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Wednesday

28 March, 2018

7 Chaitra, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 28th March, 2018/7th Chaitra, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad and the NSD, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 9037/16/18*]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama (NSD), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 9036/16/18*]

Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the third quarter of the Financial Year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 9038/16/18*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are far away in Kaynakumari. For your voice to reach Delhi, you have to raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I. Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the NIDM, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Kiren Rijiju, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 8th March, 2018, publishing the Border Security Force, Medical Cadre, Group 'C' Posts (Combatised) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under subsection (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8993/16/18]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (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. 8992/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Air India Limited, New Delhi, along with its subsidiary companies and related papers

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

- (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 Air India Limited, New Delhi, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the Annual Accounts of the above Company.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9003/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various authorities, NICDIT, New Delhi and EPCES, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 9th March, 2018, publishing the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Amendment Rules, 2018, under Section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9044/16/18]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. G.S.R. 189 (E), dated the 28th February, 2018, publishing the Gas Cylinders (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under subsection (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9054/16/18]
- II. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NOIDA Special Economic Zone Authority (NSEZ), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9047/16/18]
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), West Bengal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9048/16/18]
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the SEEPZ Special Economic Zone Authority, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9049/16/18]

- (d) Annual Administrative Report and Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9050/16/18]

(ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT), [formerly Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMICPITE)] New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9053/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZs (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9043/16/18]

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Ninetieth Report on the subject "Performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZ)";
- (ii) Ninety-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Ultra Mega Power Projects Under Special Purpose Vehicles"
- (iii) Ninety-second Report on the subject "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana";
- (iv) Ninety-third Report on the subject "Management of Vacant Land in Indian Railways";

- (v) Ninety-fourth Report on the subject "Working of Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) and Academic Activities of Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Kolkata for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15";
- (vi) Ninety-fifth Report on the subject "Health and Family Welfare";
- (vii) Ninety-sixth Report on the subject "Management of Narcotics Substances";
- (viii) Ninety-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on observations/recommendations contained in the Seventy-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Performance of Import and Export Trade Facilitation Through Customs Ports" relating to Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue-CBEC);
- (ix) Ninety-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Ratna and R-series Hydrocarbon Fields";
- (x) Ninety-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Sub-urban Train Services in Indian Railways";
- (xi) Hundredth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Commercial Publicity in Indian Railways";
- (xii) Hundred-and-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme"; and
- (xiii) Hundred-and-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Disaster Preparedness in India".

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that I had received letters, dated the 23rd and 27th of March, 2018, from Shri C. M. Ramesh, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan and Shri Prakash Javadekar, Members, representing the States of Telangana, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively, resigning their seats in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted their resignations with effect from the 27th of March, 2018.

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will now take up 'Farewell to the Retiring Members'. I request all the Members of the House to please cooperate and be peaceful.

Hon. Members, our Rajya Sabha exemplifies the principle of change and continuity in our polity, as sixty Members from seventeen States, including four Nominated Members, are retiring during April to July 2018 on completion of their tenure.

In the Rajya Sabha, we have this change every two years and this change co-exists alongside continuity. The new Members come with a new outlook, a new orientation and a new insight and they will certainly have the benefit of learning from some of the veteran Members who have excelled in their parliamentary work. This principle of continuity is the hallmark of Rajya Sabha and we take pride in the strength of this fine blend of continuity with change.

This time, we are bidding farewell to many stalwarts of the House including hon. Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurien. I would like to place on record my deep sense of appreciation to Prof. Kurien for the valuable guidance and cooperation that I have received from him. His professional advice has helped me immensely in discharging my duties and responsibilities. I would also like to take this opportunity to mention that our former hon. Deputy Chairman, Shri K. Rahman Khan is also retiring. When he presided over the House, I used to be a Member of this House representing the State of Karnataka, the State which he also represented. I have had the pleasure of witnessing him conducting the proceedings with a measure of dignity and grace. Those who are retiring include many of our veteran Members who have completed more than a decade in the House. Over these years, we have forged a common bond of friendship and purpose to take forward the cause of parliamentary democracy. On this occasion, let me place on record the contributions made by them which have always enriched and enlivened the debates in the House. Their initiative and participation in the committees have been invaluable.

I would like to mention that four of our Nominated Members, Ms. Rekha, Ms. Anu Aga, Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar and Shri K. Parasaran, are also retiring. These eminent Members, with their enormous accomplishments in their respective fields, have enhanced the stature and profile of the House.

Among those who are retiring, we also have more than a dozen Members from the legal profession. I would like to mention that the contributions of these Members to the debates of the Rajya Sabha have been of very high quality, reflecting their nuanced understanding of the legal and constitutional issues.

The participation of women Members in the proceedings of Rajya Sabha has been very significant. It is a matter of concern that despite the stellar contributions made by many women Members, they still constitute only 11.7 per cent of the total membership of the House. Six of our women Members are retiring this time and two of them are returning to the House. Besides, three new women Members would be entering the House. As against this, in the 2016 biennial elections, while ten women Members retired, only three women Members got elected. It is ironical that even though the Rajya Sabha is proud that it passed the Women's Reservation Bill way back in 2010 and has been pressing for better representation of women in legislative bodies, there is still a very low representation of women in this House. While expressing my heartfelt appreciation for the valuable contribution and services rendered by our women Members, I hope all political parties would appreciate that providing adequate representation to women in Parliament and State Legislatures has to be accorded priority.

Some of the Members who are retiring would be getting reelected – of course, some of them got re-elected – and would continue to work with us, I hope, with renewed vigour and zeal. I am glad that the hon. Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, is also back with us. We congratulate him as well as other Ministers and Members on their re-election. Shri Arunji, particularly as the Leader of the House has always guided us on critical occasions as and when they arose, from the side of the Government and also as a parliamentarian.

For those Members who would be leaving us, I would like to mention that this retirement from Rajya Sabha should be viewed as an opportunity to promote the welfare of the people and not as a retirement from public life. You are only getting retired, but not tired. People are aware of this. Once we enter public life, there is, in my view, no retirement at all. Our bond with the people would serve as a bond that endures. It continues and only gets strengthened with each passing year.

I have had the honour of being in the Chair for the last three Sessions. During this short span of time, I have had mixed emotions. On the one hand, I have witnessed very high quality of debates on several occasions and, on the other hand, I am filled with sadness at the disorderly, indisciplined and intemperate conduct of some of us. In this current Session, I had, on several occasions, appealed to the good sense of the political parties, their leaders and the Members to ensure smooth functioning of the House. I must confess that I am deeply perturbed at the way we have been conducting ourselves.

Hon. Members, I would like to share something with you. Yesterday, I was present at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on the occasion of presentation of *Shaurya Awards*

[Mr. Chairman]

by the hon. President. I saw and heard the commentary about each one of the persons who were given awards posthumously. Their family members were present there. The inclement weather, the adverse conditions in which they are stationed and the way in which they fought the enemies to protect the unity and integrity of the country is something that can't be measured in words. And I was reminded of what is happening in our House. I don't want to say anything more than that. Disruptions have unfortunately become a part of political tactic and the House has often become the theatre of protest politics. In democracy, there is agreement and there is disagreement. If you agree to disagree, there is nothing wrong in it. But there is a way. I would like to see a more constructive engagement with public issues in the future and a behavior that befits the dignity and stature that people of this great country have bestowed upon us. Let us not further erode the quality of our polity. Let us leave a legacy of powerful ideas. We are supposed to be models for others. We are the Upper House. The entire country, from schools to municipal bodies to local bodies to legislatures, is looking to us for guidance and we have enough merit here. There are legal giants; there are people with administrative experience; there are great economists; there are people with vast experience in agriculture, in education, in art and other fields. Their contribution in the House in a more meaningful and constructive manner will further enthuse the people of the country. That is the only hope I have. I came here – I can tell you; I can confess it; you know that I am a little frank – with expectations. I also had great hope not only about myself but also about the institution and all of you. I am not trying to make anything against any person or any Party or any individual. Partly or mostly, many of the people have been part of that whatever happened. But make a new beginning and see to it that we conduct ourselves in a more dignified manner and then live up to the expectations of the framers of our Constitution and the people of this country. Each hon. Member who is retiring from this House is only retiring, but, as I told you, you will be engaged in public work. Some of you may come back to this House or to the other House, whether it is Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha. Otherwise, you will be engaged in local sabhas also with the people. That has been part of public life and I hope that you will spend the time in a more constructive manner in the cause of the nation. We must be progressive, and we must all make contribution as stakeholders in the system in order to make the system strong, to take the country forward, to make people more happy and then to make a stable and strong nation. This is my appeal on this occasion because almost forty-plus Members are retiring. Of course, some are coming back. I can tell you we will be missing you. Some of you, at times, might have raised issues; perhaps the Chair felt unhappy at the same time. It is a Parliamentary System. I do appreciate it. There is no ill-will

against any individual; there is nothing against anybody. Everybody has got his own speciality. Some hon. Members are known for Point of Order; some are known for interventions; some are known for making very good and valid points; some are known for taking the House to lighter moments; some persistently and forcefully – of course, not without force – used to get the attention of the Chair. All these things are part of democracy. I never have anything or any ill-will against anybody including my friend, Dr. Ramachandra Rao, who used to stand here continuously and then used to get caution from me. I have nothing against anybody. I want to repeat that again: All Parties are equal to me as the Chairman. I appeal to all of you let us conduct ourselves in a more dignified manner and then take the country forward and take this House also forward. I take this opportunity to wish you good health, happiness, fulfillment in life, and many more constructive years of service to the nation. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... BalasubramoniyANJI, other Members have to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Other Members have to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... BalasubramoniyANJI, please. Other Members have to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... You will be given an opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go to your seat. NavaneethakrishnanJI, as the leader, I request you to suggest to your Members... ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, please... ...(*Interruptions*)... By this, the Board is not going to be formed. Please... ...(*Interruptions*)... MuthukaruppanJI, please request your colleague to sit down. Now, hon. Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Sir. I thought, after the hon. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members would speak, and I would be called later. That is why I was a bit surprised when I was called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because you are two in one today – the Deputy Chairman as well as the Member about to retire.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Kerala): Yes, Sir. I am a retiring Member and I am also the present Deputy Chairman. So, I can speak in two capacities – as Deputy Chairman and also as a retiring Member.

Sir, thank you for calling me. First of all, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the feelings you have shared with the House, especially, congratulating the re-elected Members and extending best wishes to the retiring Members. I also join you in extending my best wishes and greetings to the retiring Members. Sir, as you said, a politician never retires. So, a politician is not retiring; it is only a change of position. Some Members are Ministers today and some others are just Members. Tomorrow, they will occupy more important places. They retire from here but they will be occupying better positions, and others also, who may not

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

be occupying any positions, will not retire as long as they are politicians. Therefore, whether you are in this position or in any other position, I pray and wish that you all have a very, very successful career and a happy life. Sir, this change in life is unchangeable; we cannot change it. So, we all have to put up with what is happening and, therefore, I am sure each one of you, who retires or who cannot come back, will take it easy and face the situation, as it is, with a kind of happiness and pleasure in life. Sir, I extend a hearty warm welcome to those who are coming back. All those Members who retire, have given a meaningful contribution to the proceedings of the House. Some of them have excelled very well, some of them could not, but it is not their fault because Parliamentary field is an area of competition. A large number of notices come every day. Hon. Chairman knows, when you can allow only 15 Members for Zero Hour, you get more than 30 notices, and sometimes 40-45. So, naturally, all will not get an opportunity. It is not their fault. Especially, when important discussions are taking place, I know, everyone want to speak. Perhaps, no one is satisfied because nobody is given the full time. It is not possible to give as much time as they want. The Chair, whoever is in the Chair, will have to restrict. That is not done with happiness. That is because of the compulsion. In that process, as the Deputy Chairman, sometimes, I might have been harsh also. Well, at that moment, if by some remarks, off-the-cuff remarks, I have hurt anybody, now, I ask your pardon. I apologize and ask your pardon for that. Sometimes, it can happen, but nothing is done deliberately. That is what I have to say.

Sir, I heard your moral indignation. I am aware of your moral indignation on the deterioration of the standard of Parliament. I have to say that it is rightfully justifiable. I came to Parliament in the 1980s. At that time, I never saw this kind of a disturbance in Parliament. The highest form of protest was a walk-out. After giving a very critical speech against the Government, hon. Members would walk out. Today, unfortunately, instead of walking out of the House, they are walking into the Well. That is the change. I have to say that that is a great change. Then, again, in those days, I remember how the Opposition used to grill the Ministers. The Ministers were bombarded with piercing and poignant questions, and sometimes, that left the Ministers bleeding. And, today, the Ministers are very happy because only slogan shouting is there. The Government should be very happy because only slogan shouting is there and by slogan shouting, the Government is losing nothing.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): They also shout.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Yes, both sides are doing it. By slogan shouting, ultimately, nothing is achieved. Therefore, I am of the opinion that we should introspect ourselves

and find out as to how we can improve the situation. I am not talking only about one side; the Government also has a responsibility. The Government should also be responsive. The Government should also be more accommodative. I don't want to blame any of the sides. We are all equally responsible. On this side and that side, every Member is equally responsible. Hon. Chairman's indignation is rightly justified. My only appeal is: let us think about it; let us come together, rack our brain, find out a solution so that the level of Parliament, the level of the Rajya Sabha is not degenerated to the extent we see today.

Sir, I had studied Shakespeare when I was a student and I remember a part of a poem by Shakespeare. It is like this: "As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods; they kill us for their sport." Someone has formed a little parody out of that, that is, "As flies to wanton boys, are MPs to Parliament; they kill it for their politics." This is only a parody. I want the Government and the Opposition to be more responsive, more responsible so that the standard of discussion in the House is raised to the level it used to be. I am not blaming either side. The fault is on either side. I have no doubt about that. I don't want to take more of your time.

I, as the Deputy Chairman, really enjoyed the support of every Member of the House. Even when I was angry and I scolded some Members, I was surprised to see that those Members were very affectionate and loving towards me. I thank each one of you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I got very good support and guidance from you. You were always guiding and supporting me. I am very grateful to you, Sir. I got full support and guidance from the Leader of the House. I have to specially mention that he always spoke in the most dignified way in the House. I have not seen him, on a single occasion, hitting below the belt, and that is a special thing about him. And, I have to speak the same thing about the Leader of the Opposition. In spite of anything which is happening in the House, the Leader of the Opposition always spoke decently and never tried to hit below the belt any Member of the House.

As Deputy Chairman of the House, I had the cooperation from both the Leader of the House as well as the Leader of the Opposition, and, I have to mention this specially. I also got good cooperation and advice from the previous Chairman, Shri Hamid Ansari ji.

Sir, I must say that during my six years' tenure as Deputy Chairman, I enjoyed only because of your support and cooperation. I thank each one of you, hon. Chairman, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. Prime Minister, who is here. I also had his full support. I thank every one of you.

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

Former Prime Minister is here, who is a role model for the Members of Parliament. I thank each one of you. I also thank the hon. Chairman for the good words spoken about me. Thank you very much. Jai Hind.

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र मोदी): आदरणीय सभापति जी और सम्माननीय सदन, हम में से कुछ साथी अब इस अनुभव को लेकर समाज सेवा की अपनी भूमिका को और मजबूत करेंगे, मुझे ऐसा पूरा विश्वास है। सदन से जाने वाले महानुभावों में से हरेक का अपना योगदान है, हरेक का अपना माहात्म्य है और हर किसी ने राष्ट्र के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए, इस सदन में रहते हुए, वे जो भी योगदान कर सकते हैं, उसे करने का प्रयास किया है। उन सब को राष्ट्र कभी भूल नहीं सकता है। मेरी तरफ से आप सब को, आपकी उत्तम सेवाओं के लिए बहुत-बहुत बधाई है और भविष्य के लिए बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं हैं।

यह सदन उन वरिष्ठ महानुभावों का है, जिन के जीवन का अनुभव सदन में value addition करता है। सामाजिक जीवन की आशाओं व आकांक्षाओं को एक निष्पक्ष भाव से तराजू से तौलकर भविष्य की समाज व्यवस्था के लिए क्या पूरक होगा और क्या पूरक नहीं होगा, उसका लेखा-जोखा करने का सामर्थ्य इस वरिष्ठ सदन में रहता है और यह उन वरिष्ठ महानुभावों से रहता है। उसके कारण यहां पर जो बात बतायी जाती है, उसका अपना एक विशेष मूल्य, उसका एक विशेष महत्व है और यह महत्व ही हमारे नीति-निर्धारण में बहुत बड़ी अहम भूमिका अदा करता है।

हमारे बीच में आदरणीय श्री के. पारासरन जी जैसे महानुभाव हैं, जिन्होंने अपने जीवन में professionalism के साथ-साथ एक तपस्वी जीवन भी जिया है। अब ऐसे लोगों का सदन में हमें लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। ऐसे दो खिलाड़ी जिनके लिए भारत गर्व करता है— श्रीमान दिलीप कुमार तिकी और श्री सचिन रमेश तेंदुलकर जी भी आने वाले समय में हमारे बीच नहीं होंगे और उनका लाभ हमें नहीं मिल पाएगा। प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन साहब को हम हमेशा याद करेंगे। उनका हमेशा हंसता हुआ चेहरा हमारे सामने रहता है और हमें उनसे सीखना चाहिए कि बात तो वही बतानी है, लेकिन हंसते हुए बतानी है। यह उनकी विशेषता रही है और इसी कारण संकट की घड़ी में भी सदन को ठीक से चलाने में उनकी अहम भूमिका रही है।

यह बात सही है कि हम में से बहुत कम लोग हैं, जिन के पीछे दल और दल की विचारधारा का नाता न रहा हो। ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं और ज्यादातर हम वही लोग हैं, जिन का कोई-न-कोई background है और इसलिए स्वाभाविक है कि यहां पर उन बातों को प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए, हम लोगों का प्रयासरत रहना बहुत स्वाभाविक भी है। लेकिन यह भी अपेक्षा रहती है कि जो ग्रीन हाउस में होता है, वह रेड हाउस में होना ही चाहिए, जरूरी नहीं है। क्योंकि वरिष्ठ सदन का एक माहात्म्य रहता है, हर एक ने अपनी-अपनी उस भूमिका को निभाया है। मैं मानता हूं कि शायद आप में से बहुत लोग होंगे, जिन्होंने सोचा होगा कि जब आखिरी सत्र होगा, तो मैं यह विषय उठाऊंगा, मैं ऐसी तैयारी करके जाऊंगा कि जाते-जाते एक बड़ा ऐतिहासिक भाषण करके जाऊं, मैं ऐसे विचार रखकर, देश के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण काम के अंदर अपना योगदान देकर जाऊं, लेकिन शायद वह सौभाग्य आप लोगों को जाते-जाते नहीं मिला। इसके लिए यह यहां की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, यहां से वहां तक हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है कि आपको ऐसे ही जाना पड़ रहा है। अच्छा होता, आपको जाने से पहले किसी महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय में बहुत ही उत्तम प्रकार

की भूमिका निभाकर, आखिर-आखिर में वे उत्तम चीजें छोड़कर जाने का अवसर मिल गया होता, तो आपको एक विशेष संतोष होता, लेकिन शायद इस सदन का ही कारण रहा कि आप उस सौभाग्य से वंचित रह गए। कल तो ऐसा लग रहा था कि शायद आज यह मौका भी छूट जाएगा, लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब ने काफी मेहनत की, सबको समझाने का प्रयास किया और सबको साथ लेने का प्रयास किया। श्रीमान विजय जी भी लगे रहे और आखिर यह सम्भव हो सका कि आज सभी जाने वाले सदस्य अपनी भावनाएं प्रकट कर पाएंगे, लेकिन फिर भी किसी महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय में आपके जिस योगदान को इतिहास हमेशा याद रखता, आपका यह जाते समय वाला सौभाग्य छूट गया है। आपको बीच में तो जरूर अवसर मिला है और आपने उसका उपयोग भी किया है। Triple तलाक जैसे महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय जो हिन्दुस्तान के आने वाले इतिहास में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा करने वाले हैं, आप उसका निर्णय करने की प्रक्रिया से वंचित रह गए। जो सदस्य वापस चुनकर आए हैं, उनको यह सौभाग्य मिलेगा, लेकिन जो जा रहे हैं, शायद इस ऐतिहासिक महत्वपूर्ण फैसले से उनको वंचित रहना पड़ेगा। उसकी भी कुछ-न-कुछ मन में कसक आज नहीं तो दस साल, बीस साल या पच्चीस साल बाद जरूर रहेगी, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन अच्छा होता, हम ये सारी चीजें कर पाते। जो सभी आदरणीय माननीय सदस्य जा रहे हैं, मैं फिर एक बार उनको शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। मैं आपके एक साथी के नाते आप से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि आप यह मत मानिए कि इस सदन के दरवाजे बंद होने से इस पूरे परिसर के दरवाजे बंद होते हैं। आपके लिए जिस परिसर के दरवाजे खुले हैं, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय खुला है, आपके मन में देश के हित में, जब भी जो भी विचार आए, तो आप जरूर आए। आपको सुनना, आपको समझना तथा आपके विचारों को सुनना, मुझे अच्छा लगेगा। आप जहां भी होंगे, योगदान देंगे। मैं उसको आगे पहुंचाने का जरूर प्रयास करूंगा। मैं एक बार फिर आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं, बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, इस सदन में हर दो साल के बाद एक तिहाई मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट रिटायर होते हैं और रिटायर होने वाले एमपीज को विदाई दी जाती है, लेकिन यह विदाई है, जुदाई नहीं है। यह विदाई भी टेम्पोरेरी है, जैसे माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि राजनेता कभी रिटायर नहीं होते हैं। मैं उन लोगों को, उन लीडर्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं, जिन्होंने दो सदनों के बीच में इस सेन्ट्रल हॉल को बनाने की और सदस्यों को आपस में मिलाने की सोची। वरना हमारा हाल वैसा ही होता, जैसे दो बड़े-बड़े शहरों में दो नेबर होते हैं, उनकी उम्र गुजर जाती है, उनको पता ही नहीं लगता है कि पास वाला नेबर कौन है, देहात में तो पूरे गांव का पता है, हमारा भी यही हाल होता। यहां आपको, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के एमपीज मिलने के अलावा सबसे ज्यादा संख्या में एक्स एमपीज मिलेंगे। चाहे वे उस सदन के हों या इस सदन के हों। इसलिए यह खाली विदाई है, जुदाई नहीं है, क्योंकि जो Members रिटायर होंगे, हम उन्हें रोज, सुबह-शाम Central Hall में देखते रहेंगे। अगर यहां नहीं देखेंगे, तो जब स्टेट्स में दौरा करेंगे, तब देखेंगे। मैं सभी एम.पीज. की तरफ से, वे चाहे उस तरफ के हों, चाहे इस तरफ के हों, बीच के हों या विपक्ष के हों, एक बात का उल्लेख जरूर करना चाहूंगा। हम भी शायद कभी-कभी उससे प्रभावित हो जाते हैं और उसमें चर्चा करना शुरू कर देते हैं। जो आज सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, वह विपक्ष में थी और जो विपक्ष वाले हैं, इसमें अधिकतर सत्ताधारी पार्टी थी। तब भी अपोजिशन अपना फ़र्ज पूरा करने के लिए यह काम करती थी। हमें वह अच्छा नहीं लगता था, लेकिन आवाज़ उठाते थे।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

आज हम विपक्ष में हैं और आवाज उठाते हैं। यह शायद टेलीविजन पर खराब लगता हो, इसको देखने वाले बहुत सारे लोगों को खराब लगता हो, लेकिन मैं देश को इस सदन के द्वारा, पूरे पार्लियामेन्टेरियन्स की तरफ से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश में लोकतंत्र को किसी ने जिंदा रखा है, तो वह पार्लियामेन्टेरियन्स और लेजिस्लेटर्स ने जिंदा रखा है। अगर इस देश में पीड़ित लोगों के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए, दुखी लोगों के लिए, बीमार लोगों के लिए, मरीज के लिए, अनएम्प्लॉएड के लिए किसी का दरवाजा 24 घंटे खुला है, तो वह पोलिटिशियन्स का होगा चाहे रूलिंग पार्टी का हो या अपोजिशन का हो, वह दरवाजा केवल इन्हीं का दरवाजा हो सकता है। चाहे बड़े से बड़ा कर्मचारी ही क्यों न हो, आप उसके पास ऑफिस टाइम के बगैर जा नहीं सकते हैं, बिना अपॉइन्टमेंट के नहीं जा सकते हैं। कोई बड़े से बड़ा बिजनेसमैन ही क्यों न हो, बिलिनियर या मिलिनियर ही क्यों न हो, आप उसे टेलीविजन पर देख सकते हैं, अखबारों में देख सकते हैं, पर आपको उसकी शकल देखने को नहीं मिलेगी और वह आपको एक नया पैसा भी नहीं देगा, परंतु चाहे वह यह एम.पी. हो या वह एम.पी. हो, इस पार्टी का एम.पी. हो या उस पार्टी का एम.पी. हो, इसी छोटी सी तनखाह में, अगर उसकी कंस्टीट्यूंसी में कोई बीमार भी आएगा, तो वह उसमें से हजार, दो हजार रुपये देगा, टेलीफोन करेगा, डॉक्टर के पास जाएगा और बीमार के पास भी जाएगा। ये जो आवाजें उठती हैं, ये इधर से उठती हों, या उधर से उठती हों, ये आवाजें गरीबों के लिए उठती हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि कई पेपर्स में लिखा है कि लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने और विपक्ष ने यहां चेयरमैन के खिलाफ धरना दिया। वह धरना चेयरमैन के खिलाफ नहीं था। मैंने यहां से दो दफा एनाउंस किया कि हम अपने उन colleagues के खिलाफ धरना देंगे, जिन्होंने कल हमें यहां सदन की कार्यवाही और विदाई करने का अवसर प्राप्त नहीं होने दिया। वह धरना उनके खिलाफ था, आपके खिलाफ नहीं था। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि कई अखबारों ने उसकी गलत रिपोर्टिंग की है। मैं इसको साफ करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि चेयर ने बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन हमारे अपने colleagues ने नहीं होने दिया, परंतु मैं आज उन colleagues का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे उन colleagues को भी एक पीड़ा है। हमारे वे colleagues अपनी तनखाह के लिए नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। कोई पानी के लिए लड़ रहा है, कोई स्पेशल स्टेटस के लिए लड़ रहा है। अगर हम यहां लड़ रहे हैं, तो जो बैंक्स में लूटमार हो रही है, इतने करोड़ों रुपये बाहर जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए लड़ रहे हैं। यदि बैंक्स में वह पैसा वापस आएगा तो वह हम में बांटा नहीं जाएगा, वह पैसा अपोजिशन में नहीं बांटा जाएगा। कावेरी का पानी, चाहे आंध्र प्रदेश को मिलता है, चाहे कर्नाटक को मिलता है, चाहे महाराष्ट्र को मिलता है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†فائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مان گے چیئرمین صاحب، اس سدن میں بر دو سال کے بعد ایک تہائی ممبر پارلیمنٹ سے ریٹائر ہوتے ہیں اور ریٹائر ہونے والے ایم-پیز کو وداعی دی جاتی ہے، لیکن یہ وداعی ہے، جدائی

نہیں ہے۔ یہ وداعی بھی ٹیمپریری ہے، جیسے مان گئے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب اور مان گئے پردھان منتری جی نے بتایا کہ راجنیتا کبھی ریٹائر نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ میں ان لوگوں کو، ان لیڈرس کو دھنیواد دیتا ہوں، جنہوں نے دو سدنوں کے بیچ میں اس سینٹرل ہال کو بنانے کی اور سدسیوں کو آپس میں ملانے کی سوچی۔ ورنہ، ہمارا حال ویسا ہی ہوتا، جیسے دو بڑے بڑے شہروں میں دو پڑوسی ہوتے ہیں ان کی عمر گزر جاتی ہے، ان کو پتہ ہی نہیں لگتا ہے کہ پاس والا پڑوسی کون ہے، دیہات میں تو پورے گاؤں کا پتہ ہے، ہمارا بھی یہی حال ہوتا۔ یہاں آپ کو لوک سبھا اور راجیہ سبھا کے ایم۔پیز ملنے کے علاوہ سب سے زیادہ تعداد میں ایکس ایم۔پیز ملیں گے۔ چاہے وہ اس سدن کے ہوں یا اس سدن کے ہوں اس لیے یہ خالی ودائی ہے، جدائی نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ جو ممبرس ریٹائر ہونگے، ہم انہیں روز، صبح شام سینٹرل ہال میں دیکھتے رہیں گے۔ اگر یہاں نہیں دیکھیں گے، تو جب اسٹیٹس میں دورہ کریں گے، تب دیکھیں گے۔ میں سبھی ایم پیز کی طرف سے، وہ چاہے اس طرف کے ہوں، چاہے اس طرف کے ہوں، بیچ کے ہوں یا وپکش کے ہوں، ایک بات کا الیکھ ضرور کرنا چاہوں گا۔ ہم شاید کبھی کبھی اس سے پرہاوت ہوجاتے ہیں اور اس میں چرچہ کرنا شروع کردیتے ہیں۔ جو آج ستہ دھاری پارٹی ہیں، وہ وپکش میں تھیں اور جو وپکش والے ہیں، ان میں زیادہ تر ستہ دھاری پارٹیز تھیں۔ تب بھی اپوزیشن اپنا فرض پورا کرنے کے لیے یہ کام کرتی تھی۔ ہمیں وہ اچھا نہیں لگتا تھا، لیکن آواز اٹھاتے تھے۔ آج ہم وپکش میں ہیں اور آواز اٹھاتے ہیں۔ یہ شاید ٹیلی ویژن پر خراب لگتا ہو، اس کو دیکھنے والے بہت سارے لوگوں کو خراب لگتا ہو، لیکن میں دیش کو اس سدن کے ذریعہ پورے پارلیمنٹریس کی طرف سے یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس دیش میں لوک تنتر کو کسی نے زندہ رکھا ہے، تو وہ پارلیمنٹریس اور لیجسلیچرس نے زندہ رکھا ہے۔ اگر اس دیش میں پیڑٹ لوگوں کے لیے، غریب لوگوں کے لیے، دکھی لوگوں کے لیے، بیمار لوگوں کے لیے، مریضوں کے لیے، ان ایمپلائڈ کے لیے کسی کا دروازہ چوبیس گھنٹے کھلا ہے، تو وہ پالیٹیشنس کا ہوگا، چاہے رولنگ پارٹی کا ہو یا اپوزیشن کا ہو، وہ دروازہ صرف انہیں کا دروازہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ چاہے بڑے سے بڑا کرمچاری ہی کیوں نہ ہو آپ اس کے پاس آفس ٹائم کے بغیر جانہیں سکتے ہیں، بنا اپائنٹ کے نہیں جاسکتے ہیں۔

