himachal Pradesh	284.93 + Air Bills	518.06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ₹ 283.97 crore for floods/landslide of 2019; • Remaining amount for Floods/Landslide, 2018-₹143.16 cr.; and • ₹ 283.97 crore for floods/landslide during winter of 2019 ₹64.49
Karnataka	1869.85+ Air Bills	1652.54	For floods of 2019 after adjusting the amount available in SDRF as on 01.04.2019
Madhya Pradesh	1749.73	1712.14	For floods of 2019 after adjusting the amount available in SDRF as on 01.04.2019

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	956.93+ Air Bills	956.93	For floods of 2019.
Tripura	63.32	0.00	For floods of 2019, after adjusting 50% of the amount available in SDRF as on 01.04.2019, an amount of ₹28.63 was to be released to the State. However, the amount is yet to be released by Deptt. of Expenditure.
Uttar Pradesh	367.17	0.00	As the amount of ₹956.94 crore was available as on 01.04.2019 under SDRF of U.P., thus it was concluded that the amount approved by HLC was within the coping capacity of SDRF and hence no release was made.
TOTAL		5239.67	

Agricultural credit flow

*174. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of agricultural credit flow during last three years;
- (b) the details of various ongoing crop insurance programmes; and
- (c) the amount of relief distributed to farmers in Punjab for various crops during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The agriculture credit flow during the last three years is as under:

Year	Agriculture credit flow (₹ crore)
2016-17	10,65,75,567
2017-18	11,62,61,698
2018-19	12,56,82,961
2019-20	10,33,180.34 (upto December, 2019)

(b) Based on the experience of past crop insurance schemes and with a view to include more risks under crop insurance and making it more affordable to the farmers etc., Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Revised Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced for implementation from Kharif 2016 season. The scheme also aims to cover the risk of crop yield losses of insured farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims. PMFBY is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium which would be maximum upto 1.5% for Rabi and upto 2% for Kharif for Food crops, Pulses and Oilseeds and upto 5% for Annual Horticulture/ Commercial Crops. The Scheme was modified with the approval of the Cabinet on 18.02.2020. The new features introduced in the modified Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Since the States have to opt for PMFBY Scheme for implementation in their respective States, the Government of Punjab has chosen not to implement the Scheme. As per the information received from Government of Punjab, the amount of relief distributed to farmers in Punjab for damage to crops during last three years is as under:

Year	Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)
2017	63.00
2018	89.00
2019	173.00
TOTAL	325.00

Statement

Changes approved by Union Cabinet of India for incorporation in the provisions/ parameters of PMFBY/RWBCIS:

- (i) Allocation of business to Insurance Companies to be done for three years (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (ii) Option has been given to States/UTs to choose Scale of Finance or district level Value of Notional Average Yield (NAY) *i.e.* NAY*MSP as Sum Insured for any district crop combination (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS). Farm gate price will be considered for the other crops for which MSP is not declared.

- (iii) Central Subsidy under PMFBY/RWBCIS to be limited for Gross premium rates up to 30% for unirrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops. Districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (iv) Flexibility to States/UTs to implement the Scheme with option to select any or many of additional risk covers/features like prevented sowing, localized calamity, mid-season adversity, and post-harvest losses. Further, States/UT can offer specific single peril risk/insurance covers, like hailstorm, under PMFBY even with or without opting for base cover (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (v) States not to be allowed to implement the Scheme in subsequent Seasons in case of considerable delay by States in release of requisite Premium Subsidy to concerned Insurance Companies beyond a prescribed time limit. Cut-off dates for invoking this provision for Kharif and Rabi seasons will be 31st March and 30th September of successive years respectively (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (vi) For estimation of crop losses/admissible claims, "Two-Step Process of Loss Estimation" to be adopted based on defined "Deviation matrix" using specific triggers like weather indicators, satellite indicators, etc. for each area along with normal ranges and deviation ranges. Only areas with deviations will be subject to CCEs for assessment of yield loss (PMFBY).
- (vii) Technology solutions like Smart Sampling Technique (SST) and optimization of number of CCEs to be adopted in conducting CCEs (PMFBY).
- (viii) In case of non-provision of yield data beyond cut-off date by the States to implementing Insurance Companies, claims to be settled based on yield arrived through use of Technology solution (PMFBY alone).
- (ix) Enrolment under the Scheme to be made voluntary for all farmers (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (x) Central Share in Premium Subsidy to be increased to 90% for North Eastern Region from the existing sharing pattern of 50:50 (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).
- (xi) Provisioning of up to 3% of the total allocation for the Scheme to be made by Government of India and Implementing State Governments for administrative expenses (Both PMFBY/RWBCIS).

The concerned provisions/parameters of scheme and operational guidelines of the PMFBY and RWBCIS shall be modified to incorporate the above said modifications.

The revamped Schemes will come into force from Kharif 2020 season after incorporating the provisions/parameters mentioned in Para I(i) to (xi) above in the existing PMFBY/RWBCIS guidelines.

Minimum wage rate for unskilled labourers under MGNREGS

*175. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the minimum wage rate for unskilled labourers under MGNREGS;
- (b) whether Government is aware that in some States like Odisha, the minimum wage rate for unskilled labourer is more than the MGNREGS wage rate, which has a negative impact on MGNREGS;
- (c) if so, whether Government would consider to enhance the MGNREGS wage rate in that State; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State/UT-wise notified wage rate for unskilled labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) for the current FY 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry is aware that the minimum wage rate for unskilled labourer is more than the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS wage rate in some States including Odisha. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a demand driven wage employment programme which provides livelihood security *i.e.* fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. During the FY 2019-20, out of 1150 lakh Persondays (Labour Budget), 960.47 lakh Persondays has already been generated as on 03.03.2020 under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Odisha which is more than the 830.09 lakh persondays generated in the FY 2018-19.

(c) and (d) As per section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) the Ministry of Rural Development notifies Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage rate every year for States/UTs. To compensate

the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers against inflation, the Ministry of Rural Development revises the wage rate every year based on change in Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) published by Labour Bureau, Shimla for all States/UTs. The wage rate is made applicable from 1st April of each Financial Year. However, each State/UT may provide wage over and above the wage-rate notified by the Central Government.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise wage rates as per Gazette Notification

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wage rate in ₹ per day w.e.f 1st April, 2019
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192
3.	Assam	193
4.	Bihar	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	176
6.	Gujarat	199
7.	Haryana	284
8.	Himachal Pradesh - Non Scheduled Area	185
8a.	Himachal Pradesh - Scheduled Area	231
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	189
10.	Jharkhand	171
11.	Karnataka	249
12.	Kerala	271
13.	Madhya Pradesh	176
14.	Maharashtra	206
15.	Manipur	219
16.	Meghalaya	187

1	2	3
17.	Mizoram	211
18.	Nagaland	192
19.	Odisha	188
20.	Punjab	241
21.	Rajasthan	199
22.	Sikkim	192
23.	Tamil Nadu	229
24.	Tripura	192
25.	Uttar Pradesh	182
26.	Uttarakhand	182
27.	West Bengal	191
28.	Goa	254
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
29a.	Andaman	250
29b.	Nicobar	264
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	224
31.	Daman and Diu	202
32.	Lakshadweep	248
33.	Puducherry	229
34.	Telangana	211

National Logistics Policy

*176. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Logistics Policy has been finalised;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when the policy would be ready;

(d) whether it would create a single window e-logistics market and focus on generation of employment and skill training; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The draft National Logistics Policy is at present undergoing stakeholder consultations within Government. The vision of the policy is to drive economic growth and business competitiveness through an integrated, seamless, efficient, reliable, green, sustainable and cost effective logistics network leveraging best in class technology, processes and skilled manpower. As it is an ongoing process, currently no time frame can be indicated on the approval of the policy.

(d) and (e) The draft National Logistics Policy provides for creation of a National Logistics e-Marketplace. This single window portal will onboard on a common digital platform various logistics service providers like transporters, warehousing, shipping lines, 3rd party service providers, freight forwarders, customs brokers etc. and various Government Agencies including Customs, Partner Government Agencies (PGAs) etc. involved in regulatory, certification and compliance service. The policy, *inter-alia*, focuses on generation of employment and enhancement of skills in the logistics sector.

Interest subsidy for credit to farmers

*177. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing interest subsidy to NABARD to enable it to provide short-term credit to farmers;

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

(c) the details regarding budget allocation made for this purpose during the last three years;

(d) whether State-wise details of interest subsidy provided to farmers are available; and

(e) if so, the details in respect of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has launched Interest

Subvention Scheme to enable financial institutions to lend short term crops loans upto ₹3 lakh to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum; a per annum interest subvention is provided to lending institutions *viz.* Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on disbursements from out of their own resources. An additional 3% incentive called Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) on timely repayment of loans by the farmers is also provided. Thus the effective interest rate is 4% for prompt repaying farmers. The implementing agencies for the Scheme are NABARD (for Cooperative Banks and RRBs) and Reserve Bank of India (for Scheduled Commercial Banks).

NABARD is provided the cost differential *i.e.* difference of average cost of Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (STCRC) and Short Term Regional Rural Bank (STRRB) fund and refinance rate to Cooperative and RRBs at 4.5%, if any, in order to enable banks to provide short term crop loans upto ₹3 lakh per farmer at 7% rate of interest. Since the average cost of funds for NABARD is less than the refinance rate from 2017-18, they have not been provided subsidy on the cost differential from the Government for extending Short Agricultural Operations (SAO) refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs. However, the funds for payment of prompt repayment incentive of 3% to farmers for Cooperative Banks and RRBs was fully reimbursed to NABARD by Government of India.

Details of budget allocation made for the Interest Subvention Scheme during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No. Financial Year	Funds allocated under ISS, BE/RE (₹in crore)
1. 2017-18	14,750.00 (RE)
2. 2018-19	14,987.00 (RE)
3. 2019-20	16,236.86(RE)
4. 2020-21	21,175.00 (BE)

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of PRI provided by NABARD to farmers under Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2016-17 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Bills for Reimbursement of PRI benefit for the year 2018-19 are received after one year. The details of PRI amount paid to farmers by NABARD in Rajasthan are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	PRI amount released to farmers
1.	2016-17	364.27
2.	2017-18	159.79

Statement

3% PRI released to Cooperative Banks and RRBs through NABARD for last three Scheme Years

(₹ in crore)

State	ISS Scheme Year	
	2016-17	2017-2018
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.04
Andhra Pradesh	260.72	155.65
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.23	0.02
Bihar	26.92	24.90
Chhattisgarh	48.73	57.80
Goa	0.22	0.19
Gujarat	299.61	303.45
Haryana	160.97	119.22
Himachal	18.02	3.58
Jammu and Kashmir*	3.78	0.00
Jharkhand	0.81	1.70
Karnataka	376.81	8.94
Kerala	241.51	38.72
Madhya Pradesh	205.97	218.39

1	2	3
Maharashtra	221.20	95.10
Manipur	0.04	0.20
Meghalaya	0.04	0.02
Mizoram	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
New Delhi	0.00	0.02
Odisha	132.39	146.76
Punjab	159.17	108.44
Rajasthan	364.27	159.79
Sikkim	0.05	0.00
Tamil Nadu*	203.13	96.95
Telangana	151.48	42.02
Tripura	0.75	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	103.77	22.64
Uttaranchal	7.57	10.53
West Bengal	52.93	29.10
TOTAL	3041.15	1644.18

*J&K includes Laddakh;

*Tamil Nadu includes Puducherry

Profitability of railway divisions in Southern Railway Zone

*178. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total income generated by railway divisions in the Southern Railway Zone (SRZ) in the last three years;

(b) the total budgetary allocation to various railway divisions in the SRZ in the last three years; and

(c) the total number of railway divisions which generated an operating profit in the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Gross Revenue on Indian Railways is maintained Zonal Railways-wise. Gross Revenue of Southern Railway during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Gross Traffic Revenue
2016-17	7510.29
2017-18	7674.38
2018-19	8464.11

(b) Budget allotment is made to the Zonal Railways by Ministry of Railways, which is allocated further to the spending units, including divisions by the Zonal administration. The Division-wise Budget Allotment under Revenue and Capital Section made by Southern Railway during the last three years and current year is as under:

(Gross figures ₹ in crores)

Divisions	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Revised		Revised		Revised		Revised	
	Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
Chennai	2787	349	2937	555	2961	474	3170	358
Tiruchirappalli	1111	69	1192	94	1283	160	1292	95
Madurai	718	122	768	135	809	209	885	193
Palakkad	492	40	678	119	718	163	816	107
Salem	1119	94	1101	204	1263	214	1284	135
Thiruvananthapuram	1029	130	1089	221	1195	271	1377	187

(c) Surplus/Shortfall is assessed for a Zonal Railway as a whole and not Division-wise. Southern Railway reflected shortfall in last three financial years. Six Zonal Railways, namely East Coast, North Central, South Central, South Eastern, South East Central and

West Central generated a Surplus during the last three financial years. East Central Railway generated a Surplus in 2017-18 and 2018-19. North Western Railway, generated a Surplus in 2016-17. The Surplus/Shortfall of seventeen Zonal Railways of Indian Railways for the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Zonal Railway-wise Surplus (+) / Shortfall (-) generated during the last three years

Railway Zones	(₹ in crore)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	Surplus/Shortfall	Surplus/Shortfall	Surplus/Shortfall
Central	-650.88	-1,616.37	-875.02
Eastern	-4,755.41	-6,092.55	-6,459.91
East Central	-192.15	332.56	141.12
East Coast	6,925.51	8,105.68	8,404.16
Northern	-3,781.09	-3,794.76	-6,289.50
North Central	3,935.68	5,095.80	4,913.71
North Eastern	-3,047.06	-3,376.41	-3,648.27
Northeast Frontier	-1,796.45	-3,504.35	-3,339.00
North Western	377.22	-606.22	-479.24
Southern	-3,696.42	-4,678.16	-4,348.75
South Central	1,940.81	2,757.39	3,545.14
South Eastern	3,407.50	3,342.82	3,954.14
South East Central	5,293.57	5,794.28	6,134.73
South Western	-900.55	-1,401.46	-1,258.51
Western	-391.20	-1,107.45	-384.99
West Central	2,567.21	2,780.82	4,110.56
Metro	-339.15	-374.23	-346.51

Solution for train delays due to fog

*179. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways is aware that each year, during winter months, train delays are a routine affair due to fog;
- (b) whether Railways has come up with a technological solution to this problem;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether these delays have resulted in financial loss to Railways; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The punctuality of a large number of trains is affected every year due to the foggy weather in winter months.

(b) and (c) Indian Railways have introduced the following technological solutions to operate trains on time during foggy weather conditions:

- (1) So far, 12,742 Fog PASS Devices, which are Global Positioning System (GPS) based hand held portable devices have been given to Locomotive Pilots in fog affected sections. These devices serve as an aid to the crew during foggy weather by providing audio visual alarm, whenever any landmark (signal, LC gate, etc.) comes within the Geo-fence range. Location of stations, warning boards, signals, level crossing gates and Whistle for Level crossing (W/L) boards in the section are fed in the equipment. The device also displays speed of the locomotive, distance and time to reach the landmark.
- (2) Modified Automatic Signalling System has been introduced on Northern Railway and North Central Railway to enhance the level of safety in train operation in Automatic Block Signalling Sections during fog as the system restricts the number of trains between two stations to a maximum of two during foggy season.
- (3) Railways have decided to implement Automatic Train Protection (ATP) Systems on select sections. These systems enable Locomotive Pilots to drive trains even during heavy fog as movement authority/Signal aspect is

displayed in the Cab of the Loco, and help Loco Pilots to run the trains confidently even during impaired visibility. The following ATP systems are working /in-progress:-

- (i) Train Protection and Warning System: Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System based on European Train Control System (ETCS Level-1) Technology *i.e.* Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) has been implemented on 345 Route kms (200 Route kms on Delhi - Agra Section, 117 Route kms. on Chennai Suburban sections and 28 Route km. of Metro Railway, Kolkata).
- (ii) Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS): Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is an indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System developed in association with three Indian manufacturers. The system has been installed (during August 2017-December 2018) on Lingampalli -Vikarabad - Wadi and Vikarabad - Bidar sections (250 Route km.) on South Central Railway.
- (iii) Pilot projects for the provision of Modern Train Control System (MTCS) based on latest LTE based European Train Control System (Level 2) is under implementation on 4 pilot sections of 1840 Route Kms.

The above steps have enabled Indian Railways to enhance the maximum permissible speed of trains from 60 Kmph to 75 Kmph during fog for reducing the delays in the running of trains.

(d) and (e) The monetary loss to the Railways is not calculated train-wise or on the basis of punctuality of trains.

Rotting of imported onion at ports

*180. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government may soon offload imported onions at a highly subsidized rate of ₹ 22-23 per kg., down by around 60 per cent from the current offered rate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is apprehensive about the rotting of onion at ports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were no takers for the imported onion due to many reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Government initially offered imported onions to States/ UTs at cost which ranged from ₹50/- to ₹60/- per kg. ex-Mumbai plus transportation cost when the retail prices of onions were prevailing around ₹72/- to ₹85/- per kg. in the country. Subsequently, to encourage demand of imported onions from States/ UTs, Government offered imported onions to States/ UTs at the prevailing market/ mandi/ online portal rates which as on 21.01.2020 was about ₹ 21/kg. The offer rate to States/ UTs changed as per the prevailing rates on market/ mandi/ online portal.

(b) Onion is a perishable commodity, and cannot be stored for longer time period. Hence, to avoid damage/ driage/ rotting of imported onions, Government directed MMTC and NAFED to dispose imported onions in market/ mandi/ online portal at the prevailing rates, in addition to supplies to States/ UTs.

(c) and (d) Some of the States have not preferred to take imported onions on account of reasons which primarily include moderating prices and improving availability of onions, lack of retailing network, lower consumer preference for imported onions, not-so-preferred taste of imported onions due to its lesser pungency, availability of local variety etc. However, out of the total imported quantity of about 35,857 MT onions, as on 02.03.2020, about 27,978 MT imported onions have been disposed off by NAFED and MMTC, including supplies of about 3392 metric tonnes of imported onions to various States/ UTs based on their demand, as given in the Statement.

Dispatch of imported onions to various States/UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Quantity (in MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1230.42
2.	Kerala	49.89
3.	Telangana	111.68
4.	Uttar Pradesh	211.79
5.	Uttarakhand	287.08
6.	West Bengal	123.19

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Quantity (in MT)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	120.64
8.	Assam	536.26
9.	Goa	50.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.71
11.	Haryana	*342.34
12.	Meghalaya	282.59
TOTAL		3391.90

Source: NAFED

*Out of this, a quantity of 331.63 MT is reported to be not accepted by Haryana Government and the stock was diverted for sale in Local Mandi.

Granting of industry status to agriculture

1761. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the importance of the agriculture sector which is the backbone of the country's economy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plans of giving the industry status to the agriculture, so that it can avail the benefits under this status and strive for further development to prosper into a robust economy; and

(c) whether any requests have been received in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture plays a vital role in the country's economy and given the importance of agriculture sector, the Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation for the agriculture sector from ₹ 52,655.00 crore BE during 2017-18 to ₹ 1,34,399.77 crore BE during BE 2020-21.

Government has been receiving suggestions from various quarters to accord industry status to the agriculture sector. However, the Government seeks to bestow on the agriculture sector as many benefits as available to those in the manufacturing sector, such as, easy availability of credit and other inputs and infrastructure facilities for development of agriculture sector including marketing and post harvest management.

Further, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) for income support to farmers and 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY) for crop insurance covering the risks and uncertainties that the farm sector is exposed to.

Crop damage due to unseasonal rain in Maharashtra

1762. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether massive damages have occurred due to unseasonal heavy rains in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;
- (b) whether this has led to shortages in production of all major crops, which may result in demand pressure; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by Government to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The production of foodgrains in the country during 2019-20 (as per 2nd Advance Estimates) is estimated at a record 291.95 million tonnes, which is higher by 26.20 million tonnes than the average production of foodgrains of 265.75 million tonnes during the five years period (2013-14 to 2017-18).

- (c) Does not arise.

Area expansion programme under Coconut Development Board

1763. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry will increase the assistance under area expansion programme taken up by Coconut Development Board as the cost of cultivation is too high; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was approved for continuation up to 31.03.2020, co-terminus with

14th Finance Commission period. Government has extended the date for submission of the report of 15th Finance Commission. Accordingly, all the schemes which were co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission have been given an extension up to 31.03.2021 or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier.

Hence, the existing assistance under area expansion programme taken up by Coconut Development Board would continue up to 31.03.2021.

**Delay in construction of IAB of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural
University in Andhra Pradesh**

1764. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in the construction of Integrated Administrative Building (IAB) of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has fixed any deadline for completion of IAB of the said university;

(d) if so, whether Government has achieved the target fixed so far;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) has released the following amounts in phased manner based on the budgetary announcement (2014) and AUC/UCs submitted by the Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University:

Sl. No.	Date of release	Amount (₹ in Crores)
1.	19.03.2015	10.00
2.	20.12.2015	37.50
3.	23.02.2016	33.90

Sl. No.	Date of release	Amount (₹ in Crores)
4.	31.03.2016	3.60
5.	08.11.2016	37.50
6.	07.03.2017	12.50
TOTAL		135.00

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

(f) The progress of work is being monitored by DARE/ICAR through regular progress reports, AUCs and visit of Monitoring Team.

Awareness among farmers about stubble burning

1765. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of information, education and communication (IEC) activities undertaken by Ministry for creating awareness among farmers about the issue of stubble burning in the past year and current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilised for the same in the past year and current year;

(c) whether Department of Agricultural Research and Education has undertaken or proposes to undertake a large-scale campaign to educate farmers about benefits of crop residue for the soil; and

(d) whether the Department is developing or plans to develop a more economically-viable method for crop residue management besides subsidizing machines for in-situ crop residue management?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities undertaken by the Department for creating awareness among farmers about the issue of stubble burning in 2018 and 2019, State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds sanctioned and utilized for the activities under the in-situ crop residue management scheme in 2018 and 2019 including the funds released for IEC activities are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has undertaken an *in-situ* Crop Residue Management Scheme. The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are components of the Scheme. Besides, Department of Agricultural Research & Education/Indian Council of Agricultural Research also make efforts to educate farmers and provide all possible support for effective crop residue management.

(d) The Central Government has already approved National Policy on Biofuels -2018. Indian Oil Corporation has signed a MoU with Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) for setting up 400 CBG projects. Rika Biofuel Development Limited signed MoU on May 11, 2018 through Invest Punjab, which would invest Rs 700 crore in Punjab to set up Biogas/Bio CNG plants. Oil PSUs have also launched 'Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation' i.e. 'SATAT' initiative on 1st October, 2018. Under this initiative, IOCL, HPCL, BPCL, GAIL and IGL have invited Expression of interest (EOI) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs for establishment of 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMT compressed biogas (CBG) per annum by 2023. Oil PSUs have offered ₹ 46/- per kg delivered price for procurement of CBG. The CBG, so procured, will be supplied to transport sector and industries from the channels of Oil PSUs. However, the logistics for collecting and transporting large volumes of straw represent a major cost factor irrespective of the technology. Looking into this the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)' is providing subsidy @ 40% of the cost for purchase of balers which are used for collection of straw in the form of bales that makes transportation and storage easier. The SMAM scheme is also implemented in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Punjab has provided subsidy to Farmers / Farmer Groups for purchase of 188 Balers. The Government of Haryana has also supplied 90 balers. The Department will be continuing the Scheme in 2020-21 and additional requirement of balers in these States may be met from the funds allocated under SMAM for 2020-21.

Statement-I

(A) IEC Activities by states government and ICAR during 2018-19

Sl. No.	Particulars/activities	Punjab	Haryana & Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Awareness programmes conducted	6125	8090	7930	22145

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Nos. of farmers trained	9753	13127	5863	28746
3.	Kisan Melas organized	34 (203858 farmers)	28 (8514 farmers)	24 (8282 farmers)	86 (220654 farmers)
4.	Mobilization of schools and college students through essay completion, painting, debate etc.	26871	21825	35365	84061
5.	Demonstration conducted (ha)	11001	4997	4643	20641
6.	Exposure visits organized	109 (4071 farmers)	21 (773 farmers)	70 (2530 farmers)	200 (7374 farmers)
7.	Field days/ Harvest Days organized	99 (4910 farmers)	44 (2100 farmers)	60 (3068 farmers)	203 (10078 farmers)
8.	Advertisement in Print media	556	70	61	687
9.	Column/Articles in newspaper and magazines etc.	321	196	119	636
10.	Hoarding fixed (at Mandi/ Road side/Market/Schools/Petrol pump/ Panchayat etc.)	1704	5362	1360	8426
11.	Poster/Banner placed at different location/buses etc.	11702	1704	9756	23162
12.	Publicity material -leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed	885,860	1530,751	129,469	2545,839
13.	TV programmes/ panel discussions Doordarshan/ DD-Kisan and other private channels	93	16	30	139
14.	Wall writing	2104	114	88	2306

(B) IEC Activities by states government and ICAR during 2019-20

Sl. No.	Particulars/ Activities	Punjab	Haryana & Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	Total
1.	Awareness programmes conducted	285	240	160	685
2.	Nos. of farmers trained	10,912	1590	3291	15793
3.	Kisan Melas organized	23 (384,262 farmers)	15 (21,475 farmers)	8 (2,925 farmers)	46 (408,662 farmers)
4.	Mobilization of schools and college students through essay competition, painting, debate etc.	130,916	9644	11016	151,576
5.	Demonstration conducted (ha)	8235	1545	1782	11562
6.	Exposure visits organized	112 (2744 farmers)	52 (2494 farmers)	44 (1775 farmers)	208 (7013 farmers)
7.	Field days organized	56 (2936 farmers)	8 (170 farmers)	36 (1063 farmers)	100 (4169 farmers)
8.	Advertisement in Print media	595	40	80	715
9.	Column / Articles in newspaper and magazines etc.	1486	105	190	1781
10.	Hoarding fixed (at Mandi/ Road side/Market/Schools/Petrol pump/ Panchayat etc.)	1388	398	1185	2971
11.	Poster/Banner placed	40150	700	6635	47,485
12.	Publicity material -leaflets/ pamphlets etc. distributed	627,099	132856	720,275	1480,230
13.	TV programmes/ panel discussions Doordarshan/ DD-Kisan and other private channels	93	27	23	143
14.	Wall writing	2013	525	882	3420

Statement-II

Details of funds sanctioned and utilised for the activities under the in-site crop residue management scheme including the funds released for IEC activities

2018-19 (Available Budget- 591.80 Crores)

State/Agency	Funds Released (Crores)					Expenditure
	Machinery Distribution	CHC establishment	IEC Activities	Flexi funds/ Admin. Expenses	Total released	
Punjab	71.30	176.00	16.80	5.28	269.38	267.84
Haryana	41.50	72.00	21.64	2.70	137.84	132.86
Uttar Pradesh	95.27	37.58	12.84	2.91	148.6	138.67
ICAR	0	0	26.58	1.93	28.51	25.50
TOTAL	208.07	285.58	77.86	12.82	584.33	564.87

Note: Funds to the Government of NCT of Delhi has not been released due to non-identification of the implementing Department and communication of Account Details

2019-20 (Available Budget - ₹ 600 Crores)

State/Agency	Funds Released (Crores)					Expenditure
	Machinery Distribution	CHC establishment	IEC Activities	Flexi funds/ Admin. Expenses	Total released	
Punjab	149.34	107.20	15.06	2.2	273.80	235.48
Haryana	73.00	90.66	12.20	18.2	192.06	NR*
Uttar Pradesh	61.67	32.62	8.62	2.37	105.28	77.86
Delhi	1.80	2.20	0.52	0	4.52	NR*
ICAR	—	—	15.08	3.4	18.48	NR*
TOTAL	285.81	232.68	51.48	26.17	594.14	

* Expenditure for 2019-20 has so far not been informed by the States and implementing agencies.

Loss of crops in Rajasthan due to locust infestation

1766. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that some districts of Rajasthan are worse hit by locust infestation;
- (b) if so, the estimated losses of crops in Sri Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jalon, Jodhpur, Banner, Sirohi, Churu, Nagaur and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan;
- (c) whether these losses would be covered under Crop Insurance Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Locust incursion was reported in some districts of Rajasthan during 2019-20.

State Government of Rajasthan has reported that, estimated crop losses due to locust has been reported for 22,257 ha in Sri Ganganagar, 54,979 ha in Jaisalmer, 5801 ha in Bikaner, 53,682 ha in Jalore, 2308 ha in Jodhpur, 38,029 ha in Barmer and 12 ha in Sirohi district. No crop loss is reported in Churu, Nagaur and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan.

(c) and (e) Crop losses are covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna. State Government of Rajasthan has reported that Mid-season adversity clause has been invoked in four districts - Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Jodhpur. State Government has released the State premium subsidy share to insurance companies on behalf of farmers as per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna.

Locust attack on crops adjoining border areas of Pakistan

†1767. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of locusts enter in the border areas adjoining Pakistan every year and destroy crops;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the same;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of losses occurred to farmers due to these locusts during the last three years and till date;

(d) the details of Government's plan to compensate the loss caused by locusts; and

(e) the number of farmers who have been paid compensation during last three years and till date and the details of the amount of compensation paid?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Locust is a transboundary pest but its attack in India is not a regular phenomenon. During the year 2019-20, locust incursion was reported in some districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. This locust incursion is one of the biggest locust incursions after 26 years.

Locust incursion was controlled by Locust Circle Offices in collaboration with State Governments and farmers. Control operations against desert Locust was started in May 2019 and from May, 2019 to 17.02.2020, a total of 4, 03,488 ha area has been treated.

(c) During last 3 years (2016-17 to 2018-19), no crop loss occurred due to locusts. State Government of Rajasthan has reported crop losses in an area of 1,79,585 ha during 2019-20. State Government of Gujarat has done primary assessment of the crop losses due to locust attack and total estimated affected area is 19,313 ha during 2019-20.

(d) and (e) Rajasthan has reported that an amount of ₹10 crores has been paid to 66,392 farmers as Agriculture input subsidy during 2019-20.

State Government of Gujarat has reported that, relief package was announced for crop losses of 33% and more, for paying compensation to the farmers of affected districts in the State. Assistance of ₹13500/- per hectare from State Disaster Response Fund and additional ₹5000/- per hectare from State budget will be provided for maximum upto 2 hectares to affected farmers. Total provision for the relief package is ₹32.76 crores. Total 9615 online applications have been received in Gujarat from farmers till 15.02.2020 and payment of compensation to the affected farmers is in progress.

Impact of climate change on production of crops

1768. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been loss of crop or less production of crops due to sudden change in weather/unseasonal rain during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the crop loss borne by the farmers in each State and Union Territory during the last one year due to climate change; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government so far to compensate the losses suffered by the farmers due to climate change?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There have been extreme weather events in the recent past including extended dry period, flood, hailstorm, cyclonic rains and wind etc. As such, these extreme weather events affect production of many farmers. As per foodgrains estimates, there was no adverse impact on total foodgrain production in the country during 2018-19. The production of foodgrain was 285.21 million tonne in 2018-19 which was higher by 0.20 million tonne, as compared to 285.01 million tonne in 2017-18.

- (c) Government takes various steps to compensate the loss suffered by the farmers, viz;
 - (i) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster response Fund (NDRF), the extant norms, *inter-alia*, provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture and horticulture cropped areas due to the noticed natural calamities. These are ₹ 6,800/- per hectare for rainfed crops, ₹ 13,500/- per hectare for irrigated crops, subject to minimum assistance not less ₹1000/- and restricted to sown areas and ₹ 18,000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops, subject to minimum assistance not less than ₹2,000/- and restricted to sown areas, where crop loss is more than 33% and above. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is implemented to claim the loss incurred due natural calamities by the farmers.
 - (ii) Besides, to mitigate & manage the crop losses, ICAR- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) Hyderabad in collaboration with

State Agriculture Universities has prepared crop contingency plan for 650 districts in the country to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any sudden change in weather. Besides, the multi departments of various Ministries are meeting every week to review crop condition, rainfall situation, status of water storage and input availability in the states. Based on the Crop Weather Watch Report advisories are being issued to the States/ Union Territories for implementation of contingency plans.

Special package for dealing with drought

1769. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the drought affected districts in the country and the number of famers affected by drought in Karnataka;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide any special package to deal with the situation that arose due to scanty rains/ weak monsoon in the various States of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details of the funds allocated by Government for the above said purpose during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Only two States, namely, Manipur and Rajasthan, have declared drought and submitted Memoranda seeking financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during Kharif 2019. Manipur has declared drought in 15 districts and Rajasthan in 4 districts, as detailed below:

State	Drought affected Districts
Manipur	Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Jiribam, Kamjong, Kakching, Kangpokpi, Noney, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal, Tengenoupal and Ukhrul.
Rajasthan	Barmer, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur.

The State of Karnataka has not submitted any Memorandum seeking financial assistance from NDRF for Kharif 2019 season.

In the eventuality of notified natural calamities, the State Governments are empowered to initiate necessary relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund

(SDRF), which is readily available with them. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on receipt of Memorandum from State Governments and in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

(c) The details of SDRF allocation for the current financial year, State-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise SDRF allocation for the current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	SDRF Allocation during 2019-20		
		Central Contribution	State Contribution	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400.50	133.50	534.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.70	6.30	63.00
3.	Assam	503.10	55.90	559.00
4.	Bihar	427.50	142.50	570.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	219.00	73.00	292.00
6.	Goa	3.00	1.00	4.00
7.	Gujarat	642.00	214.00	856.00
8.	Haryana	280.50	93.50	374.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	258.30	28.70	287.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	279.00	31.00	310.00
11.	Jharkhand	331.50	110.50	442.00
12.	Karnataka	252.00	84.00	336.00
13.	Kerala	168.75	56.25	225.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	799.50	266.50	1066.00
15.	Maharashtra	1352.25	450.75	1803.00
16.	Manipur	20.70	2.30	23.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	26.10	2.90	29.00
18.	Mizoram	18.00	2.00	20.00
19.	Nagaland	10.80	1.20	12.00
20.	Odisha	681.75	227.25	909.00
21.	Punjab	355.50	118.50	474.00
22.	Rajasthan	1005.00	335.00	1340.00
23.	Sikkim	34.20	3.80	38.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	618.75	206.25	825.00
25.	Telangana	249.75	83.25	333.00
26.	Tripura	34.20	3.80	38.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	615.00	205.00	820.00
28.	Uttarakhand	229.50	25.50	255.00
29.	West Bengal	471.00	157.00	628.00
TOTAL		10343.85	3121.15	13465.00

* Now Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh.

Shortage of labour in agricultural fields

1770. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour shortage is pushing up the cost of manual plucking of various items in the agriculture field, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether farmers are forced to abandon their fields, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of Government of India.

National register of farmers

1771. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any authentic data with the Government about total number of farmers with their income;

(b) whether Government would prepare the national register of farmers to direct its welfare measures and for better planning; and

(c) whether there is statistics of farmers' expectations, distress, demands and state of affairs, zone-wise based on climate and geographical situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As Per the Agriculture Census 2015-16 conducted by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the total number of holdings in the country is 14.65 crore. Moreover, the income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by National Statistical Office (NSO) through the 'Situation Assessment Survey' conducted from time to time. As per the results of latest such survey conducted by NSO in 2013 for the reference agricultural year July 2012-June 2013, the all-India average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹ 6426.

Government is not contemplating any proposal to prepare the national register of farmers.

(c) The 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' provides a comprehensive assessment of the situation of agricultural households in the country. It collects information on various aspects of farming and other socio-economic characteristics of a agricultural households, viz., income and productive assets, consumer expenditure, indebtedness, farming practices and preferences, resource availability, awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture, information on crop loss, crop insurance, etc.

Implementation of PM-Kisan yojana by State Governments

1772. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to the farmers in the second and third installments under PM-KISAN (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi), State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many State Governments are not implementing the Scheme effectively;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Central Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 3.3.2020, the financial benefit of the PM-Kisan Scheme has been transferred to a total of 8,59,20,545 beneficiaries. The details of State-wise release of funds under the Scheme in various installments are given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) to (d) The PM-Kisan Scheme has been implemented efficiently across the country, except in West Bengal. The State Government of West Bengal has not so far decided to implement the scheme in the State. The Central Government has continuously been requesting the State Government to implement the scheme for the benefit of the farmers in the State.

Statement

(A) *State-wise release of funds under the Scheme in various installments as on 04.03.2020*

State Name	Payment Status for Beneficiaries Registered between 1st Dec. 2018 to 31st March 2019				
	Data verified		FTO generated		
	by PM Kisan portal	1st Installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,893	11,756	11,664	11,628	10,629
Andhra Pradesh	38,45,946	36,40,227	34,60,492	33,78,914	31,35,640
Arunachal Pradesh	18,500	16,796	16,651	16,313	2,852
Assam	16,96,809	14,04,882	13,77,005	10,18,010	9,53,608
Bihar	7,36,490	7,12,317	7,09,760	7,09,726	6,81,429
Chandigarh	271	265	267	267	247

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	2,68,202	2,43,990	2,42,764	2,33,304	1,23,270
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,167	6,059	6,065	6,035	5,762
Daman and Diu	2,663	2,596	2,584	2,535	2,332
Delhi	2,504	2,196	2,147	2,128	1,881
Goa	3,947	3,898	3,861	3,859	3,196
Gujarat	31,47,062	30,54,173	30,27,267	29,99,369	26,26,491
Haryana	12,53,982	11,84,512	11,63,925	11,55,158	10,01,515
Himachal Pradesh	5,88,073	5,75,248	5,69,603	5,67,195	5,41,188
Jammu and Kashmir	6,58,874	5,99,894	6,00,432	5,80,478	5,75,202
Jharkhand	6,13,040	5,26,120	4,33,643	4,13,959	3,22,725
Karnataka	4,25,309	4,14,481	4,13,325	3,98,954	3,70,160
Kerala	26,13,786	24,28,380	24,04,401	23,89,594	19,95,879
Lakshadweep	1,628	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	19,077	14,192	14,082	13,688	128
Maharashtra	42,34,983	38,55,385	36,84,665	33,57,162	25,07,290
Manipur	42,403	39,344	38,482	38,233	31,669
Meghalaya	26,385	24,865	24,696	24,688	24,665
Mizoram	36,910	33,966	33,524	33,202	21,600
Nagaland	43,519	38,275	36,757	36,653	30,070
Odisha	9,84,118	9,73,308	9,54,829	6,00,998	3,94,684
Puducherry	6,362	6,313	6,225	5,864	3,773
Punjab	15,58,642	14,78,798	14,74,800	14,67,311	14,32,996
Rajasthan	30,11,468	28,05,809	27,73,845	26,39,957	18,84,456
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	27,73,646	26,75,206	26,48,898	26,48,105	23,17,369
Telangana	26,67,200	25,93,459	25,56,936	25,37,955	22,91,010
Tripura	1,63,091	1,60,200	1,59,731	1,59,602	1,41,417
Uttar Pradesh	1,53,87,313	1,33,95,047	1,30,76,900	1,27,54,299	93,17,950
Uttarakhand	5,91,109	5,60,209	5,52,195	5,50,021	4,60,582
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,74,41,372	4,34,82,166	4,24,82,421	4,07,55,164	3,32,13,665

*(B) State-wise release of funds under the Scheme in various installments
as on 04.03.2020*

State Name	Payment Status for Beneficiaries Registered between 1st April 2019 to 31st July 2019				
	Data verified by PM Kisan portal	FTO generated 1st Installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,202	4,106	4,104	3,829	Not Applicable
Andhra Pradesh	8,40,501	7,92,581	7,82,592	7,35,398	Not Applicable
Arunachal Pradesh	9,390	8,719	8,709	7,842	Not Applicable
Assam	15,61,044	12,34,355	9,80,749	9,79,835	Not Applicable
Bihar	26,54,787	25,53,457	25,42,285	24,47,918	Not Applicable
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Chhattisgarh	13,78,161	12,43,812	12,39,493	9,39,507	Not Applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,780	2,748	2,746	2,623	Not Applicable
Daman and Diu	677	661	613	560	Not Applicable
Delhi	8,787	7,987	7,929	6,939	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa	2,665	2,256	2,023	1,333	Not Applicable
Gujarat	15,75,826	15,19,326	15,14,809	13,99,478	Not Applicable
Haryana	2,10,675	1,93,893	1,91,993	1,88,061	Not Applicable
Himachal Pradesh	2,21,276	2,16,946	2,15,423	2,06,451	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	2,36,384	2,18,622	2,15,125	2,10,766	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	3,69,012	3,17,863	3,10,295	2,47,892	Not Applicable
Karnataka	34,25,437	33,57,970	33,20,795	32,12,006	Not Applicable
Kerala	2,81,962	2,65,963	2,64,760	2,18,024	Not Applicable
Lakshadweep	33	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Madhya Pradesh	42,83,207	39,85,878	39,12,876	32,47,221	Not Applicable
Maharashtra	33,69,962	30,91,922	30,53,555	23,47,676	Not Applicable
Manipur	17,514	16,139	16,103	13,746	Not Applicable
Meghalaya	12,742	12,256	12,256	12,244	Not Applicable
Mizoram	31,304	25,386	25,378	21,153	Not Applicable
Nagaland	67,262	62,318	62,299	52,449	Not Applicable
Odisha	22,47,861	21,02,056	17,11,642	14,64,518	Not Applicable
Puducherry	2,726	2,694	2,677	2,139	Not Applicable
Punjab	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	18,39,310	15,74,885	15,56,490	10,82,246	Not Applicable
Sikkim	3,722	1,381	11	0	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	6,30,847	6,07,840	6,05,578	4,96,851;	Not Applicable
Telangana	8,05,140	7,58,249	7,57,716	6,29,838	Not Applicable
Tripura	25,932	25,317	25,309	22,969	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	46,45,014	34,33,125	33,92,672	29,22,776	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	75,036	72,436	71,800	62,111	Not Applicable
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	Not Applicable
TOTAL	3,08,41,178	2,77,13,147	2,68,10,805	2,31,86,399	Not Applicable

(C) State-wise release of funds under the Scheme in various installments as on 04.03.2020

State Name	Payment Status for Beneficiaries Registered between 1st August 2019 to 31st November 2019				
	Data verified by PM Kisan portal	FTO generated			
		1st Installment	2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	614	598	587	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Arunachal Pradesh	23,131	19,541	18,802	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Assam	3,80,712	63,030	62,885	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Bihar	16,22,595	15,42,876	14,62,883	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chandigarh	191	190	175	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chhattisgarh	3,15,772	2,86,926	2,19,603	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,523	1,514	1,514	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Daman and Diu	189	184	175	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Delhi	1,734	1,577	1,552	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goa	511	496	399	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	2,28,831	2,13,845	2,02,868	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Haryana	91,561	84,478	82,160	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Himachal Pradesh	60,804	59,603	58,502	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	90,933	85,369	84,135	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	7,75,059	6,05,549	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Karnataka	11,19,264	10,70,363	10,50,592	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Kerala	58,026	55,596	53,941	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Lakshadweep	38	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Madhya Pradesh	17,30,073	14,66,405	12,57,788	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Maharashtra	6,88,232	6,47,924	6,04,042	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Manipur	45,840	43,224	42,593	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Meghalaya	30,954	27,931	27,930	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mizoram	10,447	7,759	6,693	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nagaland	69,009	65,262	64,699	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Odisha	5,60,337	5,53,293	2,64,139	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Puducherry	297	283	278	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	8,11,435	7,61,400	7,44,965	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	9,63,035	6,20,522	4,90,095	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Sikkim	7,329	123	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	1,30,728	1,26,336	1,17,871	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Telangana	1,38,702	1,27,921	99,542	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tripura	5,181	5,036	4,924	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	20,16,006	15,12,733	13,05,492	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	50,498	48,437	46,289	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
West Bengal	0	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
TOTAL	1,20,29,592	1,01,06,325	83,78,114	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(D) State-wise release of funds under the Scheme in various installments as on 04.03.2020

State Name	Payment Status for Beneficiaries Registered between 1st December 2019 to 31st March 2020				
	Data verified by PM Kisan portal	1st Installment	FTO generated 2nd installment	3rd installment	4th installment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amdaman and Nicobar Islands	252	168	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7,58,609	6,84,975	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Arunachal Pradesh	16,296	12,801	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Assam	29,604	3,381	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Bihar	9,44,742	6,63,905	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chandigarh	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Chhattisgarh	2,91,756	1,95,565	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	225	198	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Daman and Dili	160	134	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Delhi	1,637	1,207	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Goa	2,457	827	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Gujarat	2,78,879	1,56,050	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Haryana	1,43,683	54,929	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Himachal Pradesh	31,495	24,068	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	74,031	44,302	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	10,858	3,108	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	1,84,856	74,163	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Kerala	66,085	50,701	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Lakshadweep	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Madhya Pradesh	7,96,289	2,98,388	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Maharashtra	14,72,038	11,86,697	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Manipur	1,80,740	1,20,793	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Meghalaya	21,678	11,639	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Mizoram	1,400	1,015	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Nagaland	17,601	5,158	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Odisha	126	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Puducherry	1,097	450	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Punjab	1,312	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	6,68,173	2,25,376	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Sikkim	709	214	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	2,49,367	1,82,696	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
Telangana	57,188	2,135	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Tripura	9,306	7,575	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	12,80,296	5,57,444	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Uttarakhand	55,141	40,907	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
West Bengal	0	0	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
TOTAL	76,48,086	46,10,969	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Export of basmati rice

1773. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's Basmati rice is one of the best rice in the world;
- (b) if so, the details of its consumption in domestic market and quantity of rice exported during last five years; and
- (c) the names of countries and quantum of export to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. India's Basmati Rice is famous for its unique characteristics such as fragrance, slender grain and good cooking qualities and is much in demand in the International market.

- (b) The details of production, export and estimated consumption of Basmati rice within the country are as follows-

Qty. in '000 tonns			
Year	Production	Export	Estimated consumption within the country
2014	8774	3581	5193
2015	8058	4213	3845
2016	6154	3884	2270
2017	5644	3973	1671
2018	5027	4006	1021

(c) Basmati rice from India is exported to more than 166 countries. The country-wise details of 25 top basmati rice export destinations from India during the last five years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Country-wise details of 25 basmati rice export destinations from India during the last five years

India's Exports of Basmati Rice (Qty in '000 MT)						
Sl. No.	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Iran	789.18	658.28	855.14	1111.12	1369.44
2.	Saudi Arabia	1046.93	799.39	723.14	844.51	941.91
3.	Iraq	455.41	374.24	452.49	370.42	423.59
4.	Yemen Republic	152.52	152.19	144.97	178.16	210.74
5.	United Arab Emts	534.28	661.92	387.57	362.90	202.08
6.	Kuwait	189.95	153.89	164.08	155.05	194.29
7.	USA	111.05	110.75	124.91	133.69	142.66
8.	U K	191.18	146.52	218.87	80.42	113.86
9.	Qatar	38.90	65.79	87.45	61.25	76.50
10.	Oman	91.01	94.64	78.54	86.98	74.39
11.	Jordan	47.95	38.44	45.92	48.85	64.79

Sl. No.	Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12.	Canada	35.80	31.88	37.47	43.85	52.18
13.	Netherland	52.05	58.04	76.46	37.48	42.44
14.	Australia	27.62	29.54	31.60	36.92	41.08
15.	Israel	23.88	28.47	35.21	38.50	39.85
16.	Turkey	43.67	72.67	55.35	40.39	35.13
17.	Baharain IS	29.06	31.02	30.26	35.22	33.64
18.	Malaysia	16.44	17.06	30.72	21.29	28.83
19.	Mauritius	32.23	29.91	31.12	32.93	28.42
20.	Egypt A RP	12.96	12.72	12.30	15.14	21.21
21.	Syria	15.93	18.13	18.35	19.03	18.53
22.	Azerbaijan	10.69	14.86	5.97	9.03	17.08
23.	South Africa	11.73	12.20	14.13	16.55	16.70
24.	Italy	35.69	33.70	53.91	11.96	12.94
25.	Algeria	3.98	5.75	6.06	8.19	12.18
	Others	212.91	231.98	251.02	206.19	181.58
	TOTAL	4213	3884	3973	4006	4396

Source: DGCIS

Success of PM-AASHA scheme

1774. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has also launched an Umbrella Scheme called Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) which provides for a holistic arrangement for assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment for growers/farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity, if so, the details thereof along with success achieved since its inception; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to determine the causes for

lower price realisation by farmers for various crops like onion, potato, tomato etc., and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) With a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers, in October, 2018, Government has launched an umbrella scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) by incorporating the erstwhile Price Support Scheme (PSS) with certain modifications and rolling out of new schemes of Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) has been launched. Under PM-AASHA, States/UTs are offered to choose between PSS and PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State. Pulses and Copra are procured under PSS. Further, states have the option to roll out PPSS on pilot basis in selected district/ APMCs of district involving the participation of private stockist for oilseeds. Further, wheat, paddy and coarse grains are procured under the existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution and Cotton is procured under the existing schemes of Ministry of Textiles. The details of procurement made under PM-AASHA since its inception are given in the Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) No study has been conducted by the Central Government.

Statement-I

Details of Pulses, oilseeds and Copra procured at MSP under PSS from 2018-19 to 2019-20 as on 28.01.2020

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ in Lakh)
2018-19	1804618.31	999165.37
Groundnut	717384.17	350800.86
Gujarat	447638.22	218895.09
Madhya Pradesh	28501.21	13937.09
Rajasthan	232482.14	113683.77
Uttar Pradesh	8762.60	4284.91
Moong	302681.13	211120.09
Andhra Pradesh	242.20	168.93
Gujarat	1978.60	1380.07

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ in Lakh)
Haryana	224.90	156.87
Karnataka	28950.00	20192.63
Madhya Pradesh	3037.46	2118.63
Maharashtra	18230.48	12715.76
Rajasthan	236277.28	164803.40
Tamil Nadu	364.90	254.52
Telangana	13375.31	9329.28
Nigerseed	15.90	9.34
Madhya Pradesh	15.90	9.34
Soyabean	19483.02	6622.28
Karnataka	6.00	2.04
Maharashtra	1283.02	436.10
Rajasthan	2957.80	1005.36
Telangana	15236.20	5178.78
Toor	291000.87	165142.99
Andhra Pradesh	4680.27	2656.05
Gujarat	32541.70	18467.41
Karnataka	125938.10	71469.87
Madhya Pradesh	3154.96	1790.44
Maharashtra	53985.94	30637.02
Tamil Nadu	399.90	226.94
Telangana	70300.00	39895.25
Urad	474053.22	265469.80
Andhra Pradesh	493.00	276.08
Gujarat	9409.75	5269.46

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ in Lakh)
Karnataka	10.10	5.66
Madhya Pradesh	345000.00	193200.00
Maharashtra	11374.09	6369.49
Rajasthan	77444.94	43369.17
Telangana	578.39	323.90
Uttar Pradesh	29742.95	16656.05
2019-20*	2763979.02	1302780.38
Copra	313.84	298.81
Tamil Nadu	313.84	298.81
Gram	776406.21	358699.67
Andhra Pradesh	3470.85	1603.53
Gujarat	17914.75	8276.61
Haryana	207.60	95.91
Karnataka	33.40	15.43
Madhya Pradesh	576745.58	266456.46
Maharashtra	22392.32	10345.25
Rajasthan	120398.31	55624.02
Telangana	34500.00	15939.00
Uttar Pradesh	743.40	343.45
Groundnut	633322.66	322358.62
Andhra Pradesh	20409.88	10388.63
Gujarat	441173.95	224557.54
Odisha	130.76	63.94
Rajasthan	170116.30	86589.20
Uttar Pradesh	1491.77	759.31

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ in Lakh)
Masoor	56237.87	25166.45
Madhya Pradesh	56075.02	25093.57
Uttar Pradesh	162.85	72.88
Moong	166021.34	116849.80
Andhra Pradesh	13622.35	9510.54
Gujarat	2071.90	1445.15
Haryana	1065.90	751.46
Karnataka	5874.21	4141.32
Maharashtra	4272.23	3011.92
Odisha	6148.19	4288.36
Rajasthan	121638.92	85755.44
Tamil Nadu	5452.74	3803.80
Telangana	5874.90	4141.80
Mustard Seed	1088945.26	457357.01
Gujarat	45449.75	19088.90
Haryana	250985.00	105413.70
Madhya Pradesh	182483.29	76642.98
Rajasthan	608571.47	255600.02
Uttar Pradesh	1455.75	611.42
Soyabean	10677.68	3961.42
Maharashtra	26.23	9.73
Telangana	10651.45	3951.69
Sunflower Seed	3336.33	1797.61

Year/Commodity	Quantity Procured (In MTs)	MSP Value (₹ in Lakh)
Haryana	2375.00	1279.65
Odisha	211.33	113.86
Telangana	750.00	404.10
Toor	10424.10	6045.98
Telangana	10424.10	6045.98
Urad	18293.73	10245.02
Andhra Pradesh	12797.05	7166.35
Gujarat	9.35	5.33
Maharashtra	10.11	5.76
Odisha	1103.00	617.68
Rajasthan	26.50	15.11
Tamil Nadu	3385.92	1896.18
Telangana	961.80	538.61

* Procurement ongoing

In addition to above a quantity of 16,82,700 MT of soyabean has also been sanction under PDPS in the state of Madhya Pradesh during Kharif 2018-19 season

Statement-II

Procurement of coarsegrains (As on 31.01.2020)

Figure in tonnes												
KMS	Commodity	A.P.	Telangana	Bihar	C. Garh	Gujarat	Haryana	Karnataka	M.P.	MAH.	RAJ.	TOTAL
2018-19	Jowar								135	10963		11098
	Bajra					696	180744		4099			185539
	Maize					1538				6987		8525
	Ragi											0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2234	180744	0	4234	17950	0	205162 ^
2019-20	Jowar								5469	1332		6801
	Bajra						100000		76			100076
	Maize									19		19
	Ragi	0										
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0	5545	1351	0	106896

Statement-III*(A) Production and procurement of wheat (Figures in LMT)*

State/UT	RMS 2018-19		RMS 2019-20	
	Production	Procurement	Production*	Procurement**
Punjab	178.30	126.92	182.44	129.12
Haryana	107.65	87.84	125.74	93.20
Uttar Pradesh	318.79	52.94	327.46	37.00
Uttarakhand	9.15	1.10	9.42	0.42
Madhya Pradesh	159.11	73.13	154.67	67.25
Gujarat	30.69	0.37	23.99	0.05
Rajasthan	93.69	15.32	104.93	14.11
Bihar	61.04	0.18	61.54	0.03
Jharkhand	4.69		3.00	
Karnataka	2.30		1.85	
Delhi				
Jammu and Kashmir	4.87		4.91	
Maharashtra	16.97		9.48	
Odisha	0.00		0.00	
Himachal Pradesh	5.66	0.01	5.66	0.01
Chandigarh	0.00	0.14		0.12
West Bengal	3.12		3.86	
Chhattisgarh	1.31		1.42	
Andhra Pradesh	0.00		0.00	
Assam	0.25		0.28	
Telangana	0.06		0.08	
Others	1.05		1.16	
ALL INDIA TOTAL	998.70	357.95	1021.90	341.33

* As per Fourth Advance Estimates released by DAC&FW

**As on 08.07.2019

*(B) Production, estimate , procurement and percentage procurement of ricev
(Figures in LMT)*

State/UT	KMS 2018-19			KMS 2019-20			
	Prod.*	Est.	Proc.	Prod.**	Est.	Proc.#	
			Total			Kharif	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands							
Andhra Pradesh	82.47	52.54	48.06	48.69	40.00	21.54	21.54
Telangana	67.03	45.00	51.90	44.05	30.00	31.04	31.04
Assam	51.35	1.00	1.01	40.13	1.00	0.16	0.16
Bihar	60.43	8.00	9.49	65.51	12.00	1.75	1.75
Chandigarh			0.13			0.15	0.15
Chhattisgarh	65.27	40.00	39.71	63.38	48.00	43.54	43.54
Delhi			0.00				
Gujarat	18.89		0.09	20.69	0.35	0.13	0.13
Haryana	45.16	39.75	39.42	42.82	40.00	43.03	43.03
Himachal Pradesh	1.15		0.00	1.13	0.01		
Jammu and Kashmir	6.03		0.09			0.10	0.10
Jharkhand	28.85	2.50	1.53	29.91	2.00	0.24	0.24
Karnataka	32.68	2.00	0.59	25.65	2.00		0.00
Kerala	5.77	3.70	4.65	3.83	2.50	1.17	1.17
Madhya Pradesh	44.97	13.00	13.95	43.25	14.00	15.35	15.35
Maharashtra	35.29	5.50	5.80	30.08	6.00	3.53	3.53
Nagaland			0.00				0.00
Odisha	73.10	37.00	44.48	62.77	34.00	23.79	23.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puducherry			0.00				
Punjab	128.22	114.00	113.34	124.28	114.00	108.76	108.76
NEF (Tripura)			0.07		0.5		0.00
Rajasthan	4.53		0.00	4.75			
Tamil Nadu	64.55	14.80	12.94	49.25	8.00	1.36	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	155.36	33.00	32.33	160.18	33.00	34.21	34.21
Uttarakhand	6.03	5.00	4.62	5.95	5.00	6.22	6.22
West Bengal	160.51	31.00\$	19.79	113.26	23.00	0.01	0.01
Others	26.56	0.25	0.00	23.94	0.64		
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1164.19	448.04	443.99	1003.50	416.00	336.10	336.10

* As per Fourth Advance Estimates released by DAC&FW

** As per First Advance Estimates released by DAC&FW

as on 31.01.2020

Data on farmers' income

1775. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has committed itself to 'double the income of farmers' by the year 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has conducted any survey during the last three years for collecting data of the income of country's farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake implementation of programmes /schemes for the development of the sector. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State

Governments through various schemes/ programmes. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of initiatives taken by the Government is given in the Statement (*See* below). All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Further, the Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up to monitor and review the progress as per these recommendations. To achieve this, the Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

(c) to (e) National Statistical Office (NSO) had conducted a survey on Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January - December 2019) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the Agricultural year July 2018- June 2019. The survey has collected details of the ownership and operational holdings of the rural households and situation assessment of agricultural households. The survey results are, however, yet to be published.

Statement

List of various interventions and schemes launched for the benefit of farmers

- (i) With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of ₹ 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly installments of ₹ 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups.
- (ii) Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood, the Government has decided

to implement another new Central Sector Scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹ 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

- (iii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers.
- (iv) Giving a major boost for the farmer's income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized.
- (vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (viii) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic transparent and competitive online trading platform.
- (ix) Under "Har Medh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.
- (x) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

- (xi) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.
- (xii) To ensure flow of adequate credit, Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at ₹ 13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y.2019-20 and ₹15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21.
- (xiii) Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to ₹3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.
- (xiv) Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.
- (xv) The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral fee loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

Organising Krishi Yantra Melas

†1776. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to organise 'Krishi Yantra Melas' at various places of the country in order to provide agricultural machinery and other agricultural equipments to farmers on subsidised rates;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that various farm machinery manufacturing companies can put-up their stalls in the said Melas and provide the desired machinery to farmers at subsidised rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Presently there is no proposal of Government of India to organize exhibitions with special theme on 'Krishi Yantra Melas' at various places of the country in order to provide agricultural machinery and other agricultural equipments to farmers on subsidised rates. However, ICAR through its All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP)/ Consortia Research Platforms (CRP) located at different parts of country organizes 'Krishi Yantra Melas' every year to showcase different machinery/technology developed by the Institutes and other commercial agricultural machinery manufacturers. Extension Division of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has also organized 20, 16 and 10 numbers of exhibitions during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till February 2020) respectively in coordination with various State Agricultural University, ICAR, NGO, etc. in which various agricultural machinery manufacturers are also participating with their stalls to display different agricultural machinery. The State Agricultural Departments are also organizing agricultural exhibitions where in various agricultural machinery manufacturers are participating.

Hardships faced by Magahi paan growers

1777. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that even after earning GI tag the world famous Magahi paan growers of Nawada and adjoining areas are facing acute hardship due to lack of Governmental support and absence of marketing facilities, if so, the steps taken by Government to help Magahi paan growing farmers; and

(b) whether Government would consider bringing Magahi paan growers under PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State Govt. of Bihar supports Magahi paan Growers of Nawada and adjoining areas through hi-tech demonstration for cultivation of betelvine in shadenet, establishment of paan Extraction Machine to help the paan growers in value addition and providing assistance for cultivation of betel vine @ 50% of the unit cost of ₹ 30000 for 200 sqm area under Bareja. In addition, the Betelvine

Research Centre, Islampur under Bihar Agricultural University has developed technologies for the development of Magahi paan.

(b) Yield data based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) is not available for Magahi Paan hence it cannot be covered under PMFBY. However State Government in consultation with technical experts can notify Magahi Paan under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). It may be noted that State Government of Bihar is not implementing PMFBY or RWBCIS from Kharif 2018 season. It is implementing its own assistance scheme for field crops since Kharif 2018.

Rejection of claims under PMFBY

1778. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 5 thousand crores of insurance claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are pending with the insurance companies and nearly 40 per cent insurance claims are rejected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the timely disbursement of claims to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. Almost all the claims except ₹ 86 crore for 2016-17 and 2017-18 have already been paid by the insurance companies under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (pmfby). However, claims amounting to ₹ 3726 crore are pending for 2018-19 want of requisite yield data and/or State Government's 50% share in premium subsidy. Furnishing of yield data and its share of premium subsidy by the State Government are pre-requisite for settlement of claims by the concerned insurance companies. Year-wise details of claims reported and paid under pmfby are given below:

Year	Claims Reported	Claims Approved	Claims Paid
2016-17	16773	16773	16767
2017-18	21937	21868	21825
2018-19	24352*	21883	20682
TOTAL	63062	60524	59274

* Claims of some crops/areas for Rabi 2018-19 are not finalized.

Note: Claims of Kharif 2019 are under process and for Rabi 2019-20 are not reported.

To bring down the claim settlement time and to clear pending claims within stipulated timeframe, many steps in addition to regularly monitoring the implementation of PMFBY, have been taken by the Government. These steps include use of improved technology like CCE Agri App/smartphone for collection and dissemination of information relating to Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), revision of Operational Guidelines wherein provision has been made for timely release of State Govt. share in 3 installments and settlement of claims by insurance companies without waiting for final/3rd installment of premium subsidy by the States and advancement of 15 days in seasonality discipline for early settlement of claims. Penalty provisions for late settlement of claims by insurance companies and late release of funds by State Governments have also been stipulated under these guidelines. Further, a provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims. As per recent revamping of the scheme, States who do not pay their share within prescribed dates could not be allowed to participate in the scheme in coming seasons.

Implementation of PM-KISAN yojana in Karnataka

1779. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers eligible for the PM-KISAN Yojana in Karnataka, district-wise; and
- (b) the details of farmers who have been benefited under the scheme as on date along with the total amount provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The estimated number of farmers in Karnataka under PM-Kisan Scheme as per landholding based on Agri Census data, 2015-16 is 84,16,291. The district-wise details of estimated number of farmers, farmers registered under the Scheme as well as benefits provided as on 04.03.2020 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) 49,12,445 farmers have been benefited under the Scheme as on 04.03.2020 and ₹ 27,37,08,42,000 have been released in various installments.

Statement

District-wise details of estimated number of farmers, farmers registered and benefits provided to them under PM-Kisan Scheme in Karnataka

District Name	Number of Estimated Farmers	Number of farmers registered under the scheme	Number of farmers benefitted as on 04/03/2020
1	2	3	4
Bagalkote	2,38,825	1,89,092	1,82,836
Ballari	3,04,262	1,99,183	1,89,474
Belagavi	5,97,654	5,35,576	5,11,056
Bengaluru (R)	1,90,624	79,084	76,319
Bengaluru (U)	1,05,526	31,508	30,107
Bidar	2,49,855	1,72,371	1,67,724
Chamarajanagar	2,11,114	1,06,046	1,02,459
Chichballapura	2,28,845	1,08,928	1,06,538
Chickamagalur	2,21,751	1,21,253	1,13,524
Chitradurga	2,89,664	1,76,722	1,71,859
Dakshina Kannada	2,05,544	1,37,736	1,33,298
Davanagere	2,78,700	1,45,471	1,39,118
Dharwad	1,54,204	1,23,261	1,18,189
Gadag	1,70,535	1,29,903	1,26,685
Hassan	5,30,323	2,48,054	2,40,523
Haveri	2,19,195	1,81,946	1,70,914
Kalaburgi	4,01,183	2,59,305	2,41,466
Kodagu	65,562	45,091	43,973
Kolar	2,95,726	1,05,906	1,02,549
Koppal	2,21,832	1,49,778	1,45,909

1	2	3	4
Mandya	5,58,178	2,54,435	2,48,522
Mysuru	4,46,578	2,09,207	2,03,599
Raichur	2,85,829	2,06,917	1,97,908
Ramanagar	2,65,826	1,14,363	1,09,957
Shivamogga	2,26,627	1,48,426	1,40,859
Tumakuru	5,01,060	2,88,488	2,77,466
Udupi	1,88,505	1,35,908	1,29,947
Uttra Kannada	1,97,065	1,56,582	1,47,420
Vijapura	3,43,456	2,46,474	2,36,619
Yadgir	2,22,243	1,12,362	1,05,628
TOTAL	84,16,291	51,19,376	49,12,445

Registration of potato variety

1780. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued a notice to a food and beverage giant regarding registration of potato variety;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said giant sued Indian farmers for cultivating potato variety registered by it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) No Sir, a revocation application under Section 34 of the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers' Right Act, 2001 was filed to revoke the registration of Pepsico's registered variety FL-2027 and the same is sub-judice before the Chairperson, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Authority.

(b) and (c) The concerned firm had also sued Indian farmers for cultivating the variety, however, the said petition was withdrawn unconditionally.

Allocation of funds to Kerala for farmers' welfare schemes

1781. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total fund spent on agriculture in the country during the last five years and the current year and its percentage share in the Gross Domestic Product; and

(b) the funds allocated to Kerala for agriculture and farmers' welfare during the said period and the achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) of Total Economy at 2011-12 basic prices are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The information is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) of Total Economy at 2011-12 basic prices

Year	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector (₹ in crore)	GVA of Total economy (₹ In Crore)	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector as percentage of GVA of Total Economy (in percent)
2011-12	273870	8106946	3.4
2012-13	251094	8546275	2.9
2013-14	284424	9063649	3.1
2014-15	272663	9712133	2.8
2015-16	237648	10491870	2.3
2016-17 *	267153	11328285	2.4
2017-18 #	283922	12074413	2.4
2018-19 @	306749	12803128	2.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) M/o Statistics & PI

@ As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020

second revised estimate

* Third Revised Estimate

*(B) Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to
Gross Value Added (GVA) of Total Economy at Current basic prices*

Year	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector (₹ In Crore)	GVA of Total economy (₹ In Crore)	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector as percentage of GVA of Total Economy (in percent)
2011-12	273870	8106946	3.4
2012-13	273490	9202692	3.0
2013-14	330836	10363153	3.2
2014-15	331683	11504279	2.9
2015-16	298555	12574499	2.4
2016-17 *	348424	13965200	2.5
2017-18 #	379627	15513122	2.4
2018-19 @	427131	17139962	2.5

@ As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020

Second Revised Estimate

* Third Revised Estimate

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) M/o Statistics & PI

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated released and expenditure for the schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in year 2018-19 in the State of Kerala

(₹ in Crore)

(As on 31.01.2020)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year 2015-16		Year 2016-17		Year 2017-18		Year 2018-19		Year 2019-20	
		Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.	Alloc.	Rel.
1.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1.52	0.77	1.55	0.00	1.22	0.13	1.08	0.00	1.04	0.00
2.	National Food Security Mission-Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NFSM-OS&OP)	0.21	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	1.04	0.00
3.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	3.00	1.50	2.50	0.00	1.50	0.78	1.00	0.00	2.10	0.00
4.	Soil Health Management (SHM)	0.87	0.40	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00	0.73	0.00
5.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	0.83	0.61	1.32	0.00	1.15	0.00	2.06	1.55	5.15	3.87
6.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	5.10	3.82	3.60	0.00	23.50	13.78	2.22	0.00	2.29	0.00
7.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	11.28	6.57	11.81	11.81	11.49	11.49	11.19	11.19	11.39	7.69

8.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)	1.92	0.00	1.00	1.00	9.79	9.79	15.00	10.37	17.00	17.00
9.	Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)	0.22	0.25	0.71	0.35	0.69	0.26	1.00	0.08	3.60	0.07
10.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	40.50	25.00	46.42	15.00	46.42	29.00	39.50	68.53	39.50	10.00
11.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.28	5.80	1.00	0.00
12.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	91.86	90.48	157.71	92.76	128.44	51.50	68.29	82.94	66.95	30.00
13.	Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY	12.67	8.53	30.00	0.00	22.00	25.00	22.00	4.00	15.00	0.00
14.	Sub-Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.06	3.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
TOTAL		169.97	137.96	259.98	120.92	251.30	143.54	175.87	184.45	168.29	68.63

SMAF: Scheme has been introduced in year 2016-17

Written Answers to...

[11 March, 2020]

...the 6th March, 2020 347

Loss of crops due to desert locust

1782. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the precautionary steps taken by Government to meet any untoward situation due to desert locust (Tiddi Dal) destroying the agriculture crops;
- (b) whether any meeting with Government of Pakistan was held in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) In the financial year 2019-20, Locust Warning Organization, Jodhpur and 10 Locust Circle Offices situated in Rajasthan and Gujarat conducted awareness campaigns for State Agriculture & Revenue Department officials, farmers and BSF personnel. Control rooms were established in Locust Warning Organization and Locust Circle Offices, advisories were issued to State Governments. Advertisements were issued through newspapers for public awareness about Locust and sharing control room numbers. WhatsApp groups were created in the respective districts for exchange of information and coordination of control efforts with district officials. Training programs and mock drill operations were conducted by all Locust Circle Offices for the State Extension Officers of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Additional officials, vehicles and equipment were deployed to strengthen the resources for survey and control operations. The FAO suggested pesticides for the control of locusts in cropped area were circulated to Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab State Governments. State Government of Rajasthan and Gujarat also conducted awareness programmes and established control rooms at district level.

Control operations against Desert Locust started in May 2019 and from May, 2019 to 17.02.2020, a total of 4,03,488 ha area has been treated. There is no locust report *w.e.f* 18.02.2020.

(b) and (c) As per protocol, during 2019 (June to December), five Indo-Pak Locust Officers Border meetings were held at Munabao (India) as well as Khokhropar (Pakistan). The data of locust situation was exchanged between both the countries.

Enrollment of farmers and businessmen under e-NAM

†1783. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers and businessmen connected through the online National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) so far; and
- (b) the details of the amount involved in the business, so far, under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) A total of 1.66 crore farmers, 127963 traders and 70904 commission agents have been registered on the online National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform and trade in agricultural produce worth ₹ 96065.97 crore have been recorded so far on e-NAM platform.

Heavy crop loss to farmers due to wild animals

1784. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers are sustaining heavy crop loss due to wild animals in different parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the average crop loss annually for the above reason, crop-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to revise the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for enabling inclusion of crop loss due to animal attack in the PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The wild animals cause damage to crops in many states of the country. The quantum loss of crops destroyed by wild animals is managed by concerned State/Union Territories. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) does not maintain data for crop losses by wild animals, however, as per the information available from the States, the details of compensation is paid by the State Governments for crop loss to the farmers. The compensation paid in last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the revised guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Rabi 2018-19, States have been given liberty to consider providing add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals wherever the risk is perceived to be substantial and identifiable.

Statement

Details of Compensation paid by the states during the last two years

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Year	
		2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.96	111.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.17	10.14
3.	Assam	87.49	0.00
4.	Bihar	4.07	2.37
5.	Jharkhand	470.77	
6.	Kerala	29.01	69.95
7.	Karnataka	1369.16	1028.13
8.	Maharashtra	1306.74	1410.17
9.	Meghalaya	51.85	79.95
10.	Mizoram	2.33	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	186.41	215.51
12.	Uttarakhand	78.75	94.34

Deaths of farmers due to spraying of pesticides in Maharashtra

1785. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of status of proposal to ban five pesticides *i.e.* Profenophos 40% + Cypermethrin 4% EC, Fipronil 40% + Imidacloprid 40% EC, Acephate 75% SP, Difenthirothion 50% WP, Monochotophos 36% which was submitted in 2018;

(b) the details since 2014 of farmers who have died due to poisoning while spraying of pesticides on cotton and soybean crops in Maharashtra;

(c) the details of actions taken by Government to prevent such deaths, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of any study undertaken on harmful effects on farmers while spraying of above pesticides, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State Government of Maharashtra submitted a D.O. letter to Secretary, Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee regarding ban of five pesticides i.e. Profenophos 40% + Cypermethrin 4% EC, Fipronil 40% + Imidacloprid 40% WG, Acephate 75% SP, Difenthiuron 50% WP and Monocrotophos 36% SL. It was informed to the State Government in July 2018 to submit the proposal as required under Section 27 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 along with the relevant investigation / study report.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra reported that during 2014-15, 89 farmers; during 2015-16, 47 farmers; during 2016-17, 73 farmers; during 2017-18, 63 farmers; during 2018-19, 16 farmers and during 2019-20, 09 farmers have died due to poisoning while spraying of pesticides in Maharashtra.

(c) State Government of Maharashtra has reported that, only Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee approved label claim pesticides are permitted for use in Maharashtra. Nodal companies are appointed for each district to carry awareness programme for safe use of pesticide. Awareness programme and activities, workshops, trainings on safe handling of pesticides for farmers & farm labourers are carried out with help of Health Department and State Agriculture Universities and other line Departments.

(d) With regard to above mentioned pesticides, no study has been undertaken. However, State Government of Maharashtra has been asked to submit the relevant investigation / study report.

Revision of guidelines under PMFBY

1786. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any measure to revise the operational guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for enabling inclusion of loss of paddy due to localized calamity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Paddy crop can be notified by the concerned State Government against localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). However, hydrophilic crops where the water stagnation is beneficial for crop growth like paddy and jute cannot be covered under localized risk of inundation. However, revisions/improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decisions on suggestions/representations received from various quarters are taken from time to time after consultation with various stakeholders.

Agriculture based institution in the country

1787. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agriculture based educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether there are very limited seats available in such agriculture based institutions;

(c) whether Government would give permission to private institutions to start agriculture based education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) There are 74 Agricultural Universities (AUs) under the ICAR-AU system, out of which there are 63 State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), 3 Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), 4 ICAR-Deemed-to-be-Universities (DUs) and 4 Central Universities (CUs) with Agriculture Faculty.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are limited seats available in 74 agricultural Universities in the Country. Out of total 47638 seats, there are 29052 seats available in Under Graduate (UG) and 18586 seats in Post Graduate (PG) in these 74 Agricultural Universities.

(c) and (d) Agriculture including Agricultural Education is a State Subject. Therefore, it is the prerogative of the State Government to give permission to private institution to start Agriculture based education in their respective states.

Improving work culture in the Ministry

1788. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any kind of new and innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry in general and/or its various departments or PSUs and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir. Several innovative measures have been undertaken to improve work culture.

(b) Use of Information and Communication Technology for compilation, dissemination and submission of information is being done. E-Office has been introduced to achieve a simplified, responsive, effective and transparent work culture. An effort to bring transparency in distribution of funds by the Central Government through Direct Benefit Transfer has been introduced. E-procurement through GeM has brought more transparency in procuring goods and services. Digitization of Payment through PFMS has taken place. Biometric Attendance system has been introduced and implemented to improve work culture. Geotagging of assets has been introduced under several schemes to enhance transparency and accountability.

(c) A positive impact on transparency, efficiency and accountability in work culture has been seen with the implementation of these new and innovative measures.

Impact of hefty labour charges in agriculture sector

1789. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers in various parts of the country are paying hefty labour charges for loading and weighing costs per quintal thereby shrinking the actual profit to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to formulate guidelines on the hefty labour charges, loading charges and commission paid by farmers on sale of their produce and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Locust attacks in Rajasthan and Gujarat

1790. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of plague-like locust attacks in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government was aware of possibility of attacks by locusts or any other similar pests;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has carried out any impact assessment of these attacks on crop in States of Rajasthan and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Desert Locust incursion occurred during 2019-20 in States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

On 03rd May 2019, FAO issued a forecast that there is a moderate risk that adult groups and perhaps a few small swarms will move towards the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas in about mid-June of 2019. First report of locust incursion was received on 21.05.2019 and immediately from 22.05.2019 control operations were started. From May, 2019 to 17.02.2020, a total of 3,93,933 ha. area in Rajasthan and 9505 ha. area in Gujarat has been treated. There is no locust report *w.e.f* 18.02.2020. Locust incursion was restricted only in few districts of Rajasthan & Gujarat.

State Government of Rajasthan has reported crop losses in an area of 1,79,585 ha. during 2019-20.

State Government of Gujarat has done primary assessment of the crop losses due to locust attack and total estimated affected area is 19,313 ha during 2019-20.

Inter-Ministerial Central teams have visited both Rajasthan & Gujarat assessment of the damage caused on account of pest attack in the affected areas and will submit the reports as per norms.

New policy for potato sub-sector

1791. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3rd Global Potato Conclave took place at Gujarat recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government, with a view to achieve the goal of eradication of hunger and poverty as a part of food security mission, is considering for introduction of a new policy for potato sub-sector and encourage and enhance the potato cultivation in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Potato Association (IPA), Shimla in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi and ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute (ICAR-CPRI), Shimla had organized Global Potato Conclave-2020 (GPC 2020) at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar, Gujarat during 28-31 January, 2020. The Conclave had three pillars viz. (i) the Conference, (ii) Agri-Expo, and (iii) Potato Field Day. The Conclave was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It was attended by over 400 delegates from India and abroad. More than 70 delegates from over 17 foreign nations participated in the Conclave. Altogether 14 Technical Sessions were held in the Conclave which provided an opportunity for researchers to present their work and share their knowledge with national and international scientists and academicians. Various issues related with trade and industries were discussed during the Conclave.

In Agri-Expo, more than 70 companies exhibited their products which included farm implements, chemicals, processing units, storage solutions etc. Besides, seed companies also exhibited their varieties/products. The State Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR Institutes, several PSUs etc. also participated in the Expo and demonstrated their products, technologies and research and extension activities. About 1,500-2,000 farmers attended the Agri-Expo during three days.

The Potato Field Day was organised at Village Chandarala, Gandhinagar. The live demo of the potato technologies and farm machineries was arranged in about 13 acres of land. More than 10 companies participated in live demo which included demo of the potato varieties, drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, drone technology, potato planter and digger, potato grading machines, potato processing machines, aeroponic unit etc. Besides, exhibitors demonstrated their products/ technologies/ implements etc., in 50 stalls. Over 3,000 farmers and other stakeholders attended this one day event.

(b) There is no such decision under consideration for introduction of a new policy for potato sub-sector.

(c) and (d) Question do not arise.

Psychological training to farmers to address mental distress

†1792. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of farmers committing suicide was nil in Bihar and Jharkhand in the year 2018;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted or is proposed to be conducted to find out how these people valiantly face these problems inspite of coming from poor States and being poor farmers even as they are under tremendous debts; and

(c) whether Government is considering on introducing any scheme to providing any type of psychological and mental training to the farmers across the country so that their tendency of committing suicide can be prevented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes Sir, as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs Report for the year 2018, the number of farmers committed suicide in Bihar & Jharkhand are nil.

(b) Taking cognizance of the problem of Agrarian distress and consequent farmers suicide in the country, Government had undertaken a study "Farmers Suicide in India: Causes and Policy Prescription" as an all India coordinated study in the work plan 2016-17 through the Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The study covered 13 states of the country which included Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The study concluded that frequent crop failure due to vagaries of monsoon, absence of assured water resources and attack of pest and diseases are the most important causes of farmers' distress. The study had made inter-alia following suggestions to address the above problems:

- (i) Bringing individual farmers under the ambit of crop insurance;
- (ii) Judicious use of available water is required;
- (iii) Government intervention through MSP covering cost of production plus reasonable profit margin;
- (iv) Risk hedging through crop and enterprise diversification should be encouraged to reduce farmers' distress aiming at sustainable income; and
- (v) Regulate informal credit market.

The Government has launched various schemes with respect to above suggested recommendations namely; Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY), Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi Crops, Har Med Par Ped, Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), etc.

(c) The Government is supporting implementation of District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 655 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. The DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and for information, education and communication (IEC) activities.

Proposal of State Governments for increase in MSP of crops

1793. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received proposals from State Governments to increase MSP of crops during 2018-19 and 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and crop-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government has rejected the increase in MSP of various crops as proposed by State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) on the basis of recommendations of 3 Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). CACP seeks suggestions from different stakeholders including State Governments/ Central Ministries/ Departments, Farmers Associations and other Stakeholders and also organizes regional meetings to seek suggestions from State Governments regarding MSP. The State-wise and crop-wise details of MSP suggested by the State Governments to CACP for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The MSP announced by the Central Government differs from the MSPs suggested by the State Governments on account of cost of production estimates and other important factors which are explained below.

State governments suggests MSP on the basis of state-specific cost of production estimates, while CACP uses all-India weighted average cost of production which is based on the 'Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops' while making its recommendations. These cost estimates are based on the methodology recommended by Expert Committees from time to time.

In addition to cost of production, CACP also considers other important factors while recommending MSP which include overall demand and supply, domestic & international prices, inter-crop price parity, the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over the cost of production.

Based on the recommendations of CACP, Government announces MSP for the country as a whole and not region or state-specific. However, region specific parameters are kept in view by the CACP while recommending MSP.

Statement*(A) MSP suggested by State Government for the Kharif crops of 2018-19*

(₹/Per Qtl.)

Crops	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Punjab	Rajasthan	Telangana
Paddy Common	2823	2250	2400	-	-	4956
Paddy Grade-A	3472	-	-	-	-	5053
Jowar	2939	2300	2700	-	-	5370
Bajra	2690	-	2100	-	1780	5057
Maize	2474	50	2400	2100	2335	3046
Ragi	2992	-	-	-	-	3906
Tur	9082	6700	6300	6900	-	11420
Moong	8246	7200	7150	7000	6750	9413
Urad	8015	6700	7100	6800	6000	8447
Groundnut	7542	5700	6600	5700	-	7690
Soyabean	4393	3400	-	-	4500	6833
Sunflower	7699	4800	-	-	-	9558
Sesamum	10696	6200	7200	-	9000	17549
Nigerseed	-	5200	-	-	-	-
Cotton (Medium Staple)	7606	-	6100	-	5000	13109
Cotton (Long Staple)	7758	-	6800	-	-	13855

(B) MSP suggested by State Government for the Rabi crops of 2018-19

(₹/Per Qtl.)										
Crops	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Jharkhand	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	West Bengal
Wheat	-	2050	2292	1700	1790	2180	1750	-	4867	2800
Barely	-	-	-	-	-	1813	1650	-	-	-
Gram	6573	4500	4755	4500	4400	4193	4400	4400	6974	-
Lentil	-	4480	4465	4400	4345	-	-	-	-	-
R&M	5583	4400	5570	4000	4070	3960	3800	-	5488	5120
Safflower	-	-	-	4000	4070	-	-	-	5398	-

(C) MSP suggested by State Government for the Kharif crops of 2019-20

(₹/Per Qtl.)								
Crops	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Karnataka	Rajasthan	Punjab	J&K	Kerala	
Paddy Common	2843	2500	1851	-	2400	2200	2100	
Paddy Grade-A	3475	2550	-	-	2490	-	-	
Jowar	3211	-	3425	-	-	-	-	

Bajra	2903	-	4793	2200	-	-	-
Maize	2626	1800	1617	2650	2100	2000	-
Ragi	11605	3100	3524	-	-	-	-
Tur	9104	6800	8240	-	6900	-	-
Moong	8994	7300	6569	8601	7000	9500	-
Urad	7831	6800	8223	6200	6800	-	-
Groundnut	7785	5800	6446	-	5700	-	-
Soyabean	4606	3800	5312	4500	-	-	-
Sunflower	8264	6500	6929	-	-	-	-
Sesamum	9869	6500	-	9850	-	-	-
Nigerseed	-	6000	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton (MediumStaple)	7884	6147	5500	6745			
Cotton (Long Staple)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(D) MSP suggested by State Government for the Rabi Crops of 2019-20

(₹/Per Qtl.)

Crops	Assam	Bihar	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Haryana	Rajasthan
Wheat	2250		3915	1800	2250	2200
Barely	-		-	-	2000	2000
Gram	4600		4735	4500	5500	5900
Lentil	4680		6953	4400	-	-
R&M	4600		7030	4500	5000	5900
Safflower	-		-	4200	-	-

Diversification of agricultural activities

1794. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for the diversification of agricultural activities to produce commercial crops with a view to encouraging agro-based industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is already implementing a commercial crops development programme for cotton, jute and sugarcane which are primarily industrial crops used in various industries/agro industries, under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) being implemented since 2014-15. States can also take up projects for production of these commercial crops under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) scheme with the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the State Governments which is the empowered body to approve projects for implementation under this scheme. This Department is also implementing a Mission for the Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which inter-alia facilitates adoption of technologies for processing and product diversification in the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, flowers, aromatics and medicinal crops, spices and plantation crops.

Average monthly income of farmers

1795. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether average monthly income per agricultural households from all sources was estimated to be ₹6,426/- only during 2013;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the average monthly income of farmers during 2019 with reference to the agricultural year from July, 2018 to June, 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with average monthly income of farmers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) in 2013 for the reference agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013, the all-India average monthly income per agricultural household is estimated to be ₹6426. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) NSO has conducted the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' during its 77th round (January-December 2019) in rural areas of the country with reference to the Agricultural year July 2018-June 2019. The survey results are not yet published.

Statement

Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household as per Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households 2013

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177

State	Average Monthly Income (in Rupees)
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Source: National Statistical Office

Minimum support price payment to farmers in Haryana

1796. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to introduce direct Minimum Support Price payments to the farmers in Haryana and removing arhtiyas, the middle agents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government had any consultation with the Government of Haryana for this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) There is already a mechanism under which Government purchases commodities at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the farmers as per prescribed guidelines and MSP value to farmers is to be paid directly into their bank accounts.

(c) and (d) For procurement of Wheat and Paddy all the states government, including Haryana have been advised to follow the guidelines of Public Finance Management System (PFMS) as mandated by the Ministry of Finance.

Enrollment of farmers under PM-KISAN Maan Dhan Yojana

1797. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries in the country who have been registered under the scheme PM-Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana;
- (b) the budgetary provision for the scheme in the financial year 2019-20;
- (c) the time by which the remaining farmers are likely to be benefited under the scheme; and
- (d) whether the Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) of the Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been provided incentives for ensuring maximum enrollment of farmers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) 19,88,879 farmers have been registered under the scheme in the country under PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana as on 04.03.2020.

(b) The budgetary allocation for implementation of the scheme in financial year 2019-20 was kept at ₹ 900 crores.

(c) The PM Kisan Maan Dhan scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme in which farmers in the age group of 18-40 years are required to make monthly contribution between ₹ 55 to 200 and the matching contribution is provided to LIC, the fund manager of the pension scheme. The farmers are eligible to receive a monthly pension of ₹ 3000/- after attaining the age of 60 years.

The State Governments and Common Service Centres (CSCs) are taking steps to register/enroll the maximum number of farmers by organizing camps since it is a voluntary and contributory scheme.

(d) Yes, Sir. The farmers can enroll/register under the scheme with CSCs for which an incentive of ₹ 30/- per enrollment is provided to them. Further, to enhance the pace of enrollment and encourage the efforts of VLEs, Government had provided financial incentive of ₹ 5/- per enrollment for 100 enrollment and above, and up to 299. For enrollment of 300 farmers and above, an incentive of ₹ 10/- per enrollment was provided. The above incentive was applicable with effect from 14.08.2019 to 12.09.2019 *i.e.* up to the formal launching of the scheme.

Suicide by farmers

†1798. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicides have been committed by the farmers with families due to financial difficulties in financial year 2018-19;

(b) whether Government has any information in this regard, if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check suicide by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2018 are available on its website. The Report for the year 2019 is not published. No data is available on suicides committed by farmers with families due to financial difficulties during 2018. However, data on suicide committed by farmers during the year 2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. A list of various initiatives taken by the Government is given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1775 Part (a) and (b)]. All these steps of the Government of India are for the welfare of the farmers of the country.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of Farmers suicide, for the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	365
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	182
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	21
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	1365
13.	Kerala	25

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018
14.	Madhya Pradesh	303
15.	Maharashtra	2239
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	17
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	229
22.	Rajasthan	2
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	6
25.	Telangana	900
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
31.	Chandigarh	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5763

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau

Availability of benefits of modern technology

1799. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and marginal farmers are not able to avail full benefits of modern agricultural technology and various special schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the States/regions/sectors which are not getting these benefits;

(c) whether Government has identified the sectors which are using old and outdated technology;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agriculture Institutes/ Universities have played any role in revival of agricultural extension schemes for providing relevant information/ knowledge particularly to the small and marginal farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Agriculture is a State subject. Government of India supports and facilitates the State Governments through many Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes to promote agriculture in all States/ regions/sectors of the country and to use modern agriculture technology. The schemes of the Government are implemented for the benefit of the farmers including small and marginal farmers. For example under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) programme as per the operational guidelines, at least 33% of the total allocation of funds is to be made to small and marginal farmers. Promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). As per the PMKSY Operational Guidelines, financial assistance up to 55% for small & marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers is available for installation of Micro Irrigation Systems.

(c) Government of India is consistently making efforts to replace obsolete technology and introduce new technology in agriculture such as HYV seeds, agricultural

mechanization, micro-irrigation etc. For ensuring the availability of machines at low costs to the farmers 52,000 Custom Hiring Centres has been created and connected through CHC Apps for supporting farmers. Government has introduced more than 1,000 varieties of agriculture crops out of which 800 are climate resilient and 35 are Bio-Fortified. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) provided 26.85 crore mobile agro advisories to the farmers during 2014-19.

(d) and (e) The Krishi Vigyan Kendras scheme is 100% financed by the Govt. of India and the KVKs are sanctioned to Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, related Government Departments and Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working in Agriculture. KVKs, is an integral part of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS), aimed at assessment of location specific technology modules in agriculture and allied enterprises, through technology assessment, refinement and demonstrations. KVKs have been functioning as Knowledge and Resource Centres of agricultural technology supporting initiatives of the public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy and capacity development of small and marginal farmers with skills in modern agricultural technologies.

Discrepancies in PMFBY

†1800. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of insured farmers under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) who have been provided claim amount of less than ₹100 on their crop loss claims;
- (b) the number of farmers who have been provided claim amount between rupee 1 to 100 under PMFBY during the last three years;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to correct the discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) As per provisions of the scheme, losses

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

due to wide-spread calamities are worked out on the basis of Area Approach and if the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area (on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments) in the insured season, falls short of specified Threshold yield, all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered same percentage of shortfall in their yield whether it is 1%, 2% , 5%, 25% or 100% calculated as per the following formula:

$$(\text{Shortfall in Yield} / \text{Threshold Yield}) \times \text{Sum Insured for the farmer}$$

$$(\text{Shortfall in yield} = \text{Threshold Yield} - \text{Actual Yield for the Defined Area})$$

Thus, the claim amount to individual insured farmers depends upon the various parameters like sum insured, size of cultivable land insured, percentage shortfall in yield as per above formula etc. A claim amount of ₹302.33 lakh have been given to 7,58,109 insured farmers having claims below ₹100 in last three years. However, to lower the basis risk the unit for assessment of crop loss for major crops has been reduced to village/village Panchayat level. Further, the scheme also envisages coverage of localized risks such as hailstorm, landslide, inundation, natural fire and cloud burst and post-harvest losses due to cyclonic rains, unseasonal rains and hailstorm, which affects comparatively smaller areas/plots and assessment of crop losses is made on individual farm level. It is the endeavour of the Government to lower the insurance unit for assessment of crop yield/losses with use of technology.

Collection of premium and compensation paid by insurance companies

†1801. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers have received an amount of ₹57,000 crore in claim under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the last three years;
- (b) the amount which insurance companies received from farmers and Government as premium during last three years;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the profit-loss of insurance companies during the last three years?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Farmers have received claims of more than ₹ 59,000 in the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Details of premium received and claims paid by the insurance companies during these three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As regards profit and loss of insurance companies, it is informed that most of the general insurance companies except Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) are doing different types of businesses/policies. Thus overall profit/loss of these companies are due to profit/loss in these different lines of insurance. However, crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers. Insurance is all about spreading the risk over the period and over the area. As per provisions of the PMFBY/RWBCIS, premium from farmers alongwith Central and State Government share in premium subsidy is paid to the concerned insurance company for acceptance of risk and payment of claims as per provision of scheme. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any in bad years from the savings made in the good years.

Inspite of overall good monsoon during first three years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was about 77%, 87% and 87% (provisional) respectively. Overall claim ratio for the three years combined (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) comes to about 83.66%. But the farmers in most affected areas/States received higher claims and the claim ratio was high in these States *viz.* Kerala 209%, Tamil Nadu - 104% and Karnataka-138%, during Kharif 2016, Tamil Nadu - 315% and Andhra Pradesh 176% during Rabi 2016-17. Similarly during Kharif 2017, the higher claim ratio was in the States of Chhattisgarh - 452%, Haryana - 270%, Madhya Pradesh - 166% and Odisha - 217%. During Rabi 2017-18 high claim ratio States were Odisha (226%), Tamil Nadu (141%), Chhattisgarh (124%) and Andhra Pradesh (158%). Though complete data for Kharif 2018 season is not available, high Claims ratio has been reported in States of Haryana (140%), Uttarakhand (115%), Jharkhand (109%) and Chhattisgarh (124%). Further, the cost of reinsurance and administrative cost totaling 10% to 12% of gross premium also has to be borne by the concerned Insurance Companies.

Statement

Details of premium received and claims paid by the insurance companies during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under PMFBY and RWBCIS

(₹ in crore)

Year	Premium Paid				Claims Reported	Claims Approved	Claims Paid
	Farmers	State Govt.	Central Govt.	Gross Premium			
2016-17	4225	8928	8740	21894	16773	16773	16767
2017-18	4396	10515	10445	25356	21937	21868	21825
2018-19	4879	12043	11925	28848	24352*	21883	20682
TOTAL	13500	31486	31110	76098	63062	60524	59274

* Claims of some crops/areas for Rabi 2018-19 are not finalized.

Assistance under Post Harvest Management

1802. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider enhancing the rate of assistance under the Post-Harvest Management under MIDH (NHM) and increase the unit cost for Creation of Water Resources under MIDH that has been fixed as per guidelines of MIDH, 2014 as there has been revision of labour rate in the State of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was approved for continuation upto 31.03.2020, co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission period. Government has extended the date for submission of the report of the 15th Finance Commission, accordingly all the schemes which were co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission have been given an extension upto 31.03.2021

or till the date the recommendations of 15th Finance Commission come into effect, whichever is earlier.

Hence, the existing rate of assistance under Post-Harvest Management under MIDH (NHM) and Creation of Water Resources would continue upto 31.03.2021.

Pending arrears payment to fertilizer companies

1803. SHRI A.VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of Chemicals are imported and if so, the reasons for such imports;

(b) whether it is fact that many of the fertilizer companies are on the edge of closure due to pending arrears payment from Government; and

(c) the details of arrears pending and released during the last three years to fertilizer companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The import of major chemicals and petrochemicals during the last five years is as under:

Year	Imports ('000' MTs)
2014-15	10105
2015-16	11041
2016-17	11338
2017-18	12345
2018-19	12663

The import of major chemicals and petrochemicals has increased during the last five years. This increase of imports of chemicals & petrochemicals is due to insufficient domestic production capacity to meet the growing domestic demand, comparatively higher cost of production in the country & also due to comparatively smaller scale of operations.

(b) Nil.