एज. का भी नहीं होने वाला है, बल्कि लोगों की, गरीबों की समस्या का समाधान होने वाला है। चाहे हम उधर से लड़ें या इधर से लड़ें, मेरे ख्याल से हर पार्लियामेन्टेरियन गरीबों की, किसानों की, मजदूरों की, अनएम्प्लॉएड और एम्प्लॉएड की, दलितों की, अल्पसंख्यकों की, बैकवर्ड्स की, महिलाओं के साथ जो अत्याचार होता है, उन्हीं की आवाज उठाता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमें कभी-कभी इस रौ में नहीं बह जाना चाहिए कि वह टेलीविजन देखता है। अगर हम लड़ रहे हैं, तो हम इस बात को कभी सिद्ध नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हम भी उन लोगों की आवाज उठा रहे हैं या हम अपने लिए लड़ाई नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। इन्हीं चंद बातों के साथ आज मैं अपने उन साथियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो वापस आ गए हैं। हमारे बहुत सारे साथी, विशेष रूप से विपक्ष के साथी वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोग ही ज्यादा आते हैं, चाहे सत्ता में हम रहे हों या आज ये हों और विपक्ष से ही हमेशा ज्यादा रिटायर होते हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि जो उन्होंने योगदान दिया है, वह योगदान उनका बराबर जारी रहेगा। हमारे यहां से सीनियर लोग, प्रो. कुरियन जी, के. रहमान खान साहब बहुत असें तक चेयर पर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा भी हमारी तरफ से बहुत से साथी प्रमोद तिवारी जी, रेणुका चौधरी जी, रजनी पाटिल जी, राजीव शुक्ल जी, सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी, महेंद्र माहरा जी, शादी लाल जी, प्रदीप बालमुचू जी, आनंद भास्कर जी, नरेंद्र बुढानिया जी और मेरे जो बहुत साथी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनका मुझे बहुत सहयोग मिला है। इसके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। विपक्ष से भी हमारे बहुत से दूसरे साथी रिटायर हो रहे हैं। हम नरेश अग्रवाल जी को हमेशा याद रखेंगे, लेकिन नरेश अग्रवाल जी एक ऐसे सूरज हैं, जो इधर निकले उधर डूबे, उधर डूबे इधर निकले और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि वे जिस पार्टी में गए हैं, वे लोग उनकी क्षमता का, उनकी भाषा का, उनका जो पूरा योगदान रहा है उसका जरूर ख्याल रखेंगे। हम जरूर इनको मिस करेंगे। दो लोग थे, एक को उन्होंने भी, हमारे साथियों ने रिपीट नहीं किया, भुवनेश्वर से भूपिंदर सिंह जी को और दूसरे नरेश अग्रवाल जी को, जो शायद हम सब में से दिन में कम से कम छह दफा तो बोलते थे। हमारी पार्टी में तो ऐसा कोई छह दफा बोलने वाला नहीं है। यह क्रेडिट की बात है कि वे हर चीज में रुचि लेते थे। हमारे साथी डी. पी. त्रिपाठी जी बहुत विद्वान साथी रहे हैं, पारासरन जी अटॉर्नी जनरल थे, जब मैं 1982 में लॉ एंड जस्टिस और कंपनी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर था, तो उनसे मेरी पहली मुलाकात मेरठ में, मुजफ्फरनगर में जो हमारा फंक्शन था, वहां हुई थी और तब से मैं इन्हें जानता हूँ। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि ये इस सदन में रहे हैं। हमारी तरफ से माननीय लीडर ऑफ द हाउस, जेटली जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई कि आप हाउस में वापस चुन कर आए हैं और इसी तरह से हमारे रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को, और धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी को, नड्डा साहब को, गहलोत जी को, भूपेंद्र यादव जी को भी बहुत-बहुत बधाई। विशेष रूप से जया बच्चन जी को और जो सभी लोग वापस चुन कर आए हैं, उन सभी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई। हमारे साथियों को विदाई और जुदाई का मौका भगवान कभी न दे, हम मिलते रहेंगे और आप फलते-फूलते रहें, यही मेरी दुआ है।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: کسانوں کو تو ملیگا بی۔ یہ کسانوں کی لڑائی لڑے ہیں۔ اگر اسپیشل اسٹیٹس ملیگا تو وہ چاہے اپوزیشن کا ایم پی ہو یا رولنگ پارٹی کا ایم پی ہو اس سے اس ایم پی کی اپنی کسی سمسیا کا کوئی سمداهان نہیں ہونے والا ہے، ایم

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ایل ایز کا بھی نہیں ہونے والا ہے، بلکہ لوگوں کی، غریبوں کی سمسیا کا سمادھان ہونے والا ہے۔ چاہے ہم ادھر سے لڑیں یا ادھر سے لڑیں، میرے خیال سے ہر پارلیمنٹین غریبوں کی، کسانوں کی، مزدوروں کی، ان ایمپلائڈ اور ایمپلائڈ کی دلتوں کی، الپ سنکھیوں کی، بیک ورڈس کی، مہیلاؤں کے ساتھ جو اتیاچار ہوتا ہے، انہیں کی آواز اٹھاتا ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ ہمیں کبھی کبھی اس رو میں نہیں بہہ جانا چاہئے کہ وہ ٹیلی ویژن دیکھتا ہے۔ اگر ہم لڑ رہے ہیں، تو ہم اس بات کو کبھی ثابت نہیں کر رہے ہیں کہ ہم بھی ان لوگوں کی آواز اٹھا رہے ہیں یا ہم اپنے لئے لڑائی نہیں لڑ رہے ہیں۔

انہیں چند باتوں کے ساتھ آج میں اپنے ان ساتھیوں کو بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں جو واپس آگئے ہیں۔ ہمارے بہت سارے ساتھی، خاص طور سے وپکش کے ساتھی واپس نہیں آ رہے ہیں، کیوں کہ ست ہ دھاری پارٹی کے لوگ ہی زیادہ آتے ہیں، چاہے ست ہ میں ہم رہیں ہوں یا آج یہ ہوں اور وپکش سے ہی ہمیشہ زیادہ تر ریٹائر ہوتے ہیں۔ مجھے پوری امید ہے کہ جو انہوں نے یوگدان دیا ہے، وہ یوگدان ان کا برابر جاری رہے گا۔ ہمارے یہاں سے سینئر لوگ، پروفیسر کورٹین جی، کے۔رحمان خان صاحب بہت عرصے تک چیئر پر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ بھی ہماری طرف سے بہت سے ساتھی پرمود تیواری جی، رینوکا چودھری جی، رجنی پاٹل جی، راجیو شکلا جی، ستیہ ورت چترویدی جی، مہندر ماہرا جی، شادی لال جی، پردیپ بال-مچو جی، آنند بھاسکر جی، نریندر بڈھانیہ جی اور میرے جو بہت ساتھی ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں، ان کا مجھے بہت سہیوگ ملا ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں ان کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔ وپکش سے بھی ہمارے بہت سے دوسرے ساتھی ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں۔ ہم نریش، اگر وال جی کو ہمیشہ یاد رکھیں گے، لیکن نریش اگر وال جی ایک ایسے سورج ہیں جو ادھر سے نکلے ادھر ڈوبے، ادھر ڈوبے۔ ادھر نکلے، اور مجھے پورا یقین ہے کہ جس پارٹی میں گئے ہیں، وہ لوگ ان کی صلاحیت کا، ان کی بھاشا کا، ان کا جو پورا یوگدان رہا ہے اس کا ضرور خیال رکھیں گے۔ ہم ضرور ان کو مس کریں گے۔ دو لوگ تھے، ایک کو انہوں نے بھی، ہمارے ساتھیوں نے ریٹ نہیں کیا، بھونیشور سے بھوپندر سنگھ جی کو اور دوسرے نریش اگر وال جی کو، جو شاید ہم سب میں

سے کم سے کم چھ دفعہ تو بولتے تھے۔ ہماری پارٹی میں تو ایسا کوئی چھ دفعہ بولنے والا نہیں ہے۔ یہ کریڈٹ کی بات ہے کہ وہ ہر چیز میں دلچسپی لیتے تھے۔ ہمارے ساتھی ڈی۔پی۔ تریپاٹھی جی بہت ودوان ساتھی رہے ہیں، پاراسرن جی اٹارنی جنرل تھے، جب میں 1982 میں لاء اینڈ جسٹس اور کمپنی افیئرس منسٹری میں ڈپٹی منسٹر تھا، تو ان سے میری پہلی ملاقات میرٹھہ میں، مظفر نگر میں جو ہمارا فنکشن تھا، وہاں ہوئی تھی اور تب سے میں انہیں جانتا ہوں، مجھے بہت خوشی ہے کہ یہ اس سدن میں رہے ہیں۔ ہماری طرف سے مان گئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس، جیٹلی جی کو بہت بہت بدھائی کہ آپ ہاؤس میں واپس چن کر آئے ہیں اور اسی طرح سے ہماری روی شنکر پرساد جی کو، اور دھرمیندر پردھان جی کو، نڈا صاحب ، گہلوت جی کو، بھوپندر یادو جی کو بھی بہت بہت بدھائی۔ خاص طور سے جیہ بچن جی کو اور جو سبھی لوگ واپس چن کر آئے ہیں، ان سبھی کو بہت بہت بدھائی۔ ہمارے ساتھیوں کو وداعی اور جدائی کا موقع کبھی نہ دے، ہم ملتے رہیں گے اور آپ پھلتے پھولتے رہیں، یہی میری دعا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी। मेरा सुझाव है, मेरा आप सबसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया समय को थोड़ा ध्यान में रखिए, क्योंकि बाकी लीडर्स को बोलना है और लीडर्स के बोलने के बाद जो सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनको भी मौका मिलना चाहिए, उनके अनुभव भी सुनने चाहिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसी बहाने हाउस चल रहा है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, इस सदन से आज बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मानित सदस्य रिटायर हो रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इनमें से कई लोग दुबारा चुन कर आ गए हैं। जो दुबारा चुन कर आए हैं, उन सब को मैं बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि अब की बार नेता सदन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से ही चुन कर आए हैं। इस चुनाव में सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान व्यक्तिगत तौर पर हमारी पार्टी को ही हुआ है। इसका दुख तो है, लेकिन जो राज्य सभा की संरचना है, उसके तहत एक तिहाई सदस्यों को हर दो साल बाद रिटायर होना ही है और विभिन्न विधान सभाओं से संख्या बल पर नए लोगों को चुन कर आना है। जो लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से उनका अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में इस सदन के अन्दर भी योगदान रहा है, अच्छा योगदान रहा है। मुझे रहमान साहब और कुरियन साहब के साथ 2011 में UN Delegation में जाने का अवसर मिला। तब रहमान साहब डिप्टी चेयरमैन थे, उनके बाद कुरियन साहब डिप्टी चेयरमैन बने। अब दोनों लोग रिटायर हो रहे

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हैं। मैंने इनको देखा कि as the Deputy Chairman, ये यहां तो अच्छा काम करते ही हैं, लेकिन ये बहुत अच्छे आदमी भी हैं। मुझे इनको नज़दीक से देखने का मौका मिला।

हमारे लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ऐसे हैं, जो सबसे ज्यादा आसानी से उपलब्ध होने वाले मंत्री हैं, वरना केंद्रीय मंत्रियों का मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। जेटली जी सेंट्रल हॉल में हर रोज हम लोगों को easily उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं। इस बात को कभी कोई भूल नहीं सकता है। जो लोग रिटायर होकर जाएंगे और जब वे सेंट्रल हॉल में दोबारा आएंगे, तो देखेंगे कि जेटली जी किसी न किसी कोने में जहां कुछ पत्रकारों की भीड़ लगी होगी, उपलब्ध होंगे, बैठे होंगे।

मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि रिटायर होने वालों में इतने बड़े नाम हैं, यहां से इतने बड़े लोग रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं और वे अभी वापस नहीं आएंगे। मैं यह कामना करूँगा कि वे जिस राजनैतिक दल में भी रहें, निष्ठा के साथ रहें। अगर वे अपनी पार्टी के लिए निष्ठा से परिश्रम करेंगे, तो पार्टी हमेशा उनके बारे में विचार करेगी और किसी न किसी दिन वे या तो इस सदन में या उस सदन में फिर आएंगे और संसदीय प्रक्रिया के जरिए देश की सेवा करने में अपना योगदान देंगे। मैं उनके सुखी और स्वस्थ जीवन की कामना करता हूँ और जो लोग दोबारा चुन कर आए हैं, उन सबका स्वागत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Chairman. Sir, I don't want to waste the precious time of other Members. I hereby adopt the speeches delivered by the hon. Chairman, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Leader of the Opposition and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. I, at this juncture, thank hon. *Amma* as she advised me that in this august body, you can learn many, many things and you can serve the poor people. I understood her advice and, I think, I am obeying her command. Once again, I thank the hon. Members, those who are retiring and who may not be coming back. I pray to the God for their good life. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, those Members who have retired and have been re-elected, our heartiest congratulations to them, and those who are retiring today or in the next few days, I think, today is their day. So, it is their special day and I don't think that we need to make this into a eulogy and make it all sound so sad. It has been a wonderful period of six years or more than six years for them. We wish them good health and we wish them happiness. I think many of the names have already been read out. Actually, I felt like reading out all the 43 names but because of the shortage of time... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But even if I don't read the names out, that is the spirit behind this. From West Bengal, there are three MPs who are retiring today. I would like to make a special mention, of course, of my dear colleague, Shri Vivek Gupta. Normally, at the age of 41, you don't have the word 'retire' written after

you. He became an M.P. at the age of 35 and he has retired, for the moment, at 41. Shri Vivek, you have been a wonderful colleague and thanks to you for all you have been in the last six years. There are two other Members of Parliament from West Bengal who are retiring and I wish them very, very well. Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh is here and we wish Shri Kunal happiness and a bright future, and I think it would be very appropriate to say that we may be political rivals but we are not political enemies. And one person who has made a great contribution in this House in so many ways is Shri Tapan Sen of CPI(M). *Tapanda*, you have been a wonderful colleague to us and we will miss you and, of course, everyone else including the two Deputy Chairmen, Rahman saheb and Prof. P.J. Kurien and everybody who is retiring. As someone said—this is one of the cricket greats, I think he was Gavaskar who said—it is a nice time to retire, it is better rather the people ask you when you will retire. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Not Gavaskar.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Not Gavaskar, someone else. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Vijay Merchant.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: When will he retire is a question which people ask but I think today, the question more relevant, than asking when he will retire or when she will retire, is, why did she retire or why did he retire. That is the most appropriate question. Sir, I share the optimism here and as a Party, I join the Leader of the Opposition, we are not so pessimistic about Parliament. Parliament is a great place to be, there is some great talent here, and if we keep saying that Parliament is going down the drain, it is not going down the drain. This is a happy place to be, for a parliamentary democracy. So, to all of you, who are retiring, join us regularly for coffee, toast and everything, and keep one rule, "Never pay, let the MPs pay." Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our leader is out of the country; so, I am saying a few words on his behalf and then I will speak for myself also. Sir, as you have rightly said, we agree with what you have said, what the Leader of the Opposition has said, what the Deputy Chairman has said, what the hon. Prime Minister and all the leaders have said. We totally agree with their sentiment that it has been a great contribution. Personally, for me, it has been a great learning curve coming here after doing politics for 30-40 years in the State, where I held many positions. I really wanted to experience the Parliament once in my life and this was an opportunity given. I am very happy to have been here.

[Shri A. U. Singh Deo]

Sir, I would like to share with the hon. Members of the House, if I may, some points that I learnt in my life. One is from Mr. Biju Patnaik. Mr. Biju Patnaik, today, is one of the tallest leaders of the country having participated in the Indian Freedom Movement and freedom struggle of many other countries. सर, मेरे लिए श्री बीजू पटनायक देश के भारत रत्न के पात्र हैं और रहेंगे। इस संबंध में किसी और का क्या व्यू है, यह दूसरी बात है। सर, एक समय वे कई इलेक्शन लड़े और हार गए, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने कपड़े झाड़े और देश की सेवा में लग गए, जैसे कुछ हुआ ही नहीं। हम अगर एक इलेक्शन भी हार जाते हैं, तो घर से महीने भर के लिए निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है, ऐसी फीलिंग आती है। मैंने श्री बीजू पटनायक जी से रिक्वेस्ट की और पूछा कि सर, आपकी inner strength का रहस्य क्या है? आपमें ऐसी क्या शक्ति है कि आपको कुछ फर्क ही नहीं पड़ता, आपके लिए हार-जीत सब बराबर हैं। क्या आप कोई सन्यासी या योगी हैं? आपकी mental capacity, thought process क्या है? उस समय उन्होंने मुझसे जो कहा, उसको मैं यहां क्वोट करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा, "देखो कभी मेरा भी ऐसा ही ख्याल था, पर जब मैंने Indonesian Freedom Movement में पार्टिसिपेट किया था, तो मैंने प्रेज़िडेंट सुकार्णो से बातचीत की थी और उस समय यह मुद्दा उठा था।" श्री बीजू पटनायक जी ने मुझसे कहा, remember it all your life. मैंने उनसे कहा, सर, आप बताएं, वह क्या बात है, अगर वह बात मेरी समझ से बाहर नहीं है और मेरी समझ में आती है, तो मैं उसको जरूर याद रखूंगा। उन्होंने कहा, "Sukarno, the Indonesian President once told me, in politics, nobody wins and nobody loses. Politics is only a process that goes on and on and once you understand this principle and grasp it, the wins and losses will not matter." जो इस चीज़ को समझ जाते हैं, उनके मन का संतुलन कभी नहीं बिगड़ता है। मैं उनकी यह बात कभी नहीं भूला। पोलिटिक्स में सबकी लाइफ में ups and downs आते हैं, मेरी लाइफ में भी आए, लेकिन मैं उनकी इस बात को कभी नहीं भूला, जिसके कारण मेरा संतुलन कभी नहीं बिगड़ा।

मैं आपसे एक मुद्दा और शेयर करना चाहूंगा, मेरे पिता जी का। मेरे पिता जी ने मुझे जो एडवाइस दी थी, उसको मैं शेयर करना चाहूंगा। सर, मेरे पिता जी ने जो कहानी बताई, उसको बताने से पहले उनका बैकग्राउंड बताना जरूरी पड़ जाता है। सर, वे स्टेट के इंडिपेंडेंस से पहले, महाराजा थे। जब इंडिपेंडेंस आई, तो फर्स्ट लोक सभा में एम.पी. बने। उसके बाद ओडिशा के मुख्य मंत्री बने। उन्होंने जब मुझे 1974 में पोलिटिक्स में भेजा, तब मैं एमएलए भी बना, मंत्री बना, कई बार कैबिनेट मंत्री भी बना, कई बार जीता और कई बार हारा। उन्होंने मुझ से एक बार एक बात कही कि कभी गर्व न करना। आप में कभी भी अपनी पोजिशन का घमंड नहीं आना चाहिए। सरकारें आती हैं और जाती हैं, लोग जीतते हैं और हारते हैं। उन्होंने मुझे महाभारत का एक एगज़ाम्पल दिया। अर्जुन के साथ जब तक श्री कृष्ण थे, तब तक अर्जुन हर युद्ध में जीतते ही रहे। फिर समय पलटा और श्री कृष्ण चले गए। श्री कृष्ण के परिवार को वही गांडीव और वही अर्जुन सुरक्षा न दे सके। इस प्रकार समय बड़ा बलवान होता है। कोई एक आदमी या पुरुष बलवान नहीं होता। जब समय बदलता है, तो सत्ताएं बदलती हैं और सब चीजें बदलती हैं। इसलिए तुलसी दास जी कहते हैं कि 'नर क्या बड़ा, समय बड़ा बलवान। भीलन लूटीं गोपियां, वही अर्जुन वही बाण।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, यह दोहा इस प्रकार है—

"तुलसी नर का क्या बड़ा, समय बड़ा बलवान।

भीलां लूटी गोपियां, वही अर्जुन वही बाणा॥"

श्री ए.यू. सिंह दिव: चलिए, I stand corrected. दरअसल बात यह है कि we sometimes think that we are big. Times make us strong. मेरा इशारा किसी की तरफ नहीं है। यह इशारा, अपनी तरफ है। मेरे पिताजी ने मुझे बताया। उनकी बात मेरी समझ में आई और मैंने उसे अपने जीवन में उतारा।

सर, दो छोटे प्वाइंट्स हैं। Sir, I would like to make small points. I had the privilege of being a Convenor of the Standing Committee on Defence here. दो चीजें मेरे सामने आईं, जिन्हें मैं यहां रखना चाहता हूं। यहां माननीय मंत्री जी उपस्थित हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी चले गए। हर साल 60 हजार आर्म्ड फोर्स के आदमी रिटायर होते हैं। उनके लिए जो बंदोबस्त है, वह ठीक नहीं है। They are actually disciplined, dedicated and talented pool available for the nation-building. उनका काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। इसे देख लिया जाए।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे जवान 15 साल में रिटायर होते हैं, उन्हें पेंशन मिलती है। यदि कोई जवान 14 साल 9 महीने में रिटायर हो, तो उसे पेंशन नहीं मिलती है। सर, इस चीज में सुधार होना चाहिए।

Sir, I am grateful for all that I have learnt from all the hon. Members in this particular House. Along with me, my colleague, Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Leader of the BJD Party in the House and Mr. A.V. Swamy, M.P., from Odisha are retiring. Their contributions have been fantastic and fabulous. I have learnt a lot from all of you. I thank Mr. Naveen Patnaik, hon. Chief Minister of Odisha for giving me this opportunity to see the window in the Parliament. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Harivanshji.

श्री हरिवंश: सभापति जी, जो आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन सभी को बहुत शुभकामनाएं, उनके सुखी जीवन के लिए और बेहतर स्वास्थ्य हो और जीवन में बहुत सार्थक और सृजनात्मक काम करेंगे, यह विश्वास है। जो चुनकर आ गए हैं, जो लौट आए हैं, उनका बहुत अभिन्नंदन। उनके अनुभव का लाभ समाज और देश को मिलेगा।

महोदय, खास तौर से मैं प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन साहब के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। सर, उनसे मैंने निजी जीवन में बहुत सीखा। अत्यन्त विपरीत और प्रतिकूल स्थितियों में कैसे सदन को समयबद्ध तरीके से चलाया जा सकता है, यह सब हम लोगों ने उनसे सीखा। मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि अत्यन्त विषम और जटिल परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने सदन को चलाने का रास्ता निकाला।

सर, जब मैं इस हाउस में आया, तो मुझे बड़ा आकर्षण था कि मैं डिबेट सुनूंगा, जो मैंने इस हाउस के पुराने, अतीत के पत्रों में देखा। श्री भूपेश गुप्त इस हाउस में थे। प्रो. नुरुल हसन

[श्री हरिवंश]

12.00 Noon

थे। मैं एक से एक बड़े नाम, सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के लूँ, तो श्री चंद्रशेखर जी, वाजपेयी जी और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के नाम लूंगा। जब मैं इस हाउस में आया और जब मौका मिला और बेहतर डिबेट हुई, तो उसकी एक ध्वनि सुनने को मिली, माननीय अरुण जी से, हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी से। कांग्रेस जिस बेहतर परम्परा के लिए देश में जानी जाती थी, उसकी मर्यादित आवाज यदि आज भी सुनने को मिलती है और तिक्त से तिक्त बातें कहते हैं मर्यादित रूप में, तो वे श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी हैं और ऐसे बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्य हैं। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी, श्री जयराम रमेश जी और इधर भी बहुत सारे लोग हैं।

सर, मैं आपकी पीड़ा पिछले कई दिनों से और हाल में तीन सप्ताह से देख रहा हूँ।

आपकी पीड़ा देखते हुए मुझे महाभारत के अंत का प्रसंग आजकल रोज याद आता है। महाभारत खत्म हो जाने पर, वेदव्यास ने जो कहा, वह अंतिम पंक्ति है, कि मैं हाथ उठा कर कहता हूँ कि धर्म क्या है और अधर्म क्या है— धर्म और अधर्म आज के संदर्भ में नहीं, सर, कौन सा धर्म, कौन सा रिचुअल—नीति क्या है, रीति क्या है और कहा कि सब लोग जानते हैं, परन्तु उस पर आचरण नहीं होता, इसीलिए महाभारत हुआ। हम महाभारत होने के बाद भी सीखने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

सर, आज जितनी भी समस्याओं को लेकर यहां परेशानी है, चाहे वह कावेरी की समस्या हो, राज्यों के स्पेशल स्टेट्स की बात हो या इस तरह के बैंकों की लूट की बात हो— सर, फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस कहां चले गये? यह लम्बे समय से हो रही विकृति का परिणाम है, जो सामने दिख रहा है। कम से कम उम्मीद की जाती है कि इन सवालों पर हम सब बैठ कर के consensus से रास्ता निकालें, तभी हम elders की भूमिका में होंगे।

सर, मैं अंत में यह कहूँगा कि कृष्ण ने ही महाभारत में कहा कि जिस हाउस में, जिस सदन में, जिस जगह राजा के यहां, अगर elders न हों— तत्कालीन संदर्भ में elders से उनका मतलब अनुभवी और वृद्ध लोगों से नहीं था, अनुभवी लोगों से था— वह समाज आगे नहीं जा सकता। यहां सारे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लोग हैं। उनका लाभ मिले, सदन चले और हम मिल कर कम से कम सारी समस्याओं का consensus से हल निकालें, आज हम लोग इस बात के संकल्प को लेकर लौटें, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यों, 12 बज गये हैं। मेरे ख्याल से प्रश्न काल नहीं लेते हुए यह डिबेट कंटीन्यू करने के लिए मुझे सदन की अनुमति है?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sure, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri T. K. Rangarajan. Mr. Rangarajanji, we are not discussing issues; please.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Chairman Sir, First of all, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. Those Members who are retiring from this House today are from various parts of the country. Some Members have returned to this House. My view is that the debates that had taken place during the last 10 years have benefited the country to a great extent.

Among the retiring members, two members are from our party; Mr. Tapan Sen and Mr. Narayanan. If I have to speak about Comrade Tapan Sen, I would like to mention that Comrade Tapan Sen had tried to bring labour issues to this House as much as possible. As Members of Rajya Sabha, we have to speak about the issues of our State and of the people of our State. On many instances, we tend to be emotional; because we have to discuss the issue of States. This is a permanent house. It is never dissolved. This is the Council of States.

It may be the Cauvery issue or the issue of Sterlite Industries. But when we try to raise those issues, the people in the Government and their associates do not pay attention to our issues. Then we tend to become emotional. Therefore, I request the people at both the Central Government and at the State Government that they have to pay attention to issues of the people of the States. As far as we are concerned, the people in the Government, whether they are from this side or from that side, never support the States. As far as I am concerned, it is the Members who are sitting in the middle suffer. We regret that we could not express ourselves satisfactorily. We could not voice our issues completely. My party is always in favour of the smooth functioning of the House. I am in full agreement with the speech made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The role of Prof. P. J. Kurien, our retiring Deputy Chairman, has been remarkable. He had given me various suggestions at the personal level. It is my duty to remember his suggestions. Similarly, I would like to mention a few words about senior advocate, Mr. Parasaran. What the Prime Minister had said about him is exactly true. Last year, his ninetieth birthday was celebrated at Chennai in a grand manner. Many judges of the Supreme Court and judges of Madras High Court participated in the function. I too participated in that function.

In that gathering, there was an important discussion about, 'What is Dharma?' What is the difference between Dharma and Law? And whether a Judge has to deliver judgement on the basis of law or on the basis of Dharma? For example, whenever women are affected, judgement has to be given more on the basis of what Dharma says than what is prescribed by law. Similarly, when Dalits are attacked, judgement

*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

has to be given more on the basis of what Dharma says than what is prescribed by law. They have published these proceedings in the form of a book also. Bringing such issues here, behaving as per Dharma and not rejecting a person on the basis of law, will be helpful to the country in the present scenario. Rajya Sabha had witnessed many such important debates. Many issues that happen here are of concern to us. But the Union Government had to solve the issues with regard to States.

Sir, you have to give proper time to us to raise certain issues of the States such as the Cauvery Issue, NEET issue, closure of Sterlite Industry etc. I express my best wishes to all the retiring members. I also welcome the new Members who are about to come to this House.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity. Hon. Leader of the House, hon. Leader of the Opposition...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramesh has come back and Chowdary is here.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I am speaking as the leader. As Mr. Chairman and the Deputy Chairman have said, it is a farewell to the retiring Members. I would like to say that the Members who are exiting, as a Constitutional provision for giving space to new Members, to welcome new Members, the retiring Members are going to have a lot of freedom and free time to serve the people of this great nation. I pray to the Almighty to bless them with a great, healthy, active as well as quality life to serve the people of this nation. Particularly, the Members exiting today or tomorrow have witnessed the struggle of Andhra Pradesh while passing the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganisation Bill. They have really cooperated with all of us, whom I specially thank. They are also witnessing the present struggle what we are facing for even implementing the Act, which was passed in this august House, in letter and spirit. While we say that this is a temple of democracy, I request every Member to keep in mind the sanctity and importance of this House, join us and support the cause of Andhra Pradesh; please help us in seeing to it that the Government immediately implements the Act and fulfill the assurances given by the then Leader of the House, Dr. Manmohan Singh, four years before. Thank you very much.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: चेयरमैन सर, मैं पिछले 14 सालों में 7 बार यह देख चुका हूँ, क्योंकि हर दो वर्ष में यह होता है और हर बार उनमें से ही सदस्य फिर वापस भी आते रहते हैं। हमारी ही पार्टी के श्री मुनक्काद अली, जो रिटायर हो रहे हैं, वे दोबारा आए थे, एक बार उनका रिटायरमेंट हुआ था, वे फिर दोबारा आए थे। इसी प्रकार से कई पार्टियों के लोग दोबारा आते हैं। जैसा चेयरमैन सर ने कहा कि ये न रिटायर होते हैं और न ही tired हैं, बल्कि ये बाहर जाकर भी काम करते हैं और फिर दोबारा आते हैं।

मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग जा रहे हैं या जो लोग आए हैं, जिनका हम लोग स्वागत कर रहे हैं, जाने वालों को इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रहना चाहिए कि यह एक इतना महत्वपूर्ण सदन है, ऐसा सदन है, जिसको काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स कहते हैं क्योंकि हम यहां पर स्टेट्स को represent करते हैं, यहां पर जो लोग चुन कर आते हैं, वे अपनी पार्टी या पार्टियों के समूह के संख्या बल से चुन कर आते हैं और फिर वे अपने स्टेट को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। इसके साथ ही उनको इस बात का भी ध्यान रहना चाहिए कि अब प्रक्रिया बदल गई है और अब यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है कि इसके लिए पूरी धन-बल का इस्तेमाल होता है, संख्या-बल किनारे हो गई, अब धन-बल होता है, शासन का बल होता है और* का भी इस्तेमाल हम लोगों ने होते हुए देखा है। हम लोग ने काफी चीजें चेंज होते हुए देखा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no reference to *, please. It will not go on record.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं उसको वापस लेता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, हम लोगों ने इसके लिए सारे तरह के बलों का इस्तेमाल होते हुए देख लिया। हम लोगों ने यह देख लिया कि यहां पर एंट्री लेने के लिए कितने बलों का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है, इसलिए हमारे जो साथी यहां पर आए हैं या यहां से जा रहे हैं, उनको हमेशा यह ध्यान रहेगा कि हम लोग एक ऐसे सदन के पार्ट थे, जिसमें इतनी चीजों का इस्तेमाल करके एंट्री मिलती है। मैं इसी के साथ अपने साथियों को उनके अच्छे भविष्य के लिए बधाई देता हूँ और चाहूंगा कि उनका स्वास्थ्य ठीक रहे तथा वे समाज में यहां रहते हुए जैसे काम कर रहे थे, उससे और ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से काम करें और जो चुन कर आए हैं, उनका स्वागत करते हुए मैं अपनी बात यहां समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join you and all other colleagues in bidding farewell to our retiring colleagues and also warm welcome to our colleagues who have come back to this House again. As you rightly said, Sir, nobody retires in politics. I myself consider myself as an example. I have been in both the Houses and by rotation also come here and come there. As a personal anecdote, as a quote of it, the last Lok Sabha election I lost and on that day our colleague Mr. Tariq Anwar, who had lost two Lok Sabha elections earlier, won the Lok Sabha election and the seat fell vacant. It just so happened that since there was by-election it got conducted very soon and I was back in the first Session of the new Parliament. So, it really is, as you said, nobody retires. We all have our moments and opportunities and we find many of our past colleagues in State Legislatures, in Governments in respective States and so on. So, I think nobody will retire and I am sure that people will have active participation in public life. So, I wish everybody all the very best and I would like to specially mention my colleague, Prof. D. P. Tripathi, whose intellect and wisdom has not only enlightened us and our party, as

* Withdrawn by the Member.