(c) The details of arrear pending and released during past 3 years to Fertilizer companies is as under:

(A)				(Rupees in crore)					
Scheme	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20*		
	Arrears (Bills in hand as on 1st April)	Released	Pending	Arrears (Bills in hand as on 1st April)	Released	Pending	Arrears (Bills in hand as on 1st April)	Released	Pending*
Indigenous P&K	7864.68	7864.68	0.00	4864.64	4864.64	0.00	4976.82	4976.74	0.08
CityCompost	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	20.78	20.78	0.00
Imported P&K	4341.69	4341.69	0.00	5032.01	5032.01	0.00	3282.37	3217.49	64.88
Imported Urea	399.71	399.71	0.00	354.69	354.69	0.00	639.95	450.03	189.92
TOTAL	12606.08	12606.08	0.00	10252.44	10252.44	0.00	8919.92	8665.04	254.88

(* Pending as on 28.2.2020)

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(B)

Indigenous urea	Year	Arrears pending amount (in crores of rupees)	Subsidy released amount (in crores of rupees) including arrears pending amount
	2016-17	13589.80	40000.00
	2017-18	978.00	36973.70
	2018-19	15901.06	32189.50

Subsidized fertilizers to farmers

1804. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fertilizers are made available at subsidised rates to the farmers in adequate quantity and at the right time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any complaints have been received about shortage of fertilizers in the last six months, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the amount of subsidy released as per Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers and Urea; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to ensure that fertilizers are made available to the poor and marginal farmers at the subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a), (b) and (e) Sir, Urea is being provided to farmers at a statutory notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP). The MRP of 45 kg bag of Urea is ₹242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem-coating and taxes as applicable). The difference between the delivered cost of Fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the Urea manufacture/importer by the Govt. of India. Accordingly, all farmers are being supplied Urea at the subsidized price.

Department of Fertilizers is providing subsidy on P&K fertilizers. The Government has implemented Nutrient Based subsidy policy w.e.f 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level which is monitored by the Government. Accordingly, any farmer including poor and marginal farmers who are buying these fertilizers is getting benefits of subsidy.

Further, Government has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and notified Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP/ reasonable prices and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The amount of subsidy released for P&K and Urea during the last 3 years is as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount for Urea (in crores of rupees)	Amount for P&K (in crores of rupees)
1	2016-17	51256.59	18842.87
2	2017-18	46953.70	22237.00
3	2018-19	49344.86	24080.35

Making UCPMP mandatory

1805. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alliance of Doctors for Ethical Healthcare has demanded for the Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) to be made mandatory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after five years the code remains voluntary;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several medical organisations have demanded to make the said code mandatory; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not making it mandatory till now?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has not received any such demand.

(b) to (d) The Government had prepared and announced in year 2014 a Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) for stopping unethical practices employed by Pharma Companies for promoting sales of their medical products. On 12th December, 2014, it was sent to all the pharma associations for voluntary implementation with effect from 01.01.2015. The Department has received suggestions from certain quarters on making UCPMP mandatory but the department is not yet convinced of the need to make UCPMP mandatory.

Variation in prices of branded and generic medicines

1806. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of branded and generic medicines vary even upto hundred per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a big difference between the prices of branded and generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The prices of generic medicines are generally kept lower than that of corresponding branded medicines as there are no marketing costs involved in case of generic medicines whereas for branded medicines, the companies incur a lot of expenditure in promoting their brands.

Both generic drugs without any brand name and branded drugs are treated alike for fixation of ceiling price under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO). As per provisions of the DPCO, all manufacturers of Scheduled medicines (branded or generic) have to sell their products within the ceiling price fixed by the Government. As regards non-scheduled formulations, a manufacturer is at liberty to fix the maximum retail price of a non-scheduled formulation (branded or generic) launched by it. However, as per the DPCO, the manufacturers are not allowed to increase the

price of a non-scheduled formulation by more than 10% per annum. The prices are both fixed as well as monitored in case of scheduled medicines and monitored only in case of non-scheduled medicines by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). In case a violation of an order issued under DPCO is detected, action for overcharging is taken as per provisions of DPCO.

Impact of Coronavirus outbreak in China on pharma ingredient supplies

1807. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outbreak of the COVID19 Coronavirus in China has resulted in a shortage of pharmaceutical ingredients manufactured in China available for import to India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government keeps stock of pharmaceutical ingredients to make drugs in the country and have the levels of the same depleted due to short supplies from China, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact of depletion of stock of pharmaceutical ingredients in the country and whether it would affect pharmaceutical companies in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) As of now there is no report of shortage of medicines in the country. However, If the epidemic of Corona virus in China continues to disrupt manufacturing of APIs/KSMs in China, then there is an apprehension that the supplies of APIs/KSMs from China might be disrupted.

(b) and (c) Department of Pharmaceuticals has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Eshwara Reddy, Joint Drugs Controller, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to address the issue of drug security in the country in the context of novel coronavirus outbreak in China. The committee has observed that the present stock-in-hand of the APIs may be sufficient for 2 to 3 months to manufacture formulations. The Committee constituted by the department has assessed that there may be impact on import of certain APIs/KSMs which are majorly manufactured in Hubei province of China. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the department has issued necessary instructions to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and State Governments to ensure adequate

supply of APIs and formulations at affordable prices in the market and to prevent black-marketing, illegal hoarding, creating artificial shortages in the country. In this regard, Department of Pharmaceuticals has written to DGFT to restrict exports of 13 API and formulations made using these APIs. NPPA has also written to Chief Secretaries of States with copies to Principal Secretaries Health and State Drug Controllers requesting them to closely monitor the production and availability of APIs and formulations to prevent the black marketing and hoarding in their States and UTs as well as to ensure that there is no violation of provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 with regard to compliance of ceiling prices/ permissible increase in prices of scheduled/ non-scheduled formulations respectively.

Breach of UCPMP by pharma companies

1808. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are several instances of breach of the Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) by pharma companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against the pharma companies in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (d) The Government had prepared and announced in year 2014 a Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) for stopping unethical practices employed by Pharma Companies for promoting sales of their medical products. On 12th December, 2014, it was sent to all the pharma associations for voluntary implementation with effect from 01.01.2015. As per the provisions of UCPMP, all the associations are required to constitute an Ethics Committee for Pharma Marketing Practices (ECPMP) and an Apex Ethics Committee for Pharmaceuticals Marketing Practices (AECMPMP) for handling complaints for breach of UCPMP by pharmaceutical companies. In certain cases, complaints have been received from Jan Swasthaya Abhiyan, Punjab Medical Council and some individuals against some Pharmaceutical Companies for using unethical practices for promoting their products. These complaints were examined. In some of the complaints breach of code was found to be prior to the

implementation of UCPMP *i.e.* 01.01.2015. In such cases, an advisory was issued to these companies to follow the provisions of UCPMP. For others, the complaints were sent to pharma associations for taking suitable action as per the provisions of the UCPMP.

Small scale companies attached due to closure of SCP

1809. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several small scale companies have been affected due to stoppage of sulphuric acid production from Sterlite Copper Plant (SCP) in Tamil Nadu, after its closure due to vested interest;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government would take adequate remedial measures in the interest of the livelihood of more than 25,000 people engaged in the business of sulphuric acid and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) In Tamil Nadu, the Sulphuric Acid (SA) is being procured from the following three enterprises.

(i) M/s. Sterlite Copper Ltd., Thoothukudi

(ii) M/s. SPIC, Thoothukudi

(iii) M/s. Chemplast Ltd., Mettur

Sterlite Copper at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu was closed by directions of Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) dated 23.05.2018, which was issued after the rejection of application of renewal of Consent to Operate of the plant *vide* letter dated 09.04.2018.

The company filed an appeal before the National Green Tribunal (NGT) against the closure order and NGT constituted a Committee under a retired High Court Judge to examine the matter. Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change and Central Pollution Control Board representatives were members in the Committee. Based on the report of the Committee, NGT ordered on 15.12.2018 for allowing operation of the plant revoking closure order. However, the order of NGT was stayed by Hon'ble Supreme

Court on 18.02.2019 on the ground that the matter is outside Tribunal's jurisdiction, as the matter is pending in High Court.

Consequent to the closure of M/s. Sterlite Copper Ltd., Sulphuric Acid is being procured from M/s. SPIC and M/s. Chemplast Ltd. Mettur regularly.

As on date, there is no difficulty in procuring Sulphuric Acid, as the other enterprises, viz. M/s. SPIC & M/s. Chemplast are supplying the required quantity of Sulphuric Acid. As per the information received from State Government of Tamil Nadu no specific representation has been received from the MSMEs on the stoppage of Sulphuric Acid from Sterlite Copper Plant.

(c) The appeal for re-opening of the plant is pending in the High Court since February, 2019. The last hearing was held on 08.01.2020 and judgement has been reserved. As the matter is sub-judice, no action is possible by the State/Central Government.

Steps taken against pharma companies non-compliant with policy norms

1810. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to bring under the scanner, cases where pharma companies are not following pricing norms, refusing to submit data related to production and pricing and not responding to show cause notices; and

(b) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) deals with such cases on routine basis as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and Internal Guidelines of the Authority. If a company violates the provisions of DPCO, 2013, action for overcharging is taken against the company. Further, the Government can also take action against the companies under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Better profit margin to stores under PMBJP

1811. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 212 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th July, 2019 and state:

- (a) the number of medicines, surgical and consumable items available in PMBJP store on an average, State-wise with particular reference to Karnataka;
- (b) the details of margin given to stores on medicines and surgical items;
- (c) the average number of people purchasing medicines from PMBJP stores in a month;
- (d) the average turnover of each PMBJP store, State-wise, with particular reference to Karnataka; and
- (e) the efforts being made by Government to provide stores with better profit margin as requested by the stores under PMBJP?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) The Product basket of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) comprises more than 900 drugs and 154 surgicals. Presently, 722 drugs and 78 surgicals are available for sale at Janaushadhi Kendras. In reference to the Karnataka, all the above mentioned medicines are available for sale. Medicines are being supplied to Janaushadhi Kendras from central and regional warehouses, as per the orders placed by the owners of Janaushadhi Kendras.

(b) The Janaushadhi Kendras under PMBJP are provided 20% margin on the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of medicines and surgicals.

(c) Around 1 to 1.25 Crore people on average are purchasing medicines from Janaushadhi Kendras in a month.

(d) The Average sales per store per month is Rs 55,000/- (approx.). In reference to the Karnataka, the average sale per store per month is ₹ 1.20 lakh (approx.)

(e) There is no such proposal for increasing the margins for PMBJP Kendras. However, different types of Over the Counter (OTC) products like Jan Aushadhi Suvidha Sanitary Napkins, Jan Aushadhi Urja (Glucose Power), Jan Aushadhi Madhurak (Low Sweetener), Jan Pudina Capsule, Pollution Control Mask and many more items have been included in the product basket of PMBJP for increasing the sales of the Kendras and making them viable.

Sale of branded medicines by Jan Aushadhi Stores

1812. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of chemicals AND, fertilizers be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report about Jan Aushadhi stores in different parts of the country selling branded expensive medicines;

(b) whether Government also has any report about the shortage of generic medicines in these stores; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or have been taken to ensure adequate supply of these medicines so that needy people are not forced to buy branded medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), special outlets namely Janaushadhi Kendras are opened across the country for making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices for all. These outlets are allowed to sell medicines provided under PMBJP as well as allied medical products which are not available in product basket of Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI), implementing agency of PMBJP. However, some cases are reported where these outlets were found selling branded medicines. These cases were examined by the BPPI and show cause notices were issued to Kendra owners demanding an explanation. Till date, BPPI has closed 6 Janaushadhi Kendras on the ground of selling branded medicines.

(b) The product basket of PMBJP has more than 900 medicines and 154 surgicals. Modern IT- based forecasting system is implemented to get a trend in demand. Based on these trends purchase orders are issued for the procurement of medicines. However, some shortages are observed due to non availability of valid rate contract in the absence of bids. At present 149 drugs and 34 surgicals have no valid rate contract due to the absence of bidders.

(c) IT-enabled SAP based forecasting system is implemented to improve the forecasting of drugs. Regular tender is issued as per the demand raised by this system. All purchase orders are issued and followed by a dedicated team to ensure timely delivery. Late delivery charges are imposed for delay in delivery by suppliers. The end-to-end supply chain system with Point-of-Sale (PoS) application for value added services has been implemented in PMBJP. BPPI has modern warehouses at Gurugram, Guwahati and Chennai for storage and distribution of drugs. Drugs are made available to all

Kendras across the country from these warehouses. BPPI have 50 distributors at the State level to supply medicines to Janaushadhi Kendras.

Increase in import of chemicals and petrochemicals

1813. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the import of chemicals and petrochemicals has increased during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware of the decline in domestic production of chemicals and petrochemicals during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of remedial measures taken to meet the growing domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The import of chemicals and petrochemicals has increased (except during 2018-19) during the last five years. The data related to import of Chemicals and Petrochemicals for the last five years is as under:

Year	Imports (000' MTs)
2014-15	15729
2015-16	17025
2016-17	17529
2017-18	18780
2018-19	18735

Source: DGCIS.

The increase of imports of chemicals & petrochemicals is mainly due to insufficient domestic production capacity to meet the growing domestic demands, comparatively higher cost of production in the country, comparatively smaller scale of operations, etc.

(c) and (d) No Sir. There is no decline in domestic production of chemicals and petrochemicals during the last five years as is evident from the production figures shown below:

Year	Production (000' MTs)
2014-15	41887
2015-16	45638
2016-17	46661
2017-18	47881
2018-19	49108

Source: S&M Division: Data collected from 222 units being monitored by DCPC.

Prices of life-saving medicines

1814. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the date since when a decline has been registered in the prices of medicines after requisite efforts by the Government;
- (b) the number of life-saving medicines and the extent to which their prices have declined;
- (c) the time by which the target of providing free medicines to the poor people would be achieved; and
- (d) whether Government has identified the areas for this purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) India has a long history of price control in the Pharma Sector. First comprehensive order was promulgated under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act called the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970. Subsequently, the Government promulgated DPCO, 1979, DPCO, 1987, DPCO, 1995 and DPCO, 2013. The emphasis under all the previous DPCOs was to control the price of scheduled formulations through control in price of bulk drug. However, in the policy shift under DPCO, 2013, the price of essential medicines / formulations were brought under price control.

(b) Life Saving drugs are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). However, there were 348 medicines in the National List of Essential

Medicines 2011 (NLEM) which were included in the First Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 for the purpose of price regulation. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixed the ceiling prices of 530 scheduled formulations of such medicines based on market based pricing methodology. The details of reduction in prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the price fixation is as below:

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of drugs
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
Above 40%	126
	530

Further, Schedule -1 of DPCO, 2013 was amended by adopting NLEM, 2015. NPPA has fixed the ceiling prices of 861 scheduled formulations of medicines under NLEM, 2015. The details of reduction in prices of scheduled formulations effected under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevailed prior to the price fixation is as below:

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of formulations
0<= 5%	236
5<=10%	138
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	100
20<=25%	92
25<=30%	66

% reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of formulations
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	26
Above 40%	59
Total formulations in NLEM 2015	861

(c) and (d) Public Health being a state subject, it is for the States/UTs to draw up such action plans as per their need. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of free drugs to those who access public health facilities based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. An incentive of upto 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the State) under the NHM is provided to those States that introduce free medicines scheme.

Under the NHM-free drug service Initiative substantial funding is available to States for provision of free drugs subject to States/UTs meeting certain specific conditions. The number of free drugs provided by the States varies from State to State and most States have their own list of essential medicines.

Incentives for foreign companies for setting up factories

1815. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has offered/is planning to offer incentives to foreign companies to set up factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be implemented/come into force;

(d) whether the said policy of Government would also provide ample employment opportunities to the youth across the country and if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/to be taken by Government to protect the domestic companies which have already been set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (c) It is a constant endeavour of the Government to facilitate foreign and domestic investment in manufacturing and other sectors in the country. To attain this objective regular interactions are held with countries at bilateral & multilateral levels, industry bodies & experts so as to simplify procedures and regulations related to business. These efforts made over the years have not only improved our EoDB ranking to 63 in 2019 from 142 in 2014, it has also resulted in FDI inflow of 62 Billion US\$ in the year 2018-2019 which is the highest so far.

Besides, Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. It has been the endeavour of the Government to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. The intent is to make the FDI policy more investor friendly and remove policy bottlenecks that have been hindering investment inflows into / the country.

(d) FDI inflows serve to augment domestic capital and promote employment opportunities across sectors. Such investments in various sectors bring international best practices and latest technologies leading to economic growth and employment generation in the country. However, the data of employment / generation arising out of FDI is not centrally maintained.

(e) Protection to domestic industries from import surge etc. is provided through a mix of tariff and non-tariff measures. Specific action on such measures including imposition of higher custom duty and other remedial measures is taken by the administrative Department looking after a product/sector in consultation with Department of Commerce and Department of Revenue.

Non-tariff barriers on Indian exports

1816. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked India Inc. to flag the countries that are placing non-tariff barriers on Indian exports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take retaliatory action against countries which put non-tariff barriers on Indian exports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (d) Government conducts regular consultations with exporters to understand the Non-tariff barriers especially in the nature of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures & Technical Barriers to Trade being faced by Indian exporters in different countries. The concerns/difficulties raised by the exporters are taken up bilaterally and multilaterally with the concerned countries from time to time. Further, Government through various departments periodically undertakes mandating of new quality standards or revision of existing ones to achieve public interest objectives of health, safety, environment etc. on a non discriminatory basis.

Problems of cashew growers

1817. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Cashew Growers Association (AICGA) has sought help of Government for fixing the MSP of ₹150 per kilogram on cashew nuts, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the other demands made by the AICGA to Government; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any soft view on their problems to consider their demands, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has informed that

no representation from the All India Cashew Growers Association (AICGA) has been received regarding fixing up of Minimum Support Price (MSP).

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

Single window clearance for granting NOC to industries

†1818. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government is considering on introducing single-window clearance for granting 'No Objection Certificates' (NOC) related to industries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon'ble Finance Minister during Union Budget 2020-21 announced setting up an investment clearance cell that will provide 'end-to-end' facilitation and support, including pre-investment advisory, information related to land banks and facilitate clearances at Centre and State level. In this regard, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade is taking up a detailed study of the best practices of Single Window Systems, including formatting of common application form, procedures for approvals and so on.

Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

1819. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 90 per cent of land acquisition for Chennai- Bengaluru Industrial Corridor passing through Krishnapatnam Port has been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that perspective plan and SPV are also ready; and

(c) if so, the further course of action that the Ministry is going to take and by when work orders are going to be issued and the likely date of project completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) comprises of three States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Perspective plan for the overall corridor has been completed and three nodes at Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Tumakuru (Karnataka) and Ponneri (Tamil Nadu) have been identified for development.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have confirmed more than 90 percent of land required for development in phase-I is in their possession. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that they have decided to notify an area of 1366.11 acres for the development of Ponneri node.

Master planning and preliminary engineering activities for Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru nodes for phase-I have been completed and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for implementation of these projects have been incorporated. For Ponneri node, National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) has accorded its approval for execution of Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) for formation of an SPV.

Action has already been initiated for obtaining appraisal for Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru nodes by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). Since the project is presently under development stage, dates of work orders and completion of the project cannot be fixed.

Tea estates in Barak Valley in Assam

1820. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total number of tea estates situated in Barak valley of Assam;
- (b) the total production of tea in Barak valley during each of last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether there has been a decline in the net production and corresponding decline in the export of tea during the said period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) the amount of financial assistance given by Government to small tea growers and workers in tea garden during the said period; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to boost tea production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

- (a) As per Baseline Survey, 2018 conducted by Tea Board, there are 100 tea estates located in Barak Valley of Assam.

(b) The total production of tea in Barak Valley during each of last three years and the current year is given in the following Table:

Year	Tea Production in Barak Valley (Qty in M.Kgs)
2016-17	50.06
2017-18	47.40
2018-19	46.09
2019-20 (Apr-Dec)*	43.44
2018-19 (Apr-Dec)	44.52

* Provisional, subject to revision.

Source: Tea Board

(c) and (d) The tea production is increasing Year-on-Year. Similarly, the exports are also increasing in proportion to production trend. The details of tea production and exports in value during the last three years and the current year (Apr.-Dec.) is given in the following Table:

Year	Tea Production (Qty in M.Kgs)	Value of Exports (₹ Crs)
2016-17	1250.49	4632.50
2017-18	1325.05	5064.88
2018-19	1350.04	5506.84
2019-20 (Apr-Dec)*	1286.09	4191.79
2018-19 (Apr-Dec)	1246.43	4088.01

*Provisional, subject to revision.

Source: Tea Board

(e) The amount of financial assistance given by the Tea Board to the small tea growers and workers in the country, including the Barak Valley, under the Tea Development & Promotion Scheme during 2017-18 to 2019-20 (upto February 2020) is ₹54.55 cr.

(f) In order to increase the production of tea in all the tea growing regions of the country, the Tea Development & Promotion Scheme is being implemented by the

Tea Board. The main activities of the Scheme, *inter alia*, includes replantation, rejuvenation, field mechanization, factory modernization, quality certification and workers welfare.

Task force to study coffee sector issues

1821. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a task force to study coffee sector issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the United Planters' Association of Southern India has submitted a detailed presentation to address the issues of the sector now being faced by them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) With a view to address the issues related to damage caused to coffee plantations due to heavy floods, the Central Government had taken up the matter with Government of Karnataka. a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Karnataka to assess the extent of damage due to natural calamity and suggest suitable measures to redress these issues. In respect of Kerala, a detailed scientific assessment was conducted by Coffee Board and a detailed report was submitted to the Government of Kerala.

The details are as under:

State	Area affected by crop loss of > 33% (ha.)	Amount of eligible claims for crop loss of > 33% (₹ crore)	Coffee area damaged due to landslides & floods (Ha.)	Total Coffee crop Loss occurred due to heavy rains (MT)
Karnataka	99,984	128.04	550	60,103
Kerala	10,308	18.55	73.6	9,256
Total	1,10,292	146.59	623.60	69,359

To support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala and Karnataka, the following relief measures have been provided by the Government of India:-

- (i) Released both the instalments of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 600.00 crore, released on

account basis from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures. After the visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), the High Level Committee (HLC) approved the additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to ₹ 3048.39 crore to Kerala.

- (ii) Released the 1st instalment of Central Share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 144.00 crore to Government of Karnataka for immediate relief measures. In addition, an amount of ₹ 525.22 crore released from NDRF for management of floods/landslides of 2018.

(c) No, Sir. United Planters' Association of Southern India (UPASI) is an association of planters, working in close collaboration with the Department of Commerce on a regular basis. Department of Commerce holds interaction with various stakeholders *i.e.* planters, coffee exporters to understand and resolve the issues emerging in the sector from time to time. Department of Commerce also takes into accounts the inputs given by UPASI while formulating policies for the sector. The associations, *viz.*, United Planters' Association of Southern India (UPASI), Karnataka Growers' Federation (KGF), Karnataka Planters' Association (KPA), Codagu Planters' Association (CPA) etc. keep highlighting the issues of coffee sector.

Pharma industry in India amid US-China trade war

1822. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ongoing U.S. and China trade war is an opportunity for the Pharma industry in India;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that larger companies were looking at India for more product source and services;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a lot of companies have approvals stalled because of warning letters from the USFDA; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that this has caused new product introduction and growth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

- (a) and (b) The Indian Pharma industry has been growing consistently over the last

few years. The pharma exports during 2018-19 were USD 19.13 billion, with a growth of 10.72% over the previous year. During April 2019 - January 2020, the pharma exports were at USD 17.32 billion, registering a growth of 11.53% over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The pharma industry is always on the lookout for opportunities to add new products and new markets, including in USA and China, which are subject to regulatory approvals and market authorisations from the regulatory authorities of the respective countries.

Indian pharma offers the best of quality and skilled manpower at the most affordable prices. Contract manufacturing in India is one of the areas where there is an opportunity for the Indian Pharma industry.

(c) and (d) As per information available in the public domain, the audits by USFDA take place on a regular basis as per criteria set by USFDA global office. The authorities conduct audit and provide inspection reports and based on that report, in case of any non-conformities, warning letters may be issued asking the manufacturers to comply with the non-conformities stated in the letter. In such cases, the stalling of approval process is temporary until the manufacturers are able to comply with the requirements of the importing country.

The approval and introduction of new products is an on-going process and pharma exports from India have been growing at more than 10% annually since last two years.

Complaints regarding violation of rules by e-commerce companies

1823. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints regarding violation of rules and indulgence in unethical practices against some e-Commerce giants in Indian market, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government; and

(b) whether Competition Commission of India has also ordered probe against such e-Commerce companies, if so, the current stage of such probe?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) Representations have been received in this Department alleging that some e-Commerce platforms are engaged in predatory pricing and are providing excessive

discounts. The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on e-Commerce sector, *inter-alia*, specifies that e-Commerce marketplaces will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain a level playing field. e-Commerce companies having foreign investment can operate only a marketplace model and there are restrictions on the inventory based model of e-Commerce. In order to clarify the same, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), *vide* Press Note 3 of 2016, issued guidelines for FDI in e-Commerce on 29 March 2016. However, allegations were made against e-Commerce companies that the marketplaces were violating the norms laid down in Press Note 3 of 2016. With a view to clarify the already existing policy framework, Press Note 2 of 2018 was issued by DPIIT on 26 December 2018 to provide further clarification on FDI Policy in relation to e-Commerce companies. Through the latest Press Note 2 of 2018, Government has reiterated the policy provisions to ensure better implementation of the policy in letter and spirit. However, if any violation is reported necessary action may be taken by the competent authority.

(b) Yes, the Commission in one case (*i.e.* Case No. 40/2019) filed against Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd. And Amazon Seller Services Private Ltd., *vide* order dated 13.01.2020, passed under section 26 (1) of the Competition Act 2002, has directed the Director General to conduct an investigation and submit its investigation report. The said order passed by the Commission was impugned by Amazon Seller Services Pvt. Ltd. Before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition No 3363/2020 and the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 14th February, 2020 has stayed the operation of the order of the Commission.

Slump in refined copper production

1824. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a slump in refined copper production in the country and rise in its import and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is a shortage of availability of refined copper in domestic market and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of copper; and
- (d) the average annual requirement of copper in domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

- (a) Yes Sir. The production of refined copper in the country has declined in 2018-19

vis-a-vis 2017-18. The import of refined copper has increased during the above period. The closure of a smelter since May 2018, which has an annual capacity of 4 lakh tonnes, has affected domestic production of refined copper in the country.

(b) There has been no report to this effect, so far.

(c) Important measures taken to, meet demand for copper include increase in production of copper ore by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Ordinance issued on 10.01.2020 amending the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to facilitate, *inter-alia*, exploration and mining of deep seated or other minerals, auction completed of two blocks for copper ore (Thaneswasana and Dubarpeth in Maharashtra), intensifying exploration for copper ore and facilitating early operationalization of auctioned blocks.

(d) The annual consumption of refined copper in recent years has been around 6-7 lakh tonnes.

Patents in the country

1825. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country needs to do a lot on patents as we are lagging behind many nations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one patent is filed for a population of 6,00,000 people in India; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) to (c) As per statistics for the year 2018, published in World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Indicators 2019, India ranks 7th in terms of filing of patent applications with 50055 applications filed in the year 2018. If filing of patents by domestic applicants only is considered, one patent application is filed in India for a population of 70429 people in India. However, Government has initiated/taken up various steps to improve filing in patents which are as under:

- National IPR Policy was enacted on 12th May, 2016 under which the Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) has been set up to ensure focused action on issues related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), assist in

simplifying and streamlining of Intellectual Property (IP) processes and undertaking steps for furthering IPR awareness.

- CIPAM has conducted more than 2000 awareness programmes /workshops /seminars so far in academic institution, industries and for enforcement agencies on creation, protection and management of IPRs in collaboration with industry associations, universities, MSME, legal bodies, customs, WIPO.
- Similarly, office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM) has conducted 189 IP awareness programmes since March 2018 for University Technical Institutions, University, Schools, Startups, Innovation Centres/MSME/Industrial clusters and Enforcement Agencies in association with industry associations.
- Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIPM) has been established as a specialized institute under the office of CGPDTM for catering to IPR training, awareness education and research. RGNIPM conducts public training programmes in IPRs and WIPO-India Summer School in collaboration with WIPO. RGNIPM has conducted 117 public training programmes of various durations and 22 awareness programmes for the benefit of stakeholders.
- Expedited Examination has been allowed for patent applications filed by Startups and for applications where the Applicant has selected Indian Patent office as International Search Authority/ International Preliminary Examining Authority (ISA/IPEA) for his Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) application. Recently, Expedited Examination system is extended for patent applications filed by small entities and other seven more categories of applicants. A panel of 392 Patent Agents (Patent Facilitators) has been nominated by the office of CGPDTM to provide assistance to Startups in the preparation and filing of their patent applications and, subsequently, during the stage of prosecution of applications before the Patent Office.
- Under the initiative for Startup India Program, Startup applicants for patents are provided 80% fee concession in filing and all other statutory fees, as compared to large entity. The "Scheme for Facilitating Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP)" has been launched to encourage IPR protection amongst Startups and provide facilitators to start ups for filing and processing of their IP applications. Professional charges of the facilitators are reimbursed by the office of CGPDTM as per provisions under SIPP scheme.

For making Intellectual Property Rights regime more friendly and supportive the Government has taken various Initiatives; such as, Legislative improvements; Modernisation of IP offices; manpower augmentation; use of IT and technology, paperless electronic processing; e-filing of applications; acceptance of email in all IPO transactions; online delivery of certificates of grant/registration of patent, trademark and designs in digital format; use of Video-conferencing, SMS Alert, Dynamic Website and Information dissemination; expedited examination; spreading awareness in IPR, India's accession to WIPO implemented treaties; signing of pilot Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) project with Japan in the month of December 2019.

Impact of this Steps Taken by the Office of CGPDTM are as under:

- Period of examination of new Trademarks applications is reduced from 13 months to less than 30 days.
- Trademark is registered in less than 7 months, if there is no office objections or opposition filed, as compared to 3-5 years required earlier.
- 11.25 lakh Trademark Registrations in just four and half Years (2015 to 2019) as compared to 11 lakh Registrations during 75 Years (1940-2015).
- Patent Examination increased from 22631 in 2014-15 to 85426 by end of F.Y. 2018-19
- Time required for Patent examination reduced from average 72 months in 2014-2015 to average around 36 months at present.
- Grant of patents has increased from 5,978 in 2014-15 to 15,283 in 2018-19.
- E- Filing of applications in Patents has increased to more than 90%.

Cement regulatory authority

1826. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Builders Association of India has demanded Government to appoint a Cement Regulatory Authority for curbing malpractices in the sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such authority can rein in the unabated increase in cement prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that abnormal price hike causes huge loss to the real estate developers as also to Government as well as private contractors; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations of the Builder Association of India regarding appointment * of Cement Regulatory Authority (CRA) were received and considered by the Government. The appointment of CRA was also recommended by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce regarding performance of Cement Industry in their 95th Report. These recommendations/observations were considered in 2014 and an 'Action Taken Report' was laid on the table of Rajya Sabha on 30.7.2014 stating that the Government was not considering establishing a Statutory Regulatory Authority.

(c) and (d) The Cement industry has been de-licensed in 1991 and control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989 under the policy of economic ^ liberalization. Cement prices are determined by market forces based upon a number of factors like local demand and supply, distance from manufacturing unit, labour costs, local taxes etc.

Foreign capital investment for industrial development

1827. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted the policy of attaching priority to the foreign capital investment for industrial development of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether both foreign capital investment and foreign technology are utilised in the country on priority basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether foreign industrial technology is often capital intensive technology in place of being labour intensive, which produces employment; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) to (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a major driver of economic growth and a source of non-debt finance for the economic development of India. FDI inflows serve

to augment domestic capital and help to promote industrial development and employment generation across sectors. It has been the endeavour of the Government to put in place an enabling and investor friendly FDI policy. Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination.

The technology brought into the country through FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions of foreign investors. However, no information is maintained centrally about the nature of technology brought into the country.

Import of onions

1828. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that onion was recently imported from various countries to deal with shortage of the commodity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the major quantities of imported onion had rotten at ports of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for rotting of the commodity; and
- (e) who will bear the losses to the country's exchequer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):
(a) and (b) Yes Sir. Based on the direction of the Union Government, MMTC floated global/ country-specific tenders for import of onions to check scarcity and contain the hike in onion prices in the country. MMTC contracted import of 41,950 MT of onions from various countries against which import of about 35,857 MT onions materialized. The details of import of onions, country-wise, is given as under:

Country	Quantity in MT
Egypt	7,051
Turkey	27,350
Holland	1456

(c) to (e) Out of 35,857 MT onions, as on 27.02.2020 about 26,400 MT onions have been disposed off by NAFED and MMTC, including supplies of about 3,319 MT to States/ UTs. To avoid loss on account of damage/ driage of imported onions, Government has directed MMTC and NAFED to dispose imported onions at prevailing market/ mandi/ online portal rates, in addition to supplies to States/ UTs.

Export of cotton to Pakistan

1829. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is 35 per cent fall in cotton production in Pakistan and it is importing cotton from US, Brazil and Spain;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a potential market in Pakistan to the tune of US \$ 2 billion and there is a potential to export nearly 20 lakh bales this year;

(c) whether any negotiations have been held with Pakistan for export of cotton and cotton yarn as it will be of immense help to our cotton farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):

(a) and (b) As per data of Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC), raw cotton production in Pakistan was 9.86 million bales in 2018-19 (data of period July to May) as against 11.94 million bales in 2017-18 (July to June), which indicates a slight decline in cotton production in Pakistan, on an annualised basis. Further, data cited by PCCC estimates the expected volume of cotton crop in 2019-20 (July to June) to be around 9.45 million bales.

PCCC data also indicates that Pakistan imported 2.18 million (*i.e.* 21.8 lakh) bales in 2018-19 (data of period July to May) from various countries, including USA, India, Afghanistan, Brazil and others. As per ITC Trade Map database, the value of raw cotton imported by Pakistan in 2018 (January to December) amounted to US \$1.05 billion.

(c) and (d) In August, 2019, Pakistan announced suspension of bilateral trade with India and all imports from India and exports from Pakistan to India were prohibited. Partial relaxation was provided subsequently, in September 2019, for trade in certain pharmaceutical products with India. No bilateral trade related meetings have been held with Pakistan since then.

Duty on non-categorised HSN code products

1830. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose high duty on the products that are non-categorized under the Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN) code;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the volume of imports of the non-categorized products in India in the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Trade and Industry has been advised to exercise due diligence at the time of import and mention specific HS code at 8 digit level instead of using the 'Others' category, vide Trade Notice no. 37 dated 22nd October 2019 and Trade Notice no. 46 dated 17th January 2020 issued by DGFT. Members of Trade and Industry have also been asked to suggest appropriate HS codes at 8 digit level in case the existing HS codes are not sufficient to cover their imported goods.

- (c) Value of imports of 'others' during the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019 - 20 (April to December, 2019) is given below:

(Value: in Million US\$)

Description	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (April-December, 2019)*
Others	114928.08	129316.48	92938.78

*Source. DGCI&S provisional data

Protection of domestic e-commerce industry

1831. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an urgent need to protect domestic e-Commerce industry from global competition in order to become self-reliant, protect the domestic industry and benefit the Indian economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate National Policy in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the National Policy is likely to come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) A national e-commerce framework is imperative for India to benefit from rapid digitization of the domestic economy. The formulation of a national policy on e-Commerce is already underway in the Government.

On the 23rd February, 2019, the first draft of the proposed National e-Commerce Policy was placed in public domain for comments and suggestions. The draft Policy seeks to create a facilitative regulatory environment for growth of e-commerce sector. It is aimed at empowering domestic entrepreneurs and to encourage Make in India while safeguarding interests of the consumers and facilitating job creation.

Details of what the Policy framework should include, in order to best promote domestic industry and benefit the Indian economy, is currently being deliberated based on the comments received from stakeholders. Comments from over 120 stakeholders (companies, Industry associations, think tanks, foreign governments) have been received. A series of meetings have been held at the level of Secretary, DPIIT with different stakeholders, including major e-commerce companies, start-ups, industry associations, think-tanks, academicians etc. as well as data centre providers, logistics companies, export promotion councils to discuss the issues facing the sector and the provisions contained in the draft Policy.

Since this is a new issue, it has necessitated detailed consultations over the last few months to ensure that the policy is drafted in a manner that interests of all stakeholders are taken in to account. Therefore, no timeline has been fixed for finalisation of the same.

Interruption in supply of raw materials from China due to coronavirus

†1832. SHRI ARUN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the industries which would be most affected due to interruption in supply of raw materials and various finished goods caused by spreading of Coronavirus in China, as most of these items for our industries are imported from China; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the preventive measures being adopted by Government to protect the industry from this menace?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Corona Virus outbreak in China has led to restriction on movement of people and business activities in many provinces of China in order to control the spread of virus. The closure of factories in China may affect the Indian industries which import components, intermediaries and raw materials from China like pharmaceutical, electronics, automobile companies, machinery and components etc.

Department of Commerce has sensitized Export Promotion Councils and Trade Bodies on actions needed to be taken by them to- hedge against the potential risk of disruption in their supply chain.

The line Ministries/Departments of the product groups have been requested to reach out to our industry stakeholders and encourage them to procure adequate input supplies from current and alternative sources and ramp up production domestically.

Indian Missions abroad have been asked to explore the possibility of sourcing from and supplying to manufacturers in their respective countries and facilitate B2B meetings for the Indian manufacturers.

**Applicability of clause 5 of public procurement order 2017 to all
global procurements**

1833. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of clause 5 of the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India), Order 2017 would only be attracted in case the concerned procurement agency/nodal Ministry specifically stipulates so in global tenders irrespective of value/size, since individual Ministries have to stipulate minimum indigenous contents; and

(b) whether Government (being a major procurer) proposes to further the Make in India initiative by making clause 5 applicable as a rule to all global procurement irrespective of value, rather than as a choice to the procurer?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Sir, Para '5' of Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) (PPP-MII) Order, 2017 amended on 29.05.2019 reads as under:

- 1 "Minimum Local Content: The minimum local content shall ordinarily be 50%. The Nodal Ministry may prescribe a higher or lower percentage in respect of any particular item and may also prescribe the manner of calculation of local content".
2. Para 5 of the PPP-MII Order 2017 is applicable to all procurement undertaken by Central Government Procuring entities irrespective of method (*i.e.* irrespective of the fact that it is global tender, advertised tender or limited tender) and value of procurement.
3. For any supplier to avail benefit as local supplier under PPP-MII Order, it should comply with Minimum Local Content requirement as stipulated in Para '5' of the Order *i.e.* Minimum Local Content (MLC) should be 50% unless prescribed otherwise by Nodal Ministry/Department.

Trade deficit with ASEAN

1834. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's trade deficit with ASEAN has been rising over the past three years; and
- (b) if so, the details of the countries and product-wise trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of the country-wise and product-wise trade with ASEAN for the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement**(A) Country-wise India's trade with ASEAN**

Sl. No.	Country	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance	Export	Import	Trade Balance
1.	Brunei	42.88	627.85	-584.97	63.19	434.83	-371.64	56.19	591.10	-534.91
2.	Cambodia	105.06	36.10	68.96	121.41	55.84	65.57	195.98	42.63	153.35
3.	Indonesia	3,488.12	13,427.99	-9,939.87	3,963.77	16,438.80	-12,475.03	5,275.60	15,849.67	-10,574.07
4.	Lao P'd Rp	25.72	207.38	-181.66	25.00	168.63	-143.63	39.38	1.04	38.34
5.	Malaysia	5,224.86	8,933.59	-3,708.73	5,701.56	9,011.58	-3,310.02	6,436.30	10,818.60	-4,382.30
6.	Myanmar	1,107.89	1,067.25	40.64	966.19	639.64	326.55	1,205.60	521.49	684.11
7.	Philippines	1,482.52	494.62	987.90	1,692.83	764.36	928.47	1,743.64	581.10	1,162.54
8.	Singapore	9,564.58	7,086.57	2,478.01	10,202.82	7,466.99	2,735.83	11,572.27	16,281.64	-4,709.37
9.	Thailand	3,133.44	5,415.40	-2,281.96	3,653.83	7,134.46	-3,480.63	4,441.40	7,441.81	-3,000.41
10.	Vietnam SOC REP	6,786.56	3,320.56	3,466.00	7,813.08	5,018.55	2,794.53	6,507.38	7,192.23	-684.85
	ASEAN	30,961.62	40,617.31	-9,655.69	34,203.70	47,133.69	-12,929.99	37,473.72	59,321.32	-21,847.60

Source: DGCI

(B) Product- wise India's trade with ASEAN

(Values in US\$ Mn.)							
HS Chapter	Product	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Exports	Import	Export	Import	Exports	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Live Animals.	0	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.17	0.03
2.	Meat and Edible Meat Offal.	2761.26	0.28	2911.5	0.26	2677.07	0.49
3.	Fish and Crustaceans, Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertabrates.	1667.26	23.82	2200.37	28.86	1400.27	34.55
4.	Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Prod. of Animal Origin, Not Elsewhere Spec. or Included.	27.47	0.13	31.6	0.05	51.85	0.18
5.	Products of Animal Origin, Not Elsewhere Specified or Included.	27.63	6.33	71.12	3.63	89.25	1.03
6.	Live Trees and Other Plants; Bulbs; Roots and The Like; Cut Flowers and Ornamental Foliage.	4.89	6.51	5.4	6.04	5.06	6.85
7.	Edible Vegetables and Certain Roots and Tubers.	177.25	812.37	192.4	434.93	159.15	384.87
8.	Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel or Citrus Fruit or Melons.	76.08	83.91	75.64	100.4	78.47	203.21
9.	Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices.	657.88	327.38	666.7	321.96	538.11	319.5

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Cereals.	136.41	0.35	158.91	0.5	330.43	1.05
11.	Products of The Milling Industry; Malt; Starches; Inulin; Wheat Gluten.	29.2	7.35	27.58	16.38	90.72	0.47
12.	Oil Seeds and Olea. Fruits; Misc. Grains, Seeds and Fruit; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder.	731.53	39.82	546.85	53.06	502.76	66.72
13.	Lac; Gums, Resins and Other Vegetable Saps and Extracts.	18.89	18.48	23.22	29.28	25.39	33.08
14.	Vegetable Plaiting Materials; Vegetable Products Not Elsewhere Specified or Included.	1.46	11.6	1.36	4.48	2.01	8.53
15.	Animal or Veg Etable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Pre. Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxex.	64.78	6196.08	79.37	6925.55	62.17	5318.44
16.	Preparations of Meat, of Fish or of Crustaceans, Molluscs or Other Aquatic Invertebrates	1.58	0.28	2.85	0.32	1.57	0.39
17.	Sugars and Sugar Confectionery.	461.47	3.86	91.66	9.32	193.8	6
18.	Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations.	30.16	71.1	32.91	92.18	42.54	108.16
19.	Preparations of Cereals, Flour, Starch or Milk; Pastrycooks Products.	21.92	24.83	23.02	32.75	29.26	45.36

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20.	Preparations of Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts or Other Parts of Plants.	22.29	13.99	25.02	16.3	24.47	18.7
21.	Miscellaneous Edible Preparations.	58.99	29.22	83.87	31.09	90.37	34.05
22.	Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar.	39.09	24.38	57.9	28.46	54.39	94.65
23.	Residues and Waste From The Food Industries; Prepared Animal Foder.	264.38	141.15	345.13	186.92	406.01	252.1
24.	Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes.	100.76	12.03	85.57	13.42	123.96	10.46
25.	Salt; Sulphur; Earths and Stone; Plastering Materials, Lime and Cement.	117.79	111.94	129.39	161.4	151.63	177.76
26.	Ores, Slag and Ash.	15.24	837.31	65.13	817.82	64.08	595.48
27.	Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes.	6130.14	8466.72	8377.99	9022.58	8702.08	12575.23
28.	Inorganic Chemicals; Organic or Inorganic Compounds of Precious Metals, of Rare-Earth Metals, or Radi. Elem.or of Isotopes.	188.22	400.9	212.41	567.43	281	1075.55
29.	Organic Chemicals	1298.78	2026.66	1517.57	2776.83	2105.93	3196.82
30.	Pharmaceutical Products	750.21	110.07	838.15	120.88	921.19	115.5
31.	Fertilisers.	25.06	34.58	20.38	52.45	26.52	84.81

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Tanning or Dyeing Extracts; Tannins and their Deri. Dyes, Pigments and Other Colouring Matter; Paints and Ver; Putty and Other Mastics; Inks.	329.31	202.76	363.27	264.72	415.46	327.79
33.	Essential Oils and Resinoids; Perfumery, Cosmetic or Toilet Preparations.	179.4	139.76	183.71	164.11	226.23	213.43
34.	Soap, Organic Surface -Active Agents, Washing Preparations, Lubricating Preparations, ArtificialWaxes, Prepared Waxes, Polishing or Scouring Prep.	51.87	93.26	56.04	164.7	63.16	188.42
35.	Albuminoidal Substances; Modified Starches; Glues; Enzymes.	31.35	37.04	34.25	45.26	34.59	53.77
36.	Explosives; Pyrotechnic Products; Matches; Pyrophoric Alloys; Certain Combustible Preparations.	16.39		20.99	0	18.05	0.41
37.	Photographic or Cinematographic Goods.	4.79	4.87	2.44	7.58	2.75	9.58
38.	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	350.21	874.93	409.21	1112.94	458.23	1287.13
39.	Plastic and Articles thereof.	333.86	1697.14	383.66	2215.49	542.64	2550.98
40.	Rubber and Articles thereof.	253.32	973.54	279.01	1225.81	308	1475.23
41.	Raw Hides and Skins (Other than Furskins) and Leather	169.92	71.89	178.09	89.72	172.16	94.48

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42.	Articles of Leather, Saddlery and Harness; Travel Goods, Handbags and Similar Cont. Articles of Animal Gut (Othr Thn Silk-Wrm) Gut.	21.79	12.57	29.35	14.12	26.72	24.75
43.	Furskins and Artificial Fur, Manufactures thereof.	0.11		0.3	0.03	0.55	0.02
44.	Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal.	10.48	768.63	6.91	846.01	7.01	739.94
45.	Cork and Articles of Cork.	0.15	0.93	0.13	0.98	0.19	0.68
46.	Manufactures of Straw, of Esparto or of Other Plaiting Materials; Basketware and Wickerwork.	0.04	0.46	0.13	0.53	0.29	0.49
47.	Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste and Scrap of Paper or Paperboard.	0.04	129.67	0.01	165.6	0.47	197.54
48.	Paper and Paperboard; Articles of Paper Pulp, of Paper or of Paperboard.	123.31	285.03	132.27	363.93	158.76	383.96
49.	Printed Bookds, Newspapers, Pictures and Other Products of The Printing Industry; Manuscripts, Typescripts and Plans.	12.02	19.65	9.72	23.97	11.02	26.84
50.	Silk	6.56	40.6	7.28	55.4	8.7	65.49
51.	Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair, Horsehair Yarn and Woven Fabric.	16.49	3.73	14.42	13.43	11.7	12.83
52.	Cotton.	625.58	6.6	869.17	10.21	875.11	40.05

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Other Vegetable Textile Fibres; Paper Yarn and Woven Fabrics of Paper Yarn.	6.64	0.38	10.86	0.18	11.97	0.08
54.	Man-Made Filaments.	162.96	180.26	173.2	205.6	195.92	213.41
55.	Man-Made Staple Fibres.	112.6	95.7	116.97	149.08	130.57	198.6
56.	Wadding, Felt and Nonwovens; Spacial Yarns; Twine, Cordage, Ropes and Cables and Articles thereof.	29.61	44.58	34.14	55.71	28.99	59.05
57.	Carpets and Other Textile Floor Coverings.	15.9	21.35	12.17	26.72	21.7	34.57
58.	Special Woven Fabrics; Tufted Textile Fabrics; Lace; Tapestries; Trimmings; Embroidery.	16.61	17.35	16.56	20.39	20.16	22.01
59.	Impregnated, Coated, Covered or Laminated Textile Fabrics; Textile Articles of A Kind Suitable For Industrial Use.	8.26	62.49	11.03	84.84	11.76	127.86
60.	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics.	10.89	3.82	10.75	6.65	18.35	11.91
61.	Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted.	69.02	28.77	64.51	34.94	69.97	46.1
62.	Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Not Knitted or Crocheted.	149.11	19.86	162.04	23.25	163.59	39.08

63.	Other Made Up Textile Articles; Sets; Worn Clothing and Worn Textile Articles; Rags	46.95	24.84	55.04	44.42	63.12	20
64.	Footwear, Gaiters and The Like; Parts of Such Articles.	55.06	97.72	44.9	130.43	52.75	184.1
65.	Headgear and Parts thereof.	1.59	1.39	1.1	2.09	1.66	1.91
66.	Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Walking-Sticks, Seat-Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops and Parts thereof.	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.08
67.	Prepared Feathers and Down and Articles Made of Feathers or of Down; Artificial Flowers; Articles of Human Hair.	13.94	0.24	10.02	0.34	13.27	0.36
68.	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials.	96.93	62.43	122.02	57.14	172.51	57.22
69.	Ceramic Products.	33.7	20.24	42.64	35.3	84.53	36.53
70.	Glass and Glassware.	27.39	113.78	24.27	185.11	54.74	204.78
71.	Natural or Cultured Pearls,Precious or Semiprecious Stones, Pre.Metals,Clad With Pre.Metal and Artcls thereof; Imit. Jewelry; Coin.	1216.11	742.46	1281.56	951.8	1413.04	1085.65
72.	Iron and Steel	1471.68	798.23	2071.38	1125.63	1377.38	1730.16
73.	Articles of Iron or Steel	277.53	400.76	319.94	553.13	352.27	656
74.	Copper and Articles thereof.	653.63	941.4	496.88	1476.04	62.47	1712.37

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75.	Nickel and Articles thereof.	10.46	12.71	6.69	5.17	6.62	53.95
76.	Aluminium and Articles thereof.	439.77	408.43	1000.13	598.77	1248.51	786.73
78.	Lead and Articles thereof.	22.82	95.28	73.23	152.83	106.95	101.69
79.	Zinc and Articles thereof.	208.89	63.14	191.54	47.54	103.16	72
80.	Tin and Articles thereof.	0.03	167.25	0.1	237.65	0.07	214.46
81.	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles thereof.	1.25	3.77	2.82	4.94	4.88	14.16
82.	Tools Implements, Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, of Base Metal; Parts thereof of Base Metal.	46.6	22.13	49.52	57.08	52.37	59.88
83.	Miscellaneous Articles of Base Metal.	37.87	50.04	41.88	55.32	48.2	69.14
84.	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts thereof.	1772.58	3404.68	1967.88	3724.67	2763.55	5437.82
85.	Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts.	919.3	4563.59	1006.39	5783.72	1145.91	9059.03
86.	Railway or Tramway Locomotives, Rolling -Stock and Parts thereof; Railway or Tramway Track Fixtures and Fittings and Parts thereof; Mechanical	4.93	2.39	37.01	3.28	8.33	3.23

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87.	Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling Stock, and Parts and Accessories thereof.	1104.94	585.07	1381.63	742.86	1545.28	941.72
88.	Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Parts thereof.	318.27	140.41	312.23	167.32	286.55	147.52
89.	Ships, Boats and Floating Structures.	2670.16	1237.63	738.77	548.63	2732.81	1855.77
90.	Optical, Photographic Cinematographic Measuring, Checking Precision, Medical or Surgical Inst. and Apparatus Parts and Accessories thereof;	341.73	700.5	313.49	918.97	395.89	1197.43
91.	Clocks and Watches and Parts thereof.	10.77	4.8	9.41	5.34	8.97	11
92.	Musical Instruments; Parts and Accessories of Such Articles.	0.31	5.5	0.98	8.51	1.11	12.26
93.	Arms and Ammunition; Parts and Accessories thereof.	3.24	0	4.86	0	6.08	0
94.	Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishing; Lamps and Lighting Fittings Not Elsewhere Specified or Inc	25.96	156.96	31.71	176.58	43.66	204.29
95.	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites; Parts and Accessories thereof.	4.87	10.56	3.82	12.84	6.24	30.16
96.	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles.	48.8	38.53	53.7	51.43	54.01	88.47
97.	Works of Art Collectors' Pieces and Antiques.	3.84	0.43	4.25	1.05	5.7	6.04
98.	Project Goods; Some Special Uses.	12.5	48.66	6.14	19.45	3.09	48.04
99.	Miscellaneous Goods.	29.07	9.5	0.7	0.02	0.02	0.06

Source: DGCIS

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Plan for promotion of domestic manufacturing

1835. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to promote domestic manufacturing and cut imports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the precautionary steps taken by Government to check diversion of imports *via* Free Trade Agreement countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Promoting growth of industries is a continuous and ongoing effort of the Government. Recently, Government has taken various steps, in addition to the ongoing schemes, to boost industrial production of India.

1. **Infrastructure:**

- (i) The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) was launched in December, 2019, under which expenditure of ₹ 102 lakh crore is proposed as capital expenditure in infrastructure sectors in India during the fiscals 2020 to 2025.
- (ii) To reduce logistics cost in India, Budget 2020-21 announced release of a National Logistics Policy.
- (iii) Accelerated development of highways is being undertaken. This will include development of 2500 Km. access control highways, 9000 Km. of economic corridors, 2000 Km. of coastal and land port roads and 2000 Km. of strategic highways.

2. **Reduction in Corporate Tax:** A new provision has been inserted in the Income-tax Act with effect from FY 2019-20 which allows any domestic company an option to pay income-tax at the rate of 22% subject to condition that they will not avail any exemption/incentive. For new manufacturing companies incorporated on or after 01.10.2019, the rate Was brought down to 15 per cent. Budget 2020-21 announced that this reduction of corporate tax rate to 15 per cent for new manufacturing companies will be extended to new power generation companies as well.

3. **Start-ups:** The government proposes to provide early life funding, including a seed fund to support ideation and development of early stage Start-ups. Further, time period within which Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) can be issued by Startups recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to promoters or Directors holding more than 10% of equity shares, has been enhanced from 5 years to 10 years from the date of their incorporation.
4. **For easing Liquidity Problems of NBFCs and Banks** Government announced capital infusion of ₹ 70,000 crore into public sector banks, formulated a Partial Credit Guarantee scheme for the NBFCs after the Union Budget 2019-20, and merged 10 major Public Sector Banks into four.
5. Measures to promote domestic manufacturing:
 - (i) Some Trade Policy measures were announced in Budget 2020-21 to promote domestic manufacturing such as increasing Basic Customs Duties (BCD) on footwear, toys and furniture; modification of Customs Act for strict enforcement of Rules of Origin norms for sensitive imports; strengthening of safeguard duties and anti-dumping duty etc.
 - (ii) Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products Policy (DMI&SP) has been notified with an objective to encourage consumption of domestically produced steel by Government organizations. The Government has notified Steel and Steel Products Quality Control (QC) Orders and introduced Steel Imports Monitoring System (SIMS) to monitor steel imports.
 - (iii) The Government on the recommendation of Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, has prohibited imports of different products from various countries.
 - (iv) With a view to assessing the impact of Free Trade Agreements, the Government held regular stakeholders' consultations and received inputs from the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations, exporters, trade experts and concerned Ministries/ Departments.
- (c) The general rule of origin under India's existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and their enforcement provides for prevention of diversion of imports from non-

FTA countries. This general rule includes both change in tariff classification and a value addition criteria. Moreover, new provisions have been made in the Union Budget 2020-21 for placing the onus on the importer to verify the rules of origin for imports under the FTAs. In these provisions, verification requests can be made by the customs authorities until 5 years from date of claim of preferential duty.

Filling up of vacancies in IPAB at Chennai

1836. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that the posts of Chairman, Vice Chairman, technical members in Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) at Chennai are not filled up till date and whether any steps have been taken by the Ministry with regard thereto;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to construct permanent structures for IPAB at Chennai, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Tenure of Justice (Retd.) Manmohan Singh, Chairman, IPAB has been extended for a further period of one year upto 21.09.2020 *vide* Order dated 02/03/2020.

The post of Vice Chairman, IPAB had been advertised and 13 applications have been received for the said post in response to the above advertisement. The relevant Rules were set aside by the Supreme Court by Order dated 13.11.2019 in the Civil Appeal No. 8588 of 2019. The Ministry of Finance has notified the new Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and Other Authorities Rules (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members), 2020 on 12.02.2020, based on which the Constitution of a Search-Cum-Selection Committee for the appointment of Vice Chairman is under process.

The earlier Search Cum Selection Committee has submitted its recommendations for 5 posts of Technical Members (2 Copyrights, 2 Trademarks and 1 Patent). The appointment is currently under consideration of the competent authority.

(c) The IPAB acquired 1.2 acres land from Salt Department at Tondaiarpur for construction of permanent building of IPAB under the scheme for strengthening of IPAB. This Department has received a proposal from IPAB for construction of the building at Chennai.

Impact of free trade agreements

1837. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with other countries have benefited the economy so far, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any independent study has been done to assess the impact of FTAs on the widened Current Account Deficit in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the present review of such agreements would ensure built-in safeguards to protect the prices of domestic products, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) India's asymmetrical tariff commitments with some of its Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners like the ASEAN Member States could have contributed to its trade deficit. India's overall trade deficit with ASEAN from the date of implementation has steadily increased from 2010-11 until 2018-19 by more than 4 times from \$ 5.0 billion to \$ 21.8 billion. Non-tariff barriers in many of the FTA partner countries are also an important factor contributing to this trade deficit. While there has been growth rate in both imports from and exports to FTA partners, the utilisation rate of FTAs both for India and its partners has been moderate. The impact assessment of FTAs is a continuous process which is undertaken both in terms of data analysis and stakeholder consultations. The awareness of FTAs is undertaken through outreaches organized across the country so as to enhance the utilisation rate of our preferential exports. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, FTAs provide for maintaining sensitive, negative or exclusion list of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted. In addition, in case of surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards on imports.

Incentives on export of labour - intensive merchandise

1838. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any concrete plan to give a boost to labourintensive merchandise other than garment and apparel and give incentives on them for export;

(b) whether there is any plan to do branding of such products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to boost the exports of labour-intensive merchandise some of the measures being taken under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 are:

- (i) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) benefits in the form of transferable duty credit scrips is provided to sectors such as leather, handicrafts, fisheries and agricultural products, which are labour-intensive in nature.
- (ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post-shipment rupee export credit provides interest equalization at 3%. For Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) which are largely labour-intensive, a higher rate of 5% is provided.
- (iii) Exemption from maintenance of average export obligation to certain sectors such as handicraft, handlooms, handicrafts, cottage and tiny industries, carpets, coir and jute, which are largely labour-intensive, has been provided under the Exports Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme.
- (iv) Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) Scheme to mitigate disadvantage of higher cost of transportation due to trans-shipment on export of specified agriculture oroducts, such as fruits vegetables and processed food, and to promote brand recognition in specified overseas markets for these products

(b) and (c) India Brand equity Foundation, a trust established by Department of Commerce, promotes and creates international awareness of Indian products and services in overseas markets through branding campaigns. Such campaigns have been undertaken around international events for select export sectors including engineering pharmaceuticals, plantations (tea, coffee and spices), textiles, leather etc. to highlight their strength and achievements in major target markets. The branding strategy is reviewed regularly, in consultation with concerned stakeholders.

Average market price and MSP for foodgrains

1839. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to implement the Minimum Support Price (MSP) as per the Swaminathan Commission;

(b) the details of average market prices of essential commodities and the MSP offered over the last few years; and

(c) whether farmers have been selling foodgrains to the FCI due to higher MSP leading to increase in buffer stock and lack of availability in the market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all mandated crops on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production. The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of atleast 50 per cent of All India weighted average cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19 and 2019-20.

(b) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market whichever is advantageous to them.

The average yearly wholesale prices and MSP of essential agricultural commodities such as Paddy, Wheat and Pulses are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In case of cereals, Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Government Agencies provides price support to the farmers. State Government undertakes procurement of coarse grains with the prior approval of Government of India and distributes the entire procured quantity under National Food Security Act, 2013.

The procurement policy for wheat and paddy is open ended. Under this policy, whatever wheat and paddy are offered by farmers, within the stipulated period and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government of India, are purchased at MSP by the FCI and other designated State Government agencies for Central Pool. However, if producer/farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market as is advantageous to them.

As the government has adopted an open-ended procurement policy, actual stock available in Central Pool is usually above the foodgrains stocking norms of the government.

Statement

Average yearly wholesale prices and MSP of essential agricultural commodities such as paddy, wheat and pulses

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	Minimum Support Prices			Average Wholesale Prices		
			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Kharif Crops								
1.	Paddy	Common	1550	1750	1815	1694	1703	1811
		Grade 'A'	1590	1770	1835	-	-	-
2.	Arhar (Tur)		5450	5675	5800	4371	4377	5556
3.	Moong		5575	6975	7050	5283	5559	6536
4.	Urad		5400	5600	5700	5771	4977	5962
Rabi Crops#								
5.	Wheat		1735	1840	1925	1924	2086	2222
6.	Gram		4400	4620	4875	5579	4480	4665
7.	Masur (Lentil)		4250	4475	4800	4452	4170	4981

* Average wholesale prices of 2019-20 is average of Apr 2019 to Feb 2020

MSP for Rabi Crops of 2017-18 is for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19, MSP of 2018-19 is for RMS 2019-20; MSP of 2019-20 is for RMS 2020-21

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Implementation of 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme

†1840. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme would only be implemented with centrally-aided subsidy, if so, the manner in which the difficulties of those inter-State migrants who desire to get State subsidy would be addressed;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the State distribution system would remain functional, if the ration system is regulated by the Central Government; and

(c) the measures to be adopted to ensure the availability of Point of Sale (PoS) machines at all the ration outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Under PDS reforms, a scheme on "Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)" is being implemented by the Department in association with all States/UTs *w.e.f.* April 2018. The main objective of the scheme is to implement nationwide portability of ration card holders/beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) through 'One Nation One Ration Card' system, to receive/lift their entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) of their choice in the country by using their existing/same ration card issued in their home State/UT, after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device installed at the FPS. The scale and issue price of foodgrains under this initiative would be as per the norms prescribed under NFSA *i.e.* for only AAY and PHH category beneficiaries. Further, after distribution of foodgrains through portability would be reconciled and adjusted between concerned States/UTs through central system/portal. Beside, State own schemes are not covered under the national portability, however, the existing system of distributing foodgrains by States/UTs to own beneficiaries remains unaltered.

(c) The automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), *i.e.* installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) at the FPSs is a key component of the End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations. So far, about 89% of total 5.4 Lakh FPSs in the country have been installed with ePoS devices for the distribution of subsidised foodgrains. This activity has been almost completed in 26 States/UTs so far.

Central share to states under NFSA

†1841. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to release the central share under National Food Security Act (NFSA) to the States; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Clause (d) of sub-Section (4) of Section 22 of the National Food Security Act, 2013 provides for assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories in meeting the expenditure incurred by them towards intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers, in accordance with such norms and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, Central Government has notified the Food Security (Assistance to States Governments) Rules, 2015 under the Act. These Rules inter-alia provide for norms of expenditure and pattern of Central sharing.

As and when proposals/ claims for expenditure incurred by the State Governments/ Union Territories towards intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and margin paid to fair price shop dealers are received from the States/Union Territories, the same are examined and if found in order funds are released to States/Union Territories.

Procurement of foodgrains at MSP

1842. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of the agricultural products which have been purchased under Minimum Support Price (MSP) scheme in the year 2019-20; and
- (b) the number of agencies through which foodgrains have been purchased, including the quantum of foodgrains purchased at MSP, produce-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The list of agricultural products which have been purchased under Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the year 2019-20 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) The details of agencies involved in procurement of foodgrains alongwith quantum procured product-wise under MSP are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of agricultural products purchased under MSP during the year 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Commodity	Sl. No.	Commodity
Kharif crops		Rabi crops	
1.	Paddy*	12.	Wheat*
2.	Jowar *	13.	Gram#
3.	Bajra*	14.	Masur#
4.	Maize*	15.	Mustard Seed#
5.	Arhar (Tur)#	Other crops	
6.	Moong#	16.	Copra#
7.	Urad#	17.	Jute**
8.	Cotton**	<i>Source:</i> (i) * Department of Food and Public Distribution (ii)** Ministry of Textile (iii) # Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Famers Welfare	
9.	Groundnut#		
10.	Sunflower Seed#		
11.	Soyabean#		

Statement-II*Detail of Paddy, Wheat, Coarsegrains and Pulses procured by various Agencies during KMS/RMS 2019-20*

Name of foodgrains	Agencies wise quantity procured							
	FCI	NAFED	State Govt.	Civil Supply Corporation	State Wareho- using Corpora- tion	Co- operatives	Other	Total
Paddy and wheat (Procurement data in Lakh Metric Tonnes as on 26.02.2020)*								
Paddy	4.29	-	336.46	80.29	27.21	94.12	11.20	553.57
Wheat	40.37	-	138.69	22.31	Nil	93.59	46.36	341.32

Coarsegrains (Procurement data in Metric Tonnes as on 25.02.2020)*

Jowar	-	-	6853.00	-	-	-	-	6853.00
Bajra	-	-	100076.00	-	-	-	-	100076.00
Maize	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	19.00

Pulses (Procurement data in Metric Tonnes as on 27.02.2020)#

Gram	45.97	788025.29	-	-	-	-	-	788071.26
Masoor	-	56237.87	-	-	-	-	-	56237.87
Moong	-	166051.49	-	-	-	-	-	166051.49
Toor	-	186585.72	-	-	-	-	-	186585.72
Urad	-	18373.23	-	-	-	-	-	18373.23

Source: (i) * Department of Food and Public Distribution

(ii)# Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Construction of steel silos

1843. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has achieved the projected target of construction of steel silos of 100 LMT capacities as projected to be achieved by 2020, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there was any monitoring mechanism to check the implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has State-wise data of steel silo construction by FCI in the last five years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) As on 02.03.2020, locations for construction of steel silos of total capacity 82.75 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) (comprising 82.50 LMT wheat silos and 0.25 LMT rice silos) have been finalized. Out of this, a capacity of 7.25 LMT has been completed and work has been awarded for 35.50 LMT. In other locations, challenges like land acquisition, requirement of particular shape and size of contiguous land parcel with 1.5 Km. railway siding/ approach road etc. have been faced.

(b) State Level Committees (SLCs) and High Level Committee (HLC) have been constituted to look into the various issues pertaining to silos like storage scenario, policy changes, contract disputes etc. Regular meetings are held to look into the issues pertaining to implementation of silos.

Further, regular review meetings are held by the Government/Food Corporation of India (FCI) at appropriate levels for construction of steel silos.

Further, there is a provision of Independent Engineer & Auditor (IE&A) who reviews and supervises the silos during the construction and operation period.

(c) During the last 5 years, a total capacity of 1.25 LMT has been created by FCI in Punjab comprising Kotkapura (0.25 LMT), Barnala (0.50 LMT) and Patiala (0.50 LMT).

Quality and hygiene standards of online food delivery services

1844. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that e-commerce is witnessing a spurt in online food ordering and delivery services in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards large number of complaints about food quality and hygiene standards of such online food delivery service companies and restaurants, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to regulate the online food ordering and services companies to protect the rights of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, online food ordering and delivery services have increased during the last three years. The details of the number of consumer grievances filed with National Consumer Helpline in the last two years, which also shows an increasing trend is as under:

Year	No. of grievance registered in e-commerce & food sectors
Apr 2018 to Mar 2019	1053
Apr 2019 to Jan 2020	1955

(c) and (d) Some instances of sale of sub-standard food being delivered through online food delivery service platforms have come to notice of FSSAI. Whenever any instance of sale and supply of sub-standard food items through such platforms is received, the same is taken up with the concerned Commissioner of Food Safety of States/UTs.

Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations framed thereunder have provisions to ensure food quality and hygiene. The implementation and enforcement primarily rests with State/UT Governments.

Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are being carried out by the Officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, penal action is initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators as per penal provisions of the Act. Besides, there are adequate provisions available to the consumers in existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986 to protect rights of the consumers.

Utilisation of huge stock of foodgrains to eliminate hunger in the country

1845. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the huge stock of foodgrains in the Government's godowns across the country, India ranks 102 out of the 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index, 2019 which is a very serious concern for the food security of the people of the country;

(b) if so, the action that has been taken by Government to judiciously utilise the foodgrains which are stored in the godowns; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) As per information available in the public domain (<https://www.concern.net/insights/global-hunger-index-2019>), India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 brought out by Concern World Wide is 102. As per GHI Report 2019 of Concern World Wide, the

composite GHI scores of India have improved from 38.8 in 2000 to 30.3 in 2019. Thus, the country has shown consistent improvement over the years.

The Government of India accords high priority to the issue of hunger and has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS).

NFSA provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains @ Rs 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, receive 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month. The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.

During the year 2018-19, the Government allocated a quantity of 612.18 lakh MT of foodgrains to the States/UTs under NFSA and various schemes. During the current year *i.e.* 2019-20, the Government of India has so far allocated 603.95 lakh MT of foodgrains. The scheme of End-to-End Computerization of the PDS has ensured rightful targeting of the beneficiaries all over the country. Thus, the Government has successfully allocated foodgrains for all the eligible schemes/beneficiaries.

The implementation of NFSA through the Public Distribution System (PDS) is a joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations. The State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for the identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains to them.

Further, Government of India has issued advisories to all States/UTs to identify and cover the weakest sections of the society under PDS and launch special drives to issue ration cards to them. Advisories have been issued to all State/UTs that no beneficiary/household shall be deleted from the list of eligible beneficiaries/households only on the grounds of not possessing Aadhaar and shall also not be denied subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA due to non-availability of Aadhaar or failure of biometric authentication.

(c) In view of the above, does not arise.

Ban on export of onion

1846. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that onion growers of Maharashtra and other States have recently demanded removal of stock holding and lifting ban on exports of onion as the prices of the commodity have come down in the domestic market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take on the demands of the onion growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c) Government has withdrawn the stock limit on onion with effect from 27.02.2020 *vide* central order dated 27.02.2020 and permitted exports of all varieties of onion from 15th March, 2020 *vide* Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Department of Commerce notification dated on 2nd March, 2020.

Corruption in food distribution

1847. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints have been received regarding corruption in food distribution in the country including in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to check it, State-wise; and
- (c) the plan formulated by Government for permanent solution for checking the said corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments wherein Central Government is responsible for procurement, storage, allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs, whereas the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT *i.e.* identification of eligible households/beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards and distribution of foodgrains

to them through Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and monitoring of FPS operations, etc. within the State/UT rests with the concerned State/UT Government. Therefore, as and when complaints regarding are received corruption/malpractices in distribution of foodgrains are brought to the notice of this Department, same are sent to the concerned State/UT Governments including Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action at their end. State/UT wise details of number of complaints received in this Department during the current are given in the Statement.

An offence, if committed in violation of the provisions of TPDS (Control) Order 2015, is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Thus, the said Order empowers State/UT Governments to take punitive action in cases of contravention of relevant provisions of these Orders. Also, the institutional mechanism for the monitoring and grievance redressal under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) provides setting up of Vigilance Committees, District Grievance Redressal Officers and independent State Food Commission for making the system more efficient and transparent.

(c) To bring reforms in the functioning of TPDS, this Department in association with all States/UTs is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations'. The scheme comprises of following key components - digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries' data, computerization of supply chain management of foodgrains, setting up of online grievance redressal mechanisms and installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at all FPSs for bringing transparency and efficiency in distribution of subsidised foodgrains to the targeted beneficiaries/ households under NFSA. In the month of February 2020, almost all allocated foodgrains are distributed to beneficiaries after biometric authentication in many States/UTs including Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In this regard, details are available in public domain on central Annavitran portal i.e. <https://annavitran.nic.in>.

Statement

Complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, organisations and through media reports etc. for the year 2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	8

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019
4.	Bihar	119
5.	Chhattisgarh	7
6.	Delhi	81
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	9
9.	Haryana	39
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	17
13.	Karnataka	18
14.	Kerala	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26
16.	Maharashtra	24
17.	Manipur	-
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	-
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Odisha	16
22.	Punjab	14
23.	Rajasthan	24
24.	Sikkim	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	16
26.	Telangana	3
27.	Tripura	-
28.	Uttarakhand	14

Sl. No.	States/UT	2019
29.	Uttar Pradesh	343
30.	West Bengal	51
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-
32.	Chandigarh	-
33.	D & N Haveli	-
34.	Daman and Diu	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		855

Subsidy under PDS

1848. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is reducing subsidy on food and public distribution;
- (b) if so, the plan of Government thereto; and
- (c) the details of food subsidy in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) Department of Food & Public Distribution projects its food subsidy requirement to Ministry of Finance. Food Subsidy is provided to Decentralized Procurement (DCP) States and Food Corporation of India (FCI) as per funds allocated by Ministry of Finance.

Subsidy for DCP States is released based on quarter-wise distribution of foodgrains by the State concerned. For foodgrain deficit States, foodgrains are provided by FCI to meet requirement under National Food Safety Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). Subsidy to FCI is released as per FCI's claims and allocation by Ministry of Finance.

(c) The details of Food Subsidy released during the Financial Years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as below:

(₹ in crore) (As on 28.02.2020)

Financial Year	Food Subsidy Released	
	FCI	States (decentralized procurement)
2017-18	101981.69**	38000.00
2018-19	140098***	31029.48
2019-20 As on 28.02.2020	119164.02****	32899.56

** Includes NSSF loan of ₹40,000 crore to FCI

*** Includes NSSF loan of ₹ 70,000 crore to FCI

**** The Revised Estimate is ₹ 75000 crore subject to adjustment, as advised by Ministry of Finance.

Guidelines for e-commerce

1849. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued draft guidelines on e-commerce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has invited comments on the said draft guidelines on e-commerce; and

(d) if so, the common view of the stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (d) The draft rules on Consumer Protection (e-Commerce) Rules, 2019 were uploaded on the Department's website for inviting comments/suggestions from the stakeholders. The draft rules provide for provisions for preventing unfair trade practices and to protect the interests of consumers in e-commerce before, during and after e-commerce transactions. The views of various stakeholders have since been received.

Payment of sugarcane dues to farmers

1850. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any package for the payment of sugarcane prices/dues to sugarcane-growing farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has decided to provide subsidy to sugar mills for sugar export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane. FRP is directly paid by sugar mills to sugarcane farmers on purchase of sugarcane. However, with a view to improve liquidity position of sugar mills thereby enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers for sugar season 2019-20, the Government has taken following measures:

- (i) Created buffer stock of 40 LMT of sugar for a period of one year from 01.8.2019 to 31.7.2020 for which Government would be reimbursing carrying cost of about ₹1674 crore towards maintenance of buffer stock.
- (ii) Extending assistance to sugar mills @ ₹ 10448/ MT to facilitate export of 60 LMT of sugar from the country in sugar season 2019-20, for which an estimated expenditure of ₹ 6268 crore would be borne by the Government.
- (iii) The Government has also allowed production of ethanol from sugar and sugar syrup; and has fixed the remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C-heavy molasses, B-heavy molasses and sugarcane juice/ sugar/ sugar syrup.

(b) With a view to facilitate export of excess sugar from the country during the sugar season 2019-20, the Government has allocated mill-wise Maximum Admissible Export Quantity of 60 LMT of sugar for export. To facilitate export of sugar, the Government is extending assistance to sugar mills, as enumerated in para (ii) of part (a) of reply.

Hoarding of onions

1851. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of quintals of onions destroyed due to hoarding problems in 2019-20;
- (b) whether Government is making any efforts in reducing food inflation, including onion, in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) No such information is maintained by the Government.

(b) and (c) Government takes various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items, including onion which, *inter-alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, imposition of stock limits and advising States for effective action against hoarders & black marketers etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion and potato. Details of steps taken by the Government to curb price rise in onion are given in the Statement.

Statement***Recent Steps taken by Government to control Rise in Prices of Onion***

- (i) During 2019-20, buffer stock of about 57,373 MT Rabi onion created and distributed to State Governments, other Central / State agencies, Cooperatives and also sold in various mandis through open auction.
- (ii) The benefit to exporters of onions under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was withdrawn through notification dated 11.06.2019.
- (iii) Minimum Export Price (MEP) of \$850/MT was imposed on 13.09.2019.
- (iv) On 29th September, 2019, export of onions was banned.

- (v) Stock limits on onions were imposed on 29.09.19 on traders across the country under EC Act to curb hoarding, which was withdrawn on 27.02.2020 in view of moderation in its prices and high estimated production of onions in the Rabi 2020 season.
- (vi) All States/UTs advised to indicate their demand for onion at several forums/levels including through National Consultative Meeting (NCM), video conferences and written communications.
- (vii) State Governments requested to hold regular meetings with the traders of Onions at State and District level to prevent hoarding, speculative trading and profiteering, unfair and illegal trade practices like cartelling, etc.
- (viii) Onions from the buffer stock were supplied to State Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh at no-profit no-loss basis.
- (ix) During July-Oct./Nov., 2019, onions were supplied from the buffer stock for direct retailing in Delhi-NCR through Mother Dairy, NCCF, NAFED and Govt. of NCT of Delhi at reasonable prices to the consumers.
- (x) During Nov-Dec, 2019, NAFED was directed to undertake procurement of surplus Kharif onions from major producing States and its distribution/ supply to deficit/ consuming States.
- (xi) To facilitate imports, fumigation norms for imported onions were relaxed by DACFW and importers were exempted from stock limits for imported stocks by DoCA.
- (xii) MMTC directed to import onion under Price Stabilization Fund scheme and improve availability of onion in the country.
- (xiii) During Dec. 15, 2019 to end-January, 2020, MMTC imported about 35,857 MT onions on the direction of Government.
- (xiv) States requested to place demand for imported onions through several video conferences and written communications.
- (xv) Imported onions supplied to States/UTs as per their demand as well as are released in the market/mandi/online portal at prevailing rates to improve availability and help moderate its prices.

Buffer stock of sugar

1852. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to create a buffer stock of sugar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the said decision would help sugar mills to manage their surplus stocks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government, with a view to improve liquidity of the sugar industry; enabling them to clear cane price arrears of farmers and to stabilize domestic sugar price, vide notification dated 31st July, 2019, notified the Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of 40 Lakh MT of sugar by the sugar mills in the country for one year with effect from 1st August, 2019. Government would bear the carrying cost of about ₹ 1674 crore for creation of buffer stock.

(c) and (d) Creation of buffer stocks would help to maintain demand supply balance, since sugar kept in buffer stock will not come to the market for one year, thereby stabilizing sugar prices.

Allocation of foodgrains through PDS

1853. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the last five years, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of total allocation of foodgrains to States and the total actually consumed by States in the last five years; and
- (c) the total allocation of foodgrains which were aggregated as leakage from the PDS in the last five years, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB DADARAO): (a) to (c)

Department of Food & Public Distribution makes allocation of foodgrains to the States/UTs under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013. Under the Act eligible households, which comprise of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority households, are entitled to receive foodgrains @ Rs 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/wheat/rice respectively. NFSA is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Govt. Central Govt is responsible for allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the FCI. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

The details of allocation and offtake of foodgrains during the last five years is as under:

(figures in thousand tons)		
Year	Allocation	Offtake
2014-15	52012.91	44955.22
2015-16	52340.43	49594.20
2016-17	54302.83	52166.63
2017-18	55286.07	54049.08
2018-19	55296.50	52400.39
2019-20*	45691.72	44171.14

* upto the month of January, 2020

Setting up of Shrimp Brood Stock Multiplication Centre

1854. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrimp Brood Stock Multiplication Centre and quarantine facilities are going to be set up near Nakkapalli in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the said centre; and

(c) how the said Centre would help in producing quality shrimp seed and chemical-free exportable seafood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to establish Broodstock Multiplication Centre (BMC) and Aquatic Quarantine Facility (AQF) for *L.vannamei* shrimp at Bangarammapeta Village in Nakkapalli Mandal of Vishakhapatnam District with the technical support of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)-Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture (RGCA) with the objective of promoting sustainable *L.vannamei* shrimp culture in the State. The BMC is aimed at producing Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) *L.vannamei* shrimp broodstock by importing germplasm from approved overseas suppliers which would reduce the dependency on imported SPF shrimp broodstock and help conserving foreign exchange. It would ensure supply of SPF shrimp broodstock to the hatcheries for production of good quality seed by following the guidelines issued by the Central Government for this purpose. The AQF is proposed to strengthen biosecurity through quarantine of imported broodstock for screening for the listed pathogens to ensure its SPF status and to reduce the risk of ingress of diseases. Thus, these centres would help in ensuring availability of disease free good quality shrimp seed for production of quality products for export.

Production of fishery sector

1855. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not giving priority to increasing the production of fishery sector;

(b) the production of fishery sector in the country in 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(c) the reasons for the Government to reduce the allocation of funds for Blue Revolution in 2020-21 financial year in the budget estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is giving priority to increase fish production in the country. For increasing production and productivity of fisheries sector, the Department is implementing the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries with focus on effective utilization of fisheries resources in a sustainable and responsible manner, technology infusion, creation of infrastructure, diversification of fish species and fishing practices, supply of quality inputs, expansion and intensification of fish culture, disease management, adoption of best aquaculture practices. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories, the Department has provided an assistance of ₹ 2522 crore under the CSS for development of fisheries sector with view to enhance of fish productivity and production in the country.

(b) Details of fish production of fishery sector in the country in 2018-19 is as under:

(In lakh tonnes)			
Year	Inland	Marine	Total
2018-19 (P)	97.09	37.12	134.21

*P (Provisional)

Fish production data is compiled on yearly basis and the fish production data for the year 2019-20 is to be compiled on completion of the financial year 2019-20.

(c) The Department of Fisheries has been allocated ₹ 560 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2020-21 for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries against the Budget allocation of ₹ 550 crore during the financial year 2019-20.

Sex-sorted semen technology for artificial insemination

1856. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sex-sorted semen technology for artificial insemination of cattle is being used by Departments of Animal Husbandry of various State to ensure birth of female calves and to control sex ratio in cattle; and

(b) if so, the number of cases of such artificial insemination being done during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. 12 Projects from the semen stations located in Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned for establishment of sex sorted semen production facility. Funds have been released to 11 stations and so far 2 projects have been completed. From these projects 3.25 lakh sex sorted semen doses have been produced as on date *i.e.* 04.03.2020

(b) Information on number of artificial insemination being done using sex sorted semen during the last two years State-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of artificial insemination being done using sex sorted semen during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Artificial Insemination carried out using sex sorted semen as on 4.3.2020
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	2500
5.	Chhattisgarh	-
6.	Goa	-
7.	Gujarat	10904
8.	Haryana	15,991
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11.	Jharkhand	-
12.	Karnataka	13812
13.	Kerala	5440
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1113

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	1615
16.	Manipur	-
17.	Meghalaya	-
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	136
20.	Odisha	6815
21.	Punjab	16002
22.	Rajasthan	3115
23.	Sikkim	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	710
25.	Telangana	325
26.	Tripura	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14399
28.	Uttarakhand	10536
29.	West Bengal	-

Source: As per information received from the States

Heavy demand for Vechur breed cattle in foreign countries

1857. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand for Indian cattle including Vechur breed of Kerala, in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, breed-wise and the action taken by Government to improve export of these cattle to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The import and export of live animals is covered under the Exim Policy of Government of

India. As per the Exim policy, license is required from the Director General Foreign Trade (DGFT) for export of live animals. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides comments to DGFT after receipt of such proposal. However, no such proposal has been received from DGFT or from any foreign country for export of Indian cattle, including Vechur breed of Kerala during the last three years.

Livelihood through fish production

†1858. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fishermen earning their livelihood through fish production in the country at present; and
- (b) the details of the targets set by Government to double the income of these fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The fisheries sector at present provides livelihood to a total of 16,09,69,75 fishers and fish farmers at the primary level and almost twice the number along the value chain.

(b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under its schemes/programmes by supplementing the efforts of States/Union Territories envisages the doubling of income of fishers, fish farmers and fish workers by enhancing fish production to 20 million metric tonnes (MMT) by 2024-25, increasing the exports of fisheries products to ₹ 1,00,000 crore, reducing the post-harvest losses up to 10% and to increasing the average productivity to 5 tonne per hectare.

Package for supporting the Traditional sea-going and traditional inland fisherfolk

1859. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any package for supporting the traditional sea-going and traditional inland fisherfolk is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any funds are earmarked for such package along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) In order to support the traditional sea going fishermen, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has introduced a special, sub-component namely "Assistance for deep sea fishing for traditional fishermen" and "Conversion of trawlers into resource specific deep sea fishing vessels" under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries and provide financial assistance to traditional fishermen for procurement of resource specific deep-sea fishing vessels like tuna long liners as per the prevailing Guidelines. Besides, assistance are also provided for motorization of traditional craft, procurement of safety kits for use onboard by fishermen, procurement of Fiber-glass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) boats, training and capacity building for deep sea fishing, financial assistance during lean fishing season/fishing ban period. In addition, assistances are also provided for construction of houses for fishers, creation of basic amenities such as drinking water facility and community halls, insurance coverage and alternative livelihood activities for the traditional sea- going and inland fisherfolk.

(c) Financial assistances are sanctioned and released to States and Union Territories depending upon the proposals submitted by the respective State Governments/ UTs as per approved guidelines as the Blue Revolution is a demand driven scheme. An amount of ₹ 330.0 crore for implementation of "Assistance for deep sea fishing for traditional fishermen" and ₹ 4.28 crore for implementation of "Conversion of trawlers into resource specific deep sea fishing vessels" were released to coastal States and Union Territories as Central share for implementation of special package as on date.

Potential beneficiaries of the "500 Fish Farmer Producer Organizations"

1860. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional sea-going and traditional inland fisherfolk are included as potential beneficiaries of the "500 Fish Farmer Producer Organisations" proposed to be formed in the Budget 2020;

(b) whether any rules and guidelines have been proposed in this regard;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any funds are earmarked for such package; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (e) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has formulated a scheme on Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) and seeking its approval. It is envisaged to set up a total of 500 Fish Farmers Producer Organizations/ Companies (FFPOs/Cs) through the PMMSY and Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to economically empower the fishers and fish farmers and enhance their bargaining power. Formulation and notification of necessary operational guidelines and cost norms has also been envisaged under PMMSY, as this scheme is presently at the approval stage, specific funds for FFPOs have not been earmarked at this point of time.

Blue Revolution Scheme for West Bengal

1861. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the farmers engaged in pisciculture received any specific benefits under the Blue Revolution-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has initiated any programme for development of fisheries, including pisciculture and post-harvest infrastructure and financial assistance, if any in the State of West Bengal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying provides assistance to the farmers engaged in pisciculture under the components namely (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations and (iii) National Fisheries

Development Board of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries besides other components of the scheme. Details on the State-wise funding support extended under the Blue Revolution scheme during the last five years including the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated programme for development of fisheries, including pisciculture and post-harvest infrastructure in the State of West Bengal and an amount of ₹ 2534.94 lakhs was released to the State of West Bengal as central financial assistance under the Blue Revolution scheme of the Department of Fisheries during the last five years including the current year.

Statement

State/UT-wise release from Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries during 2015-16 to 2019-20 (till date)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share released to State/UTs under CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries from Department of Fisheries
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	637.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6895.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	703.65
4.	Assam	4012.71
5.	Bihar	6122.82
6.	Chhattisgarh	7108.62
7.	Daman and Diu	248.46
8.	Delhi	136.29
9.	Goa	1399.88

1	2	3
10.	Gujarat	4826.16
11.	Haryana	3398.73
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3511.42
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2168.64
14.	Jharkhand	3889.72
15.	Karnataka	16634.73
16.	Kerala	23274.38
17.	Lakshadweep	135.72
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4988.97
19.	Maharashtra	9433.13
20.	Manipur	1479.18
21.	Meghalaya	6376.77
22.	Mizoram	3754.71
23.	Nagaland	4644.00
24.	Odisha	6494.01
25.	Puducherry	3919.27
26.	Punjab	4152.05
27.	Rajasthan	621.39
28.	Sikkim	1842.27
29.	Tamil Nadu	28492.94
30.	Telangana	3839.52
31.	Tripura	4364.85
32.	Uttar Pradesh	9538.31
33.	Uttarakhand	2904.71
34.	West Bengal	2534.94
TOTAL		184486.46

Development of food processing industry in Andhra Pradesh

1862. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop Andhra Pradesh as food processing hub, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the food processing projects being set up in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated and the amount sanctioned as on date; and
- (d) the progress of the industry as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) The State of Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States with large food processing base as it has the largest number of registered food processing units/factories accounting for 15% of the total registered units/factories in the country.

(b) to (d) For overall growth and development of food processing industries by ensuring robust modern infrastructure along the entire value/supply chain of food processing, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been implementing Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹6000 crore for the period up to 2019-20 co-terminus with 14th Finance Commission Cycle. PMKSY has eight components viz; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions and (viii) Operation Greens. These schemes are demand-driven and implemented all across the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh without any special treatment to any State or area. Under these schemes financial assistance in the form grants-in-aid is provided to farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs /Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) /NGOs / Cooperatives / SHGs / Public and Private Companies etc. to set up food processing industries/projects/units. Financial assistance is provided to the eligible applicant as per the Scheme guidelines and against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time.

The details of projects along with funds approved, released, their location and status in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Projects in Andhra Pradesh under PMKSY*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Grant Approved	Grant Released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mega Food Park Scheme				
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	121.10	50	49.92	Operational
2.	Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	122.60	50	44.53	Operational
3.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), Krishna	93.63	43.55	28.49	Ongoing
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure Scheme				
1.	Synthite Industries Ltd., Guntur	29.43	5.82	5.82	Completed
2.	Nekkanti Sea Food Ltd., East Godavari	48.32	10.00	10.00	Completed
3.	Farm Gate Agro Milch Pvt. Ltd., Chittoor	44.25	10.00	6.50	Completed
4.	Devi Aqua Tech Pvt. Ltd., East Godavari	63.70	10.00	10.00	Completed
5.	Sandhya Marines Ltd., West Godavari	13.43	4.22	4.22	Completed
6.	Tirumala Milk Products Pvt. Ltd., Nellore	31.87	7.23	2.50	Ongoing
7.	Sai Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam	63.25	10.00	2.50	Ongoing
8.	Mourya Aquex Pvt. Ltd., West Godavari	44.54	9.83	2.46	Completed
9.	Sandhya Aqua Exports Pvt. Ltd., East Godavari	55.04	10.00	0	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Sangam Milk Producer Company Limited, Chittoor	28.00	10.00	2.50	Ongoing
11.	Apex frozen Foods Ltd., East Godavari	48.73	10.00	0	Ongoing
12.	Three seasons Exim Limited, East Godavari	86.00	10.00	2.50	Ongoing
13.	Fedora sea Foods Private Limited, Nellore	38.48	10.00	2.50	Ongoing
14.	N. K. Marine Exports LLP, West Godavari	52.50	10.00	2.50	Ongoing
15.	BMR Industries Private Limited, Nellore	12.45	3.53	0	Ongoing
3.	Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters				
1.	M/s Gama Biotech Farms Pathapadu, Krishna, Andhra Pradesh	29	9.107	0.00	Ongoing
2.	M/s Suchow Agrotech Reddyvaripally, surbhi (Village), Chakraypeta Mandal, Kadapa, District, Andhra Pradesh	27.77	8.47	0.00	Ongoing
3.	M/s Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India (ALEI) Balabhadrapuram Village, Bikkavolu Mandal, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	24.93	6.1632	0.00	Ongoing
4.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC)				
1.	M/s Natures Cane Foods LLP, Krishna	15.33	3.73	0.00	Ongoing
2.	M/s GJ Fruit Products Pvt Ltd, Chittoor	15.8	4.75	0.00	Ongoing
5.	Operation Greens Scheme				
1.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Food Processing Society Chittoor, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	109.99	48.82	Nil	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Food Testing Laboratories Scheme					
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Annantpur, Chittoor.	1567.44	639.50	251.50	Ongoing
2.	Proposal of Bio-fact Research Pvt. Ltd., at Plot No.90/3, II Floor, Block-D, APIIC (Industrial Park), Gajuwaka, Vishakhapatnam Dist., Andhra Pradesh-530012	994.47	237.18	0	Ongoing

Implementation of PMKSY in Assam

1863. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) whether Government has been able to achieve the objectives for which PMKSY has been launched, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated/granted/ released to the State of Assam under PMKSY during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether the funds released are sufficient to achieve the desired objectives; and
- (e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing all constituent components of the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY viz; (i) Mega Food Parks (MFP), (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain), (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters (APC), (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (BFL) (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (Unit), (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure (FSQA) and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions (HRI) and (viii) Operation Greens (OG). The completed/operational food processing projects under the MFPs, Cold Chain,

BFL and Unit schemes have benefited an estimated 15 lakh farmers as agro produce worth ₹22,154 crore has been processed. These projects/units created processing and preservation capacities of 86.49 lakh MT of agro produce per annum and generated direct and indirect job opportunities for 4.46 lakh persons.

(c) to (e) The schemes under PMKSY are demand-driven and financial assistance in the form grants-in-aid is provided to farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs /Joint Ventures /Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) /NGOs/ Cooperatives / SHGs / Public and Private Companies etc. to set up food processing industries/projects/units in all States including the State of Assam. Financial assistance is provided to the eligible applicant as per the Scheme guidelines and against the Expression of Interest issued by the Ministry from time to time.

The details of scheme-wise funds approved/released to the State of Assam under major food processing projects of PMKSY during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Scheme	Number of Project Approved	Total Grants-in-aid Approved (₹ in Crore)	Total Grants-in-aid Released (₹ in crore)
Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition infrastructure*	0	0.00	8.28
Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities	4	16.89	6.89
Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters	3	27.87	0.00
Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages	1	4.80	0.00
TOTAL	8	49.56	15.17

*Releaser against the project approved prior to 2016-17

Steps taken to provide/improve cold supply chain

1864. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to provide/improve the cold supply chain for perishable items;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of implementation of the said plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is focusing on building cold chain infrastructure across the country, for seamless transfer of perishables from production to consumption areas, through the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY), which comprises of component schemes namely (i) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (ii) Mega Food Park, (iii) Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages, (iv) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities (v) Agro Processing Clusters and (vi) Operation Greens. These schemes aim at arresting post-harvest losses of perishable (both horticulture and non-horticulture) produce by encouraging the creation of cold storages/ primary processing/ and transportation facilities across the country. To fill in the gaps across the supply chain, the Ministry has sanctioned 297 Integrated Cold Chain Projects throughout the country. A State/ UT-wise list showing the approved Cold Chain as on date under the PMKSY is given in the Statement (*See below*). Of these 297 cold chain projects, 193 have been completed and started commercial operations and 104 are in various stages of implementation. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer's Welfare (DAC&FW) through its National Horticulture Board (NFIB) is implementing two schemes namely (i) Development of Commercial Horticulture through production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture crops and (ii) Capital Investment Subsidy for construction/ Expansion / Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products to provide / improve the cold supply chain for perishables of horticulture produce in the country. Details of post- harvest infrastructure and cold storages assisted during last three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are given below:

Sl. No.	Component	No. of Projects assisted
1.	Cold Chain Infrastructure (Pack House, Pre-cooling unit, Reefer vans, old Room, Ripening chambers)	224
2.	Primary processing units	323
3.	Cold storage	114

Statement

State/ UT-wise list showing the approved Cold Chain projects under the Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure of PMKSY

Sl. No.	State	No. of cold chain projects		
		Completed	Under Implementation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	9	15
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1
4.	Assam	2	0	2
5.	Bihar	2	3	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	3
7.	Gujarat	16	3	19
8.	Haryana	8	4	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	6	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3	7
11.	Karnataka	9	5	14
12.	Kerala	3	2	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	8
14.	Maharashtra	44	20	64
15.	Manipur	1	0	1
16.	Mizoram	2	0	2
17.	Nagaland	1	0	1
18.	Odisha	2	3	5
19.	Punjab	14	6	20
20.	Rajasthan	10	1	11

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	7	10	17
22.	Telangana	5	6	11
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16	5	21
24.	Uttarakhand	16	8	24
25.	West Bengal	8	4	12
TOTAL		193	104	297

Storage of perishable food items

1865. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of devising a suitable system for the storage of perishable fruits, vegetables, milk, etc. in the country and for their safe transportation from one place to another; and

(b) whether Government is taking some necessary steps in this direction, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAMESWAR TELI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing the Central Sector Umbrella Scheme- PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with the scheme components *viz.*: (i) Mega Food Parks (MFP), (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain), (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters (APC), (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (BFL), (v) Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (Unit), (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure (FSQA) and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions (HRI) (viii) Operation Greens (OG) for, *inter alia*, creation of modern infrastructure and efficient supply chain for facilitating preservation and processing of various agricultural and allied produce including vegetables, fruits and milk products in the country. Under the schemes of MFP, Cold Chain, APC, BFL and OG, there is provision, *inter alia*, for creation of infrastructure and logistics facility for cold storage, cold chain, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, and transportation of perishable produce like fruits, vegetables, milk etc. in the country.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DoAC&FW) is implementing Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of Horticulture in the country which includes components, *inter alia*, cold storage, staging cold room, controlled atmosphere (CA) storage, reefer transport, for handling perishable like fruits and vegetables. Also, the National Horticulture Board (NHB) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing a scheme of 'Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/ Expansion/ Modernization of Cold Storages for Horticulture Products' for setting up of cold storage facilities.