[Shri Praful Patel]

well as the entire Parliament of India. Of course, he has been a very well known person in public life. So, I would only say to D. P. Tripathiji that this is also a quirk of fate that we don't have the numbers otherwise probably you would have also been one among the retiring and welcoming Members. But anyway, these things happen, as I said. I would also like to specially mention one thing. Sir, you have expressed your anguish on the conduct of the House. Let me say that my leader Sharad Pawarji, who is also sitting here right now with us, is probably one of the few political leaders and that is how we have also learnt from him; we never cross this side, we never really get up and go to sloganeering ever. So, you will always find us, at least, very responsible in the conduct of parliamentary proceedings. We may have our differences with the Government, we may want to associate ourselves with our colleagues in the Opposition, but, certainly the Lakshman Rekha which needs to be drawn has been very, very, I would say, carefully crafted under his leadership and we have never gone beyond that. So, you will always have our support and the House will always have our collective wisdom in contributing for the better running of this House. So, beyond this, I don't want to say anything except to say that many colleagues, right from Prof. Kurien as the Deputy Chairperson to my distinguished colleague sitting right next to me Naresh Agrawalji, Rahman Khan Sahib and many others, who are retiring, I would say that we have all been very, very happy to be associated with you, to be enlightened by you and may we pray for all of your good future and good health and may you continue to contribute for the welfare of this nation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why many of us, including me, we all admire Sharadji, irrespective of political party or position.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are glad that after a long time we have got an opportunity to speak in Parliament today. I should thank all the retiring Members and the Chairman for being able to run the House. It is not that we really want to disrupt the House, but there are certain issues which are very important to the States and when that becomes unresolved and when we don't get answers, sometimes we have no choice but to go to the Well and ask for justice. Cauvery is a big issue in Tamil Nadu. I am sure coming from an agrarian society and background, you understand the plight of farmers more than anybody else would do, Sir. I would like to congratulate all the Members who are going to be re-elected and who are going to come back and join us. I would like to wish all the Members who are retiring and who will be leaving us. But, of course, as you rightly said and all others here have mentioned, I am sure we will be able to see them in public life in different roles, as activists, as Members of Legislative Assemblies or maybe

they will come back after another term. We are really looking forward to meeting them again. Sometimes it is painful to part with people with whom you have been very happy and felt proud to work with, like, Shri Parasaran Sir who has been here. He has been a great inspiration, by his knowledge and learning, to many of us here and Tapan da, who has been a person who has always fought for what he believed in. I have learnt a lot from him, and we will all be missing Renukaji — I hope she comes back soon to this House — and my neighbour here, Mr. Vivek, who has not only been near me since a long time, but even near my house. We will be missing many people like that and I hope most of them will come back here soon and I would like to take this opportunity to thank Rahman Khanji. When I came to Parliament, he was the one to welcome me and swear me in. Our Deputy Chairman who is also retiring has been tolerating all of us so much. Even when all of us were shouting and screaming, he has always remained calm. He has seen so much trouble made by all of us and, I think, for a politician, that is very important. I have learnt a lot from him. I have learnt from him how to remain calm in the midst of all the turmoil and confusion. I would like to thank everybody who has been here, and it has been a great pleasure and privilege to work with everybody here. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I respect your sentiments, but please remember, all is not well that ends up in Well. Things can never end up in Well. One has to come back to the House.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, आज बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे साथी रिटायर हो रहे हैं। कोई यहां 6 साल रहा, कोई 12 साल रहा, लेकिन हम सभी ने एक साथ काम किया है, विचार शेयर किए हैं। इनमें से कुछ लोग फिर से चुनकर आ रहे हैं और हमारे कुछ साथी सदन में वापस नहीं आ सकते, लेकिन मैंने हमेशा यह देखा है कि वे सभी साथी, जो राजनीति में हैं, वे हमेशा कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी मोड़ पर मिल जाते हैं। कभी वे राज्य में मिलते हैं, कभी वे राज्यों में मंत्री बनते हैं और कभी हमें कुछ और सामाजिक कार्यों में उनका योगदान दिखता है। जैसा कि आपने कहा कि राजनीति से कोई रिटायर नहीं होता है, यह बात सही है। खासकर, जो सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं, जो एजुकेशन में काम करते हैं, जो को-ऑपरेटिव में काम करते हैं, ऐसे बहुत से लोग इस सदन तक पहुँच जाते हैं। यह मानना चाहिए कि इस सदन तक पहुँचना इतना आसान भी नहीं है। कितने पापड़ बेलने पड़ते हैं, यह आप सबको मालूम है। अभी जो चुनाव हुआ है, उसका चित्र अगर आपने देखा होगा, तो पता चला होगा कि इतनी आसानी से यहां कोई पहुँच नहीं पाता है। इसलिए सभी को आखिरी क्षण तक यह इच्छा होती है कि मैं यहां पहुँच जाऊँ। जो नहीं आ सकते, वे अपने काम में बिजी रहते हैं, वे वापस आने की कोशिश भी करते हैं।

हम सब सालों-साल से इस सदन में हैं, लेकिन राजनीति एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसमें हम हमेशा कुछ न कुछ काम करते हैं और लोगों के सामने भी रहते हैं। राजनीति एक चढ़ते हुए सूरज की तरह होती है। इसमें कभी कोई ढल भी जाता है और ढलने वाला चढ़ भी जाता है, हमने यह देखा है। हमारे जो साथी यहां फिर नहीं आ सके, हम उनको शुभकामनाएँ देंगे और

[श्री संजय राउत]

हमारे साथी, जो यहां फिर से आने में सक्षम हैं, जो आए हैं या जो हमारे नये मित्र यहां आए हैं, उनका हम वेलकम करेंगे। यह जुदाई नहीं है, कुछ क्षणों के लिए विदाई है। हम आप सभी का इंतजार करेंगे। हम कभी सेंट्रल हॉल में मिलेंगे, कभी बाहर मिलेंगे। यह सदन जिन्दा रहने वाला सदन है, जिन्दादिल लोगों का सदन है। जब भी यहां वैल में कुछ गड़बड़ होती है, कुछ क्षणों तक हमको लगता है कि क्या हो रहा है, लेकिन यही हमारी डेमोक्रेसी है। हम अपनी बात रख सकते हैं, आप तक पहुंच सकते हैं, आपको अच्छा नहीं लगता, यह भी हमें लगता है, लेकिन हर व्यक्ति को, हर सदन को, हर पार्टी को यह अधिकार होता है, जैसे जब हम वहां बैठते थे तो सबसे ज्यादा हम वैल में आते थे, यह भी हमको मानना पड़ेगा। तो यह होता ही रहेगा, लेकिन आप जैसे नेता जो वहां बैठे हैं, सब को टॉलरेट करते हैं और सदन चलाते हैं, मैं आपका भी आभारी हूं, धन्यवाद।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): थैंक यू, चेयरमैन सर, मैं भी अपने सभी साथियों के साथ हमारे जो साथी रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनको अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से शुभकामनाएं देता हूं। हमारी शुभकामनाएं हैं कि कोई लोक सभा में आए, कोई असेम्बली में आए और कोई और कहीं अच्छी जगह पर आए, इस बारे में सब की कामना है और दूसरे जो रिइलेक्ट होकर आए हैं, उनको भी बधाई देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि टाइम भी ज्यादा नहीं है, तो मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं, खास तौर से अरुण जेटली जी, जो लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस हैं, वे आए हैं, उनके साथी भी आए हैं तथा और भी हमारे साथी आए हैं, उन सभी को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं। थैंक यू, सर।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I share your views and also the feelings as far as conduct of this House is concerned. Naturally, I have nothing more to add. And, I am conscious of the time constraint. So, I would not like to take much time of the House.

I join you and all other hon. Members and colleagues in bidding a very hearty farewell to all retiring Members. It is 'hearty' because a group of fraternity is going to retire. We are all going to be one. Sir, my recent experience shows that we have a better time outside than inside the House. Sir, we are carved out for social and public service. I am sure, they will have the best of the time.

Thank you very much.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Hon. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Venkaiah Naiduji, leaders of all political parties and my dear colleagues, this is my farewell speech before I retire from the Rajya Sabha in April, 2018.

During my six years, I have learnt a lot about working of Parliament and many, many other issues and I thank each of you for investing in me and supporting me.

What have been my highs and lows during my tenure?

One of the high points was when the Lok Pal Bill came into force. Most of us were caught unaware by one of the provisions of the Act. It was regarding the Board Members of all NGOs having to declare their personal and family assets and, if there is any discrepancy, it would be a criminal offence. I got support from every party and, under the able leadership of Shri Sharad Pawarji, a group of Rajya Sabha Members met our hon. Prime Minister who readily agreed not to enforce this clause. However, I felt most disappointed when all the parties unanimously agreed not to come under the Right to Information Act. I felt it was a great opportunity to bring in accountability and I wish someday all parties decide to come under the RTI Act.

Before I step down, I have a few thoughts to share with my colleagues.

Sir, we can debate, differ and disagree. But, do we have the right to behave in a manner that pushed the Chair to adjourn the House? Throughout my tenure, several days of Rajya Sabha were wasted because of repeated disruptions and because of which the nation has suffered.

The opposition does not mean opposing everything the ruling party proposes, no matter who represents the opposition and the ruling party. Can we all work towards what is best for our country? I would urge each one of us to think about the long-term well being of the nation, as against any short-term gains.

I thank the entire Secretariat staff for their support. And, once again, I express my thanks and gratitude to each one of you for your warmth and guidance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Ms. Anu Aga is one of the Members who conducted themselves in an exemplary manner and made a significant contribution in the House. She does not belong to any party, of course. Now, Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway.

श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय (जम्मू-कश्मीर): थैंक यू, सर। मैं उन तमाम साथियों का, जो आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैं पिछले तीन साल से इस सदन में हूँ और मैंने उन सबसे, खासकर तपन सेन साहब से बहुत कुछ सीखा है। वे अच्छे लोग, जिन्होंने यहां इस पार्लियामेंट में काम किया है, हमारे देश के लिए, हमारे मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, मैं उन सबका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। लास्ट में मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि यहां से जो भी मेंबर्स रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें दावत देना चाहता हूँ कि वे जम्मू-कश्मीर सिटी में आएँ, मैं वहां पर खड़ा रहूंगा और उनका इस्तक्रबाल करूंगा, शुक्रिया।

† جناب نذیر احمد لوائے (جموں - کشمیر): تھینک یو، سر۔ ان تمام ساتھیوں کا، جو آج ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں، میں بہت شکرگزار ہوں۔ میں پچھلے تین سال سے اس سدن میں

ہوں اور میں نے ان سب سے، خاص کر تین سین صاحب سے بہت کچھ سیکھا ہے۔ وہ اچھے لوگ، جنہوں نے یہاں اس پارلیمنٹ میں کام کیا ہے، ہمارے دیش کے لئے، ہمارے ملک کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے، میں ان سب کا شکرگزار ہوں۔،لاسٹ میں میری ریکویسٹ ہے کہ یہاں سے جو بھی ممبرس ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں، میں انہیں دعوت دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں - کشمیر سٹی میں آئیں، میں وہاں پر کھڑا رہوں گا اور ان کا استقبال کروں گا، شکریہ۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Parasaran.

SHRI K. PARASARAN (Nominated): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you for your gracious indulgence. I also thank the hon. Prime Minister for his kind words; I was touched. I offer my respectful pranam to him for the kind words.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while addressing all of us this morning, you rightly referred to the high order of the debates in this House. It only echoed what the Bhagwat Gita says— "अध्यात्मविद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम्" which means, the Lord says that I manifest myself in those halls where the debate on atmavidhya is of the highest order, and even there, I manifest myself in that vaada or argument, which is the best. you only echoed that.

As far as I am concerned, this period of six years was a period of learning. I was not a seasoned one in politics, but each day was one of learning for me. In these six years, I have learnt a lot. From every Member, I have learnt a lot. For instance – I mean no flattery – whenever you spoke, Sir, whether here or there, I found the choice of words and the literation by which it made, looked like a garland of flowers.

Sir, I have been articulating in courts for the past 68 years, but the way the Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley articulates, his persuasive charm is unrivalled. I can go on talking like this, but each Member, I would say, is very talented, very knowledgeable and is specialized in specific fields. I thank the Leader of the House for his guidance and affection. We have been friends since long.

Sir, I would also offer my special thanks to the hon. Deputy Chairman. Whenever I had the occasion to speak in the House and he was in the Chair, he extended a lot of indulgence and I thank him for that. I must specially thank hon. Member, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was gracious enough to ring me up and tell me that I have been nominated to this House. In fact, membership of this August House was never in my mind. It is a grace of God because it is only those who are blessed who

become Members of this House. It is a privilege to be a Member of this House, to participate in the company of so many eminent people. As I said, every day was a day of learning in this House and I am very grateful to all the Members who have extended so much of love and affection to me, both when I used to come earlier before 11 am and also later. I offer my respectful *pranams* to you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and the Hon'ble House, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh and each Member of this House.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sir. We would be really missing you. We are proud of you. Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. Swamyji is aged and also a Gandhian; so, I allowed him first.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity. I had already worked for 60 years beginning my career at the age of 12, working as *vanar sena* under Mahatma Gandhi's 1942 Movement. After that, I worked with Gandhians, and directly worked with Vinoba Bhaveji in his *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* Movement. Subsequently, when Shri Biju Patnaik came, he somehow felt, this young man, right from his boyhood, is working, and, now he is left with no other opportunity to serve the Government. Sir, I am a Chemical Engineer by background. I chose Vinoba Bhaveji's *Bhoodan* Movement as my future course of action throughout the life.

Sir, I will tell you how I came to Parliament. I don't belong to any party. Shri Biju Patnaik really wanted that I should continuously work for technological development, its impact on rural development and on how far it will act as an impediment. Therefore, he designed what is called the *Panchayati Raj* in 1961. When *Panchayati Raj* was established in the country, he was one of the three Chief Ministers in the country to take up *Panchayati Raj* in Odisha. He was not satisfied with *Panchayati Raj* as it is promulgated by the Central Government. Therefore, he suggested one thing. The area or block, where I had been working for long with tribals and the downtrodden people, was entrusted to me by bringing about a change in the *Panchayati Raj Samiti* Act, the first time in the country. I would like to share with all of you the results of those three years of experience. I didn't find, during the last six years here, the emphasis that it deserved for involving the poor people on Gandhian lines. One thing I have been observing in the last six years here is that much importance was not given to rural development in the true sense – true sense means their own skills, their own knowledge about the environment, raw materials and all that. Actually, development meant displacement of the existing technology in the rural areas and introducing some technology which is good to compete with

[Shri A. V. Swamy]

other kind of things but not Indian. It is not that we cannot make them on our own. I was searching for those answers. Sir, Biju Patnaik's concept of rural development is unparalleled. I don't know why that concept of Biju Patnaik is being forgotten. The rural industries that we are thinking of were started by him. He first started Panchayat Industries but not by bringing in technology from outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, please keep in mind the time limit. A lot of speakers are there.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Yes, Sir. This was his particular thought. Even though Shri Biju Patnaik happened to be a pilot by background, as a Gandhian, I would think it was Biju Patnaik who found out a right path to inculcate Gandhian ideals in rural development. It was he, Shri Biju Patnaik, who started Panchayat Industries. The basic concept of his rural development was, 'begin from where they, the local people, are and build on what they have.' When your job is finished and you leave, people will say unto themselves, "We have done it on our own." That was his concept. We are competing with America, we are competing with technology and finding the same problems, getting into the same rut. The net result is, today, we talk development in comparison to America, in comparison to China, not in comparison to India. What we are developing is perhaps not India but a little bit of America, China and other things. India will lose its originality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, Swamyji.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I really feel sorry that you have so much in your mind and you could not express it all these years for whatever reason it is. Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मेरे अपने जीवन में कभी विदाई नहीं हुई, क्योंकि मैं जनता से चुनाव लड़ता रहा हूँ। मैं करीब सात चुनाव जनता से लड़ा, लगातार जीता, तो विदाई का अवसर नहीं मिला। मुझे आज पहली बार विदाई का अवसर मिला है। सुख भी है, कुछ टीस भी है, लेकिन एक जीवन का अनुभव है और मैं तो अपने जीवन में संघर्ष ही करता रहा हूँ। बहुत मौके आए हैं, जब मुझे लगा कि मैं राजनीति में बहुत निचाई पर जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन एक संघर्ष की सोच और एक उद्देश्य लेकर, मैं जीवन में चला और न कभी हार मानी और न कभी हार मिली। मुझे विश्वास है कि जनता का जो विश्वास मुझे हरदम मिलता रहा है, वह आगे भी मिलता रहेगा। मैं पहले उन सभी साथियों से क्षमा चाहूँगा, जिनको मेरी बात बुरी लग गई हो। थोड़ा कटु बोलता था, जो बोलता था, वह पार्टी के लिए बोलता था, लेकिन खुशी इस बात की है कि सभी लोगों ने मुझे स्नेह दिया। मेरी भी इच्छा थी कि मैं भी पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बनूँ, मैं एम.एल.ए. बहुत बार बना, मिनिस्टर बहुत बार बना और वह इच्छा पूरी हुई।

मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा भी और बहुत कुछ सिखाया भी अपने जीवन के तजुर्बे को। लोग तो मुझे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर कहने लगे, लेकिन मैंने लोगों से कहा कि अपनी बात कहनी है। मैंने कई बार सदन को हल्का भी किया और गंभीर भी किया। मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा, उपसभापति जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा और पूर्व सभापति श्री हामिद अंसारी जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा, जिन्होंने मुझे पूरा मौका दिया। मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी का विशेष आदर करता हूँ, क्योंकि जब मैं कांग्रेस में था, तब मुझे भी इनका संरक्षण प्राप्त था और आनन्द भाई हमारे तब के साथी रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और अमित शाह जी को भी इसलिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि मैंने ऐसे-ऐसे कटु शब्द कभी-कभी कहे, जो मुझे नहीं कहने चाहिए थे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी उन्होंने मुझे स्वीकार कर लिया है और यह सही बात है, मैं इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा। कहीं न कहीं, कुछ न कुछ तो मुझ में चतुराई या अच्छाई होगी, कहीं न कहीं तो होगी। मैं इतना जरूर कहता हूँ कि मैंने जीवन में कभी अपमान बर्दाश्त नहीं किया। मैंने जीवन में संघर्ष किया, लेकिन अपमान कभी नहीं बर्दाश्त किया और जब-जब अपमान हुआ, मैंने विद्रोह भी किया, यह कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है। मैं कोई बहुत बड़े राजनीतिक परिवार से नहीं आया हूँ, लेकिन आज मुझे खुशी है कि मेरी चौथी पीढ़ी लगातार राजनीति में है। बहुत कम ऐसे परिवार होंगे, जिनकी चौथी पीढ़ी लगातार राजनीति में है। मैं कभी अपने को रिटायर मानता नहीं हूँ और मैंने तो 'रिटायर' शब्द सीखा ही नहीं है। मुझे जल्दी मौका मिला, तो मैं किसी न किसी सदन में जरूर आऊंगा। मैंने मीडिया वालों को बड़ा स्नेह दिया, लेकिन मुझे तकलीफ है कि मीडिया ने हमारी बातों को बड़ा तोड़ा-मरोड़ा — कहीं कह दिया कि हमने ईश्वर और देवियों को अल्कोहल से नाप दिया, कहीं कह दिया कि मैंने जाधव को देशद्रोही कह दिया। मुझे इस बात की तकलीफ है कि अपनी टीआरपी के लिए अगर मीडिया हम लोगों को इस्तेमाल करता रहा, तो यह बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। इस पर कहीं-न-कहीं रोक होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इस माध्यम से हम लोगों की साख गिरती जा रही है।

मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि जहां भी रहूंगा, जनता की सेवा करता रहूंगा और अपनी जिंदगी में देश की सेवा के लिए निकला हूँ, इसलिए देश सेवा में कोई कमी नहीं रखूंगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ सब को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जयहिंद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय। मेरे 40 वर्षों के राजनीतिक जीवन की यात्रा अब अंतिम पड़ाव पर है।

श्री सभापति: क्यों?

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मैंने अपनी यह यात्रा 1978 में नगरपालिका के पार्षद के पद से शुरू की थी। मुझे अनेक बार विधान सभा में काम करने का भी अवसर मिला, फिर लोक सभा में काम करने का अवसर मिला और राज्य सभा में आपके संरक्षण और नेतृत्व में यहां सदस्य के रूप में हूँ। आज मुझे गर्व का अनुभव होता है। विश्व के सब से बड़े लोकतंत्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था का सदस्य बनना, यह सौभाग्य बहुत विरले लोगों को मिलता है। इस लंबी यात्रा में मुझे बहुत सारे मीठे अनुभव भी हुए और कुछ खट्टे अनुभव भी हुए। इन खट्टे मीठे अनुभवों के दौर से गुजरता मैं यहां तक पहुंचा हूँ। मैं वर्ष 1996 में जब विधान सभा का सदस्य था, यहां आया भी नहीं था, तभी मैंने एक लंबे सोच-विचार के बाद फैसला किया था और उसे सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित भी

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

कर दिया था कि 65 वर्ष की आयु तक मैं राजनीति में सक्रिय रहूंगा और 65 वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने के बाद न कोई राजनीतिक पद मांगूंगा और न स्वीकार करूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले 40 वर्षों में जो योगदान अपने क्षेत्र के लिए, विकास के लिए, पार्टी के लिए और सहयोगियों व साथियों के लिए कर सकता था, अपनी सीमित क्षमता के रहते हुए मैंने उसे करने का भरसक प्रयास किया है। अब लगता है कि मेरी यह भूमिका पूरी हो रही है। हमें अपनी अगली पीढ़ियों के लिए स्थान रिक्त करना चाहिए, यह मान्यता मेरी निजी मान्यता है और इस निजी मान्यता को मैं किसी पर थोप नहीं सकता। इस का मुझे कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इस निजी सोच को कम-से-कम अपने ऊपर लागू कर सकता हूँ, इतना अधिकार मुझे है और वही मैंने किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत से नेताओं के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला है। मैं उन सब के प्रति अपना सम्मान व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस अवसर पर मैं सब से पहले अपने स्वर्गीय पिता और माता का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, जो दोनों स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे, जिन्होंने मुझे जीवन में न केवल मानवीय मूल्य दिए बल्कि वे संस्कार दिए कि मैं स्वाभिमान के साथ इतने वर्षों तक अपनी शर्तों पर राजनीति कर पाया। उनके बाद अगर मैं किसी का सब से अधिक आभारी हूँ, तो सोनिया गांधी जी का। वे किसी पद पर हों, किसी पद पर न हों, मेरे जीवन के अंतिम दिन तक, मेरी नेता वही रहेंगी। उनके प्रति मेरे मन में जो श्रद्धा और सम्मान का भाव है, वह आजीवन मेरे साथ रहेगा और उसे मैं एक मूल्यवान धरोहर मानता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ जनता का जिसने मुझे अनेक बार चुनकर विभिन्न सदनों में भेजा। उनका वह विश्वास मैं कायम रख सका, इस के लिए मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं उन पार्टी कार्यकर्तागणों का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन की मेहनत ने मुझे हैसियत, शोहरत और इज्जत दिलायी। उन कार्यकर्ताओं को भूल पाना तो संभव ही नहीं है। मैं उन सबका और इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ऋणी हूँ। हमारे दल भले ही अलग रहे हों, लेकिन मेरी समझ से दिल हमारे कभी दूर नहीं रहे। मुझे सभी तरफ के सदस्यों से जो स्नेह मिला, जो प्रेम मिला, मैं इसके लिए आपका जितना भी आभार व्यक्त करूँ, वह कम होगा। आप मेरे स्मरण में जरूर रहेंगे और मैं आपको समय-समय पर याद जरूर करता रहूंगा तथा आपकी ये स्मृतियाँ मेरे लिए मूल्यवान रहेंगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जाते-जाते दो बातों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि मुझे अपने जीवन के इतने अनुभव में यह देखने को मिला है कि पिछले कुछ दशकों में राजनीतिक दलों की कार्यप्रणाली में साफगोई, निःस्वार्थ और निर्भीक होकर साफ बात करने की आदत कम होती चली जा रही है, यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। अगर स्पष्ट बात सुनने वाले और स्पष्ट बात कहने वाले दोनों की कमी हो जाएगी, तो राजनैतिक संस्कृति में विषाक्तपन आ जाएगा। मैं जाते-जाते सभी राजनीतिक दलों से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपा करके इस मूल्यवान धरोहर को खो मत दीजिए, कुछ लोगों को बर्दाश्त कीजिए। अगर वे साफ कहते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उनके मन में आपके लिए विद्वेष है। वे साफ इसीलिए कहते हैं और व्यापक हित में यह समझते हैं कि हमें नुकसान भी उठाना पड़े, तो उठाएं, लेकिन कम से कम बात वहां तक पहुंच जाए, जो बात जिन कानों तक पहुंचनी चाहिए।

मैं जाने से पहले अपनी दूसरी और आखिरी बात इस पूरे सदन से हाथ जोड़कर कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से उस सदन से भी कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे सामने बहुत से मुद्दे आते हैं, जिन पर हम राजनीति कर सकते हैं। जब तक राजनीति रहेगी तब तक बहुत सारे विरोध और मतभेद बने रहेंगे, यही लोकतंत्र है। लोकतंत्र में सबकी एक राय हो ही नहीं सकती, लेकिन मैं एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कृपा करके देश की सुरक्षा से संबंधित खरीद के मामलों को राजनीति का विषय मत बनाइए। बोफोर्स के बाद आज तक हमारी सेनाएं एक अच्छी तोप के लिए तरस रही हैं।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, चतुर्वेदी जी।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा से बड़ी कोई चीज हो नहीं सकती, क्योंकि हमें राजनीति करने के लिए तमाम मुद्दे मिलेंगे। आप दिल खोलकर राजनीति करिए और खूब लड़िए, लेकिन कम से कम सेनाओं के लिए खरीद और हमारी एयर फोर्स और नेवी के मॉडर्नाइजेशन को विवाद का विषय मत बनाइए, मैं आप सब से यह अनुरोध करते हुए जाना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमान्, आपने मुझे अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया और आप सबने मुझे जो स्नेह दिया, इसके लिए मैं पुनः आपका जितना भी धन्यवाद करूँ, वह कम होगा, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द!

श्री सभापति: सत्यव्रत जी, आपने अपने भावों को जिस तरह से शेर किया है, मेरे ख्याल से सब लोग इससे इम्प्रेस हुए हैं। इस प्रकार से एक लक्ष्य रखना और लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के लिए नियमबद्ध होना आजकल कोई मामूली विषय नहीं है। अंतिम क्षण तक लोग किसी न किसी पद पर बने रहना चाहते हैं, आजकल देश में यह मूड है।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने जब 6 साल पहले राज्य सभा के सदस्य के तौर पर शपथ ली थी, तो मैं बड़ी खुशी के साथ इस अनजान जगह पर आया था। मैं एक छोटे से गांव के छोटे से माहौल से निकल कर एक बड़े माहौल में आया था, तो तब मैं यह सोच रहा था कि क्या होगा और कैसे होगा? सभापति महोदय, छः साल के बाद मैं आज एक परम संतोष और खुशी के साथ यहां से विदा ले रहा हूँ। मैं बिल्कुल नया था और मेरे पास अनुभव की भी कमी थी, लेकिन सदन के सभी सदस्यों के सहयोग, मार्गदर्शन एवं प्यार से इन छः सालों में मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा है और मैं जो सेवा करने की दृष्टि से यहां आया था, मुझे उसमें पूरी तरह से महत्तम सफलता मिली है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक पिछड़े समुदाय से और छोटे से गांव से आता हूँ। जब से थोड़ा-बहुत समझने लगा था, तब से चाहता था कि मैं मेरे समुदाय, मेरे क्षेत्र और मेरे देश के काम आऊँ और मुझे यह अवसर मेरी राजनीतिक पार्टी एवं सदन ने दिया है। मैं इसके लिए अपनी पार्टी और इस सदन का जीवन भर आभारी रहूँगा।

जब मैं प्राथमिक पाठशाला में पढ़ता था, तो मेरे गांव के स्कूल की एक दीवार पर एक सूत्र लिखा था, "चलो एक दीया वहां जलायें, जहां पहले से अंधेरा है" इस बात ने मेरे दिल और दिमाग पर गहरा प्रभाव डाला। देश, समुदाय एवं क्षेत्र के अच्छे काम के लिए मैं काम करने लगा। सामाजिक काम करते-करते मैं राष्ट्रवादी रंग में रंगी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक छोटे से बूथ पर काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम करने लगा। तब दिल में यह ख्याल भी नहीं था

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

कि मैं देश की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत का सदस्य बनूंगा। मैं बूथ कार्यकर्ता, नगर पालिका में सदस्य बना एवं मैंने भारतीय जनता पार्टी के संगठन में भी काम किया। इसके बाद, देश के सर्वोच्च सदन का सदस्य बनाने के लिए मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी का आभारी हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने मेरे जैसे एक छोटे किसान के लड़के को डायरेक्ट खेत में से उठाकर कहां पहुंचा दिया! मैं, पार्लियामेंट में आने से पहले नगर परिषद में सदस्य था। उन्होंने मुझे नगर पालिका से सीधे पार्लियामेंट में भेज दिया। मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

सभापति जी, मैं इन छः सालों में, इस सदन में घटी बहुत सी घटनाओं का साक्षी एवं हिस्सा बना। मुझे उसके लिए खुशी है। आज़ादी के बाद मुझे सर्वस्व स्वीकृत लोक जननायक प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की अगुवाई में काम करने का जो अवसर मिला, मैं उसे अपना सौभाग्य समझता हूँ। आज देश में, आज़ादी के बाद जब पहली बार नये भारत का सपना देखा जा रहा है और माननीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी इस सपने को साकार करने में जुटे हैं, तब मुझे उसमें सहयोग करने का सुअवसर मिला है और यह बात मेरे लिए सबसे बड़ी खुशी की बात है। देश की आज़ादी के बाद का सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक सुधार यानी जी.एस.टी. पारित कराने में मेरा जो भी थोड़ा-बहुत हिस्सा रहा है, उसके लिए मुझे जीवन भर खुशी होगी।

सभापति महोदय, इस सदन ने मुझे कई सारे अवसर प्रदान किये हैं और विविध रूप से सेवा का मौका भी दिया है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के संस्कार के मुताबिक यह सत्ता हमारे लिए साधन है, साध्य नहीं है और सत्ता ऐसा साधन है, जिसके जरिये हम दलित, ओबीसी, ईबीसी और समाज के पिछड़े लोगों के चेहरे पर खुशी लाएं और उनका जीवनयापन ऊँचा हो, इस दिशा में काम कर सकते हैं। मैंने भी इसी निष्ठा और प्रामाणिकता से, सेवा को जीवन मंत्र बना कर काम किया है। आज जब हम इस सदन से विदाई ले रहे हैं, तब आप सबका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं वे दो पंक्तियाँ, जिन्होंने मेरे जीवन पर प्रभाव डाला है, उनका जिक्र करना चाहूँगा:—

"माना कि अंधेरा बहुत घना है,
हां, माना कि अंधेरा बहुत घना है,
लेकिन दीया जलाना भी कहां मना है?"