The above schemes of MoFPI/DoAC&FW/NHB are demand-driven under which financial assistance as capital subsidy is provided to eligible applicants as per the respective scheme guidelines and against expression interest issued by the Ministry/ Department from time to time.

Vacancies in seats reserved for women

1866. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of seats reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj which are vacant in States that have 50 per cent reservation for women, for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of vacancies in seats reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) 'Panchayat', being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Vacancies of the Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) vary from time to time. Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in PRIs by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and out of total number of offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats. As per the information available with the Ministry, 20 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, have made provisions

of 50% reservation for women in PRIs in their respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. State/UT-wise strength of Elected Women Representatives is given in the Statement-II and the number of Elected Women Representatives in PRIs from year 2017 to year 2020 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement

State/UT-wise strength of Elected Women Representatives

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Strength of Elected Women Representatives (as per information received from States/ UTs as on 04.02.2020)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	306
2.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,658
4.	Assam	13,996
5.	Bihar	71,046
6.	Chhattisgarh	93,392
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47
8.	Daman and Diu	92
9.	Goa	571
10.	Gujarat	71,492
11.	Haryana	29,499
12.	Himachal Pradesh	14,398
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,838
14.	Jharkhand	34,164
15.	Karnataka	51,030
16.	Kerala	9,630
17.	Lakshadweep	41

1	2	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,490
19.	Maharashtra	1,28,677
20.	Manipur	880
21.	Odisha	56,627
22.	Punjab	43,500
23.	Rajasthan	70,802
24.	Sikkim	580
25.	Tamil Nadu	39,975
26.	Telangana	52,096
27.	Tripura	3,006
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,72,733
29.	Uttarakhand	35,177
30.	West Bengal	30,458
TOTAL		14,10,226

Statement-II*Number of Elected Women Representatives in PRIs from year 2017 to 2020*

Date	Number of Elected Women Representatives (as per information received from States/UTs as on 04.02.2020)
23.03.2017	14,39,436
05.04.2018	13,67,652
04.02.2019	13,67,639
04.02.2020	14,10,226

Defects in Panchayati Raj System

1867. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the defects of the Panchayati Raj system are unscientific distribution of work, incompatible relation between Zila Parishads, Taluka Panchayats and the Gram Panchayats, undemocratic composition of various Panchayati Raj institutions, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking steps to overcome these issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Panchayat, being "Local Government", is a State subject and part of State list of Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Mandate for setting up of Panchayats is provided by Article 243 in Part IX of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the Panchayats are setup and operate through the respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) supplements the efforts of States through training of elected representatives and capacity building of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Towards this end, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) with the objective of training and capacity building, Peoples Plan Campaign (PPC) to formulate one holistic plan: Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for each Gram Panchayat and untied grant of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for provision of basic services at Gram Panchayat level are being implemented by the MoPR.

Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions

†1868. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions in order to bring economic reforms in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to restructure various Centrally-sponsored schemes to give a greater role to the Panchayats; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of schemes to be implemented directly by Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Panchayat being "local government" is a State subject and part of State list of seventh schedule of Constitution of India. Under Article 243 G of Constitution, Panchayats have been mandated for preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice. Thus, panchayats have a significant role to play in the effective and efficient implementation of flagship schemes/ programmes for bringing about economic development in the rural areas. For example, the Government is implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) involving Panchayati Raj Institutions for job card to wage seekers, execution of works, monitoring, supervision, social audit and consolidation of plans etc. The Institutional mechanism under Jal Jeevan Mission has Paani Samiti/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ User group at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

Further, with the objective of preparation of holistic, inclusive and convergent Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for the year 2020-21 through identification of sectoral infrastructural gaps, "Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas" was launched from 2nd October, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 as was done from 2nd October, 2018 to 31st December, 2018 for preparation of GPDP for the year 2019-20.

The Ministry has also been implementing the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) *w.e.f.* the financial year 2018-19 with the primary objective of developing governance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals. The scheme envisages to enhance capabilities of Panchayats for formulating holistic and inclusive GPDP converging resources available at GP level for economic development and social justice. The scheme also aims at enhancing capabilities of Panchayats to raise own sources of revenue and provides for interventions relating to gap filling support for economic development and income enhancement in Panchayats.

Further, under the 14th Finance Commission for the award period 2015-2020, grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore are being devolved to GPs, amounting to an assistance of ₹ 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level to the GPs constituted under Part IX of the Constitution to 26 States for delivering basic services, namely, water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, road, footpath, street lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other basic services entrusted under State legislations etc.

Fitting ISRO-enabled GPS to trains

1869. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many trains were fitted with ISRO-enabled GPS to monitor their precise speeds and movement throughout the journey from the start to the destination;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new system has facilitated automatic transmission of speed and movement of trains to the central control office for improving train control function; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the new device would help track not only unscheduled stoppages and breakdowns but also theft of goods which is rampant?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Real-Time Information System (RTIS), developed in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is being installed on the locomotives for automatic acquisition of train movement timings at the stations, including that of arrival & departure or run-through. They get automatically plotted on the control chart of those trains in the Control Office Application (COA) system.

RTIS gives mid-section updates with a periodicity of 30 seconds. The Train Controllers can now track the location and speed of RTIS enabled locomotives/train more closely, without any manual intervention. Thus, it will enable the Train Controller to track any unscheduled stoppages, including those due to theft of goods, which will help in improving the efficiency of train control.

Pending railway projects in the country

1870. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of railway projects in the country, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu are pending since the last five years;

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

(c) whether sufficient funds would be provided to complete the projects and the time by which they would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Presently, 498 ongoing Railway projects of 49,069 km length, are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution, out of which, commissioning of 8,979 km length has been achieved upto March, 2019.

Railway Projects are sanctioned Zone-wise and not State-wise as, Indian Railway's network is straddled across various State boundaries. The above 498 Projects include, 22 Railway projects of 2,519 Km length, costing ₹21,579 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu. Out of this, commissioning of 730 km length has been achieved.

Project-wise details of Railway Projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

(c) On Indian Railways, average annual Budget expenditure in New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion Projects during 2014-19 has increased to ₹26,026 crore per year from ₹11,527 crore per year during 2009-14. Thus, the average budget expenditure during 2014-19 is 126% more than average annual expenditure during 2009-14.

During 2019-20, Revised Grant for New Lines, Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects is ₹38,803 crore, which is 237% more than the average annual budget expenditure during 2009-14. This is highest ever Budget Grant for New Line Gauge Conversion and Doubling Projects.

Budget Allocation (For projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu):

Average Annual Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu during 2014-19 has increased to ₹1,979 crore per year from ₹879 crore per year during 2009-14. Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 125% more than average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and Safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Tamil Nadu in 2019-20 is ₹2,410 crore, which is 174% more than the average budget allocation of 2009-14 (₹879 crore/year).

Proposed outlay for Infrastructure projects and Safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Tamil Nadu in 2020-21 is ₹2,812 crore, which is 220% more than the average budget allocation of 2009-14.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors vary from project to project and site to site. Hence, no confirmed time frame can be fixed for completion of projects at this stage.

Railway station development to provide world-class facilities

1871. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway stations developed by Railways to provide world-class facilities to the passengers across the country so far, zone-wise;
- (b) whether Railways have sought participation of private sector in modernization of railway stations across the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the private sector thereto;
- (c) whether Railways have invited bids from private investors for modernization of stations and if so, the details of offers received so far; and
- (d) whether Railways have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with foreign countries in this regard, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The work of redevelopment is in advanced stage at Gandhinagar (Western Railway) and Habibganj (West Central Railway) railway stations. Contracts have been awarded for redevelopment of Gomtinagar (North Eastern Railway), Anand Vihar (Northern Railway), Bijwasan (Northern Railway) and Chandigarh (Northern Railway) railway stations.

(b) and (c) Station redevelopment is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the stations, inviting private participation.

The selection of developer is done following a transparent and competitive bidding process. Private developers have shown interest where tenders for redevelopment of station were floated at Habibganj (Bhopal), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Gomtinagar, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh and Safdarjung railway stations.

(d) Ministry of Railways has not signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with any foreign countries in this regard.

Improving the working conditions of loco running staff

1872. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the locomotive engines lack toilets and drinking water facilities;

(b) whether there are any functional locomotive engines having air conditioned (AC) cabins, if so, details thereof, zone-wise;

(c) whether Railways is planning to introduce locomotives having AC cabins, washrooms and drinking water facilities across all the zones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has planned or is planning to introduce some measures to improve the working conditions of loco running staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Toilets have been provided on trial basis in locomotive cabs. Drinking water facility has been provided to crew in running rooms and crew lobbies.

(b) Yes, Sir. Zone-wise 1914 nos. of locomotives have been provided with cabin Air-conditioners (ACs) as on 31.01.2020. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

- New locomotives being turned out by Production Units (PUs) are being fitted with cab AC and workshops have been advised to make provision of cab ACs during Periodical Overhauling of electric locomotives.
- Washrooms / toilets facilities will be provided in new electric locomotives after feedback on trial.

- Drinking water facility is already provided to running staff in running rooms, crew lobbies etc.

(e) In addition to above, the following provisions/facilities are being provided to the running staff:

- All new electric locomotives being produced by PUs have spacious cab, economically designed for comfort of crew and ease of working.
- About 2/3rd of running rooms (where running staff take rest after duty) are already provided with air conditioners. For other running rooms, umbrella work has been sanctioned. Presently, these running rooms are provided with desert coolers.
- Women running staff are being provided with separate rooms and toilet facilities in running rooms.
- Food on subsidized rates is also made available to running staff in running rooms.

Statement

Zone-wise details of locomotives having Air-conditioners (ACs) cabins

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	Number of locomotives
1.	Central Railway	149
2.	Eastern Railway	75
3.	East Central Railway	154
4.	East Coast Railway	170
5.	Northern Railway	186
6.	North Central Railway	120
7.	North Eastern Railway	64
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	56
9.	North Western Railway	64
10.	Southern Railway	118

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	Number of locomotives
11.	South Central Railway	184
12.	South Eastern Railway	108
13.	South East Central Railway	122
14.	South Western Railway	66
15.	Western Railway	147
16.	West Central Railway	131

Repayment of loan on Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train

1873. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of funds the Central Government is spending for the Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train;
- (b) the details of agreement with the Japanese Government for the same;
- (c) the formula for the repayment of loan for the same; and
- (d) whether Government of India or Government of Maharashtra is responsible for the repayment of the said loan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is a joint project of Government of India, Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra. The total estimated cost of project is ₹1,08,000 crore. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), namely, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has been formed with equity capital of ₹20,000 Crore with 50% share of Government of India and 25% each of Government of Gujarat and Government of Maharashtra respectively for the execution of the project. Approximately, 81% of the cost of project is to be funded through a soft loan agreed by Government of Japan. So far, three loan agreements have been signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of about 250 billion Japanese Yen.

(c) and (d) The Loan repayment period is 50 years with 15 years grace period and 0.1 percent interest per annum. Government of India is the borrower of the loan and the repayment responsibility lies with the Government of India.

Railway projects with State Governments assistance and support

1874. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects in which State Governments are providing land free of cost for the projects;

(b) the details of railway projects in which State Governments are providing at least 50 per cent cost of the project construction; and

(c) the details of railway projects in which State Governments are providing at least 50 per cent cost of the project construction and also providing land free of cost?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Details of Railway projects in which State Governments are providing land free of cost are as under:

Sl. No.	PH	Name of Project	State	MoU Condition of Cost Sharing
1.	NL	Kichha-Khatima	UTRA	Land free by State Government
2.	NL	Ferozpur-Patti	PUN	Land free by State Government
3.	DL	Mansa-Bhatinda including MM Rama Mandi (Raman)-Maur Mandi(Maur) <i>via</i> Talwandi Sabo (29.11 km)	PUN	Land free for Rama Mandi-Maur Mandi (29 Km) New Line by State Government
4.	NL	Manoharabad-Kothapalli	TEL	33% construction cost and land free by State Government
5.	NL	Cumbam-Produttur	AP	13% construction cost + Land free by State Government
6.	DL	Mandir hasaud-Naya Raipur-Kendri new line sanctioned as MM of Raipur-Titlagarh doubling project	CHH	CHH Government will provide land free of cost and will construct station building and will bear full cost of ROB/RUB.

(b) Details of Railway projects in which State Governments are providing at least 50 percent cost of the project construction are as under:

Sl. No.	PH	Name of Project	State	MoU Condition of Cost Sharing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NL	Ahmedabad-Beed-Parali	MAH	50% cost by State Government
2.	NL	Vaibhavwadi-Kolhapur	MAH	50% cost by State Government
3.	NL	Koderma- Ranchi	JHA	54.95% cost by State Government
4.	NL	Parasnath-Madhuban-Giridih	JHA	50% cost by State Government
5.	NL	Rampurhat-Mandar Hill via Dumka	JHA	50% cost by JHA for Dumka Rampurhat section only.
6.	NL	Hansdiha - Godda	JHA	50% cost by State Government
7.	NL	Pirpainti - Jashidih	JHA	50% cost for portion in JHA
8.	NL	Chitra - Basukinath	JHA	50% cost by State Government
9.	NL	Godda-Pakur	JHA	50% cost by State Government
10.	NL	Chandigarh-Baddi	HP	50% cost by State Government
11.	NL	Rewari-Rohtak including new material modification for shifting of Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat through bye pass line (Elevated stretch -4 KM)	HAR	50% cost by State Government
12.	NL	Rohtak - Meham - Hansi	HAR	50% cost by State Government
13.	NL	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar) - Roorkee	UTRA	50% cost by State Government
14.	NL	Munirabad - Ginigera - Raichur	KAR	50% cost for 165 km line in KAR by State Government

1	2	3	4	5
15.	NL	Kadapa- Bangalore (Kadapa-Madagatta)	AP	50% cost by AP Government for 210 Km length in AP
16.	NL	Bhadrachalam Road - Sattupalli	M/s SCCL	Land by Railway and ₹ 618.55 crore construction cost by M/s SCCL
17.	NL	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur	AP	50% cost by AP Government in their portion
18.	DL	Vijaywada-Gudivada- Bhimavaram-Narasapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram- Nidadavolu (221 km) - DL with electrification	AP	50% cost by State Government
19.	NL	Wadsa-Gadchiroli NL	MAH	50% cost by State Government
20.	NL	Chirimiri Nagpur Halt 17 Km	CHH	50% cost by State Government
21.	NL	Chinnasalem-Kallkurichi NL (16 km) of Cuddalore- Salem GC	TN	50% cost of New Line only by State Government
22.	NL	Sriperumbudur- Guduvanchery with Spur to RUN, Kattukotti-Avadi- Sriperambudur	TN	50% cost by State Government
23.	NL	Rayadurga - Tumkur <i>via</i> Kalyandurga (93.17 km)	AP, KAR	50% cost by AP Government in their portion
24.	DL	Penukonda- Dharmavaram (42 km)	AP	50% cost by State Government
25.	DL	Baiyapannahalli - Hosur	KAR	50% cost by State Government
26.	DL	Yeshwanthpur - Channasandra (21 km)	KAR	50% cost by State Government
27.	NL	Hassan-Belur	KAR	50% cost by State Government

(c) Details of Railway projects in which State Governments are providing at least 50 percent cost of the project construction and also providing land free of cost are as under:

Sl. No.	PH	Name of Project	State	MoU Condition of Cost Sharing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NL	Khurda Road - Bolangir (289 Km): Daspalla-Boalngir Section (Km 112-289) is on cost sharing	ODI	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government for (Km 112-289)
2.	NL	Jeypore - Navrangpur	ODI	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
3.	NL	Ratlam -Dungarpur via Banswara	RAJ	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
4.	NL	Ajmer (Nasirabad)-Sawai Madhopur (Chauth Ka Banwara) via Tonk	RAJ	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
5.	NL	Akanapet-Medak	TEL	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
6.	NL	Nadikudi-SriKalahasti	AP	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
7.	NL	Kakinada-Pitapuram	AP	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
8.	NL	Manuguru-Ramagundam	TEL	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
9.	NL	Bagalkot - Kudachi (142 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
10.	NL	Bangalore (Hejjala) Satyamangalam	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government for Bangalore (Hejjala) -Chamrajnagar (142 km length)

1	2	3	4	5
11.	NL	Kadur - Chikmagalur - Sakleshpur	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government for Chikmagalur - Sakleshpur section
12.	NL	Shimoga - Harihar (79 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
13.	NL	Tumkur - Chitradurga - Davangere (191 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
14.	NL	Whitefield - Kolar (53 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
15.	NL	Gadag - Wadi (257 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
16.	NL	Shimoga-Sikaripura-Rannebennur (103 km)	KAR	50% construction cost + Land free by State Government
17.	DL	Yelhanka - Penukonda (120 km)	AP	50% cost for 48 Km line in AP by State Government
18.	NL	Chickballapur-Gowribidanur	KAR	Land free + 50% construction cost by State Government
19.	NL	Srinivasapura-Madanapalli	KAR	Land free + 50% construction cost by State Government

The details of all projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railways website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget).

Legend:

NL- New Line	ODI- Odisha
DL- Doubling	RAJ- Rajasthan
GC- Gauge Conversion	HP- Himachal Pradesh
PUN-Punjab	JHA- Jharkhand

HAR- Haryana	MAH- Maharashtra
AP- Andhra Pradesh	UTRA-Uttarakhand
TEL- Telangana	KAR- Karnataka
SCCL - Singareni Collieries Company Limited	MM - Material Modification
ROB- Road Over Bridges	RUB- Road Under Bridges
RSMM-Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd	PH- Plan Head

Proposed railway projects for Odisha

1875. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposed railway projects for the State of Odisha which would be implemented by Railways;
- (b) the sanctioned budgetary allocations for the same; and
- (c) by when Railways is hoping to commission the proposed projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise, as, Indian Railways' network straddles across various State boundaries. However, presently, 36 Projects costing ₹49,984 crore for 4.567 km length, falling fully/partly in Odisha are under different stages of planning/approval/execution. This includes the following projects:-

10 New Line Projects covering a length of 1.269 km at a cost of ₹ 16,598 crore, out of which, 80 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹4.260 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

1 Gauge Conversion (GC) project covering a length of 140 km at a cost of ₹1349 crore. out of which, 90 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹191 crore has been incurred.

25 Doubling Projects covering a length of 3.159 km at a cost of ₹32,037 crore. out of which, 494 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹8,246 crore has been incurred upto March 2019.

The project-wise detail including cost, expenditure and outlay are available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme > Regular Budget (year).

Budget Allocation (for the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha):

Average annual Budget allocation for the projects, falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha for Infrastructure projects & safety works, has increased to ₹4,126 crore per year (during 2014-2019) from ₹838 crore per year (during 2009-2014). Thus, the average annual budget allocation during 2014-19 is 392% more than average annual budget allocation during 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in State of Odisha, in 2019-20 is ₹4.568 crore, which is 445% more than average annual budget allocation during 2009-14, (₹838 crore).

Commissioning of projects (for the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Odisha):

During 2009-14, 267 km (56 km of New line, 83 km of Gauge conversion and 128 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the state of Odisha, have been commissioned at an average rate of 53 km per year. During 2014-19, 588 km (136 km of New line and 452 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the state of Odisha, have been commissioned at an average rate of 118 km per year, which is 120% more than achieved during 2009-14.

(c) The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, cooperation and zeal of the State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the project, which is finely worked out at the completion stage. As such, firm completion time of the projects can not be fixed at this stage.

Gudur-Dugarajapatnam project

1876. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Gudur-Dugarajapatnam project was taken up under Sagarmala project;
- (b) the estimated cost of the project and by when it was supposed to be completed;
- (c) whether there is time and cost overrun and, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Gudur-Dugarajapatnam new Broad Gauge (BG) line project (41.5 km) was included in Budget subject to requisite Government approvals. Cost estimation and Rate of Return (ROR) calculation of the project has been done. The cost assessed at the level of 2017 was ₹761.37 crore with ROR of (-)8.23%. The Project could not be taken forward being financially unviable.

- (c) and (d) Does not arise as project is not sanctioned.

Railways e-ticketing racket

†1877. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a racket of illegal e-ticketing business has been exposed in which illegal transactions worth thousands of crore rupees had been prevailing since many years;
- (b) the names of States that have been found linked to e-ticketing racket;
- (c) whether it is a fact that brokers are grabbing 85 per cent confirmed tickets by taking advantage of the shortcomings of IRCTC software;
- (d) whether e-ticketing racket has been reported to have link with foreign countries too;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by Railways to curb the illegal business of e-ticketing?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Railway Protection Force (RPF) arrested one accused person named Ghulam Mustafa suspected of selling illegal Railway ticket booking software ANMS on 08.01.2020 in course of enquiry into criminal case *vide* Crime No.758/2019 dated 30.10.2019 under section 143 of "The Railways Act" registered at RPF post, Yeshwantpur, Bengaluru City. He was found to have used certain illegal softwares, advanced hacking applications, crypto currency accounts for carrying out this operation and further, during the course of enquiry, a list of 3000 bank branches were recovered from his laptop. On the basis of lead given by the arrested accused regarding operation of illegal software for e-Ticketing, several cases have been registered in RPF Posts across the Indian Railways, wherein total 82 accused persons have been arrested till 25.02.2020 and are under investigation. Further, in this matter, following cases have also been registered by State Police/Delhi Police which are under investigation:

- (i) Karnataka Police (Rajgopal Nagar Police Station) has registered Crime No. 16/2020 dated 15.01.2020, under sections 419, 420, 34 IPC and 43, 65, 66, 66(c), 66(d), 70 of the "IT Act", which is under investigation.
- (ii) UP Police has registered Crime No. 330/19 dated 02.12.2019 under sections 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC & 43, 65, 66, 66C, 66D, 70 of IT Act at Purani Basti Police Station.
- (iii) UP Police has registered Crime No. 269/19 dated 08.12.2019 under sections 34, 419, 420 IPC & 43, 65, 66, 66C, 66D, 70 of IT Act at Haraiya Police Station, Basti.
- (iv) Delhi Police has registered Crime No. 0045/2020 dated 20.02.2020 under sections 420/120B/34 of IPC and 66 of IT Act at PS Special Cell (SB), Delhi Police.

The illegal software during its operation auto-fills the passenger details in form, auto reads the login, submits Captchas, bypasses bank OTP protection and pushes multiple numbers of fictitious IRCTC user IDs simultaneously, due to which it facilitates huge number of fictitious IRCTC user IDs to jump the queue when window of Tatkal/other booking starts and corner simultaneously several confirmed berths in trains. Due to pan India action by RPF, all these illegal softwares have been suspended and are not being used. In addition to cessation of functioning of the illegal softwares, various wings of railways like RPF, IRCTC and CRIS have worked together to upgrade the existing security features of the PRS system. This has also disrupted the functioning

of any other softwares. Situation is kept under close watch so that any upgradation of illegal softwares, still in operation, if any, is responded to in real time and even such softwares are not able to indulge in such malpractices.

(f) Following steps have been *inter-alia* taken to make IRCTC reservation website, foolproof:

1. Checks have been introduced to ensure that form filling by automatic software is comparable to those filled by human beings.
2. Restrictions have been put on creation of IRCTC user ID and booking of tickets per user.
3. Dynamic CAPTCHA has been introduced at registration, login and booking page.
4. Multilayer security & regular audits by Standardization Testing and Quality Certification (STQC).
5. Restriction on authorized agents of IRCTC for booking tickets during first fifteen minutes of opening of Advance Reservation Period (ARP) booking and Tatkal booking.

MoU with Railtel to implement e-office

1878. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway have recently signed MoU with the Railtel in order to implement Phase-II of e-office programme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways have achieved the targets of e-office Phase-1, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds allocated by Government during each of the last three years and the current year for the said project; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to encourage paper-less work culture which saves operational cost and also reduces the carbon footprint?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have signed Memorandum of Understanding with RailTel on 10.01.2020 for implementation of Phase-II of e-office programme in 34 Divisions, covering approximately

39000 users. The work is targeted to be completed by June'2020. Further to it remaining 12 more divisions have also been included in the project.

(b) Yes, Sir. E-office has been implemented in all the 59 targeted Railway Units in Phase-I covering more than 53000 users. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) ₹86.25 crores have been allotted for e-office Phase-I of the project as per details given below:

FY 2018-19: ₹14.03 crores.

FY 2019-20: ₹72.22 crores.

(d) Others steps taken to encourage paperless working include use of IT Applications to digitize various processes like material procurement and works tenders through Indian Railway Electronic Procurement System (IREPS), material management through Integrated Material Management System (IMMS), project sanctioning and monitoring through Indian Railways Projects Sanctions & Management (IRPSM), drawing design and approval through Electronic Drawing Approval System (e-Das), track maintenance management through Track Management System (TMS), Performance Monitoring through e-Drishti Dashboard, Integrated Coaching management System (ICMS), freight operation management through Freight Operation Information System (FOIS), Video Conferences through Telepresence system, etc.

Statement

Implementation status of e-Office Project (Phase-I)

Sl. No.	Zone	Zonal HQ/Division/ PU/CTI/ RDSO		No. of User in e-Office	Remarks
1	2	3		4	5
1.	SCR	Zonal HQ	Secunderabad	2776	Implemented on 31.03.19
2.	SCR	Workshop	Lalaguda		Implemented on 21.06.19
3.	SCR	Workshop	Rayanapadu		Implemented on 21.06.19
4.	SCR	Workshop	Tirupati		Implemented on 21.06.19
5.	SCR	Division	Guntakal	896	Implemented on 13.05.19
6.	SCR	Division	Guntur	392	Implemented on 15.03.19

1	2	3	4	5
7.	SCR	Division	Hyderabad	560
8.	SCR	Division	Nanded	314
9.	SCR	Division	Secunderabad	1140
10.	SCR	Division	Vijaywada	1280
11.	SR	Zonal HQ	Chennai	2795
12.	SR	Division	Trichy	717
13.	WR	Zonal HQ	Mumbai	2364
14.	WR	Division	Vadodara	589
15.	RDSO	RDSO	Lucknow	1301
16.	PU	CLW	Chittaranjan	946
17.	PU	DLW	Varanasi	1244
18.	PU	DMW	Patiala	834
19.	PU	ICF	Chennai	927
20.	PU	MCF	Raebareli	367
21.	PU	RCF	Kapurthala	1667
22.	PU	RWF	Bengaluru	448
23.	PU	RWP	Bela	206
24.	CTI	NAIR	Vadodara	86
25.	CTI	IRICEN	Pune	75
26.	CTI	IRIEEN	Nasik	46
27.	CTI	IRIFM	Secunderabad	2
28.	CTI	IRIMEE	Jamalpur	54
29.	CTI	IRISET	Secunderabad	91
30.	CTI	IRITM	Lucknow	29
31.	CTI	RPF Academy	Lucknow	35
32.	NWR	Zonal HQ	Jaipur	1357

1	2	3	4	5
33.	NWR Division	Jodhpur	449	Implemented on 05.07.19
34.	NR Zonal HQ	New Delhi	2788	Implemented on 01.07.19
35.	NR Division	Ambala	1306	Implemented on 01.07.19
36.	WCR Zonal HQ	Jabalpur	971	Implemented on 15.08.19
37.	WCR Division	Jabalpur	991	Implemented on 16.07.19
38.	SWR Zonal HQ	Hubli	1165	Implemented on 12.07.19
39.	SWR Division	Bangalore	553	Implemented on 12.07.19
40.	SER Zonal HQ	Kolkata	2182	Implemented on 02.09.19
41.	SER Division	Ranchi	581	Implemented on 20.08.19
42.	CR Zonal HQ	Mumbai	1980	Implemented on 12.09.19
43.	CR Division	Pune	676	Implemented on 31.07.19
44.	NER Zonal HQ	Gorakhpur	1224	Implemented on 26.07.19
45.	NER Division	Lucknow	597	Implemented on 05.08.19
46.	NFR Zonal HQ	Maligaon	1521	Implemented on 28.08.19
47.	NFR NFR Construction	Maligaon	477	Implemented on 25.09.19
48.	NFR Division	Rangiya	294	Implemented on 28.08.19
49.	ER Zonal HQ	Kolkata	1576	Implemented on 11.09.19
50.	ER Division	Howrah	758	Implemented on 14.08.19
51.	ECR Zonal HQ	Hajipur	1747	Implemented on 28.08.19
52.	ECR Division	Danapur	1020	Implemented on 06.09.19
53.	NCR Zonal HQ	Allahabad	1307	Implemented on 04.10.19
54.	NCR Division	Jhansi	1067	Implemented on 23.10.19
55.	SECR Zonal HQ	Bilaspur	1281	Implemented on 13.09.19
56.	SECR Division	Raipur	782	Implemented on 09.09.19
57.	ECoR Zonal HQ	Bhubaneswar	1222	Implemented on 18.09.19

1	2	3	4	5
58.	ECoR Division	Sambalpur	384	Implemented on 31.08.19
59.	ECoR Division	Waltair	995	Implemented on 05.09.19
TOTAL USER			53432	

Zone-wise audit of lie-over period of trains

1879. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have undertaken zone-wise audit of daily, bi-weekly or tri-weekly passenger/express rakes of their lie-over period after reaching their destinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for not exploring the same for revenue generation for further nearby extensions which could also be considered as additional trains in the vicinity; and
- (d) the time by when Railways would come up with a comprehensive plan for extension of trains to nearby destinations during their lie-over period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Indian Railways, in its constant endeavour to optimize utilization of rolling stock, regularly reviews the utilization of Coaching stock and makes efforts to gainfully utilize the lie-over periods of trains for extending existing trains services and for operating special trains during the festivals/winter/summer periods. Besides, the lie-over periods of trains are also utilized for running new trains, extension and increase in frequency of services, wherever feasible. Accordingly, between the period April, 2019 and February, 2020, Indian Railways have been able to gainfully utilise lie-over period of rakes for introduction of 27 pairs of new trains, extension of 43 pairs and increase the frequency of 6 pairs of train services.

Cancelled trains during last year

†1880. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of passenger trains cancelled by Railways during last year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the said trains were cancelled owing to upgradation of railway lines and platforms or it was due to repair work on railway tracks and some other repair work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Indian Railways had cancelled approximately 38 Mail/Express train services per day on the entire network last year from 01st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 due to various reasons including bad-weather (fog, cyclone, flood, landslide), accident, agitation, law and order problem, construction, up-gradation, repair-work maintenance of block, cancellation of pairing train etc.

Wherever operationally feasible, alternative trains on the affected routes are augmented and special trains run on Railway convenience to clear the passengers stranded due to cancellation of trains.

NITI Aayog's draft RFQ for private sector to run trains

1881. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft Request for Qualification (RFQ) document prepared by NITI Aayog has proposed grant of concession to private players for running 150 passenger trains across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways is aware of the fact that grant of such concession will seriously affect the supply side, which in turn will affect the Railways as an organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) With a view to operate trains with modern technology over 100 routes on the Indian Railways network and to provide world class service to traveling passengers, Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) in 2019, with a term of one year, *inter-alia*, to advise on the terms and conditions to permit private participation on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the running of passenger trains on select routes. It is proposed that trains will be operated by the Crew and Guards of Indian Railways

and the safety certification will rest with Indian Railways. The GoS have held seven meetings upto end of February, 2020. The draft Request for Qualification and the draft Concession Agreement have been uploaded on the websites of NITI Aayog and Indian Railways for seeking feedback from the stakeholders. The details in this regard have not been finalized. The Private Train Operators are required to pay Haulage Charges and other applicable charges to Indian Railways in operating the new services. There is no proposal to curtail the existing passenger services operated by Indian Railways.

Status of new railway lines in Karnataka

1882. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approved project of Belur-Sakleshpur stretch of Kadur-Chikkamagaluru-Sakleshpur project is pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka is also waiting for the revised estimate for Chikkamagaluru Belur stretch of the new railway line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Work of Belur-Sakleshpur new line was taken up as a part of Kadur-Chikamagalur-Sakleshpur new line project (93 Km). On this project, Kadur-Chikamagalur section (46 Km) has been commissioned. For works on balance portion *i.e.* Chikamagalur-Sakleshpur (47 km), Government of Karnataka had agreed to provide land free of cost and share 50% construction cost in 2013.

However, on the request of Government of Karnataka, work on Belur-Sakleshpur (20 Km) section has been dropped and Hassan-Belur (32 Km) new line project costing ₹462.93 crore has been sanctioned in March 2019, in lieu of it.

(b) and (c) Since on the request of Government of Karnataka, the scope of original sanctioned work has been revised, therefore, the Zonal Railway has taken up the work of preparation of revised estimate for sanctioning.

Status of Shivamogga-Shikaripura-Ranebennuru new railway line project

1883. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka is ready to implement

the approved Shivamogga-Shikaripura-Ranebennuru new railway line project on 50:50 cost sharing basis but the same is pending with Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Shimoga-Shikaripura-Ranebennur new line project, of 89 Km length, costing ₹994.47 crore was sanctioned in June 2019. Project is on cost sharing basis with Government of Karnataka, in which Government of Karnataka is providing land free of cost and sharing 50% construction cost of the project. Land acquisition for the project has been taken up. Therefore, nothing is pending with Government of India in this regard.

Railway station redevelopment on "no cost to Railways" basis

1884. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Railway Station Redevelopment project to be framed in a way as to be "at no cost to Railways", the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has acknowledged that commercial opportunities are not evenly distributed among railway stations; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has acknowledged the issue of regional inequity in this kind of project development model?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Station redevelopment is planned by leveraging real estate potential of sparable land and air space in and around the stations. It is Railway's endeavour to generally develop stations at no cost to Railways.

(b) Commercial potential of land parcels in and around stations are subject to real estate demand, market dynamics, size of land parcels, city infrastructure, socio economic conditions prevalent at each locality, etc. Hence, real estate potential of railway stations varies from place to place.

(c) Railway conducts techno-economic feasibility studies of stations across the country. Based on the outcome of these feasibility studies, stations are taken up for redevelopment in phases. At present the works of station redevelopment have been taken up at Habibganj (Madhya Pradesh), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Gomtinagar (Uttar Pradesh), Ajni (Maharashtra), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Chandigarh (Union Territory of Chandigarh), Anand Vihar (Delhi) and Bijwasan (Delhi) stations.

Road map for privatising railways

1885. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to privatize Railways in the country;
- (b) if so, the road map that has been prepared to privatize the same;
- (c) whether all functions of Railways would be privatized; and
- (d) if not, how Government plans to revive the already loss-making sector of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise the Indian Railways. However, it is estimated that Indian Railways would need capital investment of ₹50 lakh crores between 2018-2030 for capacity enhancement of network and enhanced production of rolling stocks to enable better delivery of services and to improve its modal share of transport. To bridge the gap in Capital Funding, it is being planned to use Public Private Partnership including proposals for inducting modern rakes to run trains on select routes with an objective to provide improved service delivery to passengers. However, the responsibility of train operations and safety certification rests with Indian Railways in all such cases.

(d) In order to fulfill the social obligation, passenger fares especially in suburban and second class have been kept at low levels as a policy measure so that even poorest segments of the population can afford the fares and access the rail services. However, various measures like dynamic pricing in the upper class segments, rationalization of fare and induction of modern rakes through Public Private Partnership (PPP) route are being taken to increase revenue and improve passenger services.

Infrastructural status of rake points in Odisha

1886. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rake points in Odisha and their infrastructural status;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the rake points including those of Bargarh, Sambalpur and Balangir do not have the required infrastructure for want of which their operational efficiency is degarding; and

(c) the steps taken by Railways to provide full infrastructure, viz. road connectivity, electricity, complete shed and godown facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There are 59 rake points in the State of Odisha with basic infrastructure as per operational and commercial requirement.

(b) No, Sir. The required infrastructure is available at goods sidings including Bargarh, Sambalpur and Balangir.

(c) All the goods sheds are provided with road connectivity and electricity facility. Complete shed and godown facility at goods sidings are provided as per extant policy.

Progress of railway projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1887. DR. K.V.P. RAMCHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several railway projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have very slow progress due to scarcity of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is also a fact that several projects announced in these States were allocated nominal funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of projects taken up in these two States along with their estimated cost, amount already spent and amount allocated this year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Railway projects are sanctioned Zonal Railway wise and not State wise, as, Indian Railway's network straddles across various State boundaries. However, details of projects falling fully/partly in State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as under:

Andhra Pradesh: Presently, 31 projects (17 new lines and 14 doubling projects), costing ₹52.686 crore for 4,677 km length, falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, are under different stages of planning/approval/execution, out of which, commissioning of

265 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹7,892 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. This includes:

- 17 New Line Projects are covering a length of 2027 km, at a cost of ₹25,684 crore. out of which, commissioning of 186 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹4.143 crore has been incurred upto March 2019, Budget Estimate outlay of ₹1,105 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 14 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 2,649 km at a cost of ₹27,002 crore, out of which, commissioning of 79 Km length has been achieved and an expenditure of ₹3,749 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. Budget Estimate outlay of ₹1,817 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Budget Allocation (for projects falling partly/fully in the State of Andhra Pradesh):

Average Annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during 2014-19 has increased to ₹2,830 crore per year from ₹886 crore per year during 2009-14. Thus the average budget allocation during 2014-19 is 219% more than average annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2019-20 is ₹3,885 crore. which is 338% more than average annual budget outlay of 2009-14.

Allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during financial year 2020-21 is ₹4910 crore, which is 454% more than allotted during 2009-14.

Commissioning (for projects falling partly/fully in the State of Andhra Pradesh):

- During 2009-14. 363 km length (81 km New Line, 144 km Gauge Conversion and 138 km Doubling) falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 73 km per year.
- During 2014-19. 377 km length (258 km New Line, 119 km Doubling) falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned at an average rate of 75 km per year, which is 4% more than commissioning during 2009-2014.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Govt's share in cost sharing projects.

An amount of around ₹1,779 crore is outstanding towards State Government share for all the cost sharing projects in Andhra Pradesh. The timely deposition of State Government's share is essential for quick execution of projects.

Ministry of Railways has requested Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that, the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

Telangana: 13 Projects (9 New Line and 4 Doubling) costing ₹20,226 crore for 1,604 km length, falling fully/partly in Teiangana are under different stages of planning/ approval/execution, out of which, commissioning of 85 km length has been achieved and an expenditure of f3637 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. This includes:

- 9 New Line Projects are covering a length of 1,067 km at a cost of ₹14,816 crore, out of which, 85 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹2,212 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. Budget Estimate outlay of ₹901 crore has been provided for 2019-20.
- 4 Doubling Projects are covering a length of 537 km at a cost of ₹5,410 crore. An expenditure of ₹824 crore has been incurred upto March 2019. Budget Estimate outlay of ₹665 crore has been provided for 2019-20.

Budget Allocation (for Projects falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana):

Average Annual Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana, during 2014-19 was ₹1,110 crore per year.

Total allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in the State of Telangana, in 2019-20 is ₹2,056 crore, which is 85% more than average annual allotment during 2014-19.

Allocation of Budget for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/ partly in the State of Telangana. during financial year 2020-21 is ₹2,602 crore, which is 134% more than average annual allotment during 2014-19.

Commissioning (for Projects falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana):

- During 2009-14, 87 km (66 km New line and 21 km Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been commissioned, at an average rate 17 km per year.
- During 2014-19, 188 km (135 km of New line and 53 km of Doubling projects), falling fully/partly in the State of Telangana have been commissioned in the State at an average rate 38 km per year, which is 116% more than commissioning during 2009-14.

The project-wise details of projects including cost, expenditure and outlay are made available in public domain on Indian Railways' website *i.e.* www.indianrailways.gov.in >Ministry of Railways >Railway Board >About Indian Railways >Railway Board Directorates >Finance (Budget)>Railway-wise Works Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme Regular Budget (year).

The execution of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, cooperation and zeal of State Government for early completion of project, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. and all these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage.

Many of these projects are getting delayed due to land acquisition, forestry clearance, wildlife clearance, shifting of utilities and non deposition of State Govt's share in cost sharing projects.

An amount of ₹499 cr. is outstanding against government of Telangana towards their share in cost sharing projects.

Ministry of Railways has requested Govt. of Telangana to take appropriate action for clearing bottlenecks and to deposit their due share in cost sharing projects so that, the pace of execution of Railway Projects is expedited.

Status of railway connectivity in Konkan region of Maharashtra

†1888. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various areas under Konkan Region of Maharashtra are not connected with rail which has deprived people of these areas of rail facilities and has affected development in these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Railways propose to start projects to connect Konkan region of Maharashtra with rail and enable development of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Konkan region of Maharashtra is well connected through Konkan Railway line which is 738 km long. 378 km of this line falls in the State of Maharashtra covering 28 crossing railway stations.

(c) New line projects are not sanctioned district-wise, region-wise or State-wise. Railway projects are taken up Zonal Railway wise on the basis of remunerativeness, last mile connectivity, missing links and alternate routes, augmentation of congested/saturated lines, demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives, Railway's own operational requirement, socio-economic considerations etc. depending upon throwforward of ongoing projects and overall availability of funds.

However, project of Vaibhavwadi-Kolhapur (now Shri Chhatrapati Shahumaharaj Terminus) (108 km) new line has been sanctioned in August, 2019. Further, project of Kalyan-Murbad new line (28 km) has been included in Railway Budget subject to requisite approvals. Preparation of Detailed Project Report for this project has been taken up.

Extension programme of Tejas train services

1889. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the extension programme of Tejas' train services along with the places between which it will be extended and the salient features thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) since when the new passenger train service has been started between Varanasi and Indore along with the details of weekly days of its operation; and

(c) the details of number of berths reserved in various classes for different stations along the said railway route?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, 04 pairs of Tejas Express services are operating over Indian Railways system. Two of these namely 22671/22672 Chennai Egmore - Madurai. In Tejas Express and 22119/22120 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus -Karmali Tejas Express are being run by Indian Railways and while the other two namely 82501/82502 Lucknow-New Delhi Tejas Express and 82901/82902 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Tejas Express are being operated by Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). Besides, in the Union Budget 2020-21, introduction of Tejas type trains connecting iconic tourist destinations, has been announced.

(b) IRCTC has started commercial operation of 82401/02 Varanasi- Indore Express (Bi-weekly) *via* Lucknow and 82403/04 Varanasi- Indore Express (Weekly) *via* Prayagraj Junction w.e.f. 20th February, 2020 and 23rd February, 2020 respectively.

(c) The approximate number of passengers booked on train nos. 82401/82402 Varanasi-Indore Express (Bi-weekly) and 82403/82404(Weekly) Varanasi- Indore Express are as under:

Train Number	Period	Number of passengers booked
82401/82402	20.2.2020 to 27.02.2020	3260
82403/82404	23.02.2020 to 27.02.2020	977

Completion of Ernakulam-Kayamkulam project

1890. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the doubling of Ernakulam-Kayamkulam *via* Kottayam rail line is likely to be completed; and

(b) the constraint in completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Doubling of 115 Km. long Ernakulam-Kottayam-Kayankulam section has been taken up. Out of this, 97 Km. doubling (49 Km. Ernakulam-Ettumanur and 48 Km. Chingavanam-Kayankulam)

has been completed and work has been taken up on balance Ettumanur-Chingavanam (18 Km.) section.

Doubling work is lagging behind the schedule due to delay in land acquisition by the State Government. 0.14 Hectare of land is yet to be acquired and handed over by State Government for commissioning of Ettumanur-Chingavanam section.

The completion of any Railway project depends on various factors like quick land acquisition by State Government, forest clearance by officials of forest department, shifting of infringing utilities (both underground and over ground), statutory clearances from various authorities, geological and topographical conditions of area, law and order situation in the area of project site, number of working months in a year for particular project site due to climatic conditions, encountering unforeseen conditions like earthquake, flooding, excessive rains, strikes of labour, orders of Hon'ble Courts, situation and conditions of working agencies/contractors etc. All these factors vary from project to project and site to site and affect the completion time and cost of the project, which is finally worked out at the completion stage. Therefore, confirmed time line for completion of project cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Poor lighting arrangements at small railway stations

†1891. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate lighting arrangements have not been made on small railway stations and passengers face difficulties in locating their coach and also the coach indicators installed on platforms are not in working condition; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Railways to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) All the Railway Stations have been provided with adequate lighting arrangements. As a part of improvement in illumination levels, all lights at Railway stations have been provided with Light Emitting Diode (LED) fittings.

Electronic train coach indicator system have been installed at 663 Railway stations across Indian Railways. Whenever the coach indicator systems are reported to be faulty, prompt action is taken to rectify them.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Operation of Samjhauta Express

†1892. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers from the country who used to travel by Samjhauta Express, the details thereof along with the year-wise number of travellers;

(b) whether it is a fact that Samjhauta Express between India and Pakistan has ceased to operate now; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by the Government for restoring the operation of Samjhauta express between India and Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The year-wise details of number of passengers booked on train number 14001/14002 Samjhauta Express for the last five years and the current financial year (upto 08.08.2019) are as under:

Financial Year	Number of passengers booked (in lakhs)
2014-15	0.35
2015-16	0.33
2016-17	0.23
2017-18	0.14
2018-19	0.13
2019-20 (upto 08.08.2019)	0.03

(b) Yes, Sir. The service has stopped from 08.08.2019.

(c) In an attempt to present an alarming picture of bilateral ties to the world, Pakistan has unilaterally taken measures including the suspension of all bus and train services between India and Pakistan. However, India has rejected such attempt and Pakistan has been urged to review its unilateral measures so that normal channels for communication and people to people contact are preserved.

Periodic review of food served in railways

1893. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways, from time to time, review the food being served in Railways, if so, when was the last review done, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Railways propose to constitute a high-level committee in this regard to improve the quality and hygiene of food served in the Railways, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) It is continuous endeavour of Indian Railways (IR) to review and monitor quality and hygiene of food served over the Railways. A robust mechanism has been developed for supervision and monitoring of catering services. To improve the quality and hygiene of food, following steps have been taken during the last few years:

- Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras have been installed in the upgraded Base Kitchens/Kitchen Units to monitor Kitchen activities on real-time basis with live streaming available on the IRCTC website as well as Rail Drishti.
- All food boxes served in mobile (post-paid) and static units are provided with QR code or stickers giving details like MRP, name of contractor, weight, date of packing and symbol of veg./non-veg. food item. This facility is presently available in 28 Base Kitchens/Kitchen Units.
- Food Safety Supervisors have been deployed in Base Kitchens to ensure that the norms of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regarding maintenance of food safety and personal hygiene are complied with. This includes periodic testing of food samples in the accredited labs.
- Periodical Third Party Food Audits are conducted to check the quality of food, service, hygiene conditions etc. at catering units. Audit parameters include quality, service, hygiene, etc.
- It is mandatory for each catering units on IR to have certification from FSSAI to ensure the compliance of food safety norms.
- Along with the above, special/surprise inspections/drives are also conducted to check the quality of food, hygiene in Base Kitchens.

There is no proposal to constitute a high level committee in this regard.

Commando training to RPF

†1894. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to provide commando training to the Railway Protection Force (RPF) constables;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Railway Protection Force (RPF) has already established three (03) companies of Commandos for Railway Security (CORAS) which were inaugurated on 14.08.2019 at New Delhi. These personnel were trained in various Commando Institutes of National repute such as Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare (C1JW) Course at North Eastern Police Academy, Meghalaya; Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare Course at Assam Rifles, Diphu, Assam; Anti Terrorist and VIP Protection Commando Course at Indo Tibetan Border Police, Mussoorie and Police Special Tactical Course (PSTC) at National Security Guard, Manesar, Haryana.

Further, it is submitted, that all the newly recruited RPF Constables will be imparted one month Commando Training, in due course.