यह जो दीया देश की जनता ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के रूप में जलाया है, वह वर्तमान समय को तो प्रकाशित कर ही रहा है, साथ ही साथ आने वाली पीढ़ियों के भविष्य को भी उज्ज्वल कर देगा, ऐसी मेरी पूरी श्रद्धा है।

सभापति महोदय, स्वामी विवेकानंद का सपना था। "मेरे देश की धरती सोना उगले, उगले हीरे मोती, मेरे देश की धरती", "जहां डाल-डाल पर सोने की चिड़िया करती है बसेरा, वो भारत देश है मेरा", आज ऐसा भारत होने जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, शंकरभाई जी, प्लीज़ खत्म कीजिए।

श्री शंकरभाई एन वेगड़: सभापति जी, बस आधा मिनट और दीजिए। मुझे आप सबके साथ और इस सदन में बिताए गए हर एक पल का जीवन भर स्मरण रहेगा। मैं फिर से, एक बार

सभी साथी सदस्यों का आभार एवं अभिवादन करता हूँ। मैं आप सभी से क्षमा भी चाहता हूँ कि यदि मेरी जुबान से यहां बैठे किसी सदस्य का मन दुखी हुआ हो या किसी को दुख या पीड़ा पहुंची हो, तो मैं आप सभी के चरणों में नमन करके क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज जब हम इस विदाई के अवसर पर इकट्ठे हुए हैं, तो चलो आपस में दुनिया बांट लें। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि:—

"चलो आपस में दुनिया बांट लें,
सूरज आपका, रोशनी हमारी,
चांद आपका चांदनी हमारी।
समुद्र आपका, समुद्र की लहरें हमारी,
फूल का बाग आपका, उसकी महक हमारी।"

आपको यदि ऐसा लगा है कि अच्छी-अच्छी चीज तो इधर ले ली है, तो चलो कोई बात नहीं — सूरज भी आपका, रोशनी भी आपकी। चांद भी आपका, चांदनी भी आपकी। समुद्र भी आपका, समुद्र की लहरें भी आपकी। फूलों का बाग भी आपका, फूलों की सुगंध भी आपकी। सब कुछ आपका, मेरा कुछ भी नहीं, लेकिन आप हमारे हैं।

श्री सभापति: शंकरभाई, आपका धन्यवाद। श्री जॉय अब्राहम।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: चेयरमैन साहब, एक पंक्ति में कहना चाहूंगा, माननीय चतुर्वेदी जी ने बोला ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आधा मिनट लूंगा, सर।

श्री सभापति: आपके आधे मिनट में कितने आधे मिनट हैं?

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: महोदय, मैं भारत मां के चरणों में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान कोई जमीन का टुकड़ा नहीं है, यह तो जीता-जागता एक राष्ट्र कुंज है, राष्ट्र कुंज! हिंदुस्तान की हर नदी हमारे लिए गंगा है गंगा! हिंदुस्तान का हर कंकड़ हमारे लिए शंकर है शंकर! हम जीएंगे तो इस देश के लिए और मरेंगे तो इस देश के लिए। इस देश की सेवा करते-करते चाहे हमारा सिर भी कट जाए, तो भी कुर्बान है। हमारी मौत के बाद हमारी अस्थियों को आप गंगा में बहा देंगे, तो भी हमारी अस्थियों से यह आवाज आएगी— भारत माता की जय, भारत माता की जय, भारत माता की जय!

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, कंकड़-कंकड़ में शंकर जी हैं। Now, Shri Joy Abraham. Everyone has to confine to two minutes because I have another ten names and we have to conclude it also. Finally, the Leader of the House will speak.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion. There are three retiring Members from Kerala in this House - hon. Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the CPM leader, Shri C.P. Narayanan; and myself. We will retire only on 1st July. I am proud to be here in this august House. Really, this House is a mini India. This House is known

[Shri Joy Abraham]

1.00 P.M.

as the 'Council of States', and also the 'House of Elders'. I am very thankful and I thank Almighty God for my presence here. My thanks are also due to my Party-Kerala Congress (M).

Sir, I have one term's experience in Kerala Legislative Assembly. When I came here, I found that all my colleagues were more experienced, more talented and many of them had a more commendable public life record than mine. Anyway, I thank the former Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Hamid Ansariji, our present Chairman, Venkaiah Naiduji, our Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurienji, the Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, the Leader of the House, Jaitleyji, the Leader of the Opposition, Ghulam Nabi Azadji, former and present Secretary-Generals, the officers and staff of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, including the Marshals, the security staff and all others. And, I thank all my learned colleagues in this House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to say one word, especially about you and the hon. Deputy Chairman. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat has a noble practice. On our birthdays, the staff put a small poster on the Notice Board. Hon. President, hon. Prime Minister and almost all the Ministers and colleagues used to send messages and best wishes. My birthday was on 7th of March and I was surprised when in the morning I got a call from our hon. Chairman. I congratulate the hon. Chairman as this may be part of his new beginning. Sir, our Deputy Chairman is also from Kerala. The newcomers often mistook me and some even wished me as if I am Prof. Kurien. I may have some resemblance. Of course, he is my guide, he is my elder brother, and, I express my special thanks to the hon. Deputy Chairman. Finally, I thank all of you. Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on my penultimate day in Rajya Sabha; one more day is there. In this twelve years' stint, I enjoyed the love, affection and indulgence as well as appreciation from all the Chairmen right from late Shekhawat ji, Hamid Ansari ji and our present Chairman.

As far as Deputy Chairmen are concerned, I served under Rahman Khan ji, Prof. Kurien ji as also under the whole panel of Vice-Chairmen. I enjoyed their love, affection and indulgence, particularly, in the matter of time whenever I intervened. So, I express my gratitude to them. I also express my gratitude to the entire team of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, successive Secretary-Generals and the staff who have also assisted all of us in a very big way in performing our work.

I just want to make one point here. I share respected Chairman's agony about the running of the House. During the last twelve years, I have seen two Governments in operation. It has also become a pattern. I particularly took note of the Deputy Chairman's statement that by doing this, the Members miss the opportunity to grill the Ministers but I think, this has also become a pattern of the whole politics and policies that sometimes, the most efficient grill cannot pierce in the sensitivity of the governance and, so, sometimes, it becomes a system. So, we should collectively try to come out of this negativity in the political system. During my twelve years' tenure, I tried to base my opinion and critique on whatever it may be, as my Party has taught me, on the policy and philosophical architecture of governance, and, so, I tried my best not to make it personalized even while expressing my critic, and, sometimes, the same critique and interventions continued on successive regimes, particularly when the policy matter involved the working people, the particular constituency, I represent.

In the end, I would say that I tried to serve or play my role, and, definitely, after retiring, I will be active in public life, particularly, in the constituency for which I work, that is, the working people of the country.

Sir, I learnt a lot from this House, from all my colleagues and I also enjoyed their love and affection. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Tapan Sen ji. Shri Tapan Sen always used to come to House on time. He used to come prepared and tried to take advantage of every situation to further the viewpoint which he had. He has set a good example that way. Now, Shri Pramod Tiwari. प्लीज़ समय का ध्यान रखिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे इस समय अपना पहला समय याद आता है, जब 1980 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी के आशीर्वाद से पहली बार मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचित हुआ था। उसके बाद 1985, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1996, 2002, 2007 और 2012 में, लगातार 9 बार मुझे विधान सभा का सदस्य बने रहने का मौका मिला। मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ अपनी पार्टी का, जिसने मुझे बराबर मौका दिया। मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ अपने क्षेत्र रामपुर खास का, जहाँ से मुझे लगातार मौका मिला। मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, आदरणीया सोनिया जी का, श्री राहुल जी का, जो मुझे यहाँ ले आए। मुझे यहाँ चार साल से कुछ ज्यादा समय मिला। इस तरह अगर देखें, तो मेरे संसदीय जीवन के लगभग चालीस साल या चार दशक पूरे हो रहे हैं। अब अगर मैं सदन के बारे में कुछ कहूँ, तो सबकी अपनी परिभाषा है, सबके अपने विचार हैं, सबके मन में आदर है, पर मैंने हमेशा इसे एक मन्दिर के तौर पर माना। मैं सदन को संविधान का मन्दिर मानता हूँ और इसीलिए मुझे खुशी है कि मैंने अपने चालीस साल के जीवन में कभी तीखी से तीखी आलोचनाएँ कीं, अपने विचार रखने के लिए शब्दों का सहारा लिया, लेकिन ऐसा अवसर कभी भी नहीं आया कि मैंने जो कुछ कहा हो, उसे वापस लेने का अवसर आया हो। मैं मानता हूँ कि मैंने मन्दिर की तरह इसकी पूजा की है।

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

मैं एक बात को एक्नॉलेज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में एक से एक जीनियस मौजूद हैं। मुझे उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखने का अवसर मिला है, बहुत कुछ समझने का अवसर मिला है और बहुत सी चर्चाओं में एक विद्यार्थी के रूप में मैंने अपना ज्ञान बढ़ाया है। लोकतंत्र में एक पक्ष होता है और एक विपक्ष होता है। मैं अपने चालीस साल के अनुभव से एक बात दुःखी मन से कह रहा हूँ। पहले हम लोग भी सरकार में थे, जब गंभीर से गंभीर विषय, आरोपों वाले विषय, जिनके बारे में हम मानते थे कि वे ऐसे विषय रहे होंगे, जहाँ हमारे लिए जवाब देना मुश्किल होता था, लेकिन तब भी हम लोग कभी चर्चा से भागते नहीं थे। तब चर्चा होती थी, हम तीखी आलोचनाएं सहते थे, लेकिन अब पता नहीं क्यों, कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बन जाता है कि चर्चा नहीं हो पाती है। मैं सुझाव के रूप में एक बात कह रहा हूँ कि अगर चर्चा हो जाए तो हमें तो अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिलेगा, लेकिन विपक्ष के पास इसके सिवाय और क्या है कि हमारे पास जनता की जो समस्याएं हों, देश की जो समस्याएं हों, उनको हम बोल दें। ऐसे में सरकार को भी तो अपनी बात कहने का एक मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता ऐसा क्यों नहीं होता है। पिछले 15-20 दिनों से तो मेरा ही बैंक के स्कैम का एक मामला लगा हुआ है, जिस पर मैं बोलना चाह रहा हूँ, लेकिन बोल नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Pramodji.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: अभी थैंक यू नहीं, थैंक यू तो मैं आपको दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to complete. Everybody wants to speak.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मैं जानता हूँ, साहब, मैं सिर्फ एक बात आपसे कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। एक खतरनाक परम्परा जो है कि सदन में विपक्ष अपनी पूरी बात न कह पाए, मैं उस और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ अजीब सा एक फैशन है, यह बात मैं किसी के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन जब लोग इधर रहते हैं, उस समय वे जो करते हैं, जब वे उधर पहुंच जाते हैं, तो वही बात सबसे बुरी लगती है, जो वे यहां बैठ कर करते हैं। हम तो उनकी शानदार परम्पराओं का बहुत थोड़ा सा पालन कर पाए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आपके माध्यम से एक बात कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। आपके आने के बाद सदन में रोचकता रही। आपके आने के बाद मौके भी मिले, कम या ज्यादा।

मैं सेक्रेटरी जनरल का, स्टाफ का, सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ का, सभी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। मीडिया के प्रति भी मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, सबने अपना काम उचित तरीके से पूरा किया।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री मेघराज जी।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, एक बार मैं आपको तो धन्यवाद दे दूँ, अभी आपको धन्यवाद कहाँ दिया है? मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, सुझाव के रूप में एक बात आपसे जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ, कि विपक्ष की तरफ से जो मुद्दे उठाए जाएं, उन पर चर्चा जरूर होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: हमें इसमें नहीं बंधना चाहिए कि चर्चा किस नियम में हो, किस नियम में न हो, लेकिन राष्ट्रहित से जुड़े मुद्दों पर चर्चा जरूर होनी चाहिए। ऐसा वातावरण न बना दिया जाए कि विपक्ष अपनी बात न कह सके, जैसा हमने पिछले कुछ दिनों में देखा। सभापति जी, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Pramodji. Shri Meghraj Jain.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मेरी पार्टी ने, मेरे नेतृत्व ने मुझे इस सदन में आने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं पार्टी के प्रति आभारी हूँ। इस सदन में बहुत से महानुभाव हैं, जिनके वक्तव्य, डिबेट, बड़ी गंभीरता से विषय को रखने का उनका तरीका, हमेशा मेरे जहन में रहेगा। हमारे नेता, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, श्री जयराम रमेश जी, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, श्री तपन कुमार सेन जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, श्री देरेक ओब्राईन जी और ऐसे अनेक चेहरे मेरी स्मृति में बने रहेंगे, जिन्होंने गम्भीरता से सदन में विषयों को उठाया और बोलते रहे।

महोदय, मैं जिन विचारों के लिए काम करता रहा, मुझे जीवन में संतोष है कि अच्छे विचारों के लिए, अच्छे दल में, अच्छे लोगों के साथ, अच्छा काम करते-करते, मेरा जीवन अच्छी तरह से बीता, इसका मुझे समाधान है। सदन में आप सब लोगों का स्नेह मिला। मेरे बोलने से, यदि किसी को कोई कष्ट पहुंचा हो, तो मैं उन सब से क्षमा-याचना करते हुए, अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन से अपना 30 साल का रिश्ता मानता हूँ। पहले प्रेस गैलरी में तमाम वर्षों तक और उसके बाद नीचे सदन में वर्ष 2000 से रहा हूँ। इस दौरान मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला। बहुत अनुभव रहे। यह ऐसी इमारत है, ऐसी बिल्डिंग है और इसकी ऐसी दीवालें हैं, जहां बड़े महान लोग आए और चले गए। एक न एक दिन सबको जाना होता है। यहा कोई स्थाई रूप से नहीं रहता, लेकिन जो अपना योगदान देकर जाता है, लोग उसे याद करते हैं।

महोदय, मुझे चार सभापतियों के साथ काम करने का अवसर मिला। जब मैं सदन में आया, उस समय श्री कृष्ण कान्त जी सभापति थे। उसके बाद श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत जी आए। उनके बाद श्री हामिद अंसारी साहब आए और उनके बाद अब आप हैं। चारों के साथ बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला और बहुत जबर्दस्त अनुभव रहा।

महोदय, इस दौरान मैंने संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के रूप में भी राज्य सभा का कार्य देखा और सबसे संपर्क बनाने का अवसर मिला। मुझे याद है, जब मुझे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री बनाया गया था, तो श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी साहब मुझ से कहते थे कि जो पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर है, वह ट्रेजरी बेंचेज में नजर नहीं आना चाहिए। उसकी स्ट्रेंथ यही है कि वह अपोजिशन बेंचेज में बैठे दिखना चाहिए। The yardstick of the success of a Parliamentary Affairs Minister is how much Government Business he has got transacted. इसलिए तुम्हारा वह ऑब्जेक्टिव है। इस प्रकार से जो बातें उन्होंने सिखाईं, उन्हें ध्यान में रख कर हमने उस चीज को आगे बढ़ाया। इसलिए सबसे अच्छा रिश्ता रहा और सब से अच्छा संपर्क भी रहा।

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

महोदय, मैं एक बात कहूंगा, मैंने एक चीज सीखी है कि राजनीति में कटुता और व्यक्तिगत शत्रुता का कोई स्थान नहीं है। वैचारिक मतभेद हो सकते हैं। There can be difference of opinion, but there is no place for acrimony or personal enmity in politics. मुझे लगता है यही शपथ हमें लेनी चाहिए। मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं अपनी नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, श्री राहुत गांधी जी, नेता सदन श्री अरुण जेटली जी, जिनका सहयोग मिला, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और हमारे वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री अहमद पटेल जी और श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उनके नेतृत्व में मुझे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री के रूप में कार्य करने को मिला। मैं पुनः इन सबका धन्यवाद करते हुए एक शेर अर्ज कर के मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ:-

"चरागों को आंखों में महफूज़ रखना बड़ी दूर तक रात ही रात होगी,
मुसाफिर तुम भी, मुसाफिर हम भी, किसी मोड़ पर, फिर मुलाकात होगी।"

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे आज इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, कुछ लोगों को धन्यवाद देना जरूरी है। सबसे पहले परमपिता परमेश्वर से शुरू करूंगा। उसके बाद, मेरी लीडर, मेरी दीदी, सुश्री ममता बनर्जी, जिन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा और मुझे यह मौका दिया। मेरे परिवार के लोग, मेरे लीडर, राज्य सभा में श्री देरेक ओब्राईन भाई और मेरे जितने भी कुलीगज़ हैं, मैं उन सभी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आपको और आप से पहले श्री हामिद अंसारी जी और डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन साहब को भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन साहब, हमेशा टाइम के लिए हार्श तो नहीं, लेकिन स्ट्रिक्ट रहते थे, उन्हें देखकर ही मेरे बोलने के 30 सैकंड कम हो जाते थे।

सर, सैक्रेटेरिएट के जितने भी लोग हैं, सिक्योरिटी वाले, सेंट्रल हॉल में जिन लोगों ने हमें चाय और कॉफी पिलाई, हमारे "LAMPS" जो लोग हमारे साथ काम करते थे, नोटिस ऑफिस, क्वेश्चन ऑफिस, बिल ऑफिस, मीडिया आदि सब हमारे भाई हैं, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां पीडीएसएफ में जो जया जी हैं, मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। सर, मैं इस समय ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। इस गेट से जब हम लोग अन्दर आते हैं, तो करीब 130 करोड़ लोगों की उम्मीद और आशाओं को लेकर आते हैं। मेरा कार्यकाल तो खत्म हो रहा है, लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेरे जो कुलीग्स यहां रह जायेंगे, वे इस आशा और उम्मीद को आगे ले जायेंगे और उनको पूरा करने की पूरी-पूरी चेष्टा करेंगे। मैं उनके लिए सिर्फ एक निवेदन छोड़ कर जा रहा हूँ कि personal attack and character assassination, इन दो चीजों से जितना दूर रहा जाए, उतना अच्छा है। हम लोग यहां राजनीति करने आये हैं, एक-दूसरे से दुश्मनी करने नहीं आये हैं।

सर, हमें उम्मीद है कि हम सब लोग आपके चहेते हैं, मगर backbenchers के लिए आपकी एक sympathy रहती थी। तो मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह गुजारिश करना चाहूंगा कि back-benchers के लिए आपकी जो sympathy है, उसको आप बरकरार रखिएगा, हम लोगों के प्रति थोड़ी leniency दिखाइएगा। सर, आज भी वही हो रहा है कि जो लोग शुरुआत में बोल रहे थे, उनको लम्बा समय मिला और हम लोगों को दो मिनट में समेटने के लिए बताया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि मेरे जितने भी कुलीग्स हैं, हम लोग जब भी बोलें, थोड़ी सी रिस्पेक्ट देकर

हम लोगों को सुन लिया जाए। वचन से या कर्म से कभी भी अगर मैंने किसी को भी तकलीफ़ दी है, तो उसके लिए मैं क्षमाप्रार्थी हूँ, क्षमा मांगता हूँ।

सर, आखिर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कभी-कभी मैं भी culprit रहा हूँ, जब मुझे वैल में जाना पड़ा है, क्योंकि संवेदना ऐसी रहती है या वेदना ऐसी रहती है, हम लोगों की पीड़ा ऐसी रहती है कि इसको जाहिर करने के लिए हमें कभी-कभी वैल में आना पड़ता है और जो प्रजातंत्र है, उसमें गतिरोध आ जाता है। इसके लिए ग़ालिब की सिर्फ़ एक पंक्ति में कहना चाहूँगा कि:—

"धूल चेहरे पर थी, मगर हम आईना साफ़ करते रहे।"

धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरे जीवन का एक vision था। संसदीय राजनीति में मेरा 41 साल का अनुभव है। मैं 34 साल पश्चिम बंगाल में विधायक भी था और 30 साल continuously मैं पश्चिम बंगाल में मिनिस्टर भी था। मेरा एक vision था कि एक बार मैं उच्च सदन में आऊँगा। इसीलिए मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के सबसे बड़े नेता, समाजवादी पार्टी के संरक्षक माननीय मुलायम जी के प्रति दिल से आभारी हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में मैं इस संसद में आया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश समाजवादी पार्टी और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के प्रति आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस संसद में भेजा।

यह संसद लोकतंत्र का सबसे बड़ा मंदिर है। इस संसद के ऊपर जनता का विश्वास है, भरोसा है। मेरा राजनीतिक जीवन एक संघर्ष से शुरू हुआ। मैं जब स्टूडेंट था, जब मेरी उम्र 20 साल थी, उस समय मैं एक मूवमेंट के कारण जेल में गया था। मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि मैं कभी विधायक बनूँगा या कभी मंत्री बनूँगा या इस संसद में आऊँगा, क्योंकि हम लोगों का जीवन संघर्ष का जीवन था। 1964 में जब मेरी उम्र 20 साल थी, उस समय मैं एक मूवमेंट की वजह से जेल में गया था। जब 1975 में इमरजेंसी हुई, उस समय भी मैं अरेस्ट हो गया था। 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी तैयार हुई, उस समय मैं विधायक के रूप में चुन कर पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा में आया। जब 1981-82 में जनता पार्टी टूट गई, तब हम जैसे कुछ समाजवादी चिंतक एक साथ बैठे और हम लोगों ने वैंस्ट बंगाल सोशलिस्ट पार्टी तैयार की थी। 1982 से लेकर लगातार 2011 तक, 30 साल पश्चिम बंगाल में मैं एक ही दफ़्तर का मंत्री था। इस तरह से संसदीय जीवन में मेरा जो 41 साल का अनुभव है, वह अनुभव तब पूरा हुआ, जब मैं इस सदन में आया।

मेरे मन में एक दुख भी है। इस सदन में जहां चर्चा होती है, बहुत बड़े-बड़े विद्वान, intellectuals इस सदन में पहले भी सदस्य थे, आज भी हैं। मैंने अरुण जेटली जी को देखा, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को देखा, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी भी इसी सदन के सदस्य हैं और बहुत बड़े-बड़े विद्वान, बहुत बड़े-बड़े lawyers इस संसद के सदस्य हैं। आज देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस पर जिस ढंग से संसद में चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी, उससे हमें एक संदेश देना चाहिए था। मेरे मन में दुख है कि 6 साल में इसके बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं हुई और चर्चा करने का अवसर भी नहीं मिला। मेरा विश्वास है कि जिसके लिए संसद का महत्व है, आज देश में ये जो सारी समस्याएँ पैदा हुई हैं, देश के सामने जो बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं, उन पर आने वाले दिनों में संसद में चर्चा होगी। इससे देश की जनता के पास एक बहुत अच्छा message जाएगा। मुझे बोलने का मौका देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, 'गीता' का सार एक श्लोक में समझने की कोशिश करें तो वह इस प्रकार है:-

"यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः।

स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते॥"

It means that the whole nation will look towards this House, the Elders' House or the Upper House of the Indian Parliament that it will show a path. Let us keep it up. As I move away from this House, I pay my respects and I bow my head to the motherly magnanimity of Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji. I convey my regards and respects to my leader, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azadji, who has chosen me, picked me up and identified me. I have learnt a lot here. My perspectives became prioritised into pragmatic approaches. My commitment concretised. Yes, this is the eternal learning place. At the same time, this is the place from where we can give the idea of India. Now, the idea of India is becoming the United States of India. South-South and North-North dialogue is different. Economic inequality is widening; social divergence is deepening. At this juncture, the States, in particular Southern States, are in distress and dis-rule. They are thinking in a different manner. Are we catering to their aspirations? Please live up to those aspirations. Let this House always lead the idea of India and let it always have the real federal approach towards its debate. Let us also create that environment. Please do not create such an environment that the Secretariat and the Chairman are constrained to make out a barricade to protect themselves from the agitating Members. Let this House be the House of debate. I pay my respects and I commit myself towards the issues of mother India. I dedicate and rededicate myself to my Telangana; I dedicate and rededicate myself to my weaving community and the whole of the weakened and weaker sections. Thank you very much.

श्री सभापति: श्री बसावाराज पाटिल। कृपया आप अपनी बात दो मिनट में पूरी करें।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्नाटक): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं लगभग 2004 से राजनीति में एक्टिव नहीं रहा, तब भी आठ साल के बाद भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने मुझे इस हाउस का सदस्य बनाया। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस 6 साल के काल खंड में मैंने पार्टी की भी इज्जत रखी है और सदन के गौरव का भी मान रखा है। इसके साथ ही साथ, आज मेरी एक अपेक्षा है और वह यह है कि सामान्यतः हम इसको 130 करोड़ जनता का घर है, ऐसा कहते हैं, परंतु भारत विश्व की मां बने, यह मेरी इच्छा है। आज दुनिया एक विचित्र प्रकार के कगार पर खड़ी है। क्या विश्व एक मार्केट ही रहे या विश्व एक परिवार बने? अगर यह परिवार बनना है, तो हम इस सदन की गरिमा इतनी बढ़ाएं कि यह सदन केवल 130 करोड़ जनता का सदन न रह कर सारी दुनिया की 650 करोड़ जनता को दिशा-निर्देश देने का घर बने, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है। इस प्रार्थना के साथ-साथ मैं सभी को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI LA. GANESAN (MADHYA PRADESH): Maanyavar Sabhapatiji, in my 49 years of full-time dedicated public life, I served directly in the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, RSS, for 21 years and I was asked to work in the political field, BJP. I am here for the past 28 years but I am known as an organisation person. So, my leadership thought that I should also have the experience of Parliament. So, on this day, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and my leadership of the Party for choosing me to have the experience for at least 18 months in this Parliament. When I came, in the beginning, I was really upset. I have already mentioned, 'idarkkagava aasai pattai *balakumara!*' The 'हलचल' was there. Disturbance was there. Shakespeare has mentioned in a poem that life has got seven stages. The first stage and the last stage are one or the same. I do not want to narrate or explain. Same way, I have seen seven Sessions in my Parliament life. The first Session and the last Session was one or the same. First Session never took place. There was 'हलचल' only. In the last Session also, it never happened. We are meeting only today fortunately. यह तो दुःख की बात है, लेकिन I just want to explain this.

I want to say one thing. It is easy to speak in a public meeting. Even I am known for that. It is because there nobody from Opposition party is sitting before me. Here, in the presence of the leaders of the Opposition parties, I have to speak either supporting my Government and my Party or sometimes criticizing the Opposition. It requires an art of speech. I have come here and I really admire – I do not want to mention names; many people are there – the way they speak. Of course, they wanted to put forth their point even while opposing the Government and at the same time without hurting anybody. They did it in a nice way. I have learnt many things from many leaders from my side and from other side also. So, I have to mention this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ganesanji, please see the time.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: One minute, Sir. One more thing which surprised me in the Central Hall is that there the people, who belong to various political parties, freely mix and talk to each other and, particularly, people from my State of Tamil Nadu. Whenever I entered I used to sing an old Tamil cinema song, '*nam vazhvil kana samarasam ulavum idame.*' So, the 'समरसता' was there.

Sir, I have two suggestions. First one is, I want that everybody should speak here. This House is meant for that. Of course, I am very much emphatic in saying that we want water in the rivers. For getting water in the rivers, you should not go to the 'Well'. यह ठीक नहीं है, this is my point. And there is one more सुझाव. मेरा सुझाव है, I cannot understand the system prevailing in the Parliament that when the National Anthem or 'वन्दे मातरम्' are sung here, the people, who are sitting in the Visitor's Gallery, are prevented from standing. यह ठीक नहीं है। They are also Indians.

[Shri La. Ganesan]

They are citizens of our country. So, the other people can misquote this that even Parliament itself exempts some people from not standing for the National Anthem. Why should they get the exemption? They may argue it. I request the Chairman to consider my सुझाव.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Narendra Budania.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): What he has raised should register with the Chairman that those who come to the Visitor's Gallery, when the National Anthem is played, the instruction is that they will not stand. They are citizens. The Chairman may consider.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss that. I do not know who made that rule.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a wrong rule, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; he has a point.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि मैं 9 वर्ष पहले इस सदन में आया। इन 9 सालों में यहां मुझे बहुत-कुछ सीखने का मौका मिला। जब वर्ष 1981 में, मैं राजनीति में आया, सबसे पहले मैं ग्राम-पंचायत का सरपंच बना। उसके बाद मैं तीन बार लोक सभा का सदस्य रहा, राजस्थान की विधान सभा का सदस्य रहा और इस महान सदन का भी सदस्य रहा। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि मैंने यहां सीखने के साथ-साथ अनेक चर्चाओं में भाग लिया — चाहे वह लोक सभा का सदन हो अथवा राज्य सभा का सदन हो। बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे मुद्दों पर मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का यहां मौका मिला। यहां मुझे देश के उन गरीबों की आवाज़ उठाने का भी मौका मिला, जो बहुत आशा से हम सबकी तरफ देखते हैं। मैं किसानों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। चाहे लोक सभा हो या यह सदन हो, हर वक्त, हर समय, जब भी मौका मिला, मैंने किसानों की बात को उठाया। आज भी मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ, आज भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसान आपकी तरफ देख रहा है, आप किसान की मदद करने की दिशा में कुछ सोचें। आज वह यह देख रहा है कि उसकी फसल का भाव उसे नहीं मिलता, इस पर आपको कुछ विचार करना चाहिए।

मैंने युवाओं की आवाज़ को भी उठाया। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि 18 वर्ष की उम्र के नौजवानों को वोट देने का right तब मिला था, जब मैं लोक सभा का सदस्य बना था। मुझे उस पंचायती राज (संशोधन) बिल पर होने वाली चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका मिला, जिसको हमारे बीच राजीव गांधी जी लेकर आए थे। इसी सदन के अंदर खाने के अधिकार से संबंधित एक बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट विधेयक पेश हुआ था, जिसके द्वारा इस सदन ने food का अधिकार प्रदान किया, उसको अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे initiate करने का मौका मिला।

श्री सभापति: नरेंद्र जी, टाइम!

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। सर, मैंने अभी कुछ सदस्यों की बातें सुनी और मेरे मन में भी इस बात की थोड़ी तकलीफ है कि जब मैं सन् 1985 में लोक सभा में चुनकर आया था, तब लोक सभा करीब छः महीने चलती थी, सदन चलते थे और चाहे यह सदन हो या वह सदन, अब धीरे-धीरे इनकी बैठकों में कमी आई है, जो एक चिन्ता का विषय है। आज इसके ऊपर हमको सोचना चाहिए कि अपने देश के लिए यहां रहकर हम यह कर सकते हैं कि हमारी बैठकें कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बार फिर अपनी नेता को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस सदन में आने का मौका दिया। मैं गांव के एक बहुत ही साधारण परिवार से आता हूँ और मुझे गर्व है कि मैं एक स्वतंत्रता-सेनानी परिवार का सदस्य हूँ। सभापति जी, मैंने कभी यह सोचा भी नहीं था कि मैं इस सदन का सदस्य बनूँगा। मेरे पास हमारी नेता, आदरणीय सोनिया जी का फोन आया कि आप जाइए और फॉर्म भरिए, जिसके बारे में मैं सोच भी नहीं सकता था। इसके लिए मैं उनको दिल से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को और अरुण जेटली जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखा है और इन्होंने मुझे बहुत सहयोग किया है। मैं आपका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि आपके आने के बाद मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, maiden speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, जब आप हमारी तरफ बैठते थे, तब मैं आपको सुनता था, जब आप मंत्री बने, तब मैं आपको सुनता था और अब यहां आप बैठे हैं, तब मैं सोचता हूँ कि मैं आपको ज्यादा सुन नहीं पाया, लेकिन मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, नरेंद्र जी।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर मैंने यह बात नहीं कही, तो मैं अधूरा रह जाऊँगा। मैं एक बार फिर अपने सदन के सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों का हृदय से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका मुझे हमेशा सहयोग मिला, चाहे वे उधर बैठने वाले हों या हमारे इधर बैठने वाले हों। उन सबका मुझे लाड़-प्यार मिला। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस सदन में हमारे बहुत-से वरिष्ठ नेता बैठे हैं, जिनके साथ मैंने चाहे यूथ कांग्रेस के रूप में काम किया हो या कांग्रेस के रूप में काम किया हो, मैं उनका भी हृदय से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ। एक बार फिर मैं अपनी नेता सोनिया गांधी जी को और राहुल गांधी जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: श्री अजय संचेती।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, because we are co-operating, you are operating. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, otherwise, there would have been separation.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस सम्माननीय अरुण जेटली जी, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, छः साल पहले मेरे राजनैतिक जीवन की यह शुरुआत थी और मुझे अंदाजा भी नहीं था कि मैं राज्य सभा में आऊँगा, लेकिन पार्टी में जब डेमोक्रेसी होती है, तो काम करने वाले को कब कहां भेज दिया जाता है, समझ में नहीं आता। सर, चूंकि आपने दो मिनट में बात खत्म करने के लिए कहा है, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। सर, मुझे राज्य सभा के कार्यकाल के दौरान बहुत सारी कमिटीज़ में काम करने का मौका मिला। 2014 के बाद में जब फाइनेंस कमिटी में, क्योंकि इस देश में इकॉनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स का जो एक दौर चला है, उसकी जितनी भी कमिटीज़ थी, चाहे वह फाइनेंस कमिटी थी या ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंट्री कमिटी थी या सेलेक्ट कमिटी थी, उसमें तकरीबन सभी में मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला और कई चीजों को नजदीक से समझने का मौका मिला। मैं स्पेशली अरुण जी को और पार्टी के सभी नेताओं को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस काबिल समझा और कमिटीज़ में सदस्य के रूप में रखा। सर, मैं एक अगर एक बात न कहूँ तो अधूरी रह जाएगी। उन फाइनेंस कमिटीज़ के मेम्बर के रूप में डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के साथ भी मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला। बिना बोले कोई शख्सियत नए लोगों को किस तरीके से समझा सकती है, इसका अनुभव भी मैंने उनके साथ में लिया। सर, मैं सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, बीजेपी लीडरशिप को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, यहां एक नया अनुभव मिला, जब टेलीविजन में देखते हैं कि आपके साथ में दो लोग खड़े रहते हैं, तो बाहर पता नहीं लगता कि वे कौन लोग हैं, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के नियमों की जानकारी नए लोगों को कराना, छोटी-छोटी चीजों के बारे में बताना, यह भी अपने आप में एक नया अनुभव था। टेलीविजन में देखते हैं तो पता नहीं लगता कि ये अधिकारी हैं या कोई और हैं, लेकिन छोटी से छोटी चीज को लेकर भी कहां बोलना चाहिए, कैसे रहना चाहिए इसका भी एक अनुभव मुझे मिला। अंत में सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर जितने नए साथी आ रहे हैं, उन सबको मैं बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ और मेरे साथ जो लोग 2 अप्रैल को यहां से विदा लेंगे, उन सब को बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rangasaye Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I am deeply indebted to my party; hon. Prime Minister Modiji, who joined the Central Office almost the same time when I joined the Central Office; our *adhyakshji*, hon. Amit Shahji, who is a master strategist in elections and I learned a lot during the Lok Sabha elections from him; Shri Advaniji, who inducted me in the BJP think tank in 1995; Shri Arun Jaitleyji, who groomed me throughout in my career in the party as well as in this House, both on the other side as Opposition and now in the Treasury Bench, and above all, you, yourself, Sir; you as the President of the Party inducted me in the Election Cell, which brought me close to millions and millions of *karyakartaas* and whose goodwill and affection brought me to this place, and above all Nitinji (Shri Gadkari), who took notice of me as the National President and conferred this

great honour on me for being the part of this House. Sir, I am one of the very rare persons in this august House who have seen Mahatmaji in flesh and blood and not only met him, I interacted with him. I was a young student of Hindi in Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Chennai when he came and stayed there for four days in 1946. That spark to serve the nation which I got in those four days when I interacted with him—I still can never forget the beautiful smile and appreciation which he gave me when I tried my neophyte Hindi on him—that spark continued. Then I went my way. I joined the Civil Service and like the celebrated sonnet on his blindness by Milton—they also serve who stand and wait—I waited for 36 years and then these opportunities came. Sir, many a thing I have learnt in these six years, particularly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramakrishna, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, give me two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave you two minutes. You have already crossed three minutes. Please.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Particularly, the Committee system, from which we have learnt a lot. There is a lot to be done to improve this structure by making it subject oriented and not department oriented. We have done a great service; for instance, the stent prices have been reduced by the Petitions Committee of which I was a member. Sir, I just want to mention one thing. In my days in the official gallery, there used to be a greater sense of humour and bonhomie. But now there is a growing lack of sense of humour. I will conclude only with recalling one hilarious incident. When I used to sit in the official gallery, one day, a new Minister had joined. He was going abroad more on attending seminars on ocean containers which was a new and nascent subject at that time. One Member from Kerala wanted to take the Minister for a ride. He put a question saying that “Look, you are neglecting Kerala and you are not giving enough ocean containers to us.” The Minister in his exuberance said, “No, no, you trade in banana exports. I will give you containers”, without realizing that bananas cannot be containerized. The Kerala Member said, “The bananas we send from Cochin will land in Moscow as panchamrit.” The whole House roared in laughter. Panchamrit is a melange of mashed fruits especially bananas, jaggery and honey used for abhishekam in our South Indian temples and distributed as prasadam. There is a need for such sense of humour and bonhomie in the House as in the Central Hall. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, *

Sir, I stand here today as a senior Member. I came here as a junior Member. When I came here I was the youngest parliamentarian with my daughter in a basket, and she was three months old. Today, she is the mother, and I have a three-year-old grandson. I was a witness to history for 32 years of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. When I entered politics I was a housewife. It was not a typical formula. That is how I am. I entered politics, thrown into Municipal Corporation elections. Three months later, I came to Rajya Sabha. I was asked to resign from the Corporation but I refused because I said, "I made a promise to the people and to my voters." So, I was perhaps one of the few who was fortunate to serve the lower-most the Municipal Corporation as well as the highest body where the policy is being made for the nation. I had great satisfaction of learning from both ends because I saw what people really need, what is their demand and what we plan for them, there is a huge chasm between them.

There used to be a popular T.V. serial known as "Rajani", interfering housewife to con everyone's business. That was my first experience with the media because when I first came here, there were headlines saying "Rajani enters Rajya Sabha". I came in that mode into this House. There was also a mistaken notion that I had a film background and I was an actress. I wasn't an actress but became a re-actress in this House where we acted to situations. I was also fortunate that I was the united candidate to contest against Mrs. Najma Heptulla for the post of Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. I was fortunate that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That would have solved many problems. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I was also called the Nightingale of Parliament by the then President, Shri R.K. Narayananji. Then, I had Mr. M.F. Hussain who never spoke for six years as the President's nominee. He had brought out a book called..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was Mr. K. R. Narayanan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am sorry. It was Mr. K. R. Narayanan. In his book, "Parliament Upanishads" which he brought out, I was flattered and deeply honoured. He wrote my name in the Foreword of the book. I was adopted across party lines. I received a lot of affection in learning and teaching. I came in to take an oath of allegiance and saw colleagues, and I am leaving as two Houses of friends. I have tremendous friendship, tremendous goodwill and good luck with all

* Hon'ble member spoke in Telugu.

of them. I have also to say that I saw so many Presidents, Prime Ministers, Deputy Chairpersons and so on. One of the most charismatic of them was Rajiv Gandhi. When he used to sit here as the Prime Minister, all the Galleries used to be full. Everyone would fight with me whenever I argued with him on the floor of this House. I met Chandrashekharji when he was the Prime Minister. I rang him up, as the junior-most Member, and said that there were riots happening in my State and my State was on fire; he actually answered phone. Those were the days when we said, “By the people, for the people”, and so on. I learnt from Manmohan Singhji the reticence of speech and how much silence speaks more than loud noise on any front, Sir. So, having learnt this, having seen all this, how can I forget the role of Sonia Gandhi? She was not just my leader – I cannot say that she was just a woman – she was a leader for all. She did and achieved a lot of things for this country. She would always be remembered by all because she did not want to become the Prime Minister; she had no such aspirations but a deep sense of commitment towards the people of this country. Much of what she has gone through is like the daughters-in-law of this nation; no matter how much we do for our families, at the end of the day, we are the outsiders!

Sir, let me talk about my journey as a woman here. Firstly, there is no creche here in Parliament. You are bringing in younger people. When I came, I had a 3-month old baby. The story remains the same; from *Shah Bano to Surupanakha*, I have been a witness to history. The lot of women hasn't improved tremendously. It is a pathetic 11 per cent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am not fighting as a feminist, but I really think we need more women. जेटली जी, महिलाओं के यहां आने से आप gender-budgeting करेंगे।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: And I must compliment Jaitleyji as being one of the few gentlemen – I have sparred with him; I have fought with him – who has always upheld the dignity of women. I also thank Ghulam Nabiji who has always spoken for us and guided us. I also thank all the elders who have been...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I just want to say...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank the Chairman!

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Wait! Jairam Ramesh is an obsessive, compulsive interruption! Sir, I wanted to just say that all of us leave ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know her from ...*(Interruptions)*... And she knows it also; you don't worry.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: He knows me since 'many kilos' ago! Sir, many people are always worried about my weight, but in this job you always need to throw your weight around. I have only one thing to say. When we come, we take an oath; when we leave, we do not abdicate that responsibility. We will go with the enrichment, the empowerment and the wealth of experience that we have, to continue to serve the nation wherever we are.

Being the daughter of a soldier and a practising farmer, I would just say to all my friends:-

"तुम आफताब लेकर चल, तुम माहताब लेकर चल,
तुम अपनी एक टोकर में सौ इन्कलाब लेकर चल"।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shrimati Renuka. मेरा simple सुझाव है कि आप अपना वजन कम करके अपनी पार्टी का वजन बढ़ाने का प्रयास करिए। श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल, अब आप बोलिए।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, पार्टी ठीक है।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): अध्यक्ष जी, राज्य सभा जो इस देश के प्रजातंत्र का सर्वोच्च सभागृह माना जाता है, जो निरंतर है और जिसके बारे में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि any citizen becoming a Member of Parliament is a great honour. और यही सम्मान की और कृतज्ञता की भावना और यह अनुभूति लेकर, मैं यहां पर पांच साल के बाद भी आपके सामने खड़ी हूँ। सर, शायद यह संजोग की बात है कि दोनों ही सदनों में, जब मैं 1996 में लोक सभा में आई थी तो 18 महीने का कार्य समय रहा और जब राज्य सभा में आई, bye-election में आई तो लगभग साढ़े चार-पांच साल मिल गए। शायद संयोग यह था कि मुझे कहीं पर भी लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में पूरा कार्यकाल नहीं मिला।

श्री सभापति: फिर आप आगे लोक सभा जाइए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, आपके मुंह में घी-शक्कर। सर, मैं एक बात बताना चाहूंगी कि परिष्कृत, परिशोधित होने के बाद जिस प्रकार से लोहे का भी सोना बन जाता है, उसी तरह से यहां आने के बाद मुझे एक अलग दुनिया देखने का मौका मिला। सर, मेरा सौभाग्य रहा कि यह अनुभूति जो मुझे मिली, उसके लिए मैं अपनी नेता, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का आजन्म आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगी और उनकी ऋणी रहना चाहूंगी, जिन्होंने मुझे एक एनएसयूआई की कार्यकर्ता और महिला कांग्रेस की कार्यकर्ता के रूप में देखा था और मुझे यहां राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनाया, इसके लिए मैं उनका जितना भी आभार व्यक्त करूँ, उतना ही कम है। उसके बाद

में राहुल गांधी जी, जिनके नेतृत्व में हम काम कर रहे हैं, उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगी। हमारे लीडर ऑफ द अपोजिशन श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बार-बार प्रोत्साहित करके यहां पर काम करने के लिए मुझे आगे बढ़ाया। मेरा सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं राजनीति में थोड़ा समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के साथ बिता चुकी हूँ। उसके बाद राजीव गांधी जी, सोनिया गांधी जी और अब राहुल गांधी जी के साथ मैं मुझे काम करने का सौभाग्य मिला है।

सर, जिंदगी में एकाध पल ऐसा होता है कि अपने कर्तव्य पूर्ति का आनंद यहां पर आने के बाद मिलता है। एक बार डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जब मेरा भाषण सुना और उसके बाद उन्होंने प्रसन्नता से मुझे pat किया, तो मेरे मन में बहुत अच्छी भावना आयी। आज जब अरुण जेटली जी सामने बैठे हैं, अहमद पटेल साहब हमारे लीडर हैं, शरद पवार जी, डी. राजा, शरद यादव जी, देरेक ओब्राईन जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, इन सब लोगों ने, मैं जितने नाम गिनाऊं, उतने कम हैं, इन सभी लोगों ने मुझे बहुत प्रोत्साहित किया है, inspire किया है।

सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपना वक्तव्य पूरा करूंगी, क्योंकि हमारे मन में लगता है कि हम बैक बेंचर्स हैं, कभी तो एकाध बार हमें without interruption बोलने का मौका मिले, यह मन में हमेशा आस रहती है और वह कभी पूरी नहीं होती है। जब भी प्रोफेसर कुरियन साहब चेयर पर रहते थे, उनका हमेशा ध्यान बैल पर रहता था। जब हम बोलते थे, तो हमारा आधा ध्यान इस बात पर रहता था कि वे बैल कब दबा रहे हैं, उसी पर रहता था।

सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपना भाषण खत्म करूंगी। मैं किसान परिवार से आती हूँ और पूरे परिवार में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी योद्धा रहे हैं, मैं उस परिवार से भी आती हूँ। मेरे नाना जी, जो अमेरिका में पढ़ने के लिए गए थे, वे गदर मूवमेंट में शामिल हो गए। लाला हरदयाल, भाई परमानंद, डा. पांडुरंग सदाशिव खानखोजे इन सभी के साथ उन्होंने गदर मूवमेंट को ज्वाइन किया और बंगाल तथा पंजाब में काम करते-करते, उनको जब फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया, उस समय उनकी 26 साल की उम्र थी, मैं उस परिवार से नाता रखती हूँ। मेरे पिता आत्माराम बाबू पाटिल, जो एक किसान थे, उन्होंने 1920 में गांधी जी से प्रेरित होकर, प्रोत्साहित होकर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया और अनेकों बार मेरे पिता जी को जेल में जाना पड़ा। वे सतारा जिले से बहुत ज्यादा मतों से 1937 में चुनकर आए थे, इसका मैं यहां पर जिक्र करना जरूरी समझती हूँ।

सर, पूरे परिवार में इसी तरह का वातावरण था और उस समय मेरे लिए उससे जुड़ना संभव नहीं था। जब मैंने कॉलेज ज्वाइन किया, तो कॉलेज में पढ़ते-पढ़ते विद्यापीठ चुनाव में भाग लेते हुए पूरे विद्यापीठ से पहली महिला चेयरमैन बनने का, डिप्टी चेयरमैन बनने का मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मेरी एनएसयूआई से शुरुआत राजनीति में हो गई और मेरी शादी भी अशोक पाटिल के साथ हो गई, जो उस समय एक स्टूडेंट लीडर थे, जिनके साथ मैंने जिंदगी निभाई। श्री राजीव गांधी जी के 73वें और 74वें अमेंडमेंट ने हमारी जैसी अनेकों महिलाओं को, लाखों महिलाओं को इतनी ताकत दे दी और मैंने जिला परिषद से राजनीति की शुरुआत कर दी। मुझे जिला परिषद से लेकर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा तक सदस्य रहने का सौभाग्य मिल गया।

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

सर, मैं 30-35 साल से देख रही हूँ और यहां पर भी देख रही हूँ कि unsaid discrimination महिलाओं के साथ होता है और हमेशा होता है। हम कितनी भी lip sympathy दिखाएं, कितना भी भाषण करें, लेकिन जब लोक सभा में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण वाला बिल आया था, उस समय मैं भी लोक सभा में सदस्य थी, हमारे भाई लोग हमारे भाषण करने लगे और बोलने लगे, "यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः" इसके बाद मुझे लगा कि हमें शायद आरक्षण मिलेगा और जब मैं सेंट्रल हॉल में चली गई, तो लोग हंसने लगे और बोलने लगे कि हम थोड़े ही आरक्षण देने वाले हैं। सर, यह मानसिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है और यह बदलाव हमारे राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्यों के हाथ में है। हमने महिलाओं को आरक्षण देने वाला विधेयक 2010 में पास कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं सत्ताधारी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों और सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगी कि यह बिल जल्दी-से-जल्दी पारित हो क्योंकि जब तक महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त नहीं होंगी, वे सही मायने में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाएंगी।

महोदय, मैं अंत में एक शेर कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगी:—

"न किसी को गिराया, न किसी को उछाला,
कटा जिंदगी का सफर धीरे-धीरे।
जहां पहुंचे आप लोग, छलांगें लगाकर"

यहां मेरा आशय मेरे भाई लोगों से है।

"जहां पहुंचे आप लोग छलांगें लगाकर
वहां पहुंचे हम भी, मगर धीरे-धीरे, मगर धीरे-धीरे।"

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय नेता सदन और आदरणीय नेता विपक्ष व अन्य सभी दलों के आदरणीय नेतागण, विदाई का क्षण निश्चित तौर पर दुःखद होता है, लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता और संतोष है कि मुझे इस महान सदन का सदस्य बनने का मौका मिला। महोदय, मैं जिन परिस्थितियों में सदन का सदस्य बना, उनका यहां उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। आज से ठीक 6 वर्ष पहले मेरे पिता श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी, जो इस सदन के सदस्य रहे, शपथ लेने के बाद उसी दिन उन की आकस्मिक मृत्यु हो गयी। मैं अपने नेता आदरणीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, आदरणीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी और हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय अखिलेश यादव जी का आभारी और ऋणी हूँ कि इन लोगों ने सामूहिक निर्णय लेकर मुझे इस सदन में भेजा।

महोदय, मैं राजनीति में एक छोटे से कार्यकर्ता के रूप में काम करता था, लेकिन इस सदन में इस ढंग से आऊंगा, इस की कल्पना मैंने नहीं की थी। निश्चित तौर पर यह एक महान सदन है और इस सदन में आने की इच्छा सब की रहती है। मैं इन 6 वर्ष तक सदन का सदस्य रहा और यहां पास हुए तमाम महत्वपूर्ण विधेयकों का साक्षी रहा। इस सदन में हुई चर्चाओं व परिचर्चाओं में से कुछ मैंने हिस्सा भी लिया। साथ ही मुझे इस सदन के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं व महान नेताओं, चाहे वे विपक्ष के हों या सत्ता पक्ष के हों, उनके विचार सुनने का मौका मिला। इस सदन में मैंने निरंतर एक छात्र के रूप में सीखने का प्रयास किया और यहां अर्जित शिक्षा मुझे आने वाले राजनीतिक जीवन में निश्चित तौर पर एक पथ-प्रदर्शक और मार्गदर्शक के रूप में

2.00 P.M.

काम करेगी। मैं निश्चित तौर पर इस सदन के सभी आदरणीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ, जिन के साथ मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला। मैं हमारे सचिवालय के अधिकारी व कर्मचारीगण, Lobby Attendants को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इन के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हमारे काम में हमें सहयोग प्रदान किया। साथ ही जो सदस्य पुनः सदन में आए हैं, उन्हें बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ और सेवानिवृत्त सदस्यों को अपनी बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (West Bengal): Respected Chairman, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, unfortunately, I am on the mike after more than four years. So, I may be allowed three or four minutes. Sir, let me thank the Chair and all other Members of Rajya Sabha. Thanks to all who are related with it. Sir, I used to come here since 1996. I used to sit there in the Press Gallery because I was a working journalist and, in the year 2012, I became an MP and from 3rd April onwards, my place will be in the Central Hall as well as Press Gallery. Sir, I also want to thank the All India Trinamool Congress and my Leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee for sending me to the Upper House on behalf of the party. I also want to thank hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi because he has sanctioned huge funds for the medical treatment for needy people which was recommended by me. I want to give my thanks. Sir, I am not repeating anything which has already been mentioned earlier by other senior Members. I am an unfortunate Member who was compelled to stay away from the House for a long period as a victim of deep-rooted conspiracy. Sir, I don't want to tell my story, but I only want to share my experience, that also about one or two points. Sir, I have full faith in the Supreme Court, High Courts and the judicial system, but with due respect to the judicial system, I want to say that during the last three years I saw the reality of our judicial system which basically is not for common people, but rather for the people having power and money. Sir, law or related system is not the same for all. If anybody says, 'law will take its own course', then, to me it is completely a farce. Sir, judiciary is the main pillar of democracy, but people are losing their faith, trust and confidence in that system. To get nayevechar they are running from pillar to post, but the system cannot give them justice. If any rare person does get justice, half of his life becomes wasted and his family becomes ruined. I have seen positive side of judiciary, but unfortunately, the negative part is far greater. Sir, I have not completed 50 years of age. I am confident that as a social worker and as a journalist, God will allow me to play new innings. From the past experience I shall groom up myself for that. I need your blessings. Best of luck to all of you. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Friends, we have two more names. I will complete that and, after that, the Leader of the House will speak and then we shall have a little break for lunch.

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, मेरे भाई साहब श्री रेशम लाल जांगडे, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे और प्रथम सांसद थे, मैं उनका छोटा भाई हूँ। मैं पूर्ण रूप से अपने विकिर्तीय कार्य में संलग्न था, मुझे राजनीति में किसी प्रकार की कोई रुचि नहीं थी, परंतु जहां देश में आपातकाल घोषित हुआ, उस समय मेरे मन में देश के प्रति जो भावना पैदा हुई, मैंने उसी समय सोच लिया कि यह देश के लिए घोर अन्याय है। उस समय मैं एक तरह से मीसा कानून के अंतर्गत बंद करने के लिए घोषित हो गया था, परंतु गांव वालों ने मेरी सेवा को देखते हुए बचा लिया था, लेकिन मेरी पार्टी वालों ने, मैंने जिस पार्टी में काम करना शुरू किया था, उन्होंने मुझे 1990 में सेवा से मुक्त करवा दिया और मैं तब से एक पार्टी में लगातार बना हुआ हूँ। मुझे एक से एक दायित्व दिया गया और मैंने उन दायित्वों को निभाया, परंतु मैंने कभी भी अपनी पार्टी से किसी चीज का आग्रह नहीं किया, मुझे कभी भी किसी पद की कोई लालसा नहीं रही। पार्टी वाले मुझे 1977 में लोक सभा का टिकट भी दे रहे थे, परंतु मैंने मना कर दिया, वे मुझे विधायक का टिकट दे रहे थे, मैंने उसके लिए भी मना कर दिया था। मुझे किसी प्रकार के पद की लालसा नहीं थी, परंतु पार्टी के निर्देश और पार्टी के आग्रह से मैं राज्य सभा का सांसद बना। मैंने जिस तरह से सोचा था कि राजनीति करो, परंतु जिसको कूटनीति नहीं आती, उसको राजनीति करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है, जिस तरह से मैं अपने भाइयों के लिए कूटनीति के एंगल से सोचता था कि आप लोग कूटनीति नहीं जानते, इसीलिए राजनीति ढंग से नहीं कर पाते, उसी तरह से मेरे लिए भी वही स्थिति रही है। मैं आज तक कूटनीति को नहीं समझा और न ही कूटनीति में जा सका। बिना कूटनीति के राजनीति नहीं होती, एक तरह से यह मेरी सोच है, परंतु जब आप देश की सेवा करते हैं, तब देश की सेवा करने में अपने तन, मन और धन, तीनों चीजों को लगाना पड़ता है। हम जब तक इस तरह से अपने आपको उतने समर्पित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक देश की सेवा नहीं कर सकते हैं और यह राजनीति भी ठीक वैसी ही है। आज की राजनीति में मैंने यही समझा कि अब लोग देश की सेवा कम करते हैं, अपनी सेवा ज्यादा करते हैं, परंतु मैं जिस पार्टी में हूँ, उस पार्टी में जो अधिकांश निष्ठावान लोग हैं, मैं एक तरह से उनसे सबक लेता हूँ, सीखता हूँ और मेरी अभी तक उसी में भावना है कि मैं अपने आपको देश सेवा में ही लगाऊँ। मैं इसको किसी तरह से अपनी सेवा, अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति या अपना खुद का कोई मिशन बनाने में न लगाकर देश सेवा में लगाऊँ। मेरा ऐसा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह भी है कि आप लोग किसी न किसी तरह से ऐसी राजनीति करें, जिससे देश की सेवा हो।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद श्री भूषण लाल जांगडे।

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought that today I should begin with Bahadur Shah Zafar. But, later, I came to the conclusion that it would be better describing the present situation if I began with Kalidas. कालिदास, रघुवंश के पंचम सर्ग में लिखते हैं कि राजा रघु सब कुछ दान करके गरीब हो गए, उनके पास कुछ नहीं बचा, तो कह रहे हैं कि जो आपकी स्थिति यह है, वह सबसे अच्छी और आदर्श स्थिति है। जैसे कि देवताओं द्वारा लिए जाते हुए चंद्रमा की कलाओं का क्षय उसकी वृद्धि से ज्यादा

श्रेयस्कर होता है। कालिदास का श्लोक है—

स्थाने भवानेकनराधिपः सन्नकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति।
पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः॥

इसका यह मतलब है कि प्राप्ति से बेहतर त्याग होता है और आज मैं आपका समय अपने बारे में बात करके या अपने नेता श्री शरद पवार के बारे में बात करके नहीं नष्ट करूंगा, वह सब तो किताबों में लिखा हुआ है, मीडिया में है, लेकिन जीवन में राजनीति के पचास वर्ष पूरे करने के बाद — 1968 में, जब मैं दसवीं में पढ़ता था, तब मैंने पहला प्रदर्शन किया था और आज 2018 है।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे वह दिन याद आता है, जब मुझे साढ़े चार महीने तक भूमिगत संघर्ष करने के बाद इमरजेंसी में लाल किले में जांच के बाद तिहाड़ जेल ले जाया गया तो वहां सुबह साढ़े चार बजे मेरा स्वागत करने वाले व्यक्ति थे आज के इस सदन के नेता श्री अरुण जेटली, जिन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आ गए, बहुत देर से इंतजार था, बैठो, बैठो तो ऐसा साथ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप सभी का आभारी हूँ, आपके साथ उपसभापति कुरियन साहब का, तमाम नेताओं का, समय बचाने के लिए मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। But what I have to speak today, after learning quite a lot from this august House, is to make a critical examination of our role, what we have been able to do, what we have not been able to do because the one sentence of Swedish poet, Tomas Transtromer, who got the Nobel Prize for literature, is very relevant when you analyze the functioning of this House, and the Parliament, in general, in democracy. And, this sentence is: 'Truth needs no furniture'. At times, truth is bare and stark. Why I say this, in the last six years, roughly 48 per cent of the time of House during all these Sessions, which I have signed, was wasted in disruption. Disruption, as a kind of a semi-permanent strategy, should not be allowed. Look at the House of Commons, there is no adjournment for a single day. The House of Lords is unimaginable. We have to make certain arrangements for that. Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who do not enter in the Well should be looked after well by you.

My second point is that in the last six years, the women's issues have not been discussed seriously. And, you just pointed out that women Members are merely 11.7 per cent; why can't we give more time to them, when they are speaking.

Then, Sir, I have a couple of suggestions about certain subjects that have not at all been discussed here. I gave two notices for discussion on Judiciary. But, we never discussed Judiciary. Why are we so shy of discussing Judiciary, in general? We have not at all discussed about the Media. Then, there is one more relevant point. In a country where *Kamsutra* was written and Vatsayan was described as a *rishi*; where there are Ajanta, Ellora, Khajuraho and all, Parliament has never discussed sex in a dignified and decent way. Why are we scared? There are two great leaders of

[Shri D. P. Tripathi]

India – Mahatma Gandhi, who discussed sex in his own way, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who was the last to discuss and write about sex, especially in association with women's right. लोहिया जी का प्रसिद्ध लेख है – लोहिया रचनावली, जिसका खंड 5, आप पढ़ लीजिए, 'योनि शुचिता और नर-नारी संबंध', यह लेख है। According to my study, in the next five years, about one million young Indians are going to die of sexual diseases and the Parliament is scared of discussing this. Why? I admire two Members of both Houses – Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda of this House and Shri Shashi Tharoor of Lok Sabha. They tried to raise this question. These are important matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tripathiji, please keep in mind the time constraint also.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let him speak, Sir.