Railways electrification work in SWR

1895. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways propose to take up electrification work in various sections of South Western Railways (SWR) to increase the speed of trains by 10 to 15 per cent;
- (b) if so, the number of routes proposed for electrification in SWR and the time-frame for completion of electrification work of all such proposed rail routes; and
- (c) the status of ongoing railway electrification works in the State of Karnataka along with the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Railways has planned to electrify balance Broad Gauge (BG) Routes of Indian Railways by December, 2023 including routes of South Western Railway (SWR). Electrification of Rail routes is one of the initiatives to increase the speed of trains.

(b) 14 railway electrification projects of 2.782 km. length costing ₹3,066 crore falling fully/partly in SWR are in progress. Out of this, commissioning of 156 km. has been achieved. Work is in progress on balance sections in different stages of execution/ planning and planned for completion by December, 2023 in phased manner. 375 Route Kilometer (RKM) have been electrified during 2014-19 in SWR against 46 RKM electrified during 2009-14.

(c) 16 electrification projects of 3.379 km. length with costing of ₹3,772 crore falling fully/partly in Karnataka are in Progress. Out of which, commissioning of 475 km. has been achieved. 430 RKM have been electrified during 2014-19 in Karnataka against 90 RKM electrified during 2009-14

Private trains in the country

1896. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of private trains being operated in country at present;
- (b) whether Railways would provide private trains with train compartments, engine, loco running staff etc. for its operation;
- (c) if so, charges levied on each private train for its operation using the infrastructure provided by Railways;
- (d) whether it is a fact that normal train services would be affected by private trains as the normal trains are delayed to make the private trains run on time; and
- (e) the profit Government has received so far from private players by allowing them to operate trains using the infrastructure of Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) At present, no scheduled passenger train service is being operated by Private Operators over Indian Railways network.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Railways have constituted a Group of Secretaries (GoS) in 2019, with a term of one year, inter-alia, to advise on the terms and conditions for permitting private passenger train operators to operate trains with world class technology

over the Indian Railways in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The GoS have held seven meetings upto end of February, 2020. The draft Request for Qualification and the draft Concession Agreement, indicating the design, procurement and validation of rolling stock and issue of manpower, along with tentative list of over 100 Origin-Destination pairs (cluster-wise), have been uploaded on the websites of NITI Aayog and Indian Railways for seeking feedback from the stakeholders. However, the details in this regard including charges payable by the Operators have not been finalized.

(d) The operation of regular trains of Indian Railways shall not be affected by operation of train operated by Private Operators as they would run on their respective charted paths.

(e) The likely profit to be generated can be estimated only after the completion of the bidding process.

Semihigh speed railway project in Kerala

1897. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has given sanction to semi highspeed railway project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and by when it would become functional?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) "Kerala Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited" (KRDCL) a Joint Venture Company of Government of Kerala and Ministry of Railways has identified construction of 3rd and 4th line between Thiruvananthapuram and Kasargod (540 Km.)-Semi High Speed Rail Corridor for implementation. In principle approval for pre-investment activities of this project has been accorded by Ministry of Railways on 17.12.2019. This project will be examined further after receiving the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Increasing losses in Railways

†1898. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that losses of Railways are on a continuous rise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of sectors of Railways which have been incurring losses during the last five years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that insurance companies are constantly getting benefited on account of insurance of online passengers; and

(d) the details of benefits reaped by insurance companies from online insurance of passengers during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. The Surplus generated by the Railways during the last five years is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Surplus Generated	7664.94	10505.97	4913.00	1665.61	3773.86

(b) Indian Railways in the larger social and national interest, undertakes certain un-economic operations in transportation to provide affordable transport facilities to poorer section of society and to facilitate the movement of essential commodities meant for mass consumption. Losses incurred on this account fall under Social Service Obligation of Indian Railways. The details of estimated losses incurred on account of these activities during the last five years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(i)	Loss on Coaching Services	33491	35918	39565	47691	55857
(ii)	Loss on low-rated Commodities	69	41	42	60	60
(iii)	Total Losses	33560	35959	39607	47751	55917

(c) and (d) The Optional Travel Insurance Scheme was launched by the Indian Railways from 01.09.2016 for the benefit of railway passengers.

This insurance scheme is purely optional to the passengers booking Confirmed/RAC online/e-ticket only from the official website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) Limited which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways.

Under the Optional Travel Insurance Scheme, the insurance premium is paid by the passengers directly to the Insurance Companies at the time of purchasing the online/e-ticket and opting for availing the insurance facility.

No amount is received or retained either by IRCTC or Ministry of Railways from the said premium paid directly by the passengers to the insurance companies. There is also no provision in the contract/agreement between IRCTC and the Insurance companies to get any commission from the Insurance companies.

Merging of Railway services into one cadre

1899. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry proposed to merge all Railway services into one cadre;
- (b) if so, whether it was based on any recommendation of a committee or task force, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any apprehension has been raised over the move as it may lead to dangerous erosion in professionalism, efficiency and safety of operations; and
- (d) if so, the precautions taken to ensure safety and efficiency of the working of Railways and to enhance professionalism, along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Government has, *inter alia*, approved creation of a new Group 'A' Central Service called Indian Railway Management Service (IRMS), unification of existing 8 organized services of Railways into IRMS and reorganization of Railway Board on functional lines.

(b) Prakash Tandon Committee (1994) and Bibek Debroy Committee (2015) etc. had, *inter alia*, recommended organizational restructuring of Railways.

(c) and (d) Above Committees have recommended unification of railway services due to inherent benefits. Working in common service will lead to breaking of silos and bring synergy in working of Railway Officers leading to faster and focused decision making thereby improving professionalism, safety and efficiency of Indian Railways.

Launching of private trains

1900. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to allow the launching of private trains;

(b) if so, whether Government trains running on these lines will be stopped;

(c) whether Government trains running on these lines will be reduced as compared to the private trains; and

(d) whether Railways would establish a machinery to regulate the fares charged by these private trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways is planning to allow private participation on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the running of passenger trains on select routes. However, trains will be operated by Crew and Guards of Indian Railways and the safety certification will also rest with Indian Railways.

(b) No, Sir. Government operated trains and the Private trains will run concurrently.

(c) There is no proposal to reduce Government trains.

(d) The private entity would be permitted the flexibility to fix the fares, according to what market can bear.

Construction of roads under PMGSY in Chhattisgarh

†1901. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target for construction of 5612 kilometers length of roads has been set by the Ministry under PMGSY-III in Chhattisgarh and the State Government has made a request to increase it upto 10,000 kilometers;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry on the request of the State Government; and

(c) whether any time-line has been set for the approval in development works and whether it is being complied with?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The State of Chhattisgarh has been allocated a length of 5612.5 Km. under phase-III of Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). No proposal has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been received from the State of Chhattisgarh for enhancement of its allocation under PMGSY-III.

The State of Chhattisgarh has already been sanctioned its first batch of proposals comprising 355 roads of 3,729.17 Km. and 10 LSBs of 580.58 m with a total cost of ₹2,290.13 crores under PMGSY-III.

- (c) The PMGSY-III is targeted for completion by March, 2025.

Fewer generation of jobs under MGNREGA

1902. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fewer jobs have been created in the financial year 2018-19 under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

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

(c) the budgetary allocation of funds for MGNREGA and the State-wise transfer in 2017, 2018 and 2019;

(d) the number of households who demanded work and the number of households who were provided work under the Act in the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(e) the steps proposed by Government to address the demand-supply gap?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. It provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The demand for work is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside Mahatma Gandhi NREGS etc. During the F.Y. 2018-19, 267.97 crore Persondays were generated under Mahatma Gandhi

NREGS which is more than the 233.74 crore persondays generated in the F.Y. 2017-18.

(c) The details of budget allocation during the F.Y. 2017-18, F.Y. 2018-19 & F.Y. 2019-20 (as on 28.02.2020) are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate
2017-18	48,000.00	55,167.06
2018-19	55,000.00	61,830.09
2019-20*	60,000.00	71,001.81

*As on 02.03.2020

The details of States/UTs-wise release of funds by the Central Government under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last two years and current financial year 2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of wage employment demanded by the household. The details of employment demanded by households, employment offered to households and employment provided to households during the F.Y. 2014-15, F.Y. 2015-16, F.Y. 2016-17, F.Y. 2017-18 and F.Y. 2018-19 as uploaded by States/UTs in MIS is as under:

(Figures in lakh)

Financial Year	Employment demanded by households	Employment offered to households	Employment provided to households
2014-15	464.64	463.76	412.41
2015-16	534.82	533.39	481.16
2016-17	569.30	567.66	511.79
2017-18	573.16	571.79	511.59
2018-19	587.67	583.23	526.68

The Mahatma Gandhi NREGA envisages for providing 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The beneficiaries are entitled for unemployment allowance if demanded work is not provided.

Statement*Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017-18 #	2018-19	2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512763.00	657110.67	649952.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20679.65	19800.64	12980.62
3.	Assam	112366.54	103097.37	140056.78
4.	Bihar	246888.44	281936.01	305589.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	289885.21	289476.07	258707.33
6.	Gujarat	82505.07	102449.67	70790.14
7.	Haryana	30140.64	34829.10	31370.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58684.46	75090.72	52120.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	125417.69	79334.12	101427.44
10.	Jharkhand	135264.57	149989.63	120685.62
11.	Karnataka	295632.54	297813.10	523379.22
12.	Kerala	185406.40	234048.78	352656.11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	376889.92	452909.74	443530.87
14.	Maharashtra	185828.74	194892.31	172786.00
15.	Manipur	15778.89	28698.66	39599.61
16.	Meghalaya	87060.44	78903.38	88844.42
17.	Mizoram	20081.04	39783.58	48284.19
18.	Nagaland	110492.88	19322.98	31751.70
19.	Odisha	219834.66	216328.30	237919.48
20.	Punjab	61895.86	57826.49	71930.45

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan	472828.41	524471.10	663896.45
22.	Sikkim	10571.15	9586.17	8197.61
23.	Tamil Nadu	583166.13	488286.16	534350.80
24.	Telangana	253920.33	295817.48	" 207027.53
25.	Tripura	40440.50	43543.49	70057.78
26.	Uttar Pradesh	369177.65	530494.79	556600.33
27.	Uttarakhand	71685.06	59004.61	42195.71
28.	West Bengal	592702.95	718525.61	815085.46
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	966.07	761.93	310.46
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	484.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	26.71	15.97	23.82
33.	Puducherry	1569.03	1461.29	1628.77
34.	Goa	56.05	48.83	216.76
TOTAL		5570606.67	6086142.75	6653955.24

including ₹ 136890.498 lakh deducted against wage expenditure on account of rejected transaction amount credited back during financial year 2017-18.

Modernisation of fertilizer rake points

1903. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new fertilizer rake points with necessary infrastructure that have been set up during the last two years in various States, particularly in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar;

(b) whether Government is considering to take-up the proposals for

modernising/renovating the existing rake points with necessary facilities and infrastructure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Indian Railways has a total of 908 rake points with necessary infrastructure for handling of fertilizer in various States including Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar. Opening of new rake point is a continuous process on the Indian Railways based on demand and operational feasibility.

In the last two years, seven new rake points in the State of Bihar, three new rake points in the State of Odisha and one rake point in the State of Jharkhand have been opened.

(b) and (c) Modernisation/renovation of rake points in the country is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability. 60 works of rake point improvement have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 1,975 cr. Out of these 60 works, 31 works have been completed and others are in various stages of execution.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of all-weather roads for connecting every village

†1904. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), proposes to link each small village with all-weather roads in the country;

(b) if so, the time-line fixed to achieve the target of this plan; and

(c) the number of roads being built under the said scheme that are incomplete in the country till date and the number of such villages where the roads are yet to be built?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PMGSY) in December 2000, as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and Union Territories, Deserts and Tribal Areas as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population. In the critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above (2001 census). The unit for PMGSY is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. All the eligible and feasible habitations of 250+ and above population size were targeted for all-weather road connectivity by March, 2019. As on 4th March, 2020, out of the 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size identified for coverage under PMGSY; 1,68,078 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources. 4,300 habitations have been either dropped or are non-feasible. Of the remaining 5,806 sanctioned habitations, States have reported that road works to connect 2,158 habitations are stalled as of now due to reasons such as non receipt of forest clearance, pending land issues and Court cases etc. The balance 3,648 habitations are targeted for completion at the earliest.

The number of road works sanctioned, completed and in-progress under all ongoing interventions/verticals of PMGSY is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of road works sanctioned, completed and in-progress under all ongoing interventions/vertical of PMGSY

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Roadwork Sanctioned	No. of Road Work Completed	No. of Road work in Progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	0	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,925	4,517	408
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,391	895	496
4.	Assam	8,724	6,619	2,105
5.	Bihar	18,129	16,423	1,706

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	8,659	7,111	1,548
7.	Goa	90	70	20
8.	Gujarat	4,526	4,519	7
9.	Haryana	514	514	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,605	2,590	1,015
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3,403	1,870	1,533
12.	Jharkhand	7,604	6,391	1,213
13.	Karnataka	4,036	3,591	445
14.	Kerala	1,532	1,438	94
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19,444	18,856	588
16.	Maharashtra	6,070	5,865	205
17.	Manipur	1,914	1,461	453
18.	Meghalaya	1,178	595	583
19.	Mizoram	351	212	139
20.	Nagaland	356	297	59
21.	Odisha	16,598	14,624	1,974
22.	Punjab	1,173	1,171	2
23.	Rajasthan	17,451	17,184	267
24.	Sikkim	995	782	213
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,837	8,080	757
26.	Telangana	3,098	2,928	170
27.	Tripura	1,412	1,256	156
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18,566	18,441	125
29.	Uttarakhand	2,284	1,247	1,037
30.	West Bengal	7,325	6,170	1,155
TOTAL		174,260	155,717	18,543

* Inclusive of UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Targets achieved under Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme

1905. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of targets achieved in Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP) in the country, as on 1 January, 2020;
- (b) whether there is a shortfall in the programme, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of updation and digitization of land records in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the funds allotted to this programme in the last five years and whether they are adequate for completing the task?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As on 1st January 2020, Computerization of Land Records *i.e.* Records of Rights (RoR) has been completed in 591221 Villages (90%) out of total 655959 Villages across the country, 6660226 Cadastral Maps (54%) have been digitized out of total 12394956 maps in the country and Computerization of Registration has been completed in 4479 SROs (87%) out of total 5155 SROs.

(b) The implementation of this programme is a complex, sensitive and voluminous work, involving cumbersome and time consuming processes. Gestation period of completion of the various activities/components of this programme is relatively longer as compared to other schemes. Progress is, *inter alia*, dependent on (i) quantum of Central funds released to the States and (ii) additions of State-specific needs by the State Governments as they may deem relevant and appropriate. However, substantial progress has been achieved in the basic requirements of *inter alia* computerization of Record of Rights (RoR), computerization of Registration, connectively between Sub-Registrar Offices and Tehsils, integration of Registration and Land Records, etc.

Some States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur (Partial) are not able to implement some of the components due to community ownership of lands and non-availability of land records with Government. Special meetings were conducted in Manipur and Meghalaya to address the issue computerization/ digitalization of land records in the areas of community ownership of the land. Thereafter, physical

progress of the DILRMP components of those areas have started reflecting in the MIS of DILRMP.

(c) State-wise details of land records digitized which includes Computerization of Records of Right (RoR) and Digitization of Cadastral Maps are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The funds allotted and released in the last five years under DILRMP is as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Funds released
2015-16	97.77	40.00	39.98
2016-17	150.00	140.64	138.53
2017-18	150.00	100.00	97.74
2018-19	250.00	145.00	68.09
2019-20	150.00	50.00	35.83 (upto 28.02.2020)

The funds have been released according to demands / requirements of the respective States / UTs. There is no case during last five years where funds were not released on the demands / requirements of the States/ UTs due to want of resources.

Statement-I

State-wise details of land records digitized

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total No. of Villages	No. of Villages Computerization of Land Records completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	205	204 (99.51%)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17563	17065 (97.16%)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5591	0 (0%)

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	26784	15521 (57.95%)
5.	Bihar	46370	30284 (65.31%)
6.	Chandigarh	16	6 (37.5%)
7.	Chhattisgarh	20496	17472 (85.25%)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	72 (100%)
9.	Daman and Diu	28	22 (78.57%)
10.	Goa	425	425(100%)
11.	Gujarat	18527	17861 (96.41%)
12.	Haryana	7089	6583 (92.86%)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20950	20693 (98.77%)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5494	512 (9.32%)
15.	Jharkhand	32945	32645 (99.09%)
16.	Karnataka	29527	29419(99.63%)
17.	Kerala	1693	732 (43.24%)
18.	Ladakh	239	16(6.69%)
19.	Lakshadweep	24	24 (100%)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55070	54634 (99.21%)
21.	Maharashtra	44855	44331 (98.83%)
22.	Manipur	2715	423(15.58%)
23.	Meghalaya	6750	0 (0%)
24.	Mizoram	826	206 (24.94%)
25.	Nagaland	1600	512 (32%)
26.	NCT of Delhi	207	196 (94.69%)
27.	Odisha	51701	51701 (100%)
28.	Puducherry	130	117(90%)

1	2	3	4
29.	Punjab	12894	12072 (93.62%)
30.	Rajasthan	47921	46386 (96.8%)
31.	Sikkim	417	417(100%)
32.	Tamil Nadu	16786	16746 (99.76%)
33.	Telangana	10829	10768 (99.44%)
34.	Tripura	898	897 (99.89%)
35.	Uttarakhand	17023	16064 (94.37%)
36.	Uttar Pradesh	109109	105008 (96.24%)
37.	West Bengal	42190	41387 (98.1%)
	TOTAL	655959	591421 (90%)

Statement-II*State-wise progress of Map Digitization*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans	
		Total No.	Digitized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1407	183 (13.01%)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	316048	178910(56.61%)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not updated	0 (0%)
4.	Assam	16297	14729 (90.38%)
5.	Bihar	70571	70338 (99.67%)
6.	Chandigarh	Not updated	0 (0%)
7.	Chhattisgarh	47447	43198 (91.04%)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2271	2271 (100%)
9.	Daman and Diu	758	0 (0%)
10.	Goa	14854	14854(100%)

1	2	3	4
11.	Gujarat	701832	88358 (12.59%)
12.	Haryana	56095	51512 (91.83%)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	148645	148351 (99.8%)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not updated	0 (0%)
15.	Jharkhand	48032	43775 (91.14%)
16.	Karnataka	11889	11889 (100%)
17.	Kerala	103917	98150 (94.45%)
18.	Ladakh	Not updated	0 (0%)
19.	Lakshadweep	Not updated	0 (0%)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114194	111653 (97.77%)
21.	Maharashtra	4891644	420673 (8.6%)
22.	Manipur	366	366(100%)
23.	Meghalaya	Not updated	0 (0%)
24.	Mizoram	27304	27304(100%)
25.	Nagaland	1008	1008 (100%)
26.	NCT of Delhi	14	14 (100%)
27.	Odisha	115232	115232 (100%)
28.	Puducherry	14044	14044 (100%)
29.	Punjab	14386	13080 (90.92%)
30.	Rajasthan	107019	16142 (15.08%)
31.	Sikkim	2549	2549 (100%)
32.	Tamil Nadu	5298490	5199522 (98.13%)
33.	Telangana	18040	15601 (86.48%)
34.	Tripura	5303	5303 (100%)

1	2	3	4
35.	Uttarakhand	80736	24681 (30.57%)
36.	Uttar Pradesh	98590	15102 (15.32%)
37.	West Bengal	66167	61615 (93.12%)
TOTAL		12394956	6810407 (55%)

Expenditure incurred on MGNREGA

1906. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of MGNREGA allocation in the budget and the total expenditure incurred over the last three years;

(b) whether the Ministry has estimated the total expenditure required to run MGNREGA effectively in financial year 2020-21; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The details of budget allocation made by the Central Government and the total expenditure reported by States/UTs (including State share) in Management Information System (MIS) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure reported by States/UTs*
2016-17	38,500.00	48,220.26	58,062.92
2017-18	48,000.00	55,167.06	63,649.48
2018-19	55,000.00	61,830.09	69,618.59

* Includes State Share

(b) and (c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to the States/UTs is a continuous and dynamic process and Central Government

is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS from the Ministry of Finance as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground.

Construction of road in Uttarakhand under PMGSY

†1907. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of fact that under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a road *via* village Saundh-Chhatinda-Badaun has been approved to be constructed from Jaspur village in Uttarakhand's development block of Dwarikhal district, Pauri Garhwal, if so, details of length of said road, approximate cost of construction and duration of its beginning and completion;

(b) whether said road is being constructed upto Government primary school, Chhatinda, Badaun, according to criteria stipulated under PMGSY; and

(c) if not, reasons for not linking said road to Government primary school and timeline by which decision for same would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Jaspur motor marg has been sanctioned by the Ministry on 6th February, 2019 in 2018-19, Batch-II (Package N0.UTO868 - L047-Ringalpani Jaspur MR Km. 7 to Saur MR) with road length 2.75 Km. and cost 167.54 lakhs and currently it is at Stage-I of the construction and is targeted for completion by July, 2020.

(b) and (c) As per PMGSY sanction, the habitations to be connected are village Saur, Chhatinda and Badaun hamlets. Hamlet Chhatinda is situated near 2.20 Km. of sanctioned road and primary school Chhatinda is situated opposite the Chhatinda hamlet across the road at a distance of 200 meter. To connect Badaun, another road is under construction by the PWD.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

1908. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the drought prone areas in the country during the last three years and the current year so that Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) could be implemented in view of present drought conditions;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the status of the DPAP across the country; and
- (d) the quantum of funds released under the said programme in the drought prone areas, district-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) was earlier implementing three area development programmes namely Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis.

These three programmes were integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009.

Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] (now 27 States and 2 Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The IWMP was amalgamated in 2015-16 as the Watershed Development Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY). Government has not sanctioned any new watershed projects under WDC-PMKSY since 2015-16 and the focus is now on the completion of ongoing projects.

8214 projects sanctioned with a total cost of ₹ 50,739.58 crore (₹ 33,642.24 crore as Central share) under IWMP under implementation under WDC-PMKSY. State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share during the last three years and current year (upto 29th February 2020) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Inter se distribution of funds (Central share plus State share) amongst the Districts/ projects in a particular State is undertaken at the State level by the respective States.

Statement

State-wise details of number of WDC-PMKSY projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released during last three years and the current year as Central share

(Area in million ha., Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central Share Released			
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	120.96	123.35	139.15	144.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	23.12	9.62	19.17	55.71
3.	Assam	372	1.577	0.00	65.09	66.55	49.03
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	28.26	19.21	46.77	88.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	34.96	33.45	57.03	47.07
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	115.04	87.51	151.84	77.93
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	12.82	10.94	10.00	3.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	35.40	26.83	24.04	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	25.59	43.66	71.87	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	17.68	0.00	28.83	36.77
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	145.72	175.69	101.07	21.76
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	16.62	17.83	13.06	48.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	129.44	134.84	162.41	221.28
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	186.95	279.21	163.33	0.00
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	11.29	13.84	14.14	1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	11.56	8.95	6.69	1.19
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	16.06	22.35	23.14	22.27
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	60.84	32.08	38.51	137.55
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	91.99	94.48	102.17	83.11
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	0.00	7.96	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	199.35	243.59	299.00	119.43
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	62.36	82.75	90.59	0.00
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	0.00	51.14	81.93	33.50
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	27.12	16.66	15.89	10.75
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	16.15	9.97	6.98	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	58.38	63.93	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	24.06	15.48	46.39	92.87
TOTAL		8214	39.07	1471.72	1691.81	1780.55	1296.45

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

Upto 29.02.2020

* Now UT

Note: There is no project sanctioned in Goa.

PMAY-G scheme

1909. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the stagnation in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) (programme component) allocation as per the 2020-21 budget and the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for expenditure of this component being significantly higher, as per 2018-19 actual expenditure and details thereof; and

(c) the details of how Government aims to achieve its target of 70 lakh "pucca" houses (with toilets) under the scheme and State-wise distribution for the same?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Budget Estimates under PMAY-G for F.Y. 2020-21 is ₹19,500 crore against the Budget Estimate of ₹19,000 crore for the year 2019-20. Target for the year 2020-21 is 70.00 lakh houses for which the requirement of fund is ₹57,330 crore. To meet the gap in the requirement of funds, there is a provision of availing Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) in the form of loan from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The EBR amount is ₹ 37,830 crore for the year 2020-21.

(b) The allocation of funds for a particular year depends upon the target allocated for that year. The target for 2019-20 is 60.00 Lakhs houses which is significantly higher than that of the target of 25 lakhs houses in 2018-19 under PMAY-G. The expenditure incurred on this component during the year 2018-19 is ₹29,986.91 crore and during the year 2019-20 (upto 3rd March, 2020) is ₹26,011.57 crore.

(c) The timeline for State/UT-wise tentative indication of target of 70 lakh houses for the year 2020-21 is March, 2020. To achieve the target of States/ UTs under PMAY-G, the Government has taken several initiatives and innovative steps which include:

- (i) Implementation and monitoring of the scheme through end to end e-Governance model using MIS-AwaasSoft.
- (ii) Evidence based monitoring of construction of house through uploading of geo-tagged photographs at each pre-determined stage of house construction.
- (iii) Single bank account (State Nodal Account) of PMAY-G at the State/UT level from where the assistance is transferred directly to beneficiary account through DBT.
- (iv) Increasing availability of trained rural mason by encouraging Rural Mason Training.
- (v) In many States/ UTs, house sanctioned under PMAY-G are assigned to a field functionary for better monitoring, hand-holding leading to timely completion of houses.
- (vi) Giving awards to the best performing States/UTs, Districts.

- (vii) Performance Index Dashboard, has been developed to monitor different aspects of implementation of the programme, both geographically and parameter-wise, wherein States / UTs are ranked based on performance on daily basis, thereby creating healthy , competition and motivation.
- (viii) Increasing choices available to beneficiaries by providing a menu of house design typologies based on climate, topography, cultural and traditional housing practices and vulnerability to disaster.

According of public sector undertaking status

†1910. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the '20 Point Programme' implemented by the then Government has played a pivotal role in the development of rural areas of the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government had assigned responsibility of its implementation to certain other organisations also;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Krishi Vikas Shilpa Kendra was assigned this responsibility in West Bengal; and
- (d) if so, whether Government would accord the status of public sector undertaking to the said organisation so that the interests of its employees can be protected?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As an effort of Government to expand capabilities of its citizens, package of programmes comprising schemes relating to Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation, Education, Health, etc., called the Twenty Point Programme (TPP), was in operation since 1975. In view of the changing scenario of the country over the years, the programme has been restructured thrice - in 1982, 1986 and 2006. The present programme now called Twenty Point Programme-2006 (TPP-2006) is in operation since April 2007. TPP-2006 has 20 Points covering 65 items for the benefit of both the rural and urban people, which coincide with various programmes and schemes of the government administered by the Central Nodal Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been given the responsibility of monitoring of TPP. The progress made under TPP-2006 during 2017-18 is available at

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the MOSPI website at http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/OPR%20of%20TPP.pdf. The details of the progress made by different programme/schemes are available in the report.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development had not assigned responsibility of implementation of Twenty Point Programme to any other organisation, including Krishi Vikas Shilpa Kendra. Accordingly, the question of according status of public sector undertaking to the said organisation does not arise.

**Inclusion of cyclone-affected blocks in Odisha under National Rural
Economic Transformation Project**

1911. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision of working capital support to Producers Groups (PGs) will be created under National Rural Livelihood Mission to leverage required fund support to livelihoods promotion as under National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) for Odisha;

(b) whether post "Cyclone FANI", livelihoods restoration support would be provided to Producers Groups (PGs), PCs and collectives/individuals engaged in micro-enterprises in Odisha to enable them to restore their operation; and

(c) whether 11 blocks of Puri district and 3 blocks of Khurda district, which are worst affected due to "FANI" will be included under NRETP in addition to 37 already approved blocks?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The provision of working capital support to Producers Groups (PGs) is already in place under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) to leverage required fund support for livelihoods promotion as under National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP).

(b) The Odisha Livelihoods Mission is providing all kind of livelihoods promotion support to the Producer Groups (PGs), Producer Companies (PCs) and collective/individuals as permissible under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

(c) There is no such plan.

Budgetary allocation under MGNREGA

1912. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocation for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was much lower than the amount spent in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been an increasing demand for jobs under the said Act;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the number of days under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Fund release to States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a continuous and dynamic process and Central Government is committed to making funds available keeping in view the demand for work. The Ministry seeks additional fund for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS as and when required for meeting the demand for work on the ground. In the Financial Year 2018-19, a budget provision of ₹55,000 crore was made. However, due to increase in demand, the budget allocation was subsequently enhanced to ₹ 61,830.09 crore. As per the information uploaded by the States/UTs in the Management Information System (MIS), the total expenditure in the Financial Year 2018-19 was ₹69,625.01 crore which includes Central share as well as the State share releases.

(c) to (e) In the Financial Year 2017-18, a total of 233.74 crore persondays were generated which increased to 267.97 crore in the Financial Year 2018-19. During the F.Y. 2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020), 234.34 crore Persondays have already been generated under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in addition to being a demand driven wage employment programme, provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. At present, there is no proposal to provide additional working days over and above the guaranteed 100 days as provided in the Act. However, an additional 50 days

of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity affected areas in the country on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Funding for NGOs by CAPART

1913. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) funded by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) since 2000;

(b) whether, with effect from September, 2000, the upper limit of ₹5.00 lakh on funds sanctioned by its Regional Committees to a first-timer VO for projects under the Public Cooperation Scheme and Watershed Development Programme had been removed;

(c) if so, the revised upper limit for funds sanctioned under these schemes to a first timer VO; and

(d) details of all first-timer VOs that were sanctioned more than ₹5.00 lakh under the aforementioned schemes since 2000 and amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Total number of Voluntary Organisations (VOs) supported by CAPART since April 2000 is 4446.

(b) and (c) For projects under Public Cooperation Scheme and Watershed Development Programme, no upper limit of the financial support to any particular VO was fixed with effect from 04.09.2000. The upper limit of the project proposals were to be decided by the competent authority on merits of the proposal. However, the powers to sanction projects by the Regional Committees were enhanced from ₹10 lakhs to ₹20 lakhs with effect from 04.09.2000.

(d) Details of the first time VOs that were sanctioned more than ₹5.00 lakh since 2000 and the amount sanctioned are given in the Statement.

Statement

Detail of First Timer VO's (PC & WSD of ERCs) where more than ₹ 5 Lakhs were sanctioned since from 1-Apr-2000

Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
1.	Rajiv Open Institute	Raj Villa, Ambicapatty, Silchar-788004	PC/ASM/13/24/1999	829000	12-04-00
2.	Antyodaya Chetana Mandal	Rangamatia, Rashgovindpur, Mayurbhanj	PC/ORR/12/1/2000	856000	28-04-00
3.	Asha Kiran Society	Block-Lamtaput	PC/ORR/12/32/1999	528400	28-04-00
4.	K.S.R.Memorial Charitable Trust for Rural Development	Srinilayam, H.No.9-120, 2nd Floor, Lalitha Nagar, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad	PC/APR/14/31/1999	693275	22-05-00
5.	Social Welfare Organisation Trust	Jeyakondanilai, Keelavalavu Via, Sigampunari, Sivagangai Dist., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/16/1999	713325	22-05-00
6.	Prveen Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti	VPO. Mehmam Tharota, Teh:-Nissing, Distt:-Karnal, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/26/1999	558470	23-05-00
7.	Youth Association for Rural Education and Development	H.No.11-10-694/3, Burahanpuram, Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/55/1999	632025	31-05-00
8.	Shri Bhagwatiba Khadi Gramodyog Seva Trust	Po.Gabat, Tal.Bayad, Sabarkantha	PC/GUJ/11/11/2000	611667	31-05-00
9.	Weaker Sections Development Society	4-623, Aravind Nagar, Cuddapah, Cuddapah Dist, A.P.	PC/APR/14/43/1999	597700	04-07-00

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
10.	Odisha Gujrati Samaj	AT. Oriya Bazar, Cuttack	PC/ORR/12/44/2000	800000	22-07-00
11.	Swadeshi Jagaran Foundation	60, North Avenue, New Delhi	PC/HPR/18/6/2000	664347	22-08-00
12.	Indian Rural Integrated Developmentsoc	Door No.4264, 4 Main Road, S.S Temple Beside.Vinodha Nagar.Tumkur	PC/KAR/17/99-2000	784400	29-08-00
13.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila Abyudaya Sangam	206/U, IInd Floor, Reddy & Reddy Colony, Tirupathi, Chittoor Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/134/1999	556000	31-08-00
14.	Society for Community Education and Economic Development (SCEED)	H.No.1-97, Volverthy Road, Valigonda, Nalgonda Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/28/1999	588500	31-08-00
15.	Mugavaikalanjla Mahalir Vattara Sangam (MKMVS)	No.6, M.A.Kadar Complex, Utchipuli Mandapam, Ramanathapuram, T.N.	PC/TND/14/33/1999	576000	31-08-00
16.	Kamudhi Kalanjia Mahalir Vattara Sangam (KKMVS)	Annai Sahayee Theatre Complex, Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram, T.N.	PC/TND/14/34/1999	520000	31-08-00
17.	Kadamalai Kalanjia Vattara Sangam (KKVS)	Kadamalaikundu, Theni Distt., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/35/1999	635000	31-08-00
18.	Vaigai Vattara Kalanjiam (VVK)	Alagarkovil Main Road, Appanthirupathi, Madurai East, Madurai Distt., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/36/1999	671000	31-08-00
19.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha	211, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-19	PC/ORR/12/46/2000	1226700	25-09-00

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20.	Mahatab Mission	AT.+P.O. Gopal Jew Lane, Cuttack-1	PC/ORR/12/77/1999	591500	25-09-00
21.	Institute of Studies In Buddhist Philoshy&Tribal Culture Society Tabo	Vill. Tabo, Po. Tabo Tehsil Spiti AT Kaza-172113	PC/HPR/18/3/2000	595590	27-09-00
22.	Utthan Supaul	Vill/Po-Lohianagar, Chowk, Post-Supaul, Distt-Supaul	505-6/2000-2001-PC	704800	21-10-00
23.	Rural Entitlement and Legal Aids	Kotauratla, Opp:Government Junior College, Visakhapatnam District, Ap	PC/APR/14/58/1999	771000	30-10-00
24.	Sri Jyothi Brahma Mission	41-HIG NH-1, Maraimalai Nagar, Chenglepat, M.G.R.District, Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/48/2000	516350	30-10-00
25.	Umeed Khanna Foundation	2, Shanti Farms, Village Sahoopur, Chandanhola, New Delhi-30	PC/PUN/18/1/2000	684860	14-11-00
26.	Khadi Sadan	Near Railway Phatak No. 127, Ambala City	PC/HAR/18/14/2000	916080	29-11-00
27.	Bastuhara Sahayata Samiti	27/1-B, Bidhan Sarani, Calcutta	PC/WBN/12/109/1999	548280	09-12-00
28.	Ramakrishna Abhedananda Mission	19 A & B, Raja Rajkrishna Street, Calcutta	PC/WBN/12/110/1999	564030	09-12-00
29.	Sundarban Khadi & Village Industrial Society	AT-No-1 Dighirpar, Po-Canning Town, Canning (1), Distt-South 24 Parganas, Pin-743329	PC/WBN/12/96/2000	515900	09-12-00

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
30.	Mahila Vikas Samiti	Vill/Po-Rajauli, Distt.-Nawada, Bihar	505-11/2000-2001-PC	854968	11-12-00
31.	Abhavgrast Sarwangeen Vikas Sansthan	Mohalla-Patel Nagar (Satbigi) Near-Subdivision Office, P.O-Sheikhpura, Distt.-Sheikhpura, Bihar	505-27/99-2000-PC	893320	11-12-00
32.	Society for Advancement of National Gambit	214, Rajrooppur	PC/UPR/16/54/2000	536550	14-12-00
33.	Indu Saiksharik Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	460, M.I.G., Awas Vikas Colony	PC/UPR/16/102/2000	515460	22-12-00
34.	Krusha	H.No.2-9-119, Mukarampura, Karimnagar, Karimnagar Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/151/2000	772600	29-12-00
35.	Centre for Rural Economic Development and Industrial Training (Credit)	No.24, Gudapakkam Village, Pudhuchathiram (P.O), Poonamallee, Thiruvallur Distt., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/31/1999	584000	29-12-00
36.	Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Trust	Sri Sarada Ashram, Trichy Trunk Road, NewEdaikkal, Ulundurpet, Villupuram Distt., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/54/2000	532668	29-12-00
37.	Shubkarman Health Care Society	H.No. 3610, Sector 35 D, Chandigarh	PC/PUN/18/2/2000	689205	10-01-01
38.	Janahita	Vatsalya Complex, Vatsalyapuri,	PC/APR/14/264/2000	594888	15-02-01

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		Kondayapalem Road, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.			
39.	Arundathi Seva Samithi	Puthalpattu, Gangadhara Nellore, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/87/2000	512427	15-02-01
40.	National Institute for Rural Management and Advancement of Nation	AT.+P.O. Titilagarh	PC/ORR/12/28/2000	991089	15-02-01
41.	Human Development and Gramoudhyog Institue	Madhur Vihar, Ajabpur Khurd, Near Bengali Kothi Po-Banzarawalla, Dehradun	PC/UPR/16/162/2000	774115	18-02-01
42.	Shakti Sadhna Sansthan	Tarinpur Near Idgah Sitapur	PC/UPR/16/178/2000	693451	18-02-01
43.	Pallivikash	AT-Dharanimal, Po-Babebir, Via-Duajhar, Distt-Nuapada	PC/ORR/12/147/2000	523916	28-02-01
44.	Mahila Vikash	AT.+P.O. Tarbod, Komna	PC/ORR/12/152/2000	597590	28-02-01
45.	Nari Jagran Sewa Samiti	C-23/2, Paper Mill Colony, Nishatganj, Lucknow	PC/UPR/16/174/2000	579568	28-02-01
46.	Asoha Welfare Society for Health Science and Awareness (ASHA)	Ekta Niwas-Sirsa Kheda, Po-Asoha, Tehsil-Pura, Distt.-Unnao	PC/UPR/16/214/2000	613400	28-02-01
47.	Nibha Mahila Shishu Kalyan Sansthan	Vill-Mosimpur, Po-Panhesa, Block- Shekhpura, Distt.-Shekhpura, Bihar	505-25/2000-2001-PC	600050	05-03-01

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
48.	Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana	1184/4, Shivajinagar, Dnyaneshwar Paduka Chowk, F.C. Road, Pune	PC/GUJ/11/52/2000	1944000	06-03-01
49.	Zarpan-Nasarpur Vibhag K.M. Vadi	AT.Po.Vadi, Mangrol, Surat	PC/GUJ/11/7/1999	740859	19-03-01
50.	Markandeshwar Jan Kalyan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shivalaya, 14-Vivek Nagar, Distt.Nanded	PC/MAH/11/17/1999	896358	19-03-01
51.	Surendranagar Jilla Sarvodaya Vikas Mandal	Gharshalla Road, Sindhavnagar, Joravarnagar	PC/GUJ/11/45/2000	1288198	22-03-01
52.	Payakaraopeta Stri Sangala Abhivruthi Samakya	Near Govt. Junior College, Main Road, Payakaraopeta, Visakhapatnam Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/185/2000	616668	26-03-01
53.	Simhapuri Vydy Seva Samithi	16/2884, Somasekharapuram, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/266/2000	795270	26-03-01
54.	Pragathi Charities	24/310-A, P.B.No.14, Mulapet, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/291/2000	514250	26-03-01
55.	Shree Matrubhoomi Resham Khadi Village Industries Trust	Asutosh Bhavan Ambedkarnagar-1, AT. Jorawarnagar, Tal. Wadhvan,	PC/GUJ/11/47/2000	1589280	26-03-01
56.	Foundation of Occupational Development (FOOD)	'C' Block, Bharathinar Complex, 100 Feet Road, Vadapalani, Chennai, Chennai Distt, Tnd	PC/TND/14/22/1999	1122750	26-03-01

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57.	Socio Human Resources Development Centre	43, Nallaya Naicker Street, Alanganallur, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/50/2000	553354	26-03-01
58.	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Vikas Manch	Shah Mohala, Ward-8 Daltonganj, Palamau, Jharkhand	505-29/2000-2001-PC	1141549	27-03-01
59.	Quami Ekta	AT, Bishunpur Gidha, P.O-Susta, Block-Kudhni-Distt-Muzaffarpur	505-26/2000-2001-PC	558084	29-03-01
60.	Manav Sadhna	136, Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad	PC/GUJ/11/60/2000	1600000	14-04-01
61.	Shree Kabir Ashram	AT & Po. Limbdi	PC/GUJ/11/19/2001	1386000	24-04-01
62.	Mangalam Khadi Gramodyog Trust	1 Ambedkarnagar, Jorawarnagar-363020, Tal. Vadwan,	PC/GUJ/11/20/2001	831600	24-04-01
63.	Shri Ram Autar Shukla Smarak Gramodyog Evam Jan Seva Samiti	Dharupur, Tilhapur, Newada, Allahabad	PC/UPR/16/186/2000	572800	26-04-01
64.	Human Action and Social Training Institute	Vill-Salempur, P.O.- Renga, Via - Gangauli	PC/UPR/16/96/2000	699325	27-04-01
65.	Vikas Society for People's Development	72, Deshbandhu Apartments, I.P. Extension, Delhi - 110092	PC/MPR/DROUGHT R/2000-01	1698696	22-06-01
66.	Banvasi Vikas Ashram	Vill-Daswar, Tehsil Meja, Manda, Allahabad	PC/UPR/16/241/2000	693000	22-06-01

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
67.	Vimla Social Welfare Trust	Paharganj, Raebareli Road, Near Mandi, Faizabad	PC/UPR/16/244/2000	586960	22-06-01
68.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Shishu Yuwa Seva Mandal	Station Road Fatuha, Block-Fatuha, Distt-Patna (Bihar)	PC/BIH/19/14/2000	581537	27-06-01
69.	Vaniki Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan	Dimari Bhawan, Near Shivalik Thorai Paurhi Garhwal	PC/UCH/16/10/2000	522218	02-07-01
70.	Rural Organisation for Social Education and Service (ROSES)	D.No.19-9-31, Kennedy Nagar, Tirupati, Chittoor Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/12/2001	559870	19-07-01
71.	Society for Community Health, Welfare and Environment Protection	D.No.13-3-344 (2), Jabbar Layout, Near Head Post Office, Tirupati, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	PC/APR/14/5/2001	654450	19-07-01
72.	The Concerned for Working Children	303/2 L.B. Shastri Nagar, Vimanapura Post, Bangalore	PC/KAR/21/4/2001	565550	06-08-01
73.	Balmiki Development Society of India	Vill/Po-Hasanpur, Ps-Mahnar, Distt-Vaishali	PC/BIH/19/3/2000	801450	10-08-01
74.	Ladakh Pume Yarketh Tsoks-Pa	Cho House, Fort Road Shenam, Leh Ladakh, India	PC/J&K/18/1/1999	519121	13-08-01
75.	Ukel Rachanatmak Trust	AT & PO Nadishala, Tal: Detroj, Ahmedabad	PC/GUJ/11/28/2001	576954	30-08-01

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76.	Jayant Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti	Om Shanti Bhawan, Court Road, Bilaspur-H.P.	PC/HPR/18/8/2001	861960	30-08-01
77.	People's Cultural Centre	Vii-H/3, Sailashree Vihar, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Distt-Khurda	PC/ORR/12/180/2000	605354	30-08-01
78.	Gujarat Rajya Gram Vikas Samiti	28, Tavakkal Society, Sanand Dholka Circle, Nr Sarkhej Police Station, Sarkhej, Ahmedabad	PC/GUJ/11/27/2001	578522	31-08-01
79.	Vaibhao Kala Krida Bahuuddesiya Sanstha	AT/PO- Shendurjan, TQ- Shindkhed Raja, Distt- Buldana, Maharashtra	PC/MAH/11/25/2000	574376	03-09-01
80.	Nayudamma Foundation for Education and Rural Development	1-45, Nadimpalli, Cherukupalli (M), Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/260/2000	808000	28-09-01
81.	Rural Entitlement and Legal Support Centre	Bhavani Nagar, Tekkali, Srikakulam Distt., A.P. 532 201.	PC/APR/14/276/2000	693350	28-09-01
82.	Serene Services	6-3-788/A/12, Durganagar Colony, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/38/2001	515250	28-09-01
83.	Rural Education for Action and Development Agency	V.Mettupatty, Siluvathur (S.O), Dindigul Distt, Tamil Nadu	PC/TND/14/18/2001	908100	28-09-01
84.	Bharat Jan Gyan Vigyan Samiti	9/168, Indira Nagar, Lucknow	PC/UPR/16/374/2001	664351	04-10-01

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
85.	Swami Vivekananda Sevashram	Kanakkampalayam Post, (Via) Kallipatti, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Erode, Periyar District, Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/96/2001	1019100	19-11-01
86.	Gramouthan	Vill. Hathila, P.O Karaiparsari, Distt. Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/34/2001	786510	18-12-01
87.	Manas Parivartan	Gandhinagar, Poraiyahat, Distt.- Godda, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/12/2001	575244	18-12-01
88.	Gurukul Kurukshetra	Near Third Gate, Kurukshetra University, Thanesar, Kurukshetra, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/24/2001	763796	26-12-01
89.	Mandi Saksharta Evum Jan Vikas Samiti	Sauli Khad, Block Sadar, Distt.:- Mandi, H.P	PC/HPR/18/17/2000	650276	26-12-01
90.	People's Action for Rural Transformation	11-92, Rajivnagar, Adilabad Dist., Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/69/2001	843160	28-12-01
91.	Youth's Network To Educate and Empower The Weak	#14 First Floor, Sasthiri Nagar, Didigul 624003, Tamil Nadu	PC/TND/14/108/2001	556000	28-12-01
92.	Prakriti Foundation	Po. Ralegan Siddhi, Block Parner	PC/MAH/11/11/2001	1173221	04-01-02
93.	Taporatna Dnyan Vidnyan Prasarak and Gramin Vikas Mandal	Mahadevi Kunj Patrakar Road, Shiv Nagar, Latur	PC/MAH/11/7/2001	603480	09-01-02

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94.	Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Kendra	Vill- Saraiyapur, P.O- Bari Paithna, Block-Islampur, Distt.- Nalanda (Bihar)	PC/BIH/19/32/2001	514000	19-02-02
95.	Mahila Vikas Seva Samiti	Vill-Chaurasi, Po-Karai Parsarai, Block-Karai Parsarai, Distt.-Nalanda-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/94/2001	561000	19-02-02
96.	Vyavasayaka Mariyu Sanghika Abhivrudhi Samstha (ASDS)	Rekhapally Block, V.R.Puram Mandal, Khammam Distt., Ap - 507 135	PC/APR/14/74/2001	711400	22-02-02
97.	Adarsh Mahila Mandal	Ralegaon Siddhi, Tal. Parner, Distt. Ahmednagar	PC/MAH/11/6/2001	960820	22-02-02
98.	Lok Prabhat	Kanhaiya Nagar, Distt.-Nawada, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/45/2001	914000	26-02-02
99.	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development	Ram Nagar, Harmu Argora Bye Pass Road, Housing Colony, Ranchi, Bihar	PC/JKH/19/20/2001	515500	26-02-02
100.	Bhumika Vaishali	Vill/Po-Harpur Fatikwara, Block-Mahnar, Distt.-Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/112/2001	854775	05-03-02
101.	Sri Ganesh Kalyan Samiti, Barri	Vill/Po- Barari, Block- Benipatti, Distt-Madhubani, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/57/2001	658000	05-03-02
102.	Jyoti Bihar	Vill-Dhankaul.Po-Kunwar Vagitpur, Block-Patepur, Distt.-Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/101/2001	517000	13-03-02
103.	Shobhana Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Rajniwas, RCA-91, Sectors, Bhootnath Road, South of T.V.Tower, Distt.-Patna-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/53/2001	608000	13-03-02

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104.	Deen Bandhu Seva Sadan	Vill-Nadha, Po-Kachhiyawan, Block-Hilsa, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/123/2001	534000	27-03-02
105.	Nav Jagriti	Vill-Sikati, Po-Anjani, Via-Parsa, Block-Parsa, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/124/2001	578000	27-03-02
106.	Jehanabad Vikash Mandal	Vill-Dhawa, Po-Dhanadihari, Block-Ratni (Kurtha), Distt.-Jehanabad, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/144/2001	583000	27-03-02
107.	Gram Shree Khadi Vikas Sanstha	Bhuski, P.O- Khusrupur, Block- Khusrupur, Distt. Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/160/2001	574000	27-03-02
108.	Veerayatan	Rajgir, Dist-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/164/2001	622400	27-03-02
109.	Garib Janjagriti Seva Kendra	Vill/Po-Punhad, Block-Ghanshyampur, Distt.-Darbhanga-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/46/2001	543315	27-03-02
110.	Seva Niketan Bihar	Vill & P.O.- Pokhira, Block- Samastipur, Distt.- Samastipur, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/66/2001	1011000	27-03-02
111.	Sri Ramnath Seva Mandal	Vill-Muzaffarpur, Po-Kathauli, Block-Noor Sarai, Distt.-Nalanda-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/69/2001	528000	27-03-02
112.	Janta Samaj Kalyan Sansthan	Vill/Po-Baksama, Block-Goraul, Distt.-Vaishali-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/76/2001	500250	27-03-02

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113.	Sudhar Gramin Vikas Samiti	Vill-Amer, Po-Nawanagar, Block-Bidupur, Distt.-Vaishali-Bihar	PC/BIH/19/88/2001	676153	27-03-02
114.	Vikas Jyoti	AT-Indra Nagar, P.O Hehal, Distt.-Ranchi, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/32/2001	703000	27-03-02
115.	Society for Integrated Rural Development	191-A/7, Harihar Singh Road, P.O. RMCH, Distt.-Ranchi, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/35/2001	611000	27-03-02
116.	Johar	Gudri Bazar, Block-Lohardaga, Distt.- Lohardaga, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/40/2001	600000	27-03-02
117.	Mahila Shishu Jan Vikas Samiti, Ispatnagar	Sector - IX-B, Street No. 12, Qr. No. 305, B. S. City, Distt. Bokaro, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/42/2001	935000	27-03-02
118.	Adivasi Kshetriya Seva Sansthan	Jaspur Road, Distt.-Gumla, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/44/2001	594000	27-03-02
119.	Society for Education & Economic Development	D.No.11-289, 2nd Cross, Aravinda Nagar, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/106/2001	589600	28-03-02
120.	Programmes for Rural Action To Implemet Socio-Economic Upliftment	12-5-149/16, Vijayapuri, South Lalaguda, Secunderabad, Vijayapuri Block, Hyd Distt., AP	PC/APR/14/279/2000	529250	28-03-02
121.	Community Organisation for Oppressed and Depressed Upliftment	24-A, Civil Aerodrome Road, NarayanasamyNagar, Singanullur, Coimbatore Distt., Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/100/2001	1050550	28-03-02

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
122.	Women & Children Welfare Society	Main Chock Magam Near Bus Stand Magam C/O Post Bag No 852 Gpo Srinagar-190001	PC/J&K/18/3/2001	1058640	09-04-02
123.	Janakalyan	Maruti Nagar, Jawalgera, Sindhanur TQ, Raichur Distt.	PC/KAR/21/24/2001	652625	19-07-02
124.	Indira Priyadarsini Womens Welfare Association	8-7-179/1, Plot No. 51 2nd Floor Samanthanagar, Old Bowenpally, Kukatapilly Municipality	PC/APR/14/129/2001	501500	25-07-02
125.	Service and Peace Association	Plot No.13, Near Auto Stand, Kesavayanagunta, Tirupati, Chittoor Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/15/2001	799120	25-07-02
126.	Rural Development Foundation	502, Kaarnik Towers, 6-2-967, Khairtabad, Hyderabad, A. P.	PC/APR/14/154/2001	554920	25-07-02
127.	Society for Energising Rurban & Visionary Education	12-13-619/1, 103, Akruthy Homes, Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17, Hyderabad Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/166/2001	718000	25-07-02
128.	Human Action for Rural Development	1-8-522/21-301, Chikkadapalli, Hyderabad, A.P.	PC/APR/14/167/2001	693000	25-07-02
129.	Society for Entrepreneurship Education, Research and Development	202, Saket, Kapra, Ecil Post, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/176/2001	528500	25-07-02

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130.	Shivalik Vikas Sangh	Yog Sadhan Kutia, Amhota, Tehsil Amb, H.P.	PC/HPR/18/14/2001	531872	05-08-02
131.	Matribedi Shamayita Math	AT. Ranbahal, P.O. Amarkanan, Block Gangajalghati, Bankura	PC/WBN/12/8/2002	704329	08-08-02
132.	Dhamkuria Rural and Urban Development Organisation	AT.+P.O. Dhamkuria, Block-Chandrakona-II	PC/WBN/12/125/2001	697092	26-09-02
133.	Chowgeria Netaji Sangha	AT-Chowgeria, Po-Dabuapukur, Block-Panskura-I, Distt.-Midnapore	PC/WBN/12/135/2001	583136	26-09-02
134.	Ravicherla Integrated Development and Educational Society	Sneha Building, Rajeev Circle, Nuzvid, Krishna Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/162/2001	822600	07-10-02
135.	Bhagwan Parshuram Sewa Dal	Shri Kant Memorial Public School Campus, Vijay Nagar, Jhajjar Chungi, Rohtak-124001	PC/HAR/18/48/2001	620643	08-10-02
136.	Amrit Khadi Gramodyog Samiti	Bapauli Road, Shahjadpur, Distt. Ambala, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/13/2001	1011359	09-10-02
137.	Shree Maharushi Vyas Trust	H.No 171-Shanti Nagar, Gulbarga	PC/KAR/21/39/2001	773791	09-10-02
138.	Dr Sri Jachani Rastriya Sevapeeta	No.49, H.B.Samaja Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore	PC/KAR/21/40/2001	661636	09-10-02
139.	Sharanatatwa Prasar and Rural Development Service Samasthe	Koutha (B), Aurad, Distt. Bidar	PC/KAR/21/41/2001	558421	09-10-02

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140.	Gram Sabha Samiti	Vill-Dih, Po-Kewati, Block-Barbiga, Distt.-Sheikhpura, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/142/2001	534000	21-11-02
141.	Astha Seva Kendra	Vill/Po-Singhia, Block-Singhia, Distt.- Samastipur, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/143/2001	694000	21-11-02
142.	Shaheed Maheshwar Samarak Sansthan	Gandhi Asharam Campurs, Sonapur, Block-Sonapur, Dist-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/157/2001	880000	21-11-02
143.	Tribal Cultural Society, Jamshedpur	Sonari North, Jamshedpur, Block- Jamshedpur, Distt.-East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/23/2002	700000	04-12-02
144.	Shri Harikrishna Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Fulwadi	Fulwadi, Tal. Limdi,	PC/GUJ/11/5/2001	849702	05-12-02
145.	Sarvoday Trust	27, Shyam Banglows, L.O.C. Road, Chadkheda	PC/GUJ/11/6/2001	606093	05-12-02
146.	Shri Dakshini Gujarat Adiwasi Vikas Mandal	Ghodi, AT. Ghodi, Po. Sarvar, Tal. Ahwa	PC/GUJ/11/9/2001	1356127	05-12-02
147.	Urborural Integrated Development Association	Wz-33a, Dayalsar Road, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	PC/HAR/18/12/2002	605092	17-12-02
148.	Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti	VPO Alewa, Teh. & Distt:-Jind, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/7/2002	535304	17-12-02

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149.	Naubatpur Prakhand Gramin Vikas Sansthan	Vill/Po Khajuri, Via Naubatpur, Distt. Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/152/2001	701000	20-12-02
150.	Jan Kalyan Seva Kendra	Vill-Sahnaura, Po-Chaknawada, Via-Barh, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/154/2001	506000	20-12-02
151.	Samagra Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Bhalua	Vill-Bhalua, Po-Taraiya, Block-Taraiya, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/162/2001	524000	20-12-02
152.	Vikas Vihar	Vill/Po-Manikpur, Block-Baniapur, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/113/2002	700000	23-12-02
153.	Antyodaya International	Khajekalan, Po-Jhaujang, Patna City, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/185/2001	795000	23-12-02
154.	Indian Institute of Rural Development	Sita Sadan, Ram Nagar, Distt-Nawada, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/191/2001	1143000	23-12-02
155.	Vishal Kala Niketan	Parsa, Block-Parsa, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/22/2002	526000	23-12-02
156.	Gramin Sansadhan Vikas Parishad	AT/PO-Kesath, Block-Kesath, Distt.-Buxor, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/5/2002	569000	23-12-02
157.	Gramin Vikas Jan Kalyan Sanshtha, Gangoi	Vill-Gangoi, Po-Shamkauria, Block-Isuapur, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/65/2002	736000	23-12-02
158.	Vaishali Samajik Vikas Samiti	Vill. Shivnagar, P.O. Jurawanpur -Rampur, Block- Raghonpur, Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/108/2002	666000	24-12-02

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
159.	Antyaj Seva Samiti	Vill/Po-Rasulpur, Block-Ekma, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/34/2002	542270	24-12-02
160.	Bihar Samajik Vikas Samiti	E-29, Pc Colony, Lohiya Nagar, Kankarbagh, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/44/2002	652000	24-12-02
161.	Association for Human Ecological and Agricultural Development (Ahead)	AT/PO-Palkot, Block-Palkot, Distt.-Gumla, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/22/2002	580000	24-12-02
162.	Manoday	Saurav Sadan, R.No-5, Rajendra Nagar, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/156/2001	640000	27-12-02
163.	Brackishwater Technocrats Aqua Culture Society	Babu Complex, College Road, Bantumilli (P&M), Krishna Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/34/2002	546500	31-12-02
164.	Jana Chaitanya Samagrabihvrudhi Sangam	8/195-1, Prakash Nagar Colony, Yerramukkapalli (P), Cuddapah Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/7/2001	838080	31-12-02
165.	Health Agricultural Rural Development Society	D.No.1/337/26-A-5, 2a, Canara Bank Colony, R.K.Nagar, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/8/2001	1271300	31-12-02
166.	Veda Vyasa Sabha Trust	41 (Old No.19), Circular Road, United India Colony, Kodambakkam, Chennai Distt., Tamil Nadu - 600024.	PC/TND/14/43/2002	959250	31-12-02

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167.	Social Institute for Development of Nation (SIDON)	Moh-Salimpur Ahra, Po-Kadamkuan, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/165/2002	700000	16-01-03
168.	Nagarika Seva Trust	Near Bus Stand, Guruvayanakere, Dakshina Kannada	PC/KAR/21/10/2002	831250	21-01-03
169.	Community Management Group-Bargaon G.P.	AT.+P.O. Bargaon	PC/ORR/12/80/2001	552250	23-01-03
170.	Kalitala Sishu Bikash Kendra	AT. Kalitala, P.O. Garulia Main Road	PC/WBN/12/28/2002	563700	23-01-03
171.	Jal Sangrahan Vikas Evam Gramotthan Samiti	Surbhi Utsav Pahariya, Varanasi	PC/UPR/16/588/2001	777000	31-01-03
172.	Mahila Jagriti Mandal	V.P.O Sanjarwas, Block Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana 127042	PC/HAR/18/52/2002	846137	13-02-03
173.	National Educational and Welfare Society	63-B, Patel Nagar, Tehsil Camp, Panipat -132103	PC/HAR/18/56/2002	596577	13-02-03
174.	Jan Kalyan Samiti	shop No. 2, Rao Medical Store, Bus Stand, Gurawara, Block Jatusana, Rewari, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/66/2002	1412344	13-02-03
175.	Sarva Dharam Avom Jan Propkari Sanstha	House No.365, Pocket No.3, Paschim Puri, New-Delhi	PC/HAR/18/70/2002	640385	13-02-03

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
176.	Rural Activities for Social and Tribal Area	Vill.Jalag, P.O. Didag, Teh. Rajgarh, Distt. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh	PC/HPR/18/14/2002	593677	13-02-03
177.	Khadi Gramodyog Samiti Nerwa	R/O.P/O Nerwa, Block-Chopal, Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh -171210	PC/HPR/18/6/2002	553520	13-02-03
178.	Rural Artisans Welfare Society.	65, Sec A-1, Laxmi Puram Colony Batalab, Jammu-180013	PC/J&K/18/4/2002	528457	13-02-03
179.	Bhartiya Govansh Rakshan Sanwardhan Samiti	Shri Krishan Satsang Bhawan, Sikar	PC/RAJ/15/13/2002	796400	14-02-03
180.	Gimat Education and Rural Development Society	27, New Colony, Near Khatipu Ra, Railway Phatak, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur-302012	PC/RAJ/15/49/2002	638253	14-02-03
181.	Nav Chetna Vikas Kendra, Nawada	Aanti Mor, Kadirganj, Block-Nawada Sadar, Dist-Nawada, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/184/2001	539000	15-02-03
182.	Town Development Council	23 MIG, S.K. Nagar, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.- Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/120/2002	574000	18-02-03
183.	Tathagat Lokhitkari Parishad	11, Orthodex Chamber, R-Block, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/128/2002	629000	18-02-03
184.	Nav Rashtra Nirman Kendra	Vill-Bhadeli, P.O.-Jiyan Bigha, Block-Sheikhpura, Distt.-Sheikhpura, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/24/2002	597000	18-02-03

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185.	Sheesh Mahal Sarvodaya Seva Sadan	Bari Khanjarpur, (Surkhikal) Block-Jagadishpur, Distt.-Bhagalpur	PC/BIH/19/55/2001	516000	19-02-03
186.	Sri Guru Seva Niketan (329/90)	Opp:Mandal Complex, Lepakshi, Hindupur Block, Anantapur Distt., Ap.	PC/APR/14/164/2002	771321	20-02-03
187.	Chaitanya Educational Society	1/169-2, IIIrd Road Extension, Anantapur, A.P.	PC/APR/14/186/2002	940000	20-02-03
188.	Lifecare Trust (Lift)	5-26 D, Kodimunai & Post, Kuruthancode, Kanyakumari Distt., Tamil Nadu	PC/TND/14/58/2002	697000	20-02-03
189.	Shree Adivasi Yuvak Seva Sangh Shitroda	Near Water Tank, Sarvodaya Society, Jhalod, Distt., Dahod	PC/GUJ/11/11/2001	1045710	21-02-03
190.	People Organization for Wasteland & Environmental Regeneration	Near Vegetable Market, Basavan Bagewadi, Bijapur Distt.	PC/KAR/21/36/2002	605000	27-02-03
191.	Sadhana Seva Trust	Ranganatha Street, Anadapuram Post, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga Distt.	PC/KAR/21/39/2002	874375	27-02-03
192.	Sadhana Vidya Kendra	Sri Ranganatha Street, Anadapuram P.O., Sagar Taluk, Shimoga Distt.	PC/KAR/21/40/2002	518100	27-02-03
193.	Shree Lok Seva Samitee Sajiavadar	AT & P.O. Sajiavadar, Tal. Amreli	PC/GUJ/11/4/2002	1497186	28-02-03

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194.	Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	Narsinha Tola, Baihar, Distt., Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh-481111	PC/MPR/11/13/2002	1623725	28-02-03
195.	Regional Enviornmental Protection Group	122, Kanchan Bagh, Indore	PC/MPR/11/4/2001	638362	28-02-03
196.	Dakshin Sehordha Netaji Sangha	AT-New Madhapur, Po-Diamond Harbour, Block-Diamond Harbour-I	PC/WBN/12/70/2002	598600	28-02-03
197.	Gramodmyog Mandal	Chhota Talab, Distt.- Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	PC/MPR/11/15/2002	1599692	03-03-03
198.	Sagar Sanskriti Sansthan	Flatno-142, Kankarbagh, Defence Coloney, P.O.-Lohiya Nagar, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/176/2002	645000	07-03-03
199.	Jan Kalyan Parishad, Dhandhari	Vill-Dhandhari, Po-Nemdarganj, Block-Akbarpur, Distt.-Nawada, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/160/2002	683000	11-03-03
200.	Society for Management Development Accounting Excellence and Informato	6B/12, Tilak Marg, North Shri Krishna Puri, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/151/2002	591000	12-03-03
201.	Rural Poor People's Welfare Society	H.No.398 (LIG), A.P. Housing Colony, Near Collector Office, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/210/2002	1350500	24-03-03

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202.	Prakritik Strot Suraksha Avem Vikas Sansthan	Seth Complex, 1st Floor, Rasal Chowk, Block-Panagar, Distt.-Jabalpur, M.P.-482001	PC/MPR/11/7/2001	644732	27-03-03
203.	Society for Advancement of Human Resources	P-1/18, Vidyapuri, K.Bagh, Lohiya Nagar, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/121/2002	539000	23-04-03
204.	Bansthli Gramin Adivasi Vikash Kendra	Alkapuri, Giridih, Distt.-Giridih, Jharkhand	PC/BIH/19/129/2002	536000	23-04-03
205.	Gram Jyoti Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan	Vill-Baikatpur.P.O.-Baikatpur, Block- Khusrupur, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/164/2002	646000	23-04-03
206.	Tapeshwar Ray Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan	AT- Parsa, P.O. Amardah, Distt.t. Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/189/2002	515000	23-04-03
207.	Akhil Bhartiya Sarvangin Vikas Sansthan	Bhola Niwas, Chhthia Musmat Gali, B-Area, Purendrapur, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.t.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/197/2002	633000	23-04-03
208.	Vishal Jan Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Rama	Vill/Po-Majhauilya Estate, PS-Bathnaha, Distt.-Sitamarhi, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/208/2002	524000	23-04-03
209.	Manav Jagriti, Magurahi	Vill-Magurahi, Block/P.O.-Hajipur, Distt.- Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/101/2002	512000	24-04-03
210.	Dr Shankar Dayal Singh Vikash Sanstha	Kamta Sadan, Boring Canal Road, Block- Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/135/2002	677000	24-04-03

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
211.	Buddha Mission of India	Vill-Sishauni Prabodhi, P.O.-Sarai, Distt.-Vaishali	PC/BIH/19/152/2002	619000	24-04-03
212.	Jyoti Samaj Seva Sansthan	R.P.Collage Campus, Vill/Po-Datiyana, Block-Bikram, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/246/2002	847000	24-04-03
213.	Udyachal Udyami Kendra	Vill-Brahamsthan, Po-Rukhi, Block-Chandi, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/43/2002	533000	24-04-03
214.	Khadi Vikash Trust of India	Vill/Po-Nimi, Block-Sheikhopursarai, Distt.-Sheikhpura, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/94/2002	554000	24-04-03
215.	Magadh Seva Sansthan	Vill-Devariya, Po-Madhar, Block-Ben, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/116/2002	541000	25-04-03
216.	Gaurav Jan Kalyan Sansthan	Chowkhandipur, P.O.- Biharsharif, Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/125/2002	583000	25-04-03
217.	Patna Zila Gramin Vikas Samiti	Triveni Niwas, Muhalla-Brahmarshi Colony, P.O./Block-Masaurhi, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/193/2002	506000	25-04-03
218.	Samajonayan Samiti	Gunjan Niwas, New Punaichak, Block/ Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/233/2002	528000	25-04-03
219.	Gramin Chandan Kundan Kendra, Parthu	Vill/Po-Parthu, Ps/Block-Ekangar Sarai, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/93/2002	525000	25-04-03

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220.	National Philanthropic Trust	AT-Praveja (Gola Bazar), Block-Sonepur, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/227/2002	532000	12-06-03
221.	Aravali Vikas Sangthan	Vill. & P.O. Daulah, Teh- Sohna, Gurgoan, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/72/2002	984632	18-06-03
222.	Aai Shree Khodiyar Gau Sewa & Vidyaniketan Trust	Market Chowk Wankaner	PC/GUJ/11/1/2003	792880	25-06-03
223.	Vikas Seva Samsthe	Manchikera, Yallapur, Uttar Kannada	PC/KAR/21/48/2002	726840	25-06-03
224.	Sri Shakthi Association	Guttur Colony, Harihar, Davangere Distt.	PC/KAR/21/55/2002	1429701	25-06-03
225.	Shri Shakti Vikas Samarpan Trust	AT. Badarkha, Tal. Dholka,	PC/N/A/11/10/2002	1088490	26-06-03
226.	Social and Rural Development Society	Champa Smruti, Keria Road	PC/N/A/11/6/2002	749320	26-06-03
227.	Vikashdhara	H.I.G.-192-C, B.D.A. Duplex, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar	PC/ORR/12/110/2002	648525	30-06-03
228.	Panskura Self Establishment and Training Society	AT.+P.O. Panskura (R.S.), Block: Panskura-I	PC/WBN/12/104/2002	547560	30-06-03
229.	Pragati Sangha	AT.+P.O. Haur, P.S. Panskura-I	PC/WBN/12/137/2002	576709	30-06-03
230.	Sri Chaithanya Kala Mandali	46/801-D, A.Camp, Budhawarpet, Kurnool, Kurnool Distt.riect, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/106/2002	631000	07-07-03

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
231.	Real Urban and Rural Service Society	29-14-29, Laxmi Vari Peta, Rajahmundry, East Godavari Distt., A.P. - 534 001.	PC/APR/14/123/2002	648000	07-07-03
232.	Society for The Transformation of Economically Poor (Step)	10-1-18/6, Shyam Nagar, Near Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	PC/APR/14/203/2002	640000	07-07-03
233.	Comprehensive Rural Development Society	6-683-C7, Andhra Bank Colony Extn., Ramnagar, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/222/2002	751275	07-07-03
234.	Sadhana	H.No.2-2-1107/A5, 2nd Floor, Tilak Nagar, New Nallakunta, Hyderabad, A.P.	PC/APR/14/246/2002	750825	07-07-03
235.	Indian Development Foundation	30, New Gurgaon Plaza, Opp.ICICI Bank, Sec-14, Delhi Road, Gurgaon, Haryana.	PC/HAR/18/11/2003	733957	17-07-03
236.	Anshumali Bal, Mahila Evam Berozgar Kalyan Samiti	14/9, Tikait Rai Talab Labour Colony, Block-Sarojini Nagar	PC/UPR/16/43/2002	569197	26-07-03
237.	Late Tikaram Memorial Academy Samiti	339 Jwala Nagar, Rafat Colony, Rampur	PC/UPR/16/240/2002	631400	27-07-03
238.	Purvanchal Gramodyog Vikas Samiti	Vill. and P.O.- Belhari, Tehsil-Sadar, Sultanpur	PC/UPR/16/251/2002	540085	27-07-03
239.	Lok Seva Sansthan Samiti	Bhaiswar, P.O.-Ghorawal, Sonbhadra	PC/UPR/16/252/2002	764456	27-07-03
240.	G.B.Gramodyog Samiti	Gram & P.O.-Uturi, Sultanpur	PC/UPR/16/6/2003	511342	27-07-03

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241.	Kashi Bunkar Kalyan Samiti	6/186 Aktha, Pahariya, Varanasi	PC/UPR/16/62/2002	534097	27-07-03
242.	Mathura Prasad Gramodyog Sansthan	326, Bakshi Bazar, Sadar, Allahabad	PC/UPR/16/212/2002	535744	29-07-03
243.	Mahila Evam Bal Utthan Sansthan	Vill/P.O.-Singhawara, Block-Lalpur, Distt.-Darbhanga, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/255/2001	700000	19-08-03
244.	Young India	AT/P.O.: Konark	PC/ORR/12/35/2002	681169	27-08-03
245.	Nepura Rural Development Society	AT-Nepura, P.O.-Mataldanga, Block-Midnapore, Distt.-Midnapore	PC/WBN/12/63/2002	546932	27-08-03
246.	Kalyan Kiran Social Service Institution	AT: Asthakatti, TQ: Kalaghatgi, Dharwad Distt.	PC/KAR/21/14/2003	719595	02-09-03
247.	Pragati Foundation	Laxmi Feed Mills, Badami Road, Kotekal, Guledgudda, Bagalkot Distt.	PC/KAR/21/60/2002	530200	02-09-03
248.	Kanaka Vidya Samsthe	Mudalapalya, Jnana Bharathi Road, Bangalore, Karnataka.	PC/KAR/21/7/2002	756360	02-09-03
249.	Balvikas Education Society	1610 Sector-29, Faridabad-121008	PC/HAR/18/67/2002	642085	03-09-03
250.	Samaj Vikas Sangathan	Vill-Badurahi, P.O.- Sonepur, Distt.t Chapra (Saran), Bihar	PC/BIH/19/275/2002	615055	09-10-03
251.	Ashok Bihar Seva Sansthan	Vill-Dujara, Pahalwan Ghat, Po-Gpo, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/312/2002	727564	18-10-03

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
252.	Kisan Bharti Vikas Sansthan	Near Bus Stand, Ward No-3, P.O.Gangapur, Bhilwara, Rajasthan-311801	PC/RAJ/15/50/2003	640200	20-10-03
253.	Women Development Trust	Bangalore Highway, Anantapur-515001, A.P.	PC/APR/14/116/2003	1195000	22-10-03
254.	Deepa Rural Development Society	D.No.1/1/321, R.K.Nagar, Opp.Ushodaya English Medium School, Anantapur, A.P.-515001.	PC/APR/14/208/2002	921600	22-10-03
255.	Youth Service Association	Narasimhapalli (V), Mallipalli (P), Gorantla (M), Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/218/2002	791940	22-10-03
256.	Shiridi Sai Rural Educational and Development Welfare Society	D.No.6/655-96, Maruthi Nagar, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/57/2003	801855	22-10-03
257.	Sabari Seva Sangham	Koyaankam Palem Village, Buttayyag Udem Mandal, West Godavari Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/61/2003	1440369	22-10-03
258.	Sri Manjunatha Mahila Mandali	H.No.7-119, Parigi (V&P), Hinupur, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/80/2003	799000	22-10-03
259.	Shri Balaji Rural Development Welfare Society	H.No.1-1-48, 3rd Road Extension, Ramachandra Nagar, Anantapur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/81/2003	693752	22-10-03

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260.	Grameena Seva Society	1/564-C, Rudrampet, Anantapur Distt., Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/83/2003	790000	22-10-03
261.	Dr.Hegdewar Smarak Samiti	Vill/P.O.-Rampur Chauram, Block-Arwal, Distt.-Jehanabad, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/280/2002	591442	29-10-03
262.	New Muslim Educational Society	N.M.E.Society, 22, Haveli Street, Bijapur Distt.	PC/KAR/21/22/2002	676500	06-11-03
263.	Sri Venkateshwara Youth Club	Maganahalli, Kadlebalu (Post), Davangere (TQ) (D)	PC/KAR/21/3/2003	723800	06-11-03
264.	Vidya Vikas Trust	13th, MIG Hudco, Janawada Road	PC/KAR/21/9/2003	1027400	06-11-03
265.	New Moral Education Society	Vill. Atela, Block-Charkhi Dadri, Bhiwani, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/21/2003	807820	11-11-03
266.	Rajiv Gandhi Foundation for Rural Development	AT. Gopalgaon, P.O. Balasore	PC/ORR/12/151/2002	632085	14-11-03
267.	Tajpur Ma Saradamayee Narikalyan Samity	AT. Tajpur, P.O. Gopalchak	PC/WBN/12/106/2002	506040	14-11-03
268.	Ghatakpur Avijatree Sangha	AT/P.O. Ghatakpur, Block-Magrahat-I (Usthi)	PC/WBN/12/30/2002	515320	14-11-03
269.	Halderchak Tapan Welfare Society	AT. Haderchak, P.O. Madhabnagar	PC/WBN/12/80/2002	540600	14-11-03

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
270.	Mahatma Gandhi Samajseva Sansatha	Dharmabad, Teh Biloli	PC/MAH/11/12/2002	1073600	24-11-03
271.	Rani Laxmibai Mahila Mandal	Jahoor-431715, Tal. Mukhed, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	PC/MAH/11/16/2002	807840	24-11-03
272.	Shri Jyotirling Deo & Shre Maruti Deo Trust	AT/P.O. Kiroli, Koregaon, Satara,	PC/MAH/11/28/2000	1152916	24-11-03
273.	Gram Gaourav Pratishthan	67, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Block Haveli	PC/MAH/11/7/2002	1052396	24-11-03
274.	Shivlila Gram Vikas Mandal	Motarga, TQ. Mukhed	PC/MAH/11/8/2001	1052331	24-11-03
275.	Manav Seva Sangathan	Bihta, Block-Bihta, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/244/2002	548964	16-12-03
276.	Sahyog	Moh-Narayan Garh, Block- Chandauti, Rampur, Distt.-Gaya, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/297/2002	600782	16-12-03
277.	Jan Kalyan Kendra	Rastriya Ganj, Block/P.O.-Phulwari Sharif, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/102/2002	507738	17-12-03
278.	Adarsh Jankalyan Sangh, Nimdih	Vill-Gonwan, Po-Shakurabad, Block-Makdumpur, Distt.-Jehanabad, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/302/2002	603455	18-12-03
279.	Tarun Bharat	Bahadurpur, P.O.-Kavalpura, Block-Mashrak, Distt.-Saran, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/37/2003	542002	18-12-03

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280.	Pandit Narendra Seva Sadan	Bidhipur, Bhojraj Thai, P.O. Krauta, Distt. Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/91/2003	651682	18-12-03
281.	Gramin Udyog Mandal Sah Yuva Chetna Parishad	Vill-Pura, Po-Mandachh, Block-Ekangarsarai, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/161/2001	637711	19-12-03
282.	Manav Kalyan Kendra, Khusrupur	Station Road-Khusrupur, Block-Khusrupur, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/251/2002	529495	19-12-03
283.	Pushpa Vihar Seva Sansthan	Moh-Nakhas Chowk, Po-Hajipur, Distt.-Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/288/2003	700000	19-12-03
284.	Arpan Gramin Vikas Samiti	Maner, Distt. Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/181/2002	504860	26-12-03
285.	Sudha Mahila Samaj Kalyan Parishad	Vill/P.O.-Hilsa, Bihari Road, Block-Hilsa, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/182/2002	534527	26-12-03
286.	Bihar Gramin Vikash Mandal	Vill-Meyar, P.O.-Kaindi Meyar, Block-Noor Sarai, Distt.-Nalanda, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/218/2002	652125	26-12-03
287.	Rural Organisation for Social Action	AT.+P.O. Brahman Sailo	PC/ORR/12/28/2003	536024	30-12-03
288.	Konnagar Vidyasagar Urban & Rural Development Society	AT:Konnagar, P.O./PS: Ghatal	PC/WBN/12/187/2002	589880	30-12-03
289.	Upmaan Mahila Sansthan	Bajpai Mohalla, Mauranipur, Jhansi	PC/UPR/16/246/2002	848848	31-12-03
290.	Tharakarama Brahmani Mahila Mandali	D.No.16/260-C3, Umanagar, Old Town, Anantapur Distt.riect, Andhra Pradesh.	PC/APR/14/110/2003	1072038	19-01-04

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291.	Rama Krishna Service Society	MIG-II, 96, Rajivnagar, Kurmannapalem Post, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/45/2003	680000	19-01-04
292.	Mahila Bal Vikas Aum Samaj Kalyan Snasthan, Saristabad	Moh-Saristabad Road Kachchi Talab, P.O.-G.P.O, PS-Gardanibagh, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/238/2002	515244	20-01-04
293.	Swadeshi Sewa Sansthan, Bhojpur	Vill-Chaumukha, Block-Pirauta, Distt.-Bhojpur, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/271/2002	608339	20-01-04
294.	Yuganter Bharti	201, Deepraj Complex, Arya Kumar Road, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/205/2002	509819	21-01-04
295.	Kishore Mahila Shishu Kalyan Sansthan	Vill-Bana, Post/Block-Khijasarai, Distt.-Gaya, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/27/2003	527472	21-01-04
296.	Mehta Seva Ashram	Sector-K-585, Hanuman Nagar, Kankarbagh, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/40/2003	626880	21-01-04
297.	Sahyog	Vill-Fatehpur, P.O.-Shahar Rampur, Ps-Naubatpur, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/110/2003	780303	22-01-04
298.	Vanasthali Abhudaya Kendra	Vill-Chandawadih, P.O.-Dugda Coaiwashari, Block-Bermo, Distt.-Bokaro, Jharkhand	PC/JKH/19/13/2003	665984	22-01-04
299.	Suvikas	Vill/Po-Atarsan, Block-Ekma, Distt.-Chapra, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/35/2003	528546	24-01-04

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300.	Shri Rambhakta Sanskar Mandal	AT & P.O.. Ilol, Tal. Himatnagar	PC/GUJ/11/12/2003	1149236	29-01-04
301.	Shri Hari Public Charitable Trust	5/A, Krishna Society, Near Low Garden, Ellisebridge,	PC/GUJ/11/13/2003	600160	29-01-04
302.	Shri Sardar Patel Institute of Development	Sahog, 38 Ramnagar Shopping Centre, Near Ram Mantra Mandir	PC/GUJ/11/2/2003	814880	29-01-04
303.	Shri Balaji Shikshan Sanstha	Tade Wade, Vaghi, Tal.Nanded, Mah.	PC/MAH/11/10/2002	722040	29-01-04
304.	Aaee Tuljabhavani Sevabhavi Sanstha, Bhokar	C/O Sunil Bajaj, New Mondha, Bhokar	PC/MAH/11/7/2003	743600	29-01-04
305.	Gramin Berojgar Seva Sansthan	Lakhansarai, Basdev Vishunpur, Post-Prataptand, Pst-Lalganj, Distt.-Vaishali, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/28/2003	594951	03-02-04
306.	Shiv Sanskritik Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Chutakiy Bazar, P.O.-Chutakiy Bazar, Patna City, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/293/2002	509123	03-02-04
307.	Saraswati Niketan	Bahari Begumpura, Mandi, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.t- Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/313/2002	532778	03-02-04
308.	Navkalp	Vill/Moh-Shiv Sadan, 23, Post-Anandpuri, P.S.-S.K.Puri, Block-Patna Sadar, Distt.-Patna, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/44/2003	528546	03-02-04

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
309.	Social Education Voluntary Association (Seva)	N Y Complex, Pathanjali Nagar, Pavagada	PC/KAR/21/20/2003	533500	10-02-04
310.	Baduku Rural Development Society	J.C.R Badavane, Jagalur Davangere Distt.	PC/KAR/21/33/2003	740388	10-02-04
311.	Vivekanand Janaseva Vidya Kendra	Vishnur Nivas, Near Central Jail, Manjunath Nagar	PC/KAR/21/48/2003	649120	10-02-04
312.	Kriyashakti Mahila Seva Samiti	F Block, Stal No-9, Akshaya Park, Gokul Road, Hubli, Dharwad Distt. rict	PC/KAR/21/51/2003	1485264	10-02-04
313.	Dr.Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust	Huma Manzil, 96, Gulmohar Avenue, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	PC/UPR/16/76/2003	764121	23-02-04
314.	Parivartan Vikas Sansthan	98/A-1, Behind Elite Cinema, Civil Lines	PC/UPR/16/90/2003	848848	24-02-04
315.	Center for Rural Development Organisation	Avas Vikas Colony, Shikohabad, Firozabad	PC/UPR/16/162/2003	631600	25-02-04
316.	Samajik Seva Sansthan, Siswar Bazar	Vill/P.O.-Siswar Bazar, P.S&Block-Phulparas, Distt.-Madhubani, Bihar	PC/BIH/19/292/2002	522939	26-02-04
317.	Indrayanoi Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha	AT/P.O. Latur, Block-Latur	PC/MAH/11/18/2003	536360	03-03-04

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318.	The Liberty Youth Club	205 Radha Ganga Arcade, 2nd Floor, Bahadurgarh, Jhajar-124507	PC/HAR/18/59/2003	545784	24-05-04
319.	Shri Padmavathi Mahila Mandali	D.No.18/657, Neeruganti Street, Old Town, Anantapur-515001, A.P.	PC/APR/14/199/2003	532350	26-05-04
320.	New Bharat Rural Development Society	6/655-185, Nallapa Reddy Colony, Maruthi Nagar Distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	PC/APR/14/200/2003	749450	26-05-04
321.	Voluntary Integrated Development Society	D.No.6/70, Gunthapalli (V), Gorantla (M), Anantapur Distt., Ap-515231	PC/APR/14/39/2003	536020	26-05-04
322.	Bhartiya Harijan Mahila Vikas Samiti	2231 A/9, Vishal Nagar, Near Chand Ram Dairy, Rohtak, Haryana-124001	PC/HAR/18/30/2003	587141	26-05-04
323.	T V S Educational Society	Jayalakshmi Estates, 8, Haddows Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	PC/TND/14/37/2003	723624	27-05-04
324.	Bhartiya Janodai Kalyan Samiti	V.P.O. Bichhor, Teh. Punhana, Distt.t. Gurgoan, Haryana	PC/HAR/18/25/2003	668195	07-07-04
325.	S.S. Institute of Professional and Technical Education (Girls)	564, Subash Nagar, Distt.t. Jammu, J&K	PC/J&K/18/26/2003	576800	13-12-04
326.	Rongmei Christian Development Society	Thaninkhun (Kalalong) P.O Bishnupur - 795126, Manipur	PC/MAN/13/9/2004	561962	29-01-05
327.	Sarojini Education and Voluntary Action Trust	Opp. Milk Dairy, Doddaballapura Road, Dobsapete, Nelamangala Block	PC/KAR/21/22/2004	720201	31-01-05

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
328.	Adhar	117/507, Q-Block, Sharda Nagar-Kanpur, Distt.-Kanpur, U.P.	PC/UPR/16/12/2004	551700	02-03-05
329.	Khadi Gramodyog Sang	P.O. Amin, Block Thanesar, Kurukshetra, Haryana-136038	PC/HAR/18/87/2002	569536	12-04-05
330.	Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre	9/22, MIG-II, Bda Colony, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar	PC/ORR/12/163/2003	688760	09-06-05
331.	Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency	AT-Debasis Bhawan, Near Ramji Mandir, Block-Sambalpur Municipality	PC/ORR/12/14/2004	535312	13-06-05
332.	Akhil Bhartiya Sixit Avam Dalit Verg Uthan Samiti	26, Siddharth Basti, P.O. Jangpura, New Delhi-110014	PC/HAR/18/48/2004	596617	21-06-05
333.	Civil Rural Development Society	Maurya Vihar, Pahariya, Varanasi	PC/UPR/16/137/2003	519813	20-07-05
334.	Sabarmati Samruddhi Seva Sangh	Archbishop's House, Gandhinagar	PC/GUJ/11/3/2006	738300	08-12-06
335.	Taleem Research Foundation	City Plaza, Sterling City, Bopal, Ahmedabad-380058	PC/GUJ/11/8/2006	656000	10-01-07
336.	Rayapati Charitable Association	H.No.5-91-25, Laxmipuram, 4th Line, Guntur Distt., A.P.	PC/APR/14/50/2006	553350	12-01-07

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337.	Jeet Prakash Trust	Shree Niketan, Nanikathechi P.O., Lakhthar (Via), Distt. Surendrangar	PC/GUJ/11/24/2006	604000	15-02-07
338.	Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara Mahavidyapeetha	Jagadguru Dr.Sri Shivarathree Rajendra Circle	PC/KAR/21/2/2006	1410233	15-02-07
339.	Sri Sri Rural Development Programme Trust	Udipalya Village, Kanakpura Main Road, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore Rural	PC/MAH/11/3/2006	1223145	03-08-07
340.	New Gujarat Utkarsh & Rojgar Mandal, Ahmedabad	1/9, Hari Omnagar, Opp. Nation School, Sola Road, Narayanpura, Ahmedabad	PC/GUJ/11/30/2006	571900	31-12-07
341.	Women Organisation for Rural Development	AT. Kadua, P.O. Biraramachandrapur, Sakhigopal	PC/ORR/12/109/2006	553300	20-02-08
342.	The Organisation for Development of Economic and Self Help	Khangabok Bazar, P.O. & Distt.-Thoubal	PC/MAN/13/26/2006	678449	25-02-08
343.	Parivartan	AT. Kuttarnatti P.O. Hirebudnur, TQ: Saoundatti	PC/KAR/21/15/2006	1185800	05-03-08
344.	Deepak Foundation	9-10, Kunj Society, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390007	PC/GUJ/11/7/2006	1239100	07-03-08
345.	Hyderabad Karnataka Education Society's	S.L.N.College of Engineering, Yermarus Camp, Raichur	PC/KAR/21/210/07-08	1200000	31-03-08

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Sl. No.	VO Name	VO Address	File Number	Sanc.-Amt.	Sanc.-Date
346.	Dyan-Deep Jankalyan Foundation	407 Shukrawar Peth, Shivaji Road, Pune	PC/MAH/11/13/2007	642000	04-11-08
347.	Sneh Samruddhi Mandal	Sawali" Saptalinginagar, AT. P.O. Sadawali, Tal. Sangameshwar, Distt. Ratanagiri"	PC/MAH/11/2/2008	821000	04-11-08
348.	Green Earth Foundation for Global Environment	18-C/6, Shiv Darshan Society, Ashokvan, Hanuman Tekadi, Borivali (East), Mumbai-66	PC/MAH/11/4/2007	584750	04-11-08
349.	Kalyani	Y-119-B, Sector 12, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar	PC/RAJ/15/45/2008	670230	26-02-09
350.	Rajasthan Abhyudaya Sanstha	137, Moti Nagar (East), Road No. 10, Gandhi Path, Queen's Road, Jaipur	PC/RAJ/15/52/2008	650210	05-03-09

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[RAJYA SABHA]

...the 6th March, 2020

Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

1914. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in each phase, State-wise;
- (b) the number of MPs who have adopted Gram Panchayats under the scheme, phase-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry has evaluated the reasons for MPs opting out of SAGY;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to address these concerns;
- (f) the progress of implementation of the Village Development Plans in the SAGY Gram Panchayats, including the total number of projects planned, completed and in-progress; and
- (g) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As per information available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>), as on 3 March, 2020, during Phase-I 703 Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs), 500 Hon'ble MPs during Phase-II, 290 Hon'ble MPs during Phase-III and 310 Hon'ble MPs during Phase-IV (2019-20) have adopted Gram Panchayats for development under SAGY. Some more GPs have been identified by Hon'ble MPs whose details have been submitted to the concerned district administrations for verification before uploading them on the SAGY portal. The total number of Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) in each phase, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Ministry has not carried out such an evaluation so far. The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development has written letters to the Hon'ble MPs requesting them to adopt Gram Panchayats for development under SAGY. The Minister of RD has also written to the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of all States encouraging them to facilitate effective implementation of SAGY. An orientation programme for the newly elected Hon'ble Members of Parliament on SAGY was organised on 3 December, 2019 at Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies.

(f) and (g) The progress of implementation of the Village Development Plans (VDP) in the SAGY Gram Panchayats is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise status of identification of Gram Panchayats under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) as per information available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>) as on 3 March, 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32	19	14	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	2	
4.	Assam	21	10	4	
5.	Bihar	53	20	9	1
6.	Chandigarh	1	1		
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	12	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			
9.	Daman and Diu	1			1
10.	Delhi	8	3	2	
11.	Goa	3	2		
12.	Gujarat	37	28	10	22
13.	Haryana	15	11	6	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	3	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	4		
16.	Jharkhand	20	19	12	4
17.	Karnataka	39	16	2	15
18.	Kerala	31	29	23	24
19.	Ladakh	1			

Sl. No.	State/UT	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV
20.	Lakshadweep	1			
21.	Madhya Pradesh	37	20	11	17
22.	Maharashtra	70	49	17	35
23.	Manipur	3	6	6	1
24.	Meghalaya	4	2	1	
25.	Mizoram	2	2	1	1
26.	Nagaland	2	2	2	2
27.	Odisha	28	13	7	9
28.	Puducherry	2			
29.	Punjab	20	8	4	4
30.	Rajasthan	34	31	15	20
31.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2
32.	Tamil Nadu	58	55	45	41
33.	Telangana	22	15	9	7
34.	Tripura	3	1		2
35.	Uttar Pradesh	104	100	66	59
36.	Uttarakhand	7	6	2	3
37.	West Bengal	5	2	2	1
GRAND TOTAL		703	500	290	310

Statement-II

Progress of implementation of the Village Development Plans (VDP) in the SAGY Gram Panchayats as per information available on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>) as on 3 March 2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of projects planned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in-progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	372	194	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1350	798	87

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	216	37	27
4.	Assam	2429	603	464
5.	Bihar	4817	1718	601
6.	Chandigarh	31	15	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	3319	2215	243
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	52	32	7
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Goa	596	147	33
12.	Gujarat	1783	1647	67
13.	Haryana	1587	1055	113
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1349	673	106
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	837	406	102
16.	Jharkhand	4236	2097	581
17.	Karnataka	10315	7712	539
18.	Kerala	4740	2883	702
19.	Ladakh	91	53	1
20.	Lakshadweep	79	29	36
21.	Madhya Pradesh	2587	1835	228
22.	Maharashtra	7072	3107	789
23.	Manipur	787	518	210
24.	Meghalaya	334	87	87
25.	Mizoram	511	357	45
26.	Nagaland	71	16	14
27.	Odisha	1422	612	159

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Puducherry	72	18	39
29.	Punjab	815	309	145
30.	Rajasthan	4630	2803	512
31.	Sikkim	234	121	50
32.	Tamil Nadu	5322	5050	158
33.	Telangana	1753	919	204
34.	Tripura	159	86	16
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6931	6151	236
36.	Uttarakhand	765	587	52
37.	West Bengal	61	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		71725	44890	6709

Wage disbursement to Karnataka under MGNREGS

1915. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of funds allocated to Karnataka for wage disbursement under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT-wise allocation is made. During the Financial Year, 2019-20 (as on 02.03.2020), ₹ 269111.30 lakh has been released to Karnataka for wage disbursement under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

Allocation of funds to Manipur under MGNREGA

1916. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the State of Manipur for employment guarantee scheme, MGNREGA, in the last five years; and

(b) the details of the number of people in rural areas of Manipur who have benefited from these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS) provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. It is a demand driven wage employment programme. Hence no State/UT-wise allocation of funds is made. Central fund released to Manipur under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS during the last five years is as under:—

	(₹ in lakh)				
Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Central fund released	21997.13	25532.29	34370.41	15778.89	28698.66

(b) As per information uploaded by the State of Manipur in the Management Information System (MIS), the number of persons in rural areas of Manipur who have benefited from this scheme during the last five years is as under:—

	(Figures in lakh)				
Financial Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of persons	4.99	4.85	5.48	5.27	5.7

Review of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

1917. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to review the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) scheme owing to its poor response and outcome;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the status of implementation of the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the scheme achieved its objectives, if so, the details thereof and if not, the modifications proposed in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The objective of SAGY is holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats by leveraging the existing Central Government and State Government programmes as well as the leadership, capacity, commitment and energy of the MPs to develop model Gram Panchayats. Under the SAGY framework, the development of Gram Panchayats is envisaged through effective convergence and implementation of existing development schemes of Government under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocation of any additional fund. The Gram Panchayats adopted under SAGY prepare Village Development Plans (VDPs) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP includes prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic and integrated development of the villages. Out of the 1,817 Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY, 1,381 Gram Panchayats have uploaded their VDPs containing 71,725 projects on SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in>) and implementation of 44,890 (63%) projects has been completed as on 3 March 2020.

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) is reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry has evolved a comprehensive multilevel and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes which includes review by the Minister of Rural Development, Performance Review Committee meetings, Common Review Mission, National Level Monitors, Concurrent Monitoring and Impact Assessment studies. Concurrent monitoring mechanisms include the progress updated by States/Districts through SAGY website regarding the identification of the Gram Panchayats, progress tracking of Village Development Plans (VDPs), and the field visits by Ministry of Rural Development officials.