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Sir, I will not take much time. However, I will certainly talk about this august House. When I think of these fifty years of my life, the affection of many leaders of the country, I got to learn many things in this House, also from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which are now written in books. After all, I had the privilege of being cell-mate of Nanaji Deshmukh for a few days, and, then, we were together with so many people during the Emergency. After the Emergency, I got so much affection from Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet and Chandrashekarji, कितने नाम गिनाऊँ, सभी नेताओं का affection मिला। That is because democracy runs on the basis of human relationship. That is what is most important in a democracy. In a democracy and in Parliament, especially, the Government should have its way, but the Opposition must have its say. That is very important. I will just point out when I felt that it was the best day, though this was during a tragedy. Which was my best day in Rajya Sabha? That was in 2013, on 23rd of August, when this House unanimously moved a condolence resolution for Narendra Dabholkar, the great rationalist, who was murdered by obscurantist forces. He was killed on 20th August, 2013. I am grateful to the then Leader of the Opposition, who is now the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, and the then Treasury Benches – we all, the UPA, especially the Congress Party, – everybody unanimously supported that resolution. Editorials were written in National Press about my role as coordinating all this. That was the best day. And, which was the saddest day? The saddest day was when there was a debate about beauty in this House. Some wrong words were used, perhaps. So, I wanted to take it to a higher level and quoted Kalidas. Some of the lady Members, one of them is now on the Treasury Benches, said, " Stop it. Stop it. Stop this discussion. It is gender bias." How can quoting Kalidas become a gender bias? Then, you cannot quote Valmiki,

you cannot quote any poet, Homer, Ghalib, or any other. So, today, that will be my last point, talking about beauty, and I am going to end with the beauty of Rajya Sabha. How does it come? So, the two dimensions of poetry come to my mind now, about beauty. One is, of course, from *Ramcharitmanas* of *Tulsidas*. When Ram looks at Sita for the first time, what he thinks Sita is, and Tulsidas writes, "सुंदरता कहूँ सुंदर करई। छिबगृहँ दीपिसखा जनु बरई॥" That means, she makes beauty more beautiful as if a lamp is lit in a room full of paintings. That is beauty, making beauty more beautiful. And, the last, which is written in Sanskrit is, "क्षणे-क्षणे यत्रवतामुपैति, तदैव रूपम् रमणीयतायाः।" That means, one that acquires newness at every moment is beauty, and Rajya Sabha acquires newness every two years. New Members come after every two years. So, I wish for all the new Members that beauty.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would continue to serve the country and the nation. I will be failing in my duty if I don't say how our party takes decisions. We had one seat in Maharashtra. We collectively decided that we will give it to a woman this time. Then, we decided that we should renominate Shrimati Vandana Chavan, who had been Mayor of Pune, who is a very educated, cultured woman and a good Parliamentarian. So, every political party should follow this and give chance to woman first. *..(Interruptions)..* 'Woman first' should be the principle. In the end, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would quote Hafeez Hoshiarpuri, "मोहब्बत करने वाले कम न होंगे। तेरी महफिल में लेकिन हम न होंगे।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Tripathiji. We will be missing you in the House. You said rightly about beauty. But I just want to add, beauty, if you combine with duty, then the country will become mighty. That has to be understood. Now we have Shri K. Rahman Khan.

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्नाटक): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने इस विदाई के मौके पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। 24 साल पहले मैंने इस सदन में कदम रखा था और 24 साल एक बहुत लम्बा अरसा होता है। यहां मैंने बहुत कुछ देखा और सीखा। सबसे पहले मैं, हमारी यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन, नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ, जिनकी मेहरबानी से मुझे इस हाउस में इतना लम्बा समय गुजारने का मौका मिला। इसी तरह से मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ, हमारे कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष, श्री राहुल गांधी जी का। उनके बाद मैं शुक्रगुजार हूँ, हमारी पार्टी के सीनियर नेता, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, श्री अहमद पटेल जी, अन्तोनी जी और दूसरे सीनियर नेताओं का।

आज जब मैं इस हाउस से विदा हो रहा हूँ, तो जाते-जाते बहुत सी यादें साथ लेकर जा रहा हूँ। इस हाउस में मुझे अलग-अलग जगहों पर काम करने का मौका मिला। पहले मैं उधर बैठता था, बाद में इधर बैठा, कुछ समय बीच में बैठा और फिर सामने बैठने का मौका मिला।

†جناب کے-رحمان خان (کرناٹک): آنریبل چیئرمین سر، میں آپ کا شکرگزار ہوں کہ آپ نے اس وداعی کے موقعہ پر مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ چوبیس سال پہلے میں نے اس سدن میں قدم رکھا تھا۔ اور چوبیس سال ایک بہت لمبا عرصہ ہوتا ہے۔ یہاں میں نے بہت کچھ دیکھا اور سیکھا۔ سب سے پہلے میں، ہماری یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی چیئرپرسن، نیتا شریمتی سونیا گاندھی جی کا شکرگزار ہوں، جن کی مہربانی سے مجھے اس ہاؤس میں اتنا لمبا وقت گزارنے کا موقع ملا۔ اسی طرح سے میں شکرگزار ہوں، ہمارے کانگریس کے ادھیکش، شری راہل گاندھی جی کا۔ ان کے بعد میں شکر گزار ہوں، ہماری پارٹی کے سینئر نیتا، شری غلام نبی آزاد جی، شری احمد پٹیل جی، انٹونی جی اور دوسرے سینئر نیتاؤں کا۔

آج جب میں اس ہاؤس سے وداع ہو رہا ہوں، تو جاتے جاتے بہت سی یادیں ساتھ لے کر جا رہا ہوں۔ اس ہاؤس میں مجھے الگ الگ جگہوں پر کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ پہلے میں ادھر بیٹھتا تھا، بعد میں ادھر بیٹھا، کچھ وقت بیچ میں بیٹھا اور پھر سامنے بیٹھنے کا موقع ملا۔

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद):
आप यहां भी बैठते थे।

श्री के. रहमान खान: मैंने अभी यही बोला कि मैं यहां भी और वहां भी बैठता था। आप जहां बैठे हैं, वहां पर मैं भी बैठा था।

मैं अपने आप को बहुत ही फॉर्च्युनेट समझता हूँ कि इस 24 साल के अरसे में बहुत से लीडर्स से मेरी मुलाकात हुई, अच्छी-अच्छी डिबेट्स सुनने का मौका मिला, जिससे अपर हाउस की गरिमा और उसकी इम्पॉर्टेंस मुझे और भी ज्यादा महसूस हुई। राज्य सभा में आने से पहले, मेरे 12 साल लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल, कर्नाटक में गुजरे थे और वहां भी मुझे as Presiding Officer काम करने का मौका मिला। इस तरह पिछले 36 सालों से मैं अपर आउस से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बात को मैं यहां इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि अपर-हाउस का concept इसीलिए आया क्योंकि hasty legislation को prevent करने के लिए Upper-House की जरूरत होती है। लेजिस्लेशन कभी भी haste में पास नहीं होना चाहिए, इसलिए democratic system में checks and balances होने चाहिए। चूंकि यह House of Elders भी कहलाता है और जैसे-जैसे हमारे यहां intellectuals आए, उनके माध्यम से हम legislative process में जो changes लाए हैं, इसकी तरफ भी हमको गौर करने की जरूरत है।

सर, आप राज्य सभा की हिस्ट्री देख लीजिए, पिछले 24 साल में जितने भी बिल Lower

House से पास होकर आए हैं, उसके बाद यहां Select Committees से जितने भी amendments आए हैं, उन amendments को House में accept किया गया है। Legislation बनाने के process में हमें कितनी-कितनी मेहनत करनी पड़ी है और उसमें इस हाउस का कितना योगदान रहा है।

सर, चूंकि वक्त की कमी है और मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, मैं यहां से बहुत-सी यादें लेकर जा रहा हूं और अगर वक्त मिला और मैंने कुछ लिखा, तो मैं अपने इस तमाम एक्सपीरिेंस को लिख सकूंगा। सर, जब मैं यहां आया था, तो श्री के. आर. नारायणन यहां सभापति थे। उसके बाद श्री कृष्णकान्त जी आए, श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत जी, श्री हामिद अंसारी जी और अब आप हैं। इस प्रकार मेरा संपर्क पांच सभापतियों से रहा। दो सभापतियों के साथ मिलकर काम करने का मौका भी मुझे मिला। जब मैं चेयर पर था, तो यहां अपोजिशन में, श्री अरुण जेटली साहब, अपोजिशन लीडर थे और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी, उस तरफ लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस थे। मैं समझता हूं कि वह राज्य सभा का एक सुनहरा वक्त था। जब भी श्री अरुण जेटली साहब की डिबेट होती थी, तो मैं कभी उनकी डिबेट को मिस नहीं करता था। यह राज्य सभा की खुसूसियत है।

सर, मैं दो चीजें अपने एक्सपीरिेंस से कहना चाहता हूं। राज्य सभा के रूल्स ऑफ प्रोसीजर की तरफ गौर कीजिए। आज जैसा, यहां से जाने वाले वक्ताओं ने अपने भाषणों में कहा कि ये डिसरप्शन क्यों हो रहे हैं, हम डिस्कशन से पीछे क्यों हट रहे हैं, सरकार क्यों डिस्कशन से पीछे हट रही है, अपोजिशन क्यों डिस्कशन से पीछे हट रहा है? इसे देख कर लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं अपोजिशन फील करता है कि उसे अपनी बात को कहने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है, इसीलिए वह डिसरप्शन का सहारा लेता है। कहीं न कहीं सरकार की तरफ से भी ऐसा सोचा जा रहा है कि इस पर डिबेट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। चूंकि रूल्स बहुत पहले बने हैं, इसलिए रूल्स को बदलने की जरूरत है। जैसा यहां कहा गया कि ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट, हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स में कभी एडजर्नमेंट नहीं हुआ, डिसरप्शन नहीं हुआ, तो हमारी पार्लियामेंट में क्यों डिसरप्शन होता है? इस पर आने वाले दिनों में राज्य सभा को गौर करना पड़ेगा।

सर, दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी सिस्टम को और मज़बूत बनाइए। कमेटी सिस्टम पार्लियामेंट की जान है। पब्लिक भले ही कहे कि पार्लियामेंट नहीं चल रही है, पार्लियामेंट में सांसद काम नहीं कर रहे हैं अथवा हम यहां कितना भी झगड़ा करें, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में जितनी अच्छी तरह से कमेटी सिस्टम चल रहा है, उसे और ज्यादा मज़बूत किया जाना चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि हर बिल को कमेटी की स्कूटिनी में लाया जाए।

सर, मैं आखिर में, अपने साथियों का, आपका और आज जो यहां से रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, उन सभी का और खासकर जो हमारे लीडर्स हैं, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, अपोजिशन में जो हमारे साथी हैं, उन सभी का शुक्रगुजार हूं। मेरे आठ साल तक राज्य सभा के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के रूप में काम करते वक्त, मुझे जो हर तरफ से सपोर्ट मिला, जो मोहब्बत मिली और जो प्यार मिला, वे मेरी जिंदगी की खुशगवार यादें होंगी। मैं आप तमाम लोगों से और राज्य सभा के मेम्बरों से विदा लेता हूं। मैं आखिर में एक शेर कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं:—

"यह घर देश का गुलशन है, गुलशन को खुदा हाफ़िज़
अल्लाह निगेहबान नशेमन का खुदा हाफ़िज़।"

†جناب کے-رحمان خان: میں نے ابھی یہی بولا کہ میں یہاں بھی اور وہاں بھی بیٹھتا تھا۔ آپ جہاں بیٹھے ہیں، وہاں پر بھی میں بیٹھا تھا۔

میں اپنے آپ کو بہت ہی فورچینیٹ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس چوبیس سال کے عرصے میں بہت سے لیڈرس سے میری ملاقات ہوئی، اچھی اچھی ڈبٹس سننے کا موقع ملا، جس سے اپر-ہاؤس کی گریما اور اس کی امپورٹینس مجھے اور بھی زیادہ محسوس ہوئی۔ راجیہ سبھا میں آنے سے پہلے، میرے بارہ سال لیجسلیٹو کاؤنسل کرناٹک میں گزرے تھے اور وہاں بھی مجھے ایز پریزائڈنگ آفیسر کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ اس طرح پچھلے چھتیس سالوں سے میں اپر-ہاؤس سے جڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اس بات کو میں یہاں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کیوں کہ اپر-ہاؤس کا concept اسی لئے آیا کیوں کہ hasty legislation کو prevent کرنے کے لئے اپر-ہاؤس کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ لیجسلیشن کبھی بھی haste میں پاس نہیں ہونا چاہئے، اس لئے ڈیموکریٹک سسٹم میں checks and balances ہونے چاہئے۔ چونکہ یہ ہاؤس آف ایڈرس بھی کہلاتا ہے اور جیسے جیسے ہمارے یہاں intellectuals آئے، ان کے مادھیم سے ہم legislative process میں جو بدلاؤ لائے ہیں، اس کی طرف بھی ہم کو غور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

سر، آپ راجیہ سبھا کی ہسٹری دیکھ لیجئے، پچھلے چوبیس سال میں جتنے بھی بل نچلے سدن سے پاس ہوکر آئے ہیں، اس کے بعد سلیکٹ کمیٹیز سے جتنے بھی امینڈمنٹس آئے ہیں، ان امینڈمنٹس کو ہاؤس میں accept کیا گیا ہے۔ لیجسلیشن بنانے کے پروسیس میں ہمیں کتنی کتنی محنت کرنی پڑی ہے اور اس میں اس ہاؤس میں کتنا یوگدان رہا ہے۔

سر، چونکہ وقت کی کمی ہے اور میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا۔ جیسا میں نے ابھی کہا، میں یہاں سے بہت سی یادیں لے کر جا رہا ہوں اور اگر وقت ملا اور میں نے کچھ لکھا، تو میں اپنے اس تمام تجربات کو لکھ سکوں گا۔

سر، جب میں یہاں آیا تھا، تو شری کے-آر۔ نارائنن یہاں سبھا پتی تھے۔ اس کے بعد شری کرشن کانت جی آئے، شری بھیرو سنگھ شیخاوت جی، شری حامد

انصاری جی اور اب آپ ہیں۔ اس طرح میرا تعلق پانچ سبھا پتیوں سے رہا۔ دو سبھا پتیوں کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرنے کا موقع بھی مجھے ملا۔ جب میں چیئر پر تھا، تو یہاں اپوزیشن میں، شری ارون جیٹلی صاحب، اپوزیشن لیڈر تھے اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی، اس طرف لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس تھے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ راجیہ سبھا کا ایک سنہرا وقت تھا۔ جب بھی شری ارون جیٹلی صاحب کی ڈبیٹ ہوتی تھی، تو میں کبھی ان کی ڈبیٹ کو مس نہیں کرتا تھا۔ یہ راجیہ سبھا کی خصوصیت ہے۔

سر، میں دو چیزیں اپنے تجربہ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ راجیہ سبھا کے رولس آف پروسیجر کی طرف غور کیجئے۔ آج جیسا، یہاں سے جانے والے وکٹاؤں نے اپنے بھاشنوں میں کہا کہ یہ ڈسپریشن کیوں ہو رہے ہیں، ہم ڈسکشن سے پیچھے کیوں ہٹ رہے ہیں، سرکار کیوں ڈسکشن سے پیچھے ہٹ رہی ہے، اپوزیشن کیوں ڈسکشن سے پیچھے ہٹ رہا ہے؟ اسے دیکھ کر لگتا ہے کہ کہیں نہ کہیں اپوزیشن محسوس کرتا ہے کہ اسے اپنی بات کو کہنے کا موقع نہیں مل رہا ہے، اسی لئے وہ ڈسپریشن کا سہارا لیتا ہے۔ کہیں نہ کہیں سرکار کی طرف سے بھی ایسا سوچا جا رہا ہے کہ اس پر ڈبیٹ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ چونکہ رولس بہت پہلے بنے ہیں، اس لئے رولس کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جیسا یہاں کہا گیا کہ برٹش پارلیمنٹ، ہاؤس آف کامنس میں کبھی ایڈجرمنٹ نہیں ہوا، ڈسپریشن نہیں ہوا، تو ہماری پارلیمنٹ میں کیوں ڈسپریشن ہوتا ہے؟ اس پر آنے والے دنوں میں راجیہ سبھا کو غور کرنا پڑے گا۔

سر، دوسری چیز میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کمیٹی سسٹم کو اور مضبوط بنائے۔ کمیٹی سسٹم پارلیمنٹ کی جان ہے۔ پبلک بھلے ہی کہے کہ پارلیمنٹ نہیں چل رہی ہے، پارلیمنٹ میں سانسد کام نہیں کر رہے ہیں اور ہم یہاں کتنا بھی جھگڑا کریں لیکن پارلیمنٹ میں جتنی اچھی طرح سے کمیٹی سسٹم چل رہا ہے، اسے اور زیادہ مضبوط کیا جانا چاہئے اور ایسی ویوستھا کی جانی چاہئے کہ ہر بل کو کمیٹی کی اسکرؤٹنی میں لایا جائے۔

سر، میں آخر میں، اپنے ساتھیوں کا، آپ کا اور آج جو یہاں سے ریٹائر ہو کر جا رہے ہیں، ان سبھی کا اور خاص کر جو ہمارے لیڈرس ہیں، شری ارون جیٹلی جی، اپوزیشن میں جو ہمارے ساتھی ہیں، ان سبھی کا شکرگزار ہوں۔ میرے آٹھ

[श्री के. रहमान खान]

साल तक राजीह सेबा के डूठी चिठमिन के रूप में काम करते वकत, म्गहे जो हर तरफ से सपोर्ट मला, जो म्भत मली और जो पियार मला, वह मीरी र्जङ्गी की खूशगुार यदिय हू- मी आर त्मा लूगू से और राजीह सेबा के म्बरू से वुदए लीता हू- मी आर मी अक शेर क्पे कर अपनी बत खतम करता हू यी ग्हर दीश का ग्लशन हे, ग्लशन कु खदा हाफ़

लले न्गपान, न्शिमन का खदा हाफ़

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: लेकिन हम आपको कभी खुदा हाफ़िज़ नहीं कहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankarji, you have to take the permission of the Chair. Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... If Ministers and then Members continue to exchange.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am very sorry, Sir. मैंने उनसे यह कहा कि हम आपको नहीं कहेंगे — खुदा हाफ़िज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, has he taken permission from Zuckerberg?
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; neither he nor you have taken permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... For the information of hon. Members, I have already decided to have a review of the Rules of Rajya Sabha. Once a draft is prepared, it would be discussed in the Rules Committee and finally, after a general discussion, we would move in that direction, as Shri Rahman Khan has said. Friends, I would like to thank everybody and now I request the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley...
...*(Interruptions)*... नाम दिया है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन जो रिटायर हो रहे हैं, वही लोग भाषण देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... All right. Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra, please. मैंने सोचा कि शायद आप रिटायर होने वाले सदस्यों में से नहीं हैं।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): सर, यहां मिलन और जुदाई की बात हो रही है। ये दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। जुदाई किसी पब्लिक सर्विस से नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि एक म्बरशिप से हो रही है, जिसका कार्यकाल पूरा हुआ।

सभापति जी, मैं जब यहां आया तो उस वकत यह सोच थी कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत में जा रहा हूँ और मेरा अनुभव इतना नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं हरियाणा विधान सभा का सदस्य था और मैं as Chairman, Agriculture Marketing Board देख रहा था। आदरणीय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और आदरणीय श्री भूपेंद्र सिंह हुज्जा जी का आशीर्वाद मिला और उन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा। मैं दिल की गहराइयों से उन दोनों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यहां आने पर मुझे जो अनुभव हुआ, वह मैं बताता हूँ। मुझे यह अनुभव हुआ कि मैं भारतवर्ष के ग्रामीण अंचल से आया

था और इंडिया में आया था। भारतवर्ष क्या है और इंडिया क्या है, यह फर्क मुझे यहां आने पर मिला। ग्रामीण अंचल से आये हुए सदस्य को यहां किस प्रकार से सहयोग मिलता है या उसको कितना प्यार मिलता है, यह भी मैंने देखा। कांग्रेस पार्टी बड़ा दल था और मैं जूनियर था। मुझे बैक बेंच मिल गया। जब समय अलॉट होता था, तो कभी दो-तीन मिनट का समय मिलता था और कभी चेयरमैन साहब का आदेश हो जाता था कि खत्म करो, तो मैं खत्म कर देता था। इसमें कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन मुझे बहुत अच्छा अनुभव हुआ और मैंने वह अनुभव किया। यहां आने के बाद मुझे एक चीज समझ में आई कि जो राज्य सभा है या जो लोक सभा है, ये चलती हैं, तो कमेटीज से चलती हैं और जो कमेटीज बनी हुई हैं, उनमें आप अपना योगदान कर सकते हैं। मैंने भी यही सीखा कि उनमें योगदान देकर आगे चलें, लेकिन जब आगे चलते हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं यह बात तो आती है कि कितना सहयोग मिल रहा है। उसके लिए मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहूँगा। आज आप कह रहे थे कि वेल में नहीं जाना चाहिए और मेरे साथी भी कह रहे थे कि वेल में जाने से व्यवधान होता है और कुछ मेम्बर्स की भावनाएँ भी आहत होती हैं। तो सदस्य वेल में जाते क्यों हैं? सभापति जी, मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इस सदन के कस्टोडियन हैं। आप थोड़ा सोचिए कि सदस्य वेल में क्यों आये? अगर उनकी डिमांड जायज़ है, तो पूरी कीजिए और अगर जायज़ नहीं है, तो उनको कहिए कि आपकी डिमांड जायज़ नहीं है और उनके खिलाफ सस्पेंशन का भी एक्शन हो, लेकिन यह जो संसद है, यह खत्म न हो।

सभापति जी, मैं किसी राजनीतिक परिवार से नहीं था। मैं कृषक समाज से था, समाज में था और आज भी मैं रिटायर नहीं हो रहा हूँ, मैं तो अपने ही समाज में वापस जा रहा हूँ और वहां वापस जाकर मेरा जितना भी योगदान बनेगा, मैं योगदान करूँगा। यहां आने के लिए मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, राहुल गांधी जी और चौधरी भूपेंद्र सिंह हुड्डा जी का आभारी हूँ, जो उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा और यह अनुभव लेने के लिए मुझे एक पर्याप्त अवसर मिला। अवसर जब मिलते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे समानता से मिलें, बराबरी से मिलें, तो ठीक होगा, लेकिन यहां आने के बाद जब हम सोचते हैं, तो दिल से सोचते हैं, दिमाग से सोचते हैं। दिल से सोचने वाले तो बहुत कम मिले, लेकिन दिमाग से सोचने वाले बहुत ज्यादा मिले।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: वे दिमाग से यह सोचते हैं कि मेरा भला किसमें है, जिसे हम hypocrisy कहते हैं। वे hypocrisy करने के लिए कहते हैं कि मेरा भला यह है, यह पोलिटिक्स है। पोलिटिक्स में यह कह दीजिए, इसको इग्नोर कर दीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह दिन कब आयेगा, जब हम सब दिल और दिमाग को मिला कर बोलेंगे और यह कहेंगे कि हम जो भी बोल रहे हैं, ठीक बोल रहे हैं, सच्चाई बोल रहे हैं और सच्चाई पर चलें, लेकिन सच्चाई से दूर क्यों हैं? क्या सबसे बड़ी पंचायत में आने के बाद भी हम सच्चाई से दूर रहें? सच्चाई से दूर नहीं, सच्चाई का तो पालन करना होगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, बत्रा जी, प्लीज़...

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, मैं तो अनुशासन को मानता हूँ। आपने 'ठीक है' कह दिया, तो मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया, भले ही देर से दिया, आखिर में दिया, कहने पर दिया। फिर भी आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। आपने जो कहा कि जो सही है, उसको स्वीकार कीजिए, हम स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं, मगर लोग कह रहे हैं कि जो मैं कहूँगा, वही सही है, उसमें ही प्रॉब्लम है। Now, Arun Jaitelyji, the Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am conscious of the fact that I am the last speaker and lunch is already belated by over one hour. I will, therefore, try and be very brief.

The retirement of Members is a very nostalgic occasion because the privilege which has been conferred on many of us to be a Member of this House comes to an end by virtue of the retirement itself. And during our tenure, we all have made efforts, to make in our own way, contribution to our party and to the House and, through this House, to the democratic system of this country itself. I find that some of the Members have been re-nominated. In a lighter vein, I was analyzing that amongst the political leaders retiring — some have been renominated, others have not been, depending on the strength of the party — there are two eminent sportspersons, both are retiring. Amongst our film celebrities, at least, one is back. But I am glad that all the lawyers, who were retiring, are all back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There must be some secret behind that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is almost the pattern which has existed across the parties itself. Sir, during our Membership, we have developed great relationships with each other and one of the great strengths of this House is that we learnt to respect each other's opinion and, that is why, despite all the emphasis on the noise and the disturbance that has been pointed out, the greatness of this House is that the work still goes on and eventually, it is able to accomplish a very large part of the work itself. Of course, we will miss many of the Members who are retiring. There won't be a 11 o'clock point of disorder every morning by Mr. Naresh Agrawal, who used to start the daily proceedings with a point of order whether it existed or not. I had the privilege of working with Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi during the last Government, when he was the Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Lokpal Bill. And I must say that I found in him an ability to rise above partisan interest and forged a large consensus in the House itself. We will be missing Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, always very combative, well-prepared and committed to the cause. Mr. Parasaran is not here at the moment, but, literally, for my generation, he has been a role model. And I do not think there are too many people like him in this country today who can interpret our constitutional values, the way he can do it and the way he has done it all these years. We saw the merit in the scholarship of Mr. D.P. Tripathi today. It is a pity that during six years he did not get too many opportunities to speak but today when he did, we realized the wealth of knowledge that he possesses. I have

had the privilege of knowing him for a very long time. We were both co-prisoners during the Emergency and became great friends, and I have seen him defy many challenges of life and still achieved excellence in his own way. And, of course one Member, who I will personally miss, who is again not here, is Mr. Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't worry, you won't miss him. He will be there.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have always wondered; he belongs to the Congress Party but in one sense, he is the property of the House. He is very friendly with every section and I am sure every section is going to miss him. And, there are many who have made a large amount of political contributions to their parties; the parties have nominated them and I am sure that they will continue to serve the cause of their ideologies and the country, to the best of their abilities. I join every Member of this House in wishing them a great life ahead and a great service to this country. My best wishes to each one of the retiring Members today. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Arunji. On behalf of the entire House, I would like to convey best wishes to all the Members who are retiring after completing their tenure.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Equal pay for daily wagers/contract labourers and regular employees

†*346. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of "equal pay for equal work" and the effective measures taken for the implementation of the same; and

(b) in reference to (a) above the measures taken to ensure equal payment to daily wagers and contract labourers employed in institutes, establishments and companies of Government and private sector as is being given to regular employees employed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b): The principal of "equal pay for equal work" was examined and laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the civil appeal number 213 of 2013. The issue before the Hon'ble Supreme Court was as under:—

“whether temporarily engaged employees (daily-wage employees, ad-appointees, employees appointed on casual basis, contractual employees and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the like), are entitled to minimum of the regular pay-scale, alongwith dearness allowance (as revised from time to time) on account of their performing the same duties, which are discharged by those engaged on regular basis, against sanctioned posts.”

The Hon’ble Supreme Court held that:—

“There can be no doubt, that the principle of ‘equal pay for equal work’ would be applicable to all the concerned temporary employees, so as to vest in them the right to claim wages, at par with the minimum of the pay-scale of regularly engaged Government employees, holding the same post.”

The above judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court dated 26th October, 2016 covers various sets of temporarily engaged employees, viz. daily-wage employees, ad- appointees, employees appointed on casual basis, contractual employees etc. It is mandatory for the employer/principal employer to comply with the provisions of labour laws and apply the ratio laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court regarding “equal pay for equal work” while paying wages to its workers/labourers.

In so far as the contract labour is concerned, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 provides for wage parity as stipulated in rule 25(2)(v)(a) which is reproduced below:—

“in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work.”

Fixing minimum wages for tea garden labourers

*347. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no National Minimum Wage Act being implemented in the tea industry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the tea garden labourers get very low wages even lower than the unorganised sector workers and it varies to a great extent from region to region and across different tea producing areas/States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to fix a minimum wage for the tea garden labourers and centralising a Central Wage Board for the tea industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. There is no National Minimum Wage being implemented in the Tea Industry. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the fixation of minimum wages for the tea garden labourers, falls under the purview of State Government which is the Appropriate Government to fix/revise the minimum wages. The tea plantation workers are paid wages as per the negotiated agreement reached through a process of collective bargaining between the producer associations and workers unions under the aegis of the respective State Governments.

The actual wages paid to the workers of different regions of India are as follows:—

Sl.No.	State	Plantation District	Effective Date	Daily wages
1.	Assam	(a) Assam valley	01.01.2017	137.00
		(b) Barak valley		115.00
2.	West Bengal	(a) Dooars	01.01.2018	150.00
		(b) Terai		
		(c) Darjeeling		
3.	Tripura		01.01.2017	105.00
4.	Tamil Nadu		Jan.-March, 2018	303.57
5.	Kerala		Jan.-March, 2018	323.69
6.	Karnataka		Jan.-March, 2018	277.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh		April, 2016	210.00
8.	Uttarakhand		June, 2016	230.00

(c) and (d) As the fixing of minimum wages for tea garden labourers falls under the jurisdiction of the State Government, the concerned State Governments constitute Minimum Wages Advisory Board for tea plantation workers. There is no proposal at present to centralize this mechanism.

Capital punishment for rape

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a consistent rise in the incidents of rape of girls/women, particularly little girls;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that Haryana and Madhya Pradesh have provided/ are providing for capital punishment for rape of girls upto the age of twelve years;

(c) whether some organisations have requested Government to enact a law providing therein for capital punishment for rape of girls up to the age of twelve years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases of rape during 2014-2016 are as under:—

Subject	2014	2015	2016
Rape with Girls/women	37,413	34,651	38,947
Rape with Girls below 12 years	2,038	1,602	2,116

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has a proposal to make rape and gang rape of minor girls under the age of 12 years, an offence punishable with death penalty or rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years (for rape)/twenty years (gang rape), but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life. The Government of Haryana is also processing a similar proposal.

(c) to (e) Amendments in law relating to the criminal justice system are a continuous and ongoing process.

Schemes to encourage small scale industries

†*349. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated several programmes to encourage small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the works for which Government provides assistance in these small scale industries?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of small enterprises in the country. These include the schemes/programmes such as A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme, etc.

These schemes support small enterprises on development of skills and entrepreneurship, access to finance, infrastructure, technology, quality certification and access to markets.

Tariffs on steel imports by the US

*350. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the US Department of Commerce has recommended to impose steep tariffs on steel imports from India and a few other countries;

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

(c) the total quantity of steel that India exported to the US during last three years and the current year and total foreign exchange earned from it as a result thereof; and

(d) what steps Government has taken so far to convince the US authorities that steel manufactured in India and exported to the US is of a good and reliable quality and safe to use?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. United States Department of Commerce (USDOC), Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Technology Evaluation in its Report dated 11-01-2018 titled “The Effect of Imports of Steel on the National Security” under Section 232 of the U.S. Trade Expansion Act, 1962 recommended alternative measures, which include levy of Global Tariff and Global Quota and Tariffs on a sub-set of 12 countries, including India.

On 8 March, 2018, the U.S. President issued a Presidential Proclamation imposing

25% tariffs on US import of steel from all countries except Canada and Mexico on the ground that the steel articles are being imported into the U.S. in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security of the U.S., the global excess capacity for producing steel is weakening their internal economy and persistent threat of further closure of their domestic steel production.

(c) The total quantity of steel exported to U.S. by India and the total value/foreign exchange earned during the last three years and the current year are as below:

India's export to USA (Under Chapter 72 and 73)

Steel	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Jan)
Quantity in thousand tonnes				
Chapter 72 – “Iron and steel”	677.86	314.83	354.25	291.77
Chapter 73 – “Articles of iron or steel”	817.18	485.71	614.90	795.24
TOTAL	1495.04	800.54	969.15	1087.01
Value in US \$ Million				
Chapter 72 – “Iron and steel”	700.26	405.74	330.17	309.18
Chapter 73 – “Articles of iron or steel”	1712.60	1232.58	1263.60	1353.02
TOTAL	2412.86	1638.32	1593.77	1662.20

Source: DGCIS.

(d) The Government has raised this issue with the United States highlighting that Indian steel exports are primarily of those items which are not domestically produced in the US and in no way threaten US industry. The Government has urged the US to exempt India from these tariffs.

Redefining Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

*351. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has redefined Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in an attempt to cover more eligible beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details of additional number of beneficiaries that are proposed to be covered under PMUY in Assam and other North-Eastern States; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries covered in Assam and other North-Eastern States so far, and beneficiaries expected to be covered under the revised Yojana in those States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Recently, the Government has enhanced the target of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) from 5 crore to 8 crore. In addition to identification of prospective beneficiaries through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list, the list of prospective beneficiaries under PMUY has been expanded recently by including the following categories:—

- (i) All SC/STs households
- (ii) Beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Gramin)
- (iii) Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY)
- (iv) Forest dwellers
- (v) Most Backward Classes (MBC)
- (vi) Tea and Ex-Tea Garden Tribes
- (vii) People residing in islands
- (viii) People residing in river islands.

The Scheme has been implemented in all States/UTs, including Assam and other North-Eastern States. Details of LPG connections released as on 23.03.2018 under PMUY in Assam and other North-Eastern States are as under:—

Sl.No.	State	Connections released
1.	Assam	10,72,883
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,069
3.	Manipur	31,212
4.	Meghalaya	33,305
5.	Mizoram	849
6.	Nagaland	8,975
7.	Sikkim	687
8.	Tripura	42,389

Persons banned from visiting India

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

- (a) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has maintained any list of most wanted persons who are banned from visiting India, especially Punjab; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Names of such foreign nationals who are found to have indulged in anti-India activities or heinous crimes or who have violated visa rules are placed in a negative list after due consultations. Such persons are barred from entering into India for a specified time period. Government of India does not maintain state or region-wise data in respect of such persons. The negative list is reviewed from time to time as per established procedure in consultation with the concerned agencies.

Funds to athletes under the TOP Scheme

*353. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently revised the guidelines for issuance of funds to athletes under the Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to curb red-tapism as well as misuse of funds by athletes under the TOP Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, Selection of athletes for inclusion in Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme was being done on the basis of recommendations of Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Elite Identification Committee, the proposals of athletes for inclusion in TOP Scheme are now being considered by the designated committee in the Mission Olympic Cell (MOC) headed by Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI). The designated Committee in MOC can ask the existing members of TOP Elite Identification Committee to attend the meetings.

There is no change in the overall procedure in providing financial support to

the Athletes selected under Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme. The MOC takes a holistic view of the requirements of the Athletes and approves financial support. Funds, upto 90% of the approved amount of assistance, are released to the Athletes and/or the Training Institutes; balance amount is released after completion of training and submission of necessary documents, which include report of the Institute/Coach on performance/training of the athletes and statement of accounts. The Athletes under TOPS are also given 'Out of Pocket Allowance' at the rate of ₹ 50,000.00 per month, which is released directly to the accounts of concerned athletes.

(c) Procedure listed in reply to parts (a) and (b) above simplifies the processing of proposals and ensures expeditious release of funds to athletes.

To ensure that funds are properly utilized by the athletes, report from training institutes are sought and examined. Accounts on training expenses submitted by athletes are also verified and examined.

Caste based census

†*354. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any caste based census in India after the year 1931;

(b) if so, the year when the census was conducted; and

(c) if not, by when the caste based census is likely to be conducted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Sir; After 1931 Census, data on caste was collected in the year 1941, but was not published. Thereafter in each Census from 1951 till the last Census conducted in 2011, data in respect of those castes and tribes, which are notified as Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs), are collected and published.

Further, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) was conducted in 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of rural tourism

*355. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by Government for developing rural tourism in the country;
- (b) the number of districts/villages in the country which have been identified and developed as rural tourist places during the last two years, State/UT-wise, including Haryana;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals/suggestions from various States and UTs in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Rural Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. All the rural areas in the country including the ones in Haryana are covered under this circuit.

Submission of proposals by State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme is a continuous process and projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar' under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme for ₹ 44.65 crore in 2017-18.

Security for political leaders

*356. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the political leaders from different States who are provided security by forces like the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and other such forces; and
- (b) whether the recommendations of the State Governments are considered in giving and removing security for various political leaders in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The security provided to the individuals is subject to periodic review. Thus the number of protected persons varies from time to time. As on date, around 300 individuals in the Central list are being provided

security by the Central Armed Police Force personnel/State Police. This includes political leaders, serving and retired Judges, Government officials and heads of constitutional bodies etc.

(b) Such security is provided on the basis of assessment of threat carried out by Central Security Agency and other factors, including reports from State Government concerned, assessment of the adequacy or otherwise of the security arrangements, if any, made by the State Government etc.

Heritage sites in the country

*357. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey of heritage sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the heritage sites in the country from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has carried out survey of heritage sites in various parts of the country. The details of the survey carried out by the (ASI) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) All necessary measures/steps are being taken to protect against encroachments in centrally protected monuments/sites under ASI. However, most of the sites/monuments are largely fenced by providing dwarf wall, chain link fencing and barbed wire fencing. Besides, watch and ward staff is also deployed for safety and security of protected monuments and sites at places.

Statement

The details of the survey carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during the last three years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018

Sl.No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed
2015-16			
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	21
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	41

Sl.No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	12
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	142
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	29
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab	207
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	218
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	189
9.	Delhi	Delhi	0
10.	Dharwad	Karnataka	225
11.	Goa	Goa	50
12.	Guwahati	Assam	0
13.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	0
14.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4
15.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	0
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal	0
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	62
18.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	75
19.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	0
20.	Patna	Bihar	60
21.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	67
22.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	98
23.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	72
24.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	237
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	0
26.	Thrissur	Kerala	0
27.	Vadodara	Gujarat	83
28.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka	0
29.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	0
30.	Building Survey Project	New Delhi	51
TOTAL			1943

Sl.No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed
2016-17			
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	22
2.	Aizwal	Mizoram	18
3.	Amarawathi	Andhra Pradesh	0
4.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	0
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	79
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	79
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0
8.	Chandigarh	Punjab	647
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	29
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	170
11.	Delhi	Delhi	0
12.	Dharwad	Karnataka	119
13.	Goa	Goa	0
14.	Guwahati	Assam	0
15.	Hyderabad	Telangana	0
16.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	36
17.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	0
18.	Kolkata	West Bengal	0
19.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	0
20.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	0
21.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	3
22.	Patna	Bihar	100
23.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	102
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0
25.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	0
26.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	82
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	0
28.	Thrissur	Kerala	34
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat	8

Sl.No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed
30.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka	0
31.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	0
32.	Delhi Mini Circle		0
33.	Building Survey Project	New Delhi	42
TOTAL			1570

2017-18

1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	0
2.	Aizwal	Mizoram	0
3.	Amarawathi	Andhra Pradesh	0
4.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	0
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	0
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	40
7.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0
8.	Chandigarh	Punjab	190
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	70
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	0
11.	Delhi	Delhi	0
12.	Dharwad	Karnataka	0
13.	Goa	Goa	22
14.	Guwahati	Assam	0
15.	Hyderabad	Telangana	0
16.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0
17.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	0
18.	Kolkata	West Bengal	0
19.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	0
20.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	0
21.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	0
22.	Patna	Bihar	105
23.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	27
24.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0

Sl.No.	Circle	State	Total villages surveyed
25.	Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh	0
26.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	67
27.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	0
28.	Thrissur	Kerala	0
29.	Vadodara	Gujarat	0
30.	Hampi Mini Circle	Karnataka	0
31.	Leh Mini Circle	Jammu and Kashmir	0
32.	Delhi Mini Circle	New Delhi	0
33.	Building Survey Project	New Delhi	0
TOTAL			521

Performance of Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the lack of basic facilities like clean drinking water for the population of border areas;

(b) the measures taken by Government to ensure the development of border area districts;

(c) whether Government has considered increasing the limit of 10 per cent of BADP allocation of the States, to enable border security personnel to suggest beneficial schemes for the population;

(d) the measures taken to strengthen monitoring of projects under BADP; and

(e) whether Government has reviewed the performance of BADP by conducting an impact assessment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Major development schemes of the Central Government and State Governments are implemented in Border areas also. These include PMGSY, MNREGA, SSA, Rural development schemes, Social sector schemes, etc. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is a Central scheme to supplement normal Central and State Government schemes meet special development needs of the population living in border areas. This scheme is implemented in 394

blocks of 111 border districts in 17 States. This scheme aims to address the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. Projects/works undertaken under the BADP relate to construction of roads and bridges, drinking water supply, agriculture and allied activities, construction of toilets, health infrastructure, education and sports, promotion of Rural Tourism/Border Tourism, and development of Model Villages, etc.

(c) and (d) The District Level Committee (DLC) headed by District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner and comprising of District Forest Officer, District Planning Officer, Superintendent of Police of concerned District and Commandant or Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Force (BGFs) present in the area, is responsible for planning and implementation of the BADP in the block covered under the BADP guidelines. This enables border security personnel to suggest schemes beneficial to the population. The State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State concerned is responsible for finalizing list of schemes for implementation under the BADP. This Committee also monitors implementation of the BADP Scheme. There is a provision for 3rd party inspections and social audit for monitoring implementation of the projects under the BADP.

(e) Evaluation study on BADP Scheme was done by NITI Aayog in 2015. Several recommendations were given regarding improving planning, implementation and monitoring of the Scheme, convergence of development Schemes with BADP, use of resources towards establishing infrastructure for common public use, timely release of funds, grass root level planning, involvement of panchayats and NGOs, judicious use of resources, etc. Based on these recommendations, BADP guidelines were suitably modified in 2015.

Disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

*359. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur is being done after taking cognizance of the strategic importance of the plant to India's defence requirements, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur is being done after taking cognizance of the strategic importance of the plant to India's atomic energy requirements, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government plans to ensure that any proposed disinvestment is sensitive to the aforementioned requirements of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) The mandate for identifying the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment rests with the NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog does not recommend CPSEs, which are of strategic importance for the Government, for strategic disinvestment. The Government has taken an “in-principle” decision for the strategic disinvestment of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur with a view to achieve considerable value addition including latest technology and superior management practices.

Female inmates in district jails

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

(a) the details of female inmates of district jails who are undertrials and languishing in prisons for the last several years and contributing to overcrowding in prisons; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to solve the problem of overcrowding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of female inmate capacity, number of undertrials, number of convicts and occupancy rate in district jails of the country as on 31.12.2016, as provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, are as under:—

Total female capacity	Female Convicts in District Jails	Female Undertrials in District Jails	Total	Occupancy rate
8869	1719	6040	7759	87.5

(b) Prisons is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing regular guidance to States and UTs through various advisories issued from time to time on reducing overcrowding in Prisons.

Besides the advisories, a Model Prison Manual 2016 was prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and forwarded to all States and Union Territories for their guidance. The Model Manual has dedicated chapters on ‘Undertrial Prisoners’, ‘Legal Aid’, and ‘Women Prisoners’ etc. providing detailed guidance on services to be provided to undertrial prisoners, including women undertrial prisoners, viz. legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc. The guidance provided in the Manual is intended to help the undertrials and Prison authorities in reducing overcrowding in prisons.

The Government of India has also taken several administrative and legislative measures for reducing overcrowding. Some of the initiatives taken are: (i) Establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs), (ii) Creation of additional capacity of prisons through the scheme of Modernization of Prisons, (iii) Launch of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms etc.

Introduction of the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265A of Cr PC and insertion of a new Section *viz.* 436-A in Cr PC on the maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained are some of the other special initiatives taken by the Government to reduce overcrowding.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has also been providing free legal services to all under trial prisoners through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India.

These measures are intended to help the States and UTs to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Criteria for companies to be part of 'Make in India' programme

3681. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any basic criteria for the companies to be a part of 'Make in India' programme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of companies which have been associated with the 'Make in India' programme;

(c) the details regarding the formation of these companies along with the details of Board of Directors; and

(d) the details regarding the expertise of these associated companies in their respective fields along with the volume of business they were provided under 'Make in India' programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not provided any basic criteria for the companies to be a part of 'Make in India' programme.

(b) to (d) 'Make in India' initiative was launched in September, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business in India and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas.

Investment promotion activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The details of these companies are not maintained centrally.

Impact on black pepper due to imports from Vietnam

3682. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Indian black pepper continue to sink due to high imports from Vietnam routed through Sri Lanka because of duty concessions under South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and hitting the pepper growers in south Indian States;

(b) whether this will also reduce the demand of Indian black pepper prices in domestic market; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to address this issue and protect the domestic farmers from getting hurt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The domestic prices of pepper have fallen primarily due to decline in international prices owing to higher production and supply of pepper in the international market and also due to import of cheap pepper from other origins into India. Representations have been received from traders/growers associations of pepper in the country regarding alleged import of low quality pepper into India from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. Since most of the pepper producing countries are in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, the stakeholders have raised apprehensions of routing the pepper produced in ASEAN countries including Vietnam, to India through Sri Lanka, by utilizing the provisions of India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). It may not reduce the demand for Indian black pepper in the domestic market as Indian pepper is superior in quality.

(c) In order to stop the possibility of inferior quality pepper of other countries entering into India through Sri Lanka to take duty advantage and to stabilize the domestic prices of pepper, Government has fixed the CIF value of ₹ 500/- per kg. as Minimum Import Price for Black Pepper *vide* DGFT Notification dated 6.12.2017. Further, DGFT has brought about amendment in the import policy of pepper by bringing import of pepper under the clause “Prohibited” for regulating the import of pepper to protect domestic farmers.

Sri Lankan Authorities have been requested to exercise extreme care and diligence in issuing the Certificates of Origin under ISLFTA and SAFTA. Government of Sri Lanka has informed that Sri Lanka Customs along with Ministry of Primary Industries and National Quarantine Service have introduced a new procedure with the aim of preventing Sri Lankan exporters from obtaining SAFTA or ISLFTA Certificates of Origin issued by the Department for third-country black pepper shipments destined to India.

Measures to make SEZ policy feasible

3683. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the panel appointed by Government had suggested various measures to make Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy more attractive and feasible;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Special Economic Zones were not operating successfully due to several lapses and loopholes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted by the Government for review of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Rules, 2006. The Committee has suggested changes in various provisions which were necessitated due to introduction of GST Scheme and other issues raised by the entrepreneurs from time to time.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme were promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment and creation of employment. The SEZs were operating successfully and the details of export, employment and investment relating to operational SEZs in the country during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total exports of the Country (₹ crores)	Total export of the SEZs (₹ crores)	% share of the SEZs exports in the total export of the country	Employment* (in persons)	Investment* (₹ crores)
2015-2016	2746636	4,67,337	17.01	15,91,381	3,76,494
2016-2017	2930041	5,23,637	17.87	17,31,641	4,23,189
2017-2018 (as on 30.09.2017)	1021714	2,66,773	26.11	18,23,451	4,48,832

* Calculated on cumulative basis.

Imposition of tariffs by the US on imported steel and aluminium

3684. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how Government looks at the order signed by the US President imposing heavy tariffs on imported steel and aluminium;

(b) the details of steel that India exported to the US during the last four years and the current year, year- wise;

(c) what impact the order will have on India;

(d) whether the tariff is permissible under World Trade Atlas (WTA);

(e) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is opposing the tariff on steel and aluminium; and

(f) if so, whether India intends to appeal to the US for exemption to its steel exports to the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government has taken note of the President of United States (U.S.) Proclamations dated 08.03.2018 on steel and aluminium imposing a tariff of 25% and 10% respectively, as it would impact Indian exports to the U.S. The protectionist measure on steel and Aluminium is not in the best interest of furthering global trade.

(b) Details of steel exported by India to the U.S. during the last four years and the current year is as below:—

India's export to USA (Under Chapter 72 and 73)

	(Value in US \$ Million)				
Steel	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr.-Jan.)
Chapter 72 – “Iron and steel”	581.88	700.26	405.74	330.17	309.18
Chapter 73 - “Articles of iron or steel”	1328.70	1712.60	1232.58	1263.60	1353.02
TOTAL	1910.58	2412.86	1638.32	1593.77	1662.20

(c) The U.S. Presidential Proclamations on steel and aluminium mentions specific tariff lines at HS code 6-digit and the exports under the same would get impacted. Though it would be difficult to estimate what would be the quantum of impact on Indian steel and aluminium exports, the Indian exports may become costlier and uncompetitive in the U.S. market especially against other countries who are exempted from levy of tariff by the U.S.

(d) Under the provisions of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 the member countries are bound by the duty committed under each tariff line. The current tariff imposed by the U.S. on steel and aluminium is beyond the bound rate committed by U.S. to WTO.

(e) As per press release of IMF dated 02.03.2018, IMF stated that the import restrictions announced by the U.S. President are likely to cause damage not only outside the U.S., but also to the U.S. economy itself, including to its manufacturing and construction sectors, which are major users of aluminium and steel. The measures proposed by the US will, *de facto*, expand the circumstances where countries use the national-security rationale to justify broad-based import restrictions. U.S and its trading partners may need to work constructively together to reduce trade barriers and to resolve trade disagreements without resorting to such emergency measures.

(f) Yes, Sir. India has already requested the U.S. for exemption.

Slowing of foreign investments

‡3685. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the increase recorded in foreign investment after 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single brand retail sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that the speed of foreign investment in the country is not as per expectation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY) (a) FDI policy on Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) has been in operation since 2006 when 51% FDI was permitted under Government approval route. Thereafter, in 2012, FDI limit for the sector was raised to 100%, under approval route. Thus, 100% FDI in SBRT has been in force since 2012. In 2013, the policy was further revised to permit 49% FDI under automatic route and FDI beyond 49% and up to 100% under Government approval route. FDI policy in the SBRT sector has gradually evolved over the years and there are now well established and clear provisions laid down in the policy on SBRT. Accordingly, 100% FDI has now been permitted through automatic route, subject to compliance of conditions prescribed for this sector. The details of FDI equity inflow received in SBRT since April, 2006 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions and FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size, infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. However, the steps taken during the last three years have borne fruit as is evident from the ever increasing volumes of FDI inflows being received into the country. The details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Total FDI inflow (in US\$ billion)
1.	2014-15	45.15
2.	2015-16	55.56
3.	2016-17	60.08
4.	2017-18 (up to Dec., 2017)	48.20

Note: Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

Statement

*Details on financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from
April, 2006 to December, 2017 in single brand retail trading*

Sl.No.	Year	FDI (in US\$ million)
1.	2006-07 April–March	0.00
2.	2007-08	1.27
3.	2008-09	0.09
4.	2009-10	13.73
5.	2010-11	26.27
6.	2011-12	31.70
7.	2012-13	22.31
8.	2013-14	11.30
9.	2014-15	28.42
10.	2015-16	238.34
11.	2016-17	450.94
12.	2017-18 April–December	152.95
TOTAL		977.31

Improvement in exports

3686. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

(a) the details of quantity and value of exports of major items during the last two years;

(b) whether Indian exports have improved during the last six months;

(c) if so, the details thereof in percentage of improvement in comparison to last year;

(d) whether Government has made any assessment of the sectors affected by the shrinking global demand and export potential of the country during the last two years; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce trade deficit and boost export performance, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India's merchandise export of major sector-wise during the last two years are as follows:—

		(Value in million USD)	
Sl.No.	Sectors	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Gems and Jewellery	39,283.46	43,412.76
2.	Textiles and Allied Products	35,952.65	35,766.63
3.	Chemicals and Related Products	32,169.23	32,779.30
4.	Petroleum Crude and Products	30,582.72	31,545.26
5.	Agri. and Allied Products	24,521.93	24,549.19
6.	Transport Equipments	21,336.08	23,163.13
7.	Base Metals	18,497.79	21,890.32
8.	Machinery	18,922.31	20,151.74
9.	Plastic and Rubber Articles	6,415.86	6,438.39
10.	Marine Products	4,767.50	5,903.06
11.	Others	6,814.13	5,703.27
12.	Electronics Items	5,690.23	5,689.18
13.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	5,554.34	5,308.30
14.	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica or Similar Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware	3,879.36	4,087.58
15.	Ores and Minerals	2,014.92	3,255.61
16.	Paper and Related Products	2,347.60	2,335.17
17.	Optical, Medical and Surgical Instruments	1,635.07	1,889.58
18.	Plantation	1,562.60	1,611.74
19.	Sports Goods	227.7	224.83
20.	Office Equipments	89.49	117.92
21.	Project Goods	25.13	28.74
TOTAL EXPORT		2,62,290.13	2,75,851.71

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Due to different units of measurement, sector-wise quantities are not additive and hence quantity of export is not available.

(b) and (c) The India's merchandise export has increased by 13.43% during the last six months of the year 2017-18 (Sept.,-Feb.,) as compared to the corresponding period of previous year as per the details below:-

Months	Value (in million USD)		
	2016-17	2017-18*	% change over last year
September	22768.35	28367.44	24.59
October	23360.61	22852.41	-2.18
November	20066.26	26087.15	30.01
December	24056.48	27676.86	15.05
January	22356.32	24955.99	11.63
February	24726.71	25834.36	4.48
TOTAL	137334.73	155774.21	13.43

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(d) and (e) Need based assessments are made based on sector-wise trade data from time to time in consultation with stakeholders. In order to reduce trade deficit and boost export performance, the Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October, 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/100% EOU schemes for sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of ₹ 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 1,140 crore.

For reducing imports and promoting manufacturing in India, Government has taken up major initiatives under "Make in India" and improving "Ease of Doing Business".

WTO restrictions on food procurement at administered prices

3687. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTO has imposed any restrictions on food procurement at administered prices for food security programme by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has accepted the restrictions imposed by WTO on food procurement at administered prices for food security programme by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The relevant rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO), adopted at the end of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in 1994, are applicable to the purchase of food under public stockholding programmes for food security purposes. As per the rules, if the food for these programmes is purchased at “administered” prices, and not at market prices, then this is considered as support to farmers. The WTO rules impose certain limits on such support. In order to ensure that these limits do not constrain public stockholding programmes for food security purposes in developing countries, a coalition of developing countries, including India, sought to amend the WTO rules. As per decisions taken at Ministerial Conferences of the WTO held in Bali (December, 2013), Nairobi (December, 2015) and in the WTO General Council in November, 2014, an interim mechanism is in place. This provides that WTO members would exercise due restraint (popularly termed as a ‘Peace Clause’) in raising disputes under the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes even if countries exceed their permissible limits on the subsidies involved in food purchases under such programmes. It was also decided that a permanent solution would be negotiated. While a permanent solution could not be achieved at the recently concluded 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December, 2017 due to a lack of consensus, India’s public stockholding programmes continue to be protected due to the interim mechanism, which is available in perpetuity.

Decline in farm exports

3688. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for decline in farm exports during last year;

(b) what export restrictions are put on farm exports; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these export restrictions have disadvantaged farmers in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) India’s exports of farm products (including plantation and marine products) during 2016-17 amounted to USD 33.37

billion as compared to USD 32.09 billion in 2015-16. As such, there was no decline in the overall export of farm products during 2016-17.

(b) and (c) The only major farm product, export of which is prohibited, is edible oils. However, several exemptions have been allowed w.r.t. major oilseeds grown in India and bulk export of Groundnut oil, Sesame oil, Soyabean oil, Maize (Corn) oil, Rice Bran oil, Coconut oil, Organic edible oils and minor forest produce oils is permitted. Exports of all edible oils are also allowed in consumer packs of up to 5 kgs. subject to Minimum Export Price of USD 900/MT. Export of all other farm products is permitted subject to fulfilment of conditions specified for individual products. Occasionally minimum export price or export duty is imposed on items like onion, sugar etc. to overcome a domestic shortfall in production, purely as a temporary measure. Exports of farm products are also subject to the phytosanitary and quality requirements of the importing countries. Various export promotion agencies under the Department of Commerce *viz.* Export Inspection Council, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and various Commodity Boards take necessary steps to support exporters/farmers in meeting the phytosanitary and quality requirements of the importing countries.

FDI investment

3689. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of FDI investment in the country during last three years, State-wise;

(b) what was the stimulated expectation;

(c) whether the goal has been reached, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether every year investors' meet is needed at State and National level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) State-wise details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow is not Centrally maintained. However, region-wise (One RBI regional office may have one or more States) details of FDI equity inflow received during the last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No goals are fixed for FDI inflows, nor is an expectation of future inflows possible, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions. FDI inflows depend on a host of factors such as availability of natural resource, market size,

infrastructure, political and general investment climate as well as macro-economic stability and investment decision of foreign investors. However, the steps taken during the last three years have borne fruit as is evident from the ever increasing volumes of FDI inflows being received into the country. The details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Total FDI inflow (in US\$ billion)
1.	2014-15	45.15
2.	2015-16	55.56
3.	2016-17	60.08

Note: Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.

(d) Government plays an active role in investment promotion through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India, and by advising prospective investors about investment policies. Investor's meets are organized at State and National levels, as and when needed to address regulatory and other issues faced by the investors.

Statement*Details on financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2014 to March, 2017*

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	FDI in US\$ million			Total
			2014-15 (April-March)	2015-16 (April-March)	2016-17 (April-March)	
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	1,368.72	1,556.18	2,195.12	5,120.02
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	4.66	10.27	2.23	17.16
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	11.13	42.71	10.22	64.07
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1,531.15	2,243.55	3,366.81	7,141.51
5.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	4.06	1.70	0.23	5.99
6.	Bangalore	Karnataka	3,443.89	4,121.29	2,132.17	9,697.34
7.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	229.99	89.96	454.39	774.34
8.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	100.13	80.02	76.10	256.25
9.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	6,361.09	9,511.05	19,654.06	35,526.20
10.	Bhubaneswar	Odish	9.17	5.62	12.37	27.15
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	540.93	50.49	165.42	756.85
12.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	3,817.69	4,527.83	2,218.02	10,563.54
13.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	110.36	80.22	7.52	198.10

14. Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238.60	955.34	49.52	1,243.46
15. Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	38.57	27.40	5.84	71.82
16. New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	6,874.95	12,743.15	5,883.82	25,501.92
17. Panaji	Goa	34.50	18.20	82.84	135.54
18. Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	6,210.91	3,935.99	7,161.59	17,308.49
	TOTAL	30,930.50	40,000.98	43,478.27	114,409.75

Status of 'Make in India' programme

3690. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Make in India' programme announced by Government to attract foreign investors in India has yielded any investments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of manufacturing companies which came forward under this programme, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the incentives and subsidies offered to them and the foreign companies which have utilised these benefits to manufacture in the country; and

(e) the details of manufacturing units established in the country, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Make in India programme announced by Government of India has attracted foreign investors to India. The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 208.99 billion between April, 2014 and December, 2017—representing 39% of the cumulative FDI in India since April, 2000. In 2015-16, FDI inflow crossed the USD 55 billion mark in one fiscal year, for the first time ever. In 2016-17, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 60 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year.

(c) to (e) 'Make in India' initiative was launched in September, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives, (ii) Fiscal incentives, (iii) Infrastructure Creation, (iv) Ease of Doing Business, (v) Innovation and R&D, and (vi) Skill Development areas.

Investment promotion activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. The details of State-wise data about manufacturing units are not maintained Centrally.

Target for 'Ease of Doing Business' rankings in the world

†3691. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target to join top 50 countries of the world in 'Ease of Doing Business' in coming years;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has, in coordination with Central Ministries/Departments and Governments of States/UTs, taken several steps to improve regulatory environment in India during last three years with an aim to bring India within top 50 ranks. Several business regulatory processes have been streamlined across business lifecycle. As a result of the efforts made by the Government, India has improved its rank from 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015 (released in 2014) to 100th in 2017, with an improvement of 30 ranks during the last year. Details of steps undertaken by Government of India towards easing the business environment in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

Some of the reforms undertaken by the country towards easing the business environment in the country

(a) Starting a Business

A new web service Reserve Unique Name (RUN) for reserving name of proposed company and for changing name of existing company has been launched w.e.f. 26th January, 2018.

Application procedure *i.e.* Form 49A and Form 49B (required for PAN and TAN) has been integrated in totality into the Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company electronically (SPICe). Stakeholders are no longer required to download and populate Forms 49A/49B separately, post submission of SPICe.

A scanned/photocopy of the companies PAN card is no longer required for registration under the Maharashtra Shops and Establishment Act, 1948.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In Mumbai, inspection for registration with shops and establishments has been dispensed with in entirety (no inspection is carried out post or prior an application for registration).

India made starting a business faster by introducing a single form SPICe by merging five different applications *i.e.* Name reservation, Company incorporation, Director Identification Number (DIN), Permanent Account Number (PAN) and the Tax Deduction/Collection Account Number (TAN), and by improving the online application system. This reform applies to both Delhi and Mumbai. Mumbai also made starting a business faster by merging the applications for the value-added tax and professional tax.

(b) Resolving Insolvency

India made resolving insolvency easier by adopting a new insolvency and bankruptcy code that introduced a reorganization procedure for corporate debtors and facilitated continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency proceedings.

(c) Paying Taxes

India made paying taxes easier by making payment of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) mandatory electronically and introducing a set of administrative measures easing compliance with corporate income tax.

(d) Getting Credit

India strengthened access to credit by amending the rules on priority of secured creditors outside reorganization proceedings and by adopting a new law on insolvency that provides a time limit and clear grounds for relief to the automatic stay for secured creditors during reorganization proceedings.

(e) Enforcing Contracts

India made enforcing contracts easier by introducing the National Judicial Data Grid, which makes it possible to generate case measurement reports on local courts. This reform applies to both Delhi and Mumbai.