Status of UDAAN scheme

1918. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the status and details of Udaan scheme being run for the youth of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the details of budget allocated, released and utilised for UDAAN since its inception;
- (c) the details of number of youth imparted skill development training through this initiative and number of youth who got employment after being trained, year-wise;

- (d) whether Government is going to stop this scheme, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is any plan to extend this scheme to other parts of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) 'UDAAN' is a Special Industry Initiative by Ministry of Home Affairs for the Youth of Jammu and Kashmir especially graduate and postgraduate to provide them exposure to the best of corporate India. The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The scheme was approved as a Central Scheme with share of M/o Home Affairs (MHA) of ₹ 750 crore and ₹ 250 crore to be contributed by Corporates for a period of five years w.e.f 2011-12 to 2015-16. Since its inception, till 2019-20, ₹ 458.05 crore was allocated and released to NSDC out of which ₹ 434.51 crore was utilised. So far, 38,942 candidates have completed training, 24,189 jobs were offered and 18,694 finally got employed under the UDAAN scheme. The year wise details of the candidates trained and placed under UDAAN scheme is as under:—

	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	2014- 15	2015- 16	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019-20 (As on 31.01.2020)	Total
Training completed	100	199	1,613	3,004	6,701	10,620	8,190	8,357	158	38,942
Jobs offered	21	163	1,335	2,458	4,016	6,701	3,480	2,914	3,101	24,189
Employed	21	124	968	1,981	3,398	3,288	3,115	2,600	3,199	18,694

(d) The scheme came to end on 31st December, 2018 after achieving the set target of imparting training to the youth.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Skill development of youth living below poverty line

1919. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for making the youth

living below poverty line skilled and preparing them in accordance with the demand of the labour market;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and the total number of youth in the country living below poverty line who are unemployed, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of institutions providing training in skill development in various States, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has been implementing a number of skill development schemes/programmes across 22 Central Ministries/Departments, for making youth employable including those from Below Poverty Line (BPL) on all India basis. Under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) are being implemented. Main target groups under Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is youth belonging BPL category in the age group of 15-45 years. The scheme envisages the improvement of the occupational skills and technical knowledge of the non/neo literates. There are 248 functional Jan Shikshan Sansthans in the country. State-wise number of Jan Shikshan Sansthans indicating enrolment of BPL Youth during 2018-20 is given in the Statement-I.

Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) skill training is provided to youth in a number of trades as per need of the market and 73.47 lakhs have been trained and 16.61 lakhs have been placed under this scheme till 17th January, 2020. State-wise number of empanelled Training Centres (TCs) under PMKVY 2.0 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

The data on number of youth living below poverty line who are unemployed is not maintained in the Ministry. However, National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched an annual Employment-Unemployment Survey called Periodic Labour Force Survey during 2017-18. As per the PLFS report, State-wise details of unemployment rate in the country are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of Jan Shikshan Sansthan indicating BPL
Youth enrolled during 2018-20.*

Sl. No.	State	Number of JSS	BPL Youth Enrolled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	15121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	693
3.	Assam	5	9742
4.	Bihar	13	25263
5.	Chandigarh	1	1979
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	15483
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1345
8.	Delhi	3	4594
9.	Goa	1	952
10.	Gujarat	11	14651
11.	Haryana	5	5061
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1603
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2740
14.	Jharkhand	4	4449
15.	Karnataka	9	20708
16.	Kerala	9	16914
17.	Madhya Pradesh	33	50029
18.	Maharashtra	21	32508
19.	Manipur	3	5536
20.	Nagaland	1	1634
21.	Odisha	17	32968
22.	Punjab	2	3168

Sl. No.	State	Number of JSS	BPL Youth Enrolled
23.	Rajasthan	7	4912
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	15089
25.	Telangana	7	16205
26.	Tripura	1	825
27.	Uttar Pradesh	53	78085
28.	Uttarakhand	6	8404
29.	West Bengal	8	13729
GRAND TOTAL		248	404390

Statement-II*State-wise details of empanelled Training Centres (TCs) under PMKVY 2.0*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Empanelled TCs
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63
4.	Assam	305
5.	Bihar	444
6.	Chandigarh	43
7.	Chhattisgarh	166
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
9.	Daman and Diu	12
10.	Delhi	371
11.	Goa	22
12.	Gujarat	407
13.	Haryana	1,025
14.	Himachal Pradesh	263

Sl. No.	State/UT	Empanelled TCs
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	354
16.	Jharkhand	164
17.	Karnataka	245
18.	Kerala	272
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	970
21.	Maharashtra	596
22.	Manipur	100
23.	Meghalaya	41
24.	Mizoram	61
25.	Nagaland	42
26.	Odisha	350
27.	Puducherry	40
28.	Punjab	708
29.	Rajasthan	1,368
30.	Sikkim	30
31.	Tamil Nadu	990
32.	Telangana	420
33.	Tripura	131
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,073
35.	Uttarakhand	291
36.	West Bengal	415
GRAND TOTAL		13,209

Statement-III*State-wise details of unemployment rate in the country*

Unemployment Rate (UR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) for each State/UT

State	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.5	2.3	3.6	5.4	9.1	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.5
Arunachal Pradesh	4.3	10.7	5.3	8.2	20.6 x	9.9	4.9	12.0	5.9
Assam	7.4	14.3	8.3	5.3	11.4	6.3	7.2	13.9	8.1
Bihar	7.2	2.3	7.0	9.2	6.2	9.0	7.4	2.8	7.2
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.9	11.4	7.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Delhi	3.6	0.0	3.5	9.6	11.4	9.8	9.4	11.4	9.7
Goa	10.7	21.0	13.9	6.0	29.8	13.8	8.1	26.0	13.9
Gujarat	5.5	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.8
Haryana	9.0	11.0	9.3	6.5	12.0	7.3	8.1	11.4	8.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.4	4.3	5.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir	3.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	22.9	10.0	4.2	8.4	5.3
Jharkhand	7.8	3.7	7.1	10.4	11.5	10.5	8.2	5.2	7.7
Karnataka	4.0	3.4	3.9	6.3	7.2	6.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Kerala	5.9	19.6	10.0	6.6	27.5	13.2	6.2	23.2	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	1.2	3.6	7.9	6.9	7.7	5.3	2.1	4.5
Maharashtra	3.5	2.8	3.3	6.2	11.5	7.4	4.7	5.4	4.9
Manipur	9.9	17.8	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.4	10.2	15.9	11.6
Meghalaya	0.3	0.9	0.6	5.6	8.9	6.7	1.3	1.9	1.5
Mizoram	5.9	8.3	6.5	12.7	17.7	14.4	8.8	13.3	10.1
Nagaland	19.0	33.4	21.6	16.5	36.4	21.1	18.3	34.4	21.4
Odisha	7.4	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.7	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.1
Punjab	7.4	10.3	7.8	6.5	13.5	7.7	7.0	11.7	7.8
Rajasthan	5.8	1.2	4.5	6.8	9.9	7.2	6.0	2.3	5.0
Sikkim	2.0	3.9	2.7	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.6	5.2	3.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	6.1	7.9	6.5	9.0	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.6

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Telangana	7.2	5.0	6.5	8.5	12.6	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.6
Tripura	6.1	7.9	6.3	6.0	19.7	8.7	6.1	11.6	6.8
Uttarakhand	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	23.8	9.5	6.8	10.7	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	1.5	5.5	9.6	10.5	9.7	6.9	3.1	6.4
West Bengal	4.3	1.7	3.8	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.0	3.2	4.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.5	39.0	14.7	3.4	47.1	17.4	5.3	42.8	15.8
Chandigarh	3.9	1.3	3.5	5.2	21.2	9.2	5.2	20.8	9.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4
Daman and Diu	8.3	0.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Lakshadweep	11.2	26.6	13.3	13.3	56.5	25.3	12.5	50.5	21.3
Puducherry	5.8	37.3	10.4	8.0	17.6	10.3	7.2	21.7	10.3
ALL INDIA	5.8	3.8	5.3	7.1	10.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	6.1

Source: Annual Report, PLFS, 2017-18.

Written Answers to...

[11 March, 2020]

...the 6th March, 2020 577

**Budgetary cut in 'Development of Skills' head
under the PMKVY**

1920. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drastically reduced the allocation for 'Development of Skills' head under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

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

(c) the details of the amount allocated/ sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the manner in which Government proposes the said scheme to progress when its allocation has been cut; and

(e) the manner in which Government proposes these schemes to bear the inflationary brunt and continue at the same pace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The allocation under PMKVY (2016-20) (comprising of Central and State component) was ₹ 1723.19 crore, ₹ 1946.45 crore and ₹ 1749.22 crore respectively during the years FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. These allocations of funds are based on the actual requirements of PMKVY Scheme. PMKVY 2016-20 is going to end in March, 2020 and the allocated budget of ₹ 1350 crore during FY 2020-21 is provisioned for spill over expenditure of this scheme.

(e) Under the PMKVY, in order to maintain the pace to achieve targets, training cost is periodically revised based on the recommendations of the Common Norms Committee constituted under the Ministry.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Regarding Indians stranded in Iran due to COVID - 19 situation

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Jaishankar to make a statement on Indians stranded in Iran due to COVID-19 situation.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to apprise this august House of some recent development pertaining to Indians stranded in Iran as result of the Coronavirus situation. The House is already aware of the efforts the Government had made to bring back Indians from Wuhan in China by mounting three flights to that city. Thereafter, we also brought back the crew and passengers of a cruise ship off Japan that was affected by Coronavirus. These evacuations also included some foreign nationals. Our focus since has shifted to Iran, in view of the sharp increase of Coronavirus in that country.

As per available information, there are over 6000 Indian nationals in various provinces of Iran. These include about 1100 pilgrims mainly from the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Maharashtra; nearly 300 students primarily from the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir; about 1000 fishermen, including from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat; and others who are on longer term stay in Iran for pursuing their livelihood and religious studies.

As the Government started receiving information about the spike in Coronavirus cases in Iran, as a precautionary measure, direct flights between India and Iran were temporarily suspended with effect from 27 February. Advisories were issued to avoid travel and returning passengers were started to be screened. This is an ongoing exercise.

Our Embassy in Tehran and Consulates in Bandar Abbas and Zahidan naturally reached out immediately to Indian nationals in Iran to ascertain their welfare. An advisory was issued asking our nationals to observe appropriate precautions. Emergency contact details of the Indian Mission were put out. Embassy and Consulate officials have been reassuring the Indian nationals and ensuring that they are in good health and had adequate provisions. I mention this as an overall approach but also with specific reference to the fishermen community whose welfare has been raised with me by a number of hon. Members.

Given the large number of Indians in Iran, it was natural that we should seek to prioritize their return, taking into account their location and exposure. The initial focus

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

is on visiting pilgrims. Many of them are in Qom, where Coronavirus incidence has been strong. The nature of their residency also increases the risks of exposure. Age is also a factor that was taken into account. As their welfare is being addressed, we are now focussing on Indian students. Many of them are studying medicine and are fully aware of the precautions to be taken in this difficult situation. The Embassy is in regular contact with them as a group. Our understanding is that the region where most fishermen are located has not been affected so severely. These factors will guide our approach in the coming days.

Over the last few days, the Government has been making focussed efforts for the safe return of the stranded Indians. Given the scale of COVID-19 infection and its pressure on Iran's own resources, a team of six Indian health officials has been deputed to Iran in order to setup testing and sampling facilities there. The first batch of 108 samples was received in India on 7 March. These were tested and 58 Indian pilgrims (25 men, 31 women and 2 children) , who tested negative, were repatriated in special IAF C-17 flight on 10th March. We have also received samples of 529 more Indians on this flight which are being tested in National Institute of Virology, Pune. We continue to collect more samples in Tehran and our endeavor is to ensure the earliest possible return of our nationals after appropriate testing and screening. We are working with the Iranian authorities to operate some limited commercial flights for facilitating early return of the remaining Indians after testing them. Our Embassy staff and the medical team are working round-the-clock under difficult conditions to ensure the objective of earliest possible return. The House will appreciate their operational constraints, given that there are restrictions that have been instituted for public health reasons in Iran. It is not easy to organize transport, accommodation and other logistics. The Iranian system is naturally stretched and we appreciate their cooperation in these circumstances.

During my recent visit to Srinagar, I took the initiative to meet parents of some of the students who are in Iran. Their anxiety at this time is completely understandable. I shared with them, in detail, the ground situation and sought their understanding. I assured them that the Government would facilitate the earliest possible return of their children. Our Consulate in Bandar Abbas is in touch with the Indian fishermen who are in southern provinces of Iran, including in cities of Asaalouyeh, Chiruyeh and Kish. Some of them have been visited and others would be soon. Provision of essential supplies to them is being ensured. As per available information, they are all in good health.

I would like to strongly emphasize that the Government remains fully committed towards the safety and welfare of our nationals in any part of the world. This has been the hallmark of our foreign policy. The House will surely appreciate the few other nations have done what we have with respect to COVID-19.

The global Coronavirus situation is being monitored on a continuous basis by a Group of Secretaries headed by Cabinet Secretary and a Group of Ministers, chaired by Minister of Health and Family Welfare. My Ministerial colleague has already apprised the House of measures being taken to control and contain the spread of virus in the country. Hon. Prime Minister himself has reviewed the situation from time to time. We have been regularly issuing travel advisories and visa guidelines that reflect the situation in countries of concern. E-visas and Visa on Arrival have been temporarily suspended in certain cases. Precautionary measures are also being taken on all our land borders as well as air and sea entry points.

The situation in Italy is now emerging as a cause of great concern. I would like to share with the hon. Members that steps in this regard have already been initiated. The challenge is growing by the day in Europe and we will have to respond accordingly.

I am confident that the hon. Members of this House would join me in commending the efforts of our medical team, the officials of the Indian Embassy and Consulate, the Indian Air Force crew and all those in India who are working tirelessly and selflessly to ensure that our people in Iran are safe and can return expeditiously. The Coronavirus challenge will require a focussed and sustained effort on our part and we will keep the House apprised of subsequent developments.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, माननीय Foreign Affairs Minister साहब ने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसके लिए मैं उनका मशकूर हूँ। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि हमारे देश के लोग जो चाइना या दूसरे देशों में हैं, उन्हें वहां से भारत लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और लाया भी गया है, इसकी तो हम सराहना करते हैं। महोदय, 12-13 दिन पहले जो Sunday था, उस दिन मैंने विदेश मंत्री जी को तकलीफ दी और इनका response बहुत अच्छा था, क्योंकि मैंने उस दिन इनसे कहा था कि कश्मीर से मुझे बहुत टेलिफोन्स आ रहे थे कि वहां के 800 से लेकर 1000 बच्चे ईरान की अलग-अलग universities में पढ़ते हैं और बहुत सारी संख्या में हमारे लोग वहां pilgrimage के लिए भी गए हैं, तो उन्हें वहां से लाने का बंदोबस्त होना चाहिए।

महोदय, उस समय माननीय Foreign Affairs Minister साहब ने यह बताया था कि ईरान में उनकी एयरपोर्ट पर टेस्टिंग की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। इसलिए हमने WHO से बात की है और वहां से coordinate करके वे हमें अपने लोग यहां से वहां भेजने की अनुमति प्रदान करें, तो हम एयरपोर्ट पर टेस्टिंग शुरू करेंगे और तुरन्त अगले दिन से ही, यानी Monday से ही इस पर कार्रवाई शुरू हो जाएगी।

[شری گولام نبی آجڑاد]

سر، کل Foreign Affairs Minister ساہب کश्میر गए थे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, मैं उन्हें इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 1000 के करीब बच्चे वहां universities में पढ़ते हैं और जो हमारे लोग वहां pilgrimage के लिए गए हैं, उनमें से कितने लोग अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान, यानी अपने देश में वापस लौटे हैं और अगर नहीं लौटे हैं, तो कब तक वे लौटेंगे और अब उनका status क्या है?

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، مائٹے وزیر امور خارجہ صاحب نے ابھی جو بیان دیا، اس کے لئے میں ان کا مشکور ہوں۔ یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے کہ ہمارے دیش کے لوگ جو جائنا یا دوسرے دیشوں میں ہیں، انہیں وہاں سے بھارت لانے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے اور لایا بھی گیا ہے، اس کی تو ہم سراہنا کرتے ہیں۔ مہودے، بارہ تیرہ دن پہلے جو سنڈے تھا، اس دن میں نے ودیش منتری جی کو تکلیف دی اور ان کا ریسپونس بہت اچھا تھا، کیوں کہ میں نے اس دن ان سے کہا تھا کہ کشمیر سے مجھے بہت تیلی فونس آرہے تھے کہ وہاں کے آٹھ سو سے لیکر ایک ہزار بچے ایران کی الگ الگ یونیورسٹیز میں پڑھتے ہیں اور بہت ساری تعداد میں ہمارے لوگ وہاں pilgrimage کے لئے بھی گئے، تو انہیں وہاں سے لانے کا بندوبست ہونا چاہئے۔

مہودے، اس وقت مائٹے وزیر امور خارجہ صاحب نے یہ بتایا تھا کہ ایران میں ان کی اینرپورٹ پر ٹیسٹنگ کی سولڈھائیں نہیں ہیں۔ اس لئے ہم نے ٹبلیو۔ایچ۔او۔ سے بات کی ہے اور وہاں سے کو۔آرٹینٹ کر کے وہ ہمیں اپنے لوگ یہاں سے وہاں بھیجنے کی اجازت پردان کریں، تو ہم اینرپورٹ پر ٹیسٹنگ شروع کریں گے اور فوراً اگلے دن سے ہی، یعنی Monday سے ہی اس پر کارروائی شروع ہو جائے گی۔

سر، کل وزیر امور خارجہ صاحب کشمیر گئے تھے۔ یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے، میں انہیں اس کے لئے بدھائی دیتا ہوں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو ایک ہزار کے قریب بچے وہاں یونیورسٹیز میں پڑھتے ہیں اور جو ہمارے لوگ وہاں pilgrimage کے لئے گئے ہیں، ان میں سے کتنے لوگ ابھی تک ہندوستان، یعنی اپنے دیش میں واپس لوٹے ہیں اور اگر نہیں لوٹے ہیں، تو کب تک وہ لوٹیں گے اور اب ان کا اسٹیٹس کیا ہے؟

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I really congratulate our hon. External Affairs Minister. Actually, on this particular disturbing issue, steps have been taken on war-footing. It is my bounden duty to applaud the Government. I have only one question. Yesterday, I received news from Kanyakumari district that about 1,000 fishermen are stranded in Iran and the food and water is available there only for two-three days. After that, there is no guarantee of supply because they say that they can't do anything. This is a very serious matter. You please take up the issue with the concerned Government.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also appreciate the Government as well as the hon. Minister personally for the steps that have already been taken. I hope you will take steps on war-footing to bring back all those people, including the fishermen from Kerala, to India at the earliest. Today, I received a phone call from Italy. More than 100 Indians are stranded at the Milan Airport for the last 24 hours. And, out of these hundred people, twenty-eight are from the State of Kerala. The Milan Airport is totally deserted. There is nobody else, except the Indians. Since they are not getting any food or any other required help, they are really panicked. And, their relatives here are also panicked. I would like to know what steps the Government is taking to bring them all back to India. Also, what steps are you taking to provide them food and other required relief? Among these people, there are one or two pregnant women too. What steps is the Government taking to help those pregnant women because they are almost on the brink of delivery?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, last time, the Health Minister had made a statement on this subject. We all sat here and made suggestions from the Opposition. Today, on this serious subject, the External Affairs Minister has made a statement. We sat here as the Opposition and heard his statement and are giving suggestions. I have two suggestions to make here. Actually, it would be better if you pass these suggestions on to your colleague, the Health Minister, also. Though he is not here, yet fair enough. My first suggestion is not to create panic in any communication that we do. My second suggestion is to look at what some of the State Governments have done. In the last seven-eight days, while there have been disruptions in Parliament here, two things in the State of West Bengal worked very well. I want to share those things. One is that the Isolation Wards have been created in all the Government hospitals. That was done as a precautionary measure and that has worked very well. Now, the private hospitals have also adopted that. And, the second thing that we have done is with regard to mass campaign as to how much you have to wash your hands and how long it has

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

to go. The Chief Minister of West Bengal herself, sitting in her office, shot a video. That video has gone viral so that more and more people get to know what to do and what not to do. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I do appreciate the steps taken by the Ministry of External Affairs. I also agree with the hon. colleague, Shri A. K. Antony, that hundreds of Keralites are blocked in Italy. Several Keralites are there at the airport. The air tickets issued are cancelled at the airport. A group of fishermen is also stranded there in Iran. It is mentioned in your statement. Moreover, several workers who have come on leave from Gulf countries are not in a position to return to their jobs. Our Chief Minister has requested the Government of India to intervene in the matter and make arrangements for their transportation. Thank you, Sir.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, first of all, I congratulate the hon. External Affairs Minister for taking immediate steps to bring back the people from Iran and other parts of the world. At the same time, I request him to please identify the students from different parts of the country who are studying in other countries which are affected by Coronavirus. Particularly, yesterday, there was a news that Kerala is also affected by Coronavirus. What is the status of the people who are studying and working in other countries? Particularly from Telangana, so many people are studying in China, Uzbekistan and other countries. They are doing medicine and other courses. Then, there are people who are working as labour in other countries. They are working in Arab countries, particularly, the United Arab Emirates and other countries. Please try to do something for those people. Once again, I would say that already, the Telangana Government has started screening the airports. I request that the Government of India should also supply the required equipments to all the State Governments. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we appreciate the hon. External Affairs Minister for the steps he has taken to help the Indian nationals abroad who are affected by Coronavirus in the areas where they are. Also, we appreciate him for the fact that if a case of any Indian national undergoing some suffering or grievance is brought to his knowledge, immediately, the Minister responds and the people are very happy about it. Even the steps mentioned in the statement are very much appreciated. As per the statement, we understand that after screening and testing of those people's samples, if they are found to be negative, they are brought back. But, till then, for those who are stranded there, especially the fishermen from Tamil Nadu, there is a lack of food,

water and basic amenities. So, please ensure through our Embassy that at least their basic needs are fulfilled and they are also safeguarded from the effect of Coronavirus. The Civil Aviation Minister is here. I had suggested this earlier and today also I am emphasizing that even visitors are not allowed to Parliament and the holy places have been advised not to entertain people. Where people commonly move are the travelling areas especially the aircrafts where foreign nationals or our own people come. So, I would suggest through the Civil Aviation Minister that he can instruct the airlines to give masks to all the passengers because it is not available in the market. Moreover, people are not so much interested in doing that. But if it is given compulsorily at the counter itself, everyone will be having that. That would help many of our people not to be affected by Coronavirus. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: रवि प्रकाश वर्मा जी।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस संदर्भ में सरकार के जो प्रयास चल रहे हैं, मैं उन पर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं भारत-नेपाल सीमा से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर हमारा जो गौरीफंटा चैक पोस्ट है, जिससे धनगढ़ी से सीधे interaction होता है, वह *ad hoc* है, छप्परो में चल रहा है और उसका कोई structure नहीं है। साथ ही वहाँ जो लोग आते हैं, उनकी sampling करने और check करने में बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत है। District headquarter में जो medical assistance मिल रही है, वह almost 80 किलोमीटर दूर है। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको बताने की जरूरत है कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करना है।

सर, मेरी एक और जिज्ञासा थी। हम सभी कल सुन रहे थे कि इंग्लैंड का कोई सांसद है, जिसने इस बात का दावा किया है कि चीन में जो जैविक युद्ध की तैयारी चल रही थी, यह वहाँ से leak हुआ है और फैला है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहते हैं कि अगर यह सच है, तो हमारी क्या तैयारी है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jose K. Mani, please be brief in clarifications.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I appreciate the steps taken by the Government of India. I just want to supplement some of the things. Antonyji has already addressed the House. You are talking about Iran now. As he said, there are thousands of Indian citizens, the majority from Kerala, stranded in Italy. Now the WhatsApp live has come from the airport. They have not given in advance any notice at all. They have taken the ticket. Now, the Ministry of Health has given an advice that they should be tested negative for Covid-19.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Maniji.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: My question to the Government is, suppose an Indian citizen, who is abroad, wants to come to India, how can we say, 'Don't come to India'?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: How can we say that? You should take the precautionary steps.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से मिलने के बाद दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय केजरीवाल जी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिले और कोरोनावायरस के जो वर्तमान हालात हैं, उन पर चर्चा हुई, साथ ही दिल्ली सरकार की तरफ से इसे रोकने की जो कोशिश होनी चाहिए थी, वह भी हुई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा दिल्ली के अंदर ही है और दिल्ली में ही सारी दुनिया से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ट्रेवलर्स आते हैं, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो संक्रमित देशों के नागरिक हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में न आएँ, दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर न उतरें, इसके लिए उनका visa restrain करने की क्या कोई प्रक्रिया हमने शुरू की है या नहीं की है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Amar Patnaik. Patnaikji, please be brief.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to refer to Paragraph 12 of the statement. It is written that the situation in Italy is now emerging as a cause of great concern and so in other countries in Europe. I was just wondering that the latest report says that about 90 countries in the world are currently affected and it is increasing. Our approach appears to be on a 'first-cum-first-served' kind of a basis. But if it is there, if too many centres are there, are we prepared to do the testing and evacuate nationals simultaneously? Has a plan been worked out?

Secondly, Paragraph No. 11, last line. The borders across Bihar and Nepal and Bengal and Bangladesh, I think, the land borders, are sometimes very porous. I want to know whether adequate steps have been taken. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the whole House is in appreciation of the Government and the Minister. Sir, Corona has become a national calamity and...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your queries, Viswamji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I have three questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One query only because I have to finish it.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: One question is regarding the workers from the Gulf countries. Many of them are now facing difficulties to go back. Please ensure that they will get their jobs once they get back there. Number two, the mask and sanitizers are not available anywhere now. The cost has become ten times higher.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my request is that the Government should think seriously of providing free masks and free sanitizers to all the people ...*(Interruptions)*... because prevention is better than cure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It will help if you give some new suggestions. It has already been given. Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please. Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि कोरोनावायरस के शरीर में इन्फेक्शन का समय दो हफ्ते बताया गया है, लेकिन अब इसके लिए चार हफ्ते का समय बताया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि जो लोग बाहर से आते हैं, उनको चार हफ्ते के लिए सुपरविज़न में रखना चाहिए, नहीं तो बाकी के लोगों पर इसका बहुत खराब असर पड़ सकता है, धन्यवाद।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): सर, मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ। हमारे यहां साउथ गुजरात के, वलसाड एरिया के 225 मछुआरे आज भी ईरान में हैं। वहां उनके लिए खाने-पीने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनको ओपन प्लॉट में रखा गया है। दो दिन पहले स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से मैंने उनके लिए रिक्वेस्ट भी की थी और उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन भी दिया था कि मैं इसके ऊपर विचार कर रहा हूँ। आज यहां हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने भी इसके संबंध में बातचीत की है, तो उनसे मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है और मैं उनसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो 225 मछुआरे ईरान में, उनको वापस लाने के साथ-साथ 200-300 अन्य मछुआरे जो पाकिस्तान की जेलों में हैं, उनको भी जल्दी से जल्दी भारत वापस लाया जाए। पाकिस्तान की जेलों में जो 10x10 के रूम्स होते हैं, उनमें 30-40 लोगों को भर देते हैं तो वहां कोरोनावायरस का खतरा बहुत तरह से पैदा होने वाला है।

मेरी सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट है कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी वापस लिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we appreciate all the concrete and elaborate arrangements which the Government of India and especially, the Ministry of External Affairs and our dynamic Minister, have made for the safe return

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

as well as for taking care of the Indians stranded elsewhere, especially in Italy and Iran. Referring to fishermen, as I had pointed out earlier, 700 fishermen are still stranded in the coast of Chiru, Asaalouyeh and Kish. They are running out of food and water and they are in good health. After their samples are tested and the tests are found negative, they may be immediately brought back to the country. I plead the Government to ensure safe return of the fishermen. Secondly, some pilgrims from Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu have gone to visit the Vatican, Italy. They are all there. We would like the Government to ensure an immediate and safe return of the pilgrims from Italy. That is a very important request from our side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Thank you, Sir. Through you, first of all, let me express my appreciation to all the hon. Members for their understanding support on what is a national, and in fact, an international challenge.

Sir, I would very quickly respond to the points raised by various Members, beginning with the points raised by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. At the moment, 58 people have come back from Iran and since we have about 535 samples which came along with them, whoever tests negative would be put on the next slots of flights which come in. We have made efforts by increasing the number of medical personnel to test as many people as we can and as quickly as we can. Once we are through with the pilgrims, we would focus on the students because they are really in a very difficult position. Many Members have raised concerns about fishermen. The fishermen live in southern Iran and the Coronavirus incidence is not as strong in southern Iran as it is in cities like Qom and Tehran. But we are looking at the fishermen also. Our Consulate in Bandar Abbas is in touch with them. I am myself directly in touch with them as well. They pick up the phones and I am able to see what they are doing. I can assure all hon. Members that we would ensure that they don't have a problem with food, drinks or any other material they want at the moment. But people should also understand that this is a very difficult time in Iran. The Iranian system itself is struggling. So, I think I would reiterate the message which Shri Derek O'Brien made, which is, please don't panic. Today, our strategy is this. There are about 90 countries where there is incidence of Coronavirus. We have to focus. We have to prioritize. We have to look at very extreme situations. At the moment, after China and the Diamond Princess, Iran is an extreme situation and Italy is an extreme situation. There are others like Germany, France and Spain where

the cases have gone up. As of yesterday, we have suspended e-visas for those countries. So, our idea is to limit travel, but focus on those countries where the Coronavirus incidence is very strong. Mr. Vaiko raised the issue of fishermen. I would like to assure him that I would personally ensure that they don't have problems of food and water. Mr. Antony brought up the issue of people stranded in Italy and I think a number of other Members of Parliament also raised that issue. I would like to assure all hon. Members that we are very, very cognizant of this problem. The issue arose because as the Coronavirus is so strong in Italy, we wanted people boarding a flight to have a Covid-free certificate. Now, it has been difficult for people to get that in the Italian system because the Italian system is busy treating patients in Italy. So, we are hoping, by tomorrow, to fly in a medical team to Italy, just as we have flown into Iran. We will do the testing of those people and try and put them on very early flights thereafter.

I welcome the suggestion which Shri Derek O'Brien gave. I want to assure him that when I look at the House, everybody is my friend. But with regard to the isolation wards, cooperative effort is already under way and, I think, the Cabinet Secretary is coordinating with all the State Governments to ensure that every State Government hospital has an isolation ward wherever that is feasible.

Shri Kareem raised an issue of students from Kerala who are stuck in Italy. I would like to again assure you that Iran and Italy are the two focal points today of our activities.

I also want to tell Dr. Banda Prakash that students from Telangana are also very much on our radar. We are generally giving students a particular sort of priority because many of them are facing situation where the dormitories have been closed. So, they are having a much more difficult time than other people. We are very sensitive to that.

Shri Tiruchi Siva raised the issue of fishermen again in Iran. Please be assured, they are very much on the radar.

Regarding the check points which Shri Ravi Prakash Verma raised, I will take the details. Let me look at that because we are, on our land borders, trying to channel all movement through check points which have thermal screening because that is the best effort we can make. But, in this particular case, I will take the details from you.

[Shri S. Jaishankar]

Shri Jose Mani also raised the issue of Italy. I would like to inform him that actually the advisory that everybody from Italy should carry a CoVID-free certificate was issued about a week ago. Now, it is possible that many students and young people may not have seen that advisory. I understand the problem. We are trying to solve the problem. But I do want to tell you that it was not a last-minute imposition by us; quite a lot of notices were given.

Regarding the issue which Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta raised about airport management, I think the Group of Ministers will be looking at various measures. My colleague from the Civil Aviation is with me in that Group and we had a discussion on that today.

The larger issue that when you have so many countries and so many problems, how you will evacuate and test everybody, was raised by Dr. Amar Patnaik. The answer to that is that it is not our intention; if we have a world-wide activity, we are only adding to the panic. I think it is important that we focus on very specific points. Even in China, we basically did it in Wuhan; we didn't do it in other places in China; they didn't require it. Similarly, in Italy, we are focusing on one or two places. In Iran also, it is mainly Qom and Tehran. So, it is a very focussed intervention; it is not a general intervention.

I have noted the point which Shri Binoy Vismam made about the people in the Gulf. We will support them; we will make sure that all the Embassies are instructed that when these people go back, they don't have job difficulties.

On the issue of mask, I will pass on that issue to Shri Hardeep Singh Puri who is dealing with free mask issue, and the rest of it I will pass on to Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

On the point which Shrimati Viplove Thakur raised about extending the quarantine, again I will pass on that point to the Group of Ministers. Regarding what Shri Gohel raised about fishermen, I want to assure him that there are no food issues right now. But, again, I will continually monitor that.

Finally, I do want to tell Shrimati Vijila that we will ensure that even the fishermen from your State, who are there, their welfare will be personally supervised by us. Please be assured.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019***

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Legislative Business, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shri Arjun Munda to move that the following amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019, be taken into consideration, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHAMRA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, it was our understanding that we will not take up any Legislative Business until the discussion on Delhi is taken up.

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें मामूली संशोधन है, दो शब्दों का संशोधन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन मुंडा): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 में लोक सभा द्वारा किए गए निम्नलिखित संशोधनों पर विचार किया जाए, अर्थात्:-

अधिनियमन सूत्र

1. पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में "सत्तरवें" शब्द के स्थान पर "इकहत्तरवें" शब्द को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

खण्ड 1

2. पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 3 में "2019" अंक के स्थान पर "2020" अंक को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि लोक सभा द्वारा विधेयक में किए गए संशोधनों पर सहमति व्यक्त की जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**REGARDING TAKING UP DISCUSSION ON ORDINANCE –
REPLACING BILLS AND OTHER ISSUES**

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one minute, please.

* Returned by Lok Sabha with Amendments.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, this is. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kareem, please take your seat. I will come to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Just one minute. Let me say something.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): How can we take it today? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Binoy Viswamji, let me state a few points. ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, दो बहुत important बिल्स हाउस के सामने हैं, जिन्हें आज हमें क्लीयर करना है। *...(व्यवधान)...* दोनों के लिए दो घंटे का टाइम allocated है और ये दोनों Ordinance-replacing Bills हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप इसका महत्व समझते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* ये बहुत ही important Bills हैं और आज ही हम इन पर डिस्कशन करके पास कर दें, क्योंकि इनमें 13 तारीख तक ऑनरेबल प्रेजिडेंट का assent होना है। आप जानते हैं कि ऑर्डिनेंस लैप्स होने पर constitutional and administrative crisis होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* So, certain formalities have to be completed today before sending the Bills for assent. In our view, चूंकि पार्लियामेंट चल रही है, इसलिए ऑर्डिनेंस भी दोबारा नहीं लाया जा सकता है, आप इस बात को जानते हैं। The House is already in Session. So, we cannot bring another Ordinance. अगर हम इसको नहीं करेंगे, तो इससे बहुत administrative crisis होगा *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारी यह constitutional responsibility है कि हम इन बिल्स को लें। *...(व्यवधान)...* Hon. Members, kindly cooperate. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN(West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After LoP, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please see Rule 29 first. I am requesting you. It is a point of order under Rule 29 - List of Business. You are now sharing with us your sentiment, which is fair, that the time of the Ordinance is running out. If I came late for the flight, I have to jump the queue! No; this is not right. Sir, please listen to this. If this was so important, why was this not listed in the List of Business in the morning? They want the Opposition to cooperate and they don't do their homework. Why could this not have been listed in the morning? It has come here listed at ten minutes past two of the clock as Supplementary Business. Please, let the Government answer this question. We want the House to run. This is a good Ordinance. But, why don't they follow the basic rules of Parliamentary democracy? They should answer this question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that. Now, the LoP.

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, दो चीजें हैं, एक तो है कि हम यह जानते हैं कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण ऑर्डिनंस है और यह भी जानते हैं कि अगर यह लैप्स हो गया, तो सेशन के बीच में दोबारा ऑर्डिनंस इश्यू नहीं किया जा सकता है, लेकिन मेरे colleague ने दो महत्वपूर्ण इश्यूज उठाए कि पाँच दिन पहले यह तय हुआ था कि आज के दिन यानी 11 तारीख को दिल्ली पर डिस्कशन होगा। उस दिन इस बिल के बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। इस बिल के बारे में न तो पाँच दिन पहले बताया गया और न ही आज के बिज़नेस में यह लगा था। दोपहर के बाद यह बिज़नेस में लगा। इसके बाद भी हम चाहते हैं कि यह Ordinance पास हो जाए, लेकिन माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अभी आपने बताया कि Ordinance की अवधि परसों, 13 तारीख को खत्म होने वाली है।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، دو چیزیں ہیں، ایک تو ہے کہ ہم یہ جانتے ہیں کہ یہ بہت ہی اہم آرڈیننس ہے اور یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ اگر یہ لپس ہو گیا، تو سیشن کے بیچ میں دوبارہ آرڈیننس ایشو نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے، لیکن میرے ساتھی نے دو اہم ایشوز اٹھائے کہ پانچ دن پہلے یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ آج کے دن یعنی گیارہ تاریخ کو دہلی پر ڈسکشن ہوگا۔ اس دن اس بل کے بارے میں کوئی چرچا نہیں ہوئی تھا۔ اس بل کے بارے میں نہ تو پانچ دن پہلے بتایا گیا اور نہ ہی آج کے بزنس میں یہ لگا تھا۔ دوپہر کے بعد یہ بزنس میں لگا۔ اس کے بعد ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ آرڈیننس پاس ہو جائے، لیکن مائنٹے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ابھی آپ نے بتایا کہ آرڈیننس کو مدت پرسوں، تیرہ تاریخ کو ختم ہونے والی ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, assent मिलना है, यह उससे पहले की प्रक्रिया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जी हां, मैं सब प्रक्रिया को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, मैं इतने साल पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। अगर इसकी अवधि कल खत्म हो रही थी -- I was given to understand कि अवधि कल खत्म हो रही है -- तब तो आपको एक रात जरूर चाहिए, क्योंकि आप यहाँ से पास करके सीधे मिनिस्ट्री और सीधे राष्ट्रपति जी को कह नहीं सकते हैं। आपको माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी को 24 hours तो देने ही होंगे। मुझे यह मालूम था कि यह अवधि कल खत्म हो रही है, इसलिए मैं आज के लिए भी तैयार था, लेकिन अब मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि परसों खत्म हो रही है, तो परसों तक तो बहुत टाइम है। अगर हम इसे कल सुबह पास करें और फिर दोपहर के बाद दिल्ली के विषय को लें, तो मेरे ख्याल में इसके लिए मेरे colleagues मान जाएंगे। Do we agree on that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[شری غلام نبی آجڑاد]

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جی ہاں، میں سب پرکریا کو بہت اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں، میں اتنے سال پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر رہا ہوں۔ اگر اس کی مدت کل ختم ہو رہی ہے - I was given to understand کہ مدت ختم ہو رہی ہے - تب تو آپ کو ایک رات ضرور چاہیے، کیوں کہ آپ یہاں سے پاس کر کے سیدھے منسٹری اور سیدھے راشٹرپتی جی کو کہہ نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ آپ کو مائنے راشٹرپتی جی کو چوبیس گھنٹے تو دینے ہی ہوں گے۔ مجھے یہ معلوم تھا کہ یہ مدت کل ختم ہو رہی ہے، اس لئے میں آج کے لئے بھی تیار تھا، لیکن اب مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ پرسوں ختم ہو رہی ہے، تو پرسوں تک تو بہت ٹائم ہے۔ اگر ہم اسے کل صبح پاس کریں اور پھر دوپہر کے بعد دہلی کے وشنے کو لیں، تو میرے خیال میں اس کے لئے میرے colleagues مان جائیں گے۔ ٹو وی ایگری آن ڈیٹ --- (مداخلت)---

شری غلام نبی آجڑاد: अगर हम कल सुबह 11 बजे... माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जी... यहाँ nod कर रहे हैं, positive nod कर रहे हैं, affirmative nod कर रहे हैं कि अगर हम कल 11 बजे बाकी चीजों को अलग रखकर आपके दो बिल लंच तक पास कर दें और दो बजे दिल्ली पर डिस्कशन करें, तो इससे हमारे साथियों को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी और जो आज के लिए हमने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है, उसमें भी बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी, साथ ही ordinance भी पास होगा और माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी की अनुमति भी मिल जाएगी। मैं आपको यह mid-way सॉल्यूशन देता हूँ, वरना कुछ नहीं होगा।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اگر ہم کل صبح گیارہ بجے ---مائنے فائننس منسٹر جی --- یہاں nod کر رہے ہیں، positive nod کر رہے ہیں، affirmative nod کر رہے ہیں کہ اگر ہم کل گیارہ بجے باقی چیزوں کو الگ رکھ کر آپ کے دو بل لंच تک پاس کر دیں گے اور دو بجے دہلی پر ڈسکشن کریں، تو اس سے ہمارے ساتھیوں کو بھی آپتی نہیں ہوگی اور جو آج کے لئے 267 رول کے تحت نوٹس دیا ہے، اس میں بھی رکاوٹ نہیں پڑے گی، ساتھ ہی آرٹینینس بھی پاس ہوگا اور مائنے راشٹر پتی کی اجازت بھی مل جائے گی۔ میں آپ کو یہ mid-way سولوشن دیتا ہوں، ورنہ کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔

वित्त मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण): सर, मैं एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहती हूँ। Sir, I am indeed very grateful to the Leader of the Opposition, आज़ाद साहब सही बोल रहे हैं, I also take into cognizance hon. Member, O'Brien ji's words as to why it was not put in the List of Business earlier. I want to humbly submit — and

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

it is not to contradict their point — that even as the Ordinance is in place till tomorrow, I had highlighted the fact that I need twelve hours before I approach hon. Rashtrapati ji on this. I just want to place on record here that this was being considered by the Standing Committee, and, as soon as the Committee's Report had come, that day, we had approached the Lok Sabha and it got passed. Yes, in the morning itself, this could have been discussed. I agree, I concede that point and I must appreciate Azad ji because he was very gracious to point it out and said that he would definitely like to cooperate in the interest of the legislation and I appreciate his gesture. But, I would humbly request that the House may please take this into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, my only request is that both these Ordinances should be taken up. I fully agree that it should have been included in the regular List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because the Lok Sabha could pass only on Friday at around 2.00 p.m., and, by that time, the Rajya Sabha was adjourned. It was circulated well-in-advance but it is brought in Supplementary List of Business. Sir, since both these Ordinances are lapsing on 13th itself, my appeal to all the Opposition Members and all the Parties is that instead of doing it tomorrow when we have to take up other issues, let it be taken up today so that tomorrow we can discuss at length the issues which the Opposition wants. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to you. Derek ji ने जो प्वाइंट उठाया था, I will just reply to that. यह बिल लोक सभा में Friday को पास हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि हाउस नहीं चल रहा था। Friday को पास होने के बाद, it had to be reported here by the Secretary-General, तभी यह Revised/Supplementary List of Business में आएगा और बिना हाउस की अनुमति के यह लग नहीं सकता।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let us look for reconciliation. We are not making a big issue. For five days, we have been asking for a discussion on healing Delhi, we are not getting it. I am not getting into egos here. The Leader of Opposition has made a genuine statement on behalf of all of the opposition parties. What heavens will fall by tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*... You bring it tomorrow. We are all saying this. There has to be some give and take. Otherwise, there is last minute call saying, 'meet us'. We want this House to run. We want this Ordinance not to lapse. We are cooperating and we want this House to run. Why is the Government having this big arrogance that they will show us the way? We don't want it to run that way. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has said, you take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Derekji, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Members, who want to speak, have not come prepared. ...*(Interruptions)*... It came up only now. There is , nothing wrong in taking it up tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would again appeal to the LoP and others.

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मेरे ख्याल से इनको सारे अपोज़िशन की तरफ से बहुत अच्छा cooperation मिल रहा है, जिसमें आपकी surety है। एक बजे तक यह बिल पास होगा, उसके बाद माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के पास इसको जाने तक 24 घंटे हैं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर 12 घंटे कह रही हैं, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास करने के लिए 24 घंटे, 36 घंटे हैं। कल सुबह, दोपहर से पहले आपका यह बिल पास हो जाएगा, आपको हम यह गारंटी देते हैं। Let it be the first item. अब यह प्रॉब्लम सरकार की रहती है कि आप हर वक्त prestige पर काम खराब कर लेते हैं।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، میرے خیال سے ان کو سارے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے بہت اچھا کوآپریٹ مل رہا ہے، جس میں آپ کی surety ہے۔ ایک بجے تک یہ بل پاس ہوگا، اس کے بعد مائنسٹراٹر پتی جی کے پاس اس کو جانے تک چوبیس گھنٹے ہیں۔ فائننس منسٹر بارہ گھنٹے کہہ رہی ہے، لیکن میں کہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کو پاس کرنے کے لئے چوبیس گھنٹے، چھتیس گھنٹے ہیں۔ کل صبح، دوپہر سے پہلے آپ کا یہ بل پاس ہو جائے گا، آپ کو ہم یہ گارنٹی دیتے ہیں۔ Let it be the first item. اب یہ پرابلم سرکار کی رہتی ہے کہ آپ ہر وقت prestige پر کام خراب کر لیتے ہیں۔

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, let me add one thing for clarity.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं कोई इकोनॉमिस्ट नहीं हूँ, मैं किसी भी इकोनॉमिक सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं बोलता। हमारे कई लोगों को इस बिल पर बोलना है। अभी चिदम्बरम जी को मैंने बिल मँगाकर दिया, क्योंकि यह सुबह के बिज़नेस में लगा हुआ नहीं था। अब अगर मैं चिदम्बरम जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस पर बोलें, तो ये कहेंगे कि मैंने बिल नहीं पढ़ा है। I cannot blame him because this was not listed. Had this been listed as priority number one, not only Mr. Chidambaram, maybe, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Mr. Anand Sharma and others may have prepared for it. Nobody has gone through this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں کوئی اکانومسٹ نہیں ہوں، میں کسی بھی اکانومسٹ سبجیکٹ پر نہیں بولتا۔ ہمارے کئی لوگوں کو اس بل پر بولنا ہے۔ ابھی چدمبرم جی کو میں بل منگا کر دیا، کیوں کہ یہ صبح سے بزنس میں لگا ہوا نہیں تھا۔ اب اگر میں چدمبرم جی سے کہوں گا کہ وہ اس پر بولیں، تو یہ کہیں گے کہ میں نے بل نہیں پڑھا ہے۔

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय एलओपी की बात मान लेनी चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रवि जी, कृपया सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I have one clarification. I just want to clarify something. I am not taking Members' time to speak. I am just clarifying one thing. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you also explained it from the Chair. The Ordinances are lapsing on the 12th. I know that you explained the process to the Opposition. You also recognize that. Both the Ordinances are lapsing tomorrow.

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा पुनः आग्रह होगा कि चूंकि दोनों Ordinance कल lapse हो रहे हैं, इसलिए इस बिज़नेस को हम लें। मैं एलओपी से भी आग्रह करूंगा और पूरे हाउस से भी आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको हम लें। ... (व्यवधान) ... I will request all of you. You know the importance of this. ... (Interruptions) ... I am happy that you all have agreed to discuss it. ... (Interruptions) ... But, please recognize the importance of these Ordinances. ... (Interruptions) ... Again, I appeal to the LoP and all other leaders to find out a way. ... (Interruptions) ... सदन की कार्यवाही 3 बजकर 10 मिनट के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at ten minutes past three of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) in the Chair:

REGARDING TAKING UP DISCUSSION ON ORDINANCE— REPLACING BILL AND OTHER ISSUES - Contd.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): सदन की कार्यवाही 15 मिनट के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty five minutes past three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN) in the Chair:

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**REGARDING TAKING UP DISCUSSION ON ORDINANCE—
REPLACING BILL AND OTHER ISSUES - Contd.**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): सदन की कार्यवाही 15 मिनट के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**REGARDING TAKING UP DISCUSSION ON ORDINANCE—
REPLACING BILL AND OTHER ISSUES - Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, as agreed in your Chamber with the hon. Leader of Opposition and other leaders of various political parties, tomorrow, from 11 o'clock, we will take up both the Ordinances; one is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance and another is the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance. We will take up both these tomorrow. First, we will finish those Ordinances and, after that, the discussion on Delhi situation. This is what is agreed, and I appeal to all the leaders to kindly cooperate.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): Sir, we have no objection as the entire Opposition is of the opinion that tomorrow afternoon we will take up the Delhi situation and the aftermath, and in the morning at 11 o'clock, we will have these two Ordinances for discussion. I would request that till tomorrow, the House may be adjourned and we will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

श्री उपसभापति: फिर भी मैं लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन और सदन के सारे सदस्यों से यह अपील करना चाहूँगा कि relook and pass these two Bills. It all depends on you. पर चूँकि आप सभी ने तय किया है, उसके अनुसार, as per the sense of the House, the House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 12th March, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Thursday, the 12th March, 2020.*