(f) Protecting Minority Investors

India strengthened minority investor protections by increasing the remedies available in cases of prejudicial transactions between interested parties.

(g) Construction Permits

India made dealing with construction permits less cumbersome by implementing an online system that has streamlined the process at the Municipality of New Delhi and Municipality of Greater Mumbai. The online system has streamlined the process of obtaining a building permit, thereby reducing

the number of procedures and time required to obtain a building permit in India.

(h) Trading Across Borders

India reduced import border compliance time in Mumbai by improving infrastructure at the Nhava Sheva Port. Export and import border compliance cost were also reduced in both Delhi and Mumbai by eliminating merchant overtime fees and through the increased use of electronic and mobile platforms.

Impact of decision of the US to increase tariffs on imported steel and aluminium

3692. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision of the US to increase traffis on certain imported steel and aluminium products has created any impact on India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this US tariff barrier on these products has violated the mandates of world Trade Organisation on free trade;

(d) if so, whether Government is contemplating imposition of new tariff on imported goods from the US; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The tariff imposed on steel and aluminium is effective from 23-03-2018. Though it would be difficult to estimate what would be the quantum of impact on Indian steel and aluminium exports, the Indian exports may become costlier and uncompetitive at US market especially against other countries who are exempted from levy of tariff by the US.

(c) Under the provisions of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994 the member countries are bound by the duty committed under each tariff line. The current tariff imposed by the US on steel and aluminium is beyond the bound rate committed by US to WTO.

(d) and (e) It is Government's pro-active policy to encourage its exports, and the issues arising in bilateral trade from time to time are taken up with the Government of United States at various levels, including at the highest level. India has also taken up with the US to exempt India from the steel and aluminium tariffs. India is examining all the options to deal with the issue, in case it is not resolved, bilaterally.

New policy on EXIM

3693. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new policy on EXIM is to be formulated in favour of exporters and importers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are alarming number of pending cases on export subsidy to exporters in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's Foreign Trade Policy has, conventionally been formulated for five years at a time. The current Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 came into effect from 1st April, 2015. The mid-term review of the new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 was released on 05.12.2017. The Foreign Trade Policy is dynamic policy and changes in policy and procedure are carried out as and when required through notifications and public notices. Key changes in the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy are as under:-

- MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) was increased by 2% to MSMEs/labour intensive industries involving an additional outlay of ₹ 7310 crore that includes ₹ 2743 crore incentives for two sub-sectors of Textiles *i.e.* ready made garments and made-ups on which MEIS was raised from 2% to 4%. Similarly, the SEIS (Service Export from India Scheme) incentive rate was increased by 2% for all notified services such as Business, Legal, Accounting, Architectural, Engineering, Educational, Hospital, Hotels and Restaurants amounting to ₹ 1140 crore.
- The validity period of the Duty Credit Scrips was increased from 18 months to 24 months to enhance their utility in the GST framework. GST rate for transfer/sale of scrips was reduced to zero from the earlier rate of 12%.
- A new trust based Self Ratification Scheme was introduced to allow duty free inputs for export production under duty exemption scheme for the Authorized Economic Operators (AEOs).
- Issue of working capital blockage of the exporters due to upfront payment of GST on inputs has also been addressed. Exemption of IGST was allowed to schemes like the Advance Authorization Scheme,

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme for sourcing inputs from abroad apart from Customs Duty. The 26th meeting of the GST Council held on 10th March 2018 has further extended these benefits till 01.10.2018.

(c) and (d) No Sir. No export subsidy is provided to the exporters. However, the applications for claims under export promotion schemes notified in the Foreign Trade Policy are disposed off in a time bound manner. A total of 4,27,557 applications under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and 3305 applications under Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have been received in the period 01.04.2015 to 22.3.2018, out of which only 8564 of MEIS and 601 of SEIS applications are pending as on date, majority of which are due to deficiencies in the applications that have been communicated to the exporter.

Holding of mini Ministerial meeting of WTO members

3694. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is considering to hold a mini-Ministerial meeting of about 40 World Trade Organisation members to discuss ways to increase global trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the idea of the meeting is to deliberate on ways to create bigger markets, rather than finding out grounds on contentious issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India hosted an Informal WTO Ministerial Meeting on 19-20 March, 2018 in New Delhi. The meeting, which was attended by more than fifty WTO member countries, was organised with the objective of facilitating a free and frank exchange of views on various issues related to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The meeting was held with a view to providing an opportunity to deliberate on issues concerning the WTO. During the meeting, it was recognized by almost all the participants that it is the collective responsibility of all WTO member countries to address the challenges facing the system and put it back on a steady and meaningful way forward.

**Impact of reciprocal tax and protectionist measures by
the US on Indian economy**

3695. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports of the country to the US from 2014-15 to 1st January, 2018;

(b) how much of the exports will be affected by the US threat of imposing reciprocal tax and protectionist measures;

(c) how much Indians employed in the US will be affected by this;

(d) the total expected impact on Indian economy; and

(e) the intended steps India is adopting to tide over the crisis, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Total exports of India to the United States (U.S) from 2014-15 to the end of January, 2018 is as below:—

Trade Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P) (April-Jan., 18)
Indian Exports to U.S. (in US \$ Billion)	42.44	40.33	42.21	39.38

(b) and (d) So far, the U.S. has not imposed any such reciprocal tax on any of the commodities nor indicated any commodities and hence it is not possible to estimate the impact. The U.S. however, has imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium at the rate of 25% and 10%, respectively. Presidential Proclamations on steel and aluminium mentions specific tariff lines at HS code 6-digit and the Indian exports under the same would get impacted. Though it would be difficult to estimate what would be the quantum of impact on Indian steel and aluminium exports, the Indian exports may become costlier and uncompetitive at U.S. market especially against other countries who are exempted from levy of tariff by the U.S.

(c) No data or estimate is readily available and therefore, it may not be possible to establish such direct relationship.

(e) It is Government's pro-active policy to encourage its exports, and the issues arising in bilateral trade from time to time are taken up with the Government of United States at various levels, including at the highest level. India has also taken up with the U.S. to exempt India from the steel and aluminium tariffs.

Closure of Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme

3696. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme, 2003 was closed on 30th September, 2013, if so, the status of the corpus of the fund amounting to ₹ 1,011 crores;

(b) whether the said amount of ₹ 1,011 crores was utilised for the new Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC) covering rubber, tea, coffee, cardamom and tobacco, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the RISPC Scheme including its date of commencement and the number of beneficiaries of RISPC both crop-wise and State-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Price Stabilization Fund Scheme was implemented by the Central Government from the year 2003 to 2013 with a view to protect the farmers of plantation crops from losses on account of price fluctuations with the support from the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF). The scheme was closed on 30th September, 2013 and the Corpus Fund at present amounting to ₹ 1187.67 crores is vested in the Public Account of Government of India.

Revenue Insurance Scheme for Plantation Crops (RISPC), which is a modified form of PSF Scheme for plantation crops is under implementation on a pilot basis for two years commencing from 16.9.2016, for protecting growers of plantation crops *i.e.* tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom and tobacco from the twin risks of yield loss due to adverse weather parameters, pest attacks etc and income loss caused by fall in international/domestic prices. RISPC was approved to be funded out of the accumulated resources of the PSF. State-wise and crop-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of 9 Pilot Districts under RISPC

Crop	State	Pilot Districts	No. of growers (having land holding upto 10 ha.)	Area covered (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
Rubber	Kerala	Palakkad	18000	15000
	Kerala	Kottayam	50000	25000
TOTAL RUBBER			68,000	40,000

1	2	3	4	5
Tea	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor (Nilgiris)	38311	27000
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	9000	8000
	Assam	Golaghat	10044	9224
TOTAL TEA			57355	44224
Coffee (Robusta)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur		25574
Coffee (Arabica)	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	14853	45520
TOTAL COFFEE				71094
Tobacco	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	11424	24406
Cardamom (small)	Kerala	Idukki	25000	28925
Cardamom (large)	Sikkim	East Sikkim	5200	6204
TOTAL			181832	214853

Assistance to Bengaluru for Startups

3697. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance that Bengaluru has become a hub and first choice among the entrepreneurs of Startups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has extended any special assistance/support to Bengaluru/Karnataka as encouragement to Startups there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the data available with Startup India with respect to Startup recognition, the top five States from of where Startups have been recognised are Maharashtra (1635), Karnataka (1263), Delhi (1107), Uttar Pradesh (623) and Telangana (462).

(c) and (d) In order to encourage Startup across the country, the benefits under the Startup India initiative are available to entrepreneurs from all districts across the country including Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Promotion of 'Startups' in the country

3698. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to encourage and promote 'Startups' in the country;

(b) the details of 'Startups' State-wise, that have been set up after Government's initiative in this regard;

(c) the details of employment generated by these 'Startups'; and

(d) the details of earnings/income generated by these 'Startups'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of steps taken by the Government to encourage and promote 'Startups' in the country under the Startup India initiative are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Startup India initiative was launched on January 16, 2016. The details of 'Startups' State-wise that have been recognized after Government's initiative are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). As per the data available about recognition of Startups, a minimum of 37,783 direct employment have been generated by these Startups. The details regarding earnings/income generated by these 'Startups' are not compiled centrally.

Statement-I***Progress made under the Startup India initiative*****Simplification and Handholding****1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

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

2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - Startup recognition – 8184 Startups have been recognised till 20th March 2018.
 - Advertising space for Startups.
 - Learning and development module – over 2,00,000 registrations achieved.
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative.
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users.

3. Startup India Hub

- 84,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub.
- 460+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support.
- 30,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of February, 2018.

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

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks.
- 768 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance.
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 126 Startups have been facilitated.
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 858 Startups as of January, 2018.

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise.
- All Central Ministries/Departments/Department of Public Enterprises/Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications.

- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and
 - Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July, 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders.
6. **Faster Exit for Startups**
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted.
 - MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

Funding Support and Incentives

7. **Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore**
- Fund of Funds for Startups of ₹ 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025.
 - ₹ 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in F.Y. 2016 and ₹ 100 crore in F.Y. 2017.
 - Total commitments under FFS stand at ₹ 1050.7 crore to 24 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is ₹ 122.86 crore.
 - 109 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of ₹ 517.92 crore.
8. **Tax Exemption on Capital Gains**
- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding ₹ 50 lakh in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government.
 - Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- Provision has been made for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 7 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April, 2016 and 31st March, 2019.
- 87 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits.

10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

- Removal of Angel Tax.

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

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

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

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

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

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 15 Startup Centres have been approved for joint set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).
- Amount of ₹ 37.50 lakh (₹ 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD.
- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and ₹ 42 crore have been sanctioned and ₹ 17 crore disbursed to TBIs.

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

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹ 100 crore is under construction and ₹ 74.83 crore released to IIT Kharagpur.
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of ₹ 100 crore is under construction and ₹ 34 crore released to IIT Bombay.
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of ₹ 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of ₹ 40 crore.

- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of ₹ 375 crore for a period of 3 years.

15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned ₹ 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with ₹ 185 crore sanctioned and ₹ 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship

16. Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students

- (a) Innovation core program with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools
- 4 regional workshops organized and revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved.
 - Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Awardees competed at District and State Level.
 - 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi.
 - Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March, 2017.
- (b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)– Grand challenge program
- 19 new TBIs established.
 - 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS).
 - 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned.

- 6 new Centres of Excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in F.Y. 2017-18.

(c) Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)

- ₹ 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years.
- ₹ 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from IITs under 6 domains.
- 92 projects have been recommended for approval.

17. Other incentives:

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

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Startups recognized after the Launch of
Startup India (as on 16.1.2016)*

States/Union-Territories	Number of Startups
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	113
Arunachal Pradesh	4
Assam	45
Bihar	61
Chandigarh	20
Chhattisgarh	66
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Delhi	725
Goa	17
Gujarat	292
Haryana	257
Himachal Pradesh	8
Jammu and Kashmir	25
Jharkhand	53
Karnataka	782
Kerala	180
Madhya Pradesh	141
Maharashtra	1040
Manipur	4
Nagaland	5
Odisha	103
Puducherry	5
Punjab	43
Rajasthan	145
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	271

States/Union-Territories	Number of Startups
Telangana	309
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	421
Uttarakhand	50
West Bengal	188
TOTAL	5379

Promotion of entrepreneurship under 'Startup India' Scheme

3699. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote social entrepreneurship under 'Startup India' Scheme by encouraging entrepreneurs/investors to cater to demands of the rural market place by capitalizing on the increased mobile proliferation; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A number of steps have been taken by Government under the 'Startup India' initiative for encouraging all entrepreneurs, including social entrepreneurs and investors. The details of the progress made under the initiative are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-I/ Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3698 (part a)].

Concessions for industries in backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3700. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has given several tax breaks exemptions and concessions for the industries established in the notified backward districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to promote industrialisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total value of tax exemptions/concessions availed by the industries from these backward districts in the two States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility

of industrial development rests with the State Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various schemes launched by it with a view to promote industrialization.

Vide Finance Act, 2015, Section 32(I)(iia) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereafter Act) was amended and a new Section 32AD was inserted in the Act so that any manufacturing undertaking set up during the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2020 in the notified backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana may avail 15% of higher additional depreciation and 15% of investment allowance on the cost of plant and machinery acquired by it during the said period. In this regard, the CBDT has notified seven districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh and nine districts of the State of Telangana for availing tax incentives under Section 32(1)(iia) and Section 32 AD of the Act *vide* the two notifications no. S.O.2478(E) dated 20.07.2016 and S.O.3075 (E) dated 28.09.2016, respectively.

(c) Such information is not maintained by CBDT in a centralized manner.

Imports from ASEAN countries originating from China

3701. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of imports taking place from some ASEAN countries with whom India has signed Free Trade Agreements are actually originating from China; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check this menace as they harm the domestic industry of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The imports from ASEAN Countries enjoy preferential tariff under ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement subject to meeting the requirements of Rules of Origin. The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) monitors the imports at preferential arrangements made under Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) including the India – ASEAN FTA.

The CBEC issues various guidance circulars, instructions and alert circulars on the implementation of FTAs including the checks to be done for detecting and investigating mis-declaration of origin. 16 cases have been booked during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 regarding import from ASEAN countries claiming the benefit of India ASEAN FTA, but originating from China.

3702. [*The Question was cancelled.*]

**Unauthorised constructions in prohibited and regulated
area of protected monuments**

3703. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prohibition and restrictions on construction activities in prohibited and regulated area of monuments are not getting implemented on ground resulting in unabated construction activities thereon;

(b) if so, the main problems being faced by Government to implement the law on ground; and

(c) what concrete measures Government proposes to take to overcome with the problems and stop unauthorised constructions in prohibited and regulated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) A mechanism for obtaining permission for construction in regulated areas and repairs in prohibited areas exist as per Section 20D of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958. The violators are duly reported upon and necessary legal action is initiated as per Section 19 of AMASR Act, 1958 and Rule 38 of AMASR Rules.

(c) The concerned State Governments have been duly sensitized to include necessary permission from Competent Authority, Government of India as per Section 20D of the AMASR Act, 1958 before issuing any permit for construction and repairs.

Suggestions of Multi-disciplinary Committee

3704. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 17 member Multi-disciplinary Committee appointed by Government had given various suggestions about the origins of Sanskrit, the Indo-European confluence and references of findings of the Kushan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has given any further extension to the said Committee's period; and

(d) whether the said Committee is yet to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A 17 member Multi-disciplinary Committee has been set up to conduct a holistic study of the evolution of 12000 years of Indian

Culture. The committee has met twice and shared their views on the researches on Archaeology, Geology, Anthropology and languages and worked out the modalities of reaching to a uniform agreement in corroboration with all the multi-disciplinary facts. The views of all the members have been invited to draw guidelines for further action.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Revolutionaries executed by hanging in the Cellular Jail

3705. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many revolutionaries were executed by hanging till death from the year 1910 to 1921 in the Andaman Cellular Jail; and

(b) the name-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, no revolutionary was executed by hanging from the year 1910 to 1921 in the Andaman Cellular Jail.

Books published by Sahitya Akademi

3706. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the books written in Hindi are the majority of the ones published by the Sahitya Akademi in the last two years;

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

(c) the language-wise details of the books published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Sahitya Akademi publications in Hindi in the last two years are higher than other languages when one takes reprints also into consideration.

During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 Sahitya Akademi published 974 books out of which 285 books were published in Hindi and the remaining 689 books were published in other languages.

Translations into Hindi facilitate easier onward transmission into languages for which translators may not be available – for example, from Tamil to Kashmiri or

Marathi to Maithili or Malayalam to Punjabi or Telugu to Bodo. When translated into Hindi first, it is easier to get those language works into target language desired. This is the main reason translations into Hindi gain prominence and hence larger number of Hindi publications.

(c) The language-wise details of books published by Sahitya Akademi are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Language-wise details of the books published by Sahitya Akademi
during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17*

Sl.No.	Languages	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1.	Assamese	8	11	19
2.	Bengali	36	43	79
3.	Bodo	2	11	13
4.	Dogri	2	7	9
5.	English	60	138	198
6.	Gujarati	3	8	11
7.	Hindi	106	179	285
8.	Kashmiri	13	12	25
9.	Kannada	11	7	18
10.	Konkani	3	3	6
11.	Maithili	10	13	23
12.	Malayalam	7	6	13
13.	Manipuri	4	6	10
14.	Marathi	24	24	48
15.	Nepali	10	5	15
16.	Odia	8	18	26
17.	Punjabi	8	17	25
18.	Rajasthani	6	9	15
19.	Sanskrit	7	8	15
20.	Santhali	8	5	13
21.	Sindhi	1	1	2
22.	Tamil	50	0	50
23.	Telugu	15	8	23

Sl.No.	Languages	2015-16	2016-17	Total
24.	Tribal	0	2	2
25.	Urdu	15	16	31
	TOTAL	417	557	974

Committee for study of cultural evolution

3707. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up a 17 member Multi-disciplinary Committee that was mandated to verify facts that establish the rich history of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the findings of a Committee set up to conduct a holistic study of the evolution of 12,000 years of Indian culture are due to be placed in public soon in the midst of contentions;

(c) whether Government intends to rewrite ancient Indian history and textbooks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. A 17 member Multi-disciplinary Committee has been set up to conduct a holistic study of the evolution of 12,000 years of Indian Culture.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Opening of more public libraries in rural and semi-urban areas

3708. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a library has been described as the wardrobe of literature and the consulting chamber for the wise;

(b) the reasons for the popularity of public libraries in India being on the wane;

(c) whether the need for public libraries is more in rural and semi-urban areas where access to internet and print material is limited; and

(d) what suitable steps the Ministry is taking to open more public libraries in rural and semi-urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Public library provides knowledge based services to all the cross-section of the society including Students, Women, Senior Citizen, Children, Youth, Neo-literates and Specially abled persons.

(b) There is no authentic report available with this Ministry to suggest that popularity of public libraries in India is on the wane.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Library is a State subject and opening of new library comes under the purview of the respective State/Union Territory authorities. Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, a nodal agency of Central Government for promoting and supporting public library movement, provides under its matching and non-matching schemes financial assistance for development of public libraries for various purposes eg. books, furniture and equipments, modernization, construction of library buildings, mobile library services, establishment of children corner, facilities for speciallyabled readers, seminars/workshops etc.

Coordination mechanism in respect of monuments

3709. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no institutionalized coordination mechanism between Ministries of Culture and Tourism in respect of monuments, etc.

(b) if so, whether such a mechanism could be created; and

(c) whether these two can be put under a single Ministry for better coordination between them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in close collaboration have developed a scheme “Adopt a Heritage” – ‘Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchan’. The project envisages developing the heritage sites, monuments and other tourist sites by making them tourist friendly to enhance the tourism potential and their cultural importance in a planned and phased manner. The scheme has a management structure in place which consist of various committees namely (i) Oversight and Vision Committee for overseeing all operations, steer and review overall performance of the project, (ii) Implementation Committee, and (iii) Monument Committee assist in the execution and implementation of work. The Vision Committee is jointly chaired by Secretaries of both the Ministries. Vision Committee primarily coordinates various issues related to tourism and culture and resolves them.

Issue of license for problem-oriented excavations based upon long-term vision

3710. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any document listing out archaeological problems of different regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of different regions thereof;

(c) whether Government permits excavations keeping in mind the archaeological problems as part of long-term vision and to bridge the gaps in history; and

(d) if the above mentioned aspects are not adhered to, whether initiative would be taken to identify the archaeological problems of different regions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee of CABA critically evaluate the proposals received from various Universities, State Government, Research Institutions and ASI. After examining the merit of proposals in bridging the gap or supplementing the database in archaeology or catering to a specific archaeological problem, as well as necessity to safeguard the site by development projects through salvage operations the proposals are considered for approval.

Constructions and encroachment around protected monuments

†3711. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new construction is banned around protected monuments, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large number of illegal encroachments and shops have been built around protected monuments, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove these encroachments and make separate rules, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per Section 20D of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Remains Act, 1958, no new constructions are permitted in the prohibited area of centrally protected monuments and sites.

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

(c) The Government has initiated action against encroachments as per the provisions laid down in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 by filing FIRs, contacting the concerned State authorities and also approaching various courts of law. The details of encroachment removed are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). At present, no separate rules are proposed for this purpose.

Statement-I

*Number of centrally protected monuments/sites (State/UT-wise)
which are encroached upon*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under encroachments
1.	Assam	6
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	7
4.	Delhi	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Haryana	7
7.	Karnataka	48
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	46
10.	Odisha	6
11.	Punjab	7
12.	Tamil Nadu	74
13.	Rajasthan	22
14.	Uttar Pradesh	75
15.	West Bengal	1
TOTAL		321

Statement-II

Details of encroachments partially removed from the centrally protected monuments during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of Monument	Locality	District	State
1.	Mahadev Temple	Belpan	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh
2.	Chaiturgarh Fort	Lapha	Korba	
3.	Danteshwari Devi Temple	Dantewada	South Baster	
4.	Asafi Imambara	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Warren Hasting's House	Barasat	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal
6.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa	Haryana
7.	Mosque of Ali Vardi Khan,	Sarai Ala Vardi, Gurgaon		

Creation of national register to preserve rare heritage documents and manuscripts

3712. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have called for creation of a national register to preserve nation's rare heritage documents and manuscripts like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Gita, traditional and cultural aspects;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereon;

(c) how many countries have their national registers for registering their documentary heritage;

(d) whether the present repositories of cultural documentary heritage are accessible to public and are protected from natural and man-made disasters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, if not, the measures proposed to protect them from disasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Experts have not called for creation of register to preserve Nation's rare heritage documents and manuscripts like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Gita, traditional and cultural aspects.

(c) National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) has no information about the countries having their national registers for registering their documentary heritage.

(d) and (e) The present repositories of cultural documentary heritage are not accessible to public. This is because as per copyright and other clause of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NMM and repositories of manuscripts, the ownership right of the manuscripts vests with the repositories and NMM cannot publish or share the digital images with any other institution without consent of the repository. For obtaining the hard or soft copy of the manuscripts, permission of the manuscripts holder is necessary as per copyright clause. At present there exists no Act or Rule which forces the owner of the manuscripts to provide access to and allow use of the manuscripts if required by *bona fide* users for academic purposes.

However, to protect the manuscripts from natural disasters/climatic conditions, preventive and curative conservation of damaged manuscripts are done by the Manuscripts conservation Centres (MCCs) established by NMM in State Archives, Universities, Libraries and Institution having large collection of manuscripts throughout the country. To create awareness about the preservation/conservation of manuscripts, conservation workshops are conducted in which training relating to protection of manuscripts from disasters is also imparted.

**Preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances,
art and culture of tribals**

3713. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for the preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances, art and culture of tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the assistance given to various agencies/NGOs by the Government for the said purpose during each of the last three years in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk dances, art and culture of tribals in the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country.

Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, encourages the preservation and promotion of languages, especially the unrecognized and tribal languages. The Akademi periodically organizes language conventions throughout the country in this regard.

(c) Annual grant-in-aid is provided only to the above seven ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out various cultural activities.

Death of CBI Judge

3714. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person accompanied the dead body of CBI Special Judge B.H. Loya and whether he gave any history of the deceased to the doctor at Meditrina Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur and if so, name of the said person(s) along with the details, particularly, whether he signed any document in the hospital; and

(b) the time of death of the deceased as per the hospital records and whether the different time of death is mentioned therein and also state whether the cause of death is stated in the hospital records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs has no information in this regard.

Communal incidents

3715. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of people killed, injured and number of communal incidents during last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to minimise incidents of communal violence under 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) if so, what has been the progress so far; and

(d) the year-wise details of number of special courts set up that were earmarked to try communal incidents and number of victims that were provided with 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 HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available information, the State-wise details of number of communal incidents reported during the year 2015, 2016

and 2017 and number of people killed/injured therein are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of dealing with communal tension and violence, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, providing relief/rehabilitation and compensation to the victims and maintaining relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the respective State Governments. Details like special courts set up, financial assistance/compensation paid to the victims etc. are not maintained centrally.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Central Government on the requests of the States/Union Territories, sends Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with communal situation.

The Central Government issued revised Communal Harmony Guidelines in 2008, which *inter alia* lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with the situations arising out of communal violence. These guidelines are aimed to maintain due vigilance, careful planning and preparatory measures which may prevent and pre-empt many possible incidents of communal violence. These guidelines are reiterated while sending advisories from time to time, particularly prior to various festivals, with the objective of immediate sensitization.

Statement

Details showing number of communal incidents and number of persons killed/injured during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017

State	2015			2016			2017		
	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	1	0	15	1	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3	0	10	12	3	19	16	4	45
Bihar	71	20	282	65	4	230	85	3	321
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	0	10	2	0	6	0	0	0
Delhi	5	0	16	7	0	29	3	1	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	55	8	163	53	6	116	50	8	125

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	3	3	0	107	2	0	3	4	1	7
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	33
Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	1	9	10	0	11	8	0	19
Jharkhand	28	28	3	118	24	5	110	49	2	204
Karnataka	105	105	8	337	101	12	248	100	9	229
Kerala	3	3	0	3	6	0	10	12	1	28
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	92	92	9	177	57	3	191	60	9	191
Maharashtra	105	105	14	323	68	6	234	46	2	136
Manipur	0	0	0	0	7	5	73	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	4	0	36	4	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	8
Rajasthan	65	65	5	150	63	5	117	91	12	175

Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	8	1	36	11	0	27	36	11	0	27	36	11	0	27	36	11	0	27	36
Telangana	11	1	27	8	1	9	19	3	44	9	19	3	44	9	19	3	44	9	19	3	44	9
Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	27	1	1	8	27	1	1	8	27	1	1	8	27	1	1	8	27
Uttar Pradesh	155	22	419	162	29	488	195	44	542	488	195	44	542	488	195	44	542	488	195	44	542	488
Uttarakhand	9	0	21	7	1	59	7	2	5	59	7	2	5	59	7	2	5	59	7	2	5	59
West Bengal	27	5	84	32	4	252	58	9	230	252	58	9	230	252	58	9	230	252	58	9	230	252
TOTAL	751	97	2264	703	86	2321	822	111	2384	2321	822	111	2384	2321	822	111	2384	2321	822	111	2384	2321

Illegal infiltrators in North East States

†3716. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of illegal infiltrators in North-East States of the country and by when they would be ousted from these States;

(b) the concrete strategy being chalked out by Government to check illegal infiltration so that such activities can be arrested completely in future; and

(c) whether Supreme Court of India has ordered ouster of Rohingya muslims from India and by when they will be ousted completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Government of India has taken measures to prevent and check illegal infiltration in North East States. In spite of these measures, some illegal immigrants are able to enter into North Eastern States. Since entry of these illegal immigrants is clandestine and surreptitious, the number of illegal infiltrators cannot be ascertained and timelines cannot be given for their ouster from these states.

Government of India has taken the following measures to check illegal immigration in North East States.

- (i) Effective domination of borders by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) deployed along the International borders by undertaking round the clock surveillance of the border *viz.* patrolling, establishing Border Observation Posts and nakas and carrying out intelligence based special operations.
- (ii) Regular review of the vulnerability of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) from the point of view of cross border crimes and strengthening them by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipments and other infrastructural support.
- (iii) Fencing of the International Border.
- (iv) Installation of Floodlights along border security fence.
- (v) Use of Water crafts/Boats and floating BOPs for domination of the riverine area of the International Border.
- (vi) A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal migrants by the State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to State Governments/UT Administrations on 28.2.2018 advising them to sensitize the law enforcement

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and intelligence agencies for taking appropriate steps for prompt identification for illegal migrants, their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars, cancellation of fake Indian documents and legal proceedings including initiation of deportation proceedings as per provisions of law. The States/UTs have also been advised to share with the UIDAI the particulars of those illegal migrants who have wrongfully obtained Aadhaar Cards for appropriate legal action.

The matters of Rohingya Muslims are *sub-Judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Encounter in Palamu district, Jharkhand

3717. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the incident in Bokaria village of Palamu district on 8 June, 2015, the team which was involved in the encounter was commended by Government for their gallantry;

(b) if so, the details of award, if any, conferred on the team;

(c) whether Government has re-opened and reviewed the matter subsequent to the National Human Rights Commission indictment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (d) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) obtained reports on the incidents in Bokaria village of Palamu district of Jharkhand on 8th June, 2015 and made a detailed spot enquiry. NHRC has issued certain directions for further investigation. The case is under investigation and is being heard in Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand.

Drug smuggling in the country

3718. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered for drug trafficking in the country during the last three years, the details thereof along with percentage of Indian nationals and foreign nationals among them;

(b) whether all international borders are considered as the highest gateways for smuggling drugs into the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to curb drug smuggling in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information available with Narcotics Control Bureau, 27231, 31535 and 46959 cases were registered by various drug law enforcement agencies in the country during 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Around 99% of the persons arrested (127180) during the above period were Indian nationals.

(b) Drugs enter into India through land routes of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan (Golden Crescent) and Golden Triangle (borders of Myanmar, Laos and Thailand). Instances of drug smuggling from borders with Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan have also come to notice.

(c) Government of India has undertaken the following steps to prevent the drug trafficking:—

- Drug awareness programmes in the schools/colleges/institutions, rallies, workshops, seminars and display boards in various public places.
- Financial assistance to the States/UTs to strengthen their enforcement capabilities to combat drug trafficking.
- Strict vigil at the land borders and coastal areas to prevent smuggling of drugs from across the borders.
- Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts in the drug prone routes.
- Various agencies *viz.* NCB, CBN, DRI, Customs, State Police empowered to take action in terms of supply reduction of narcotic drugs.
- Destruction of illicit cultivation of poppy/cannabis to control availability of drugs.
- Capacity building measures such as training of the officials of the drug law enforcement agencies.
- Setting up of Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) at Central level to discuss Drug related issues with Central Ministries/State Governments/Central Agencies.
- Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with 13 countries and bilateral agreements with 24 countries to effectively coordinate on various drug related issues.

Police-population ratio

3719. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the police-population ratio and sanctioned strength in the country, State-wise, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and how it can be compared to national average;

(b) whether it is a fact that no State has requisite sanctioned strength of police-population ratio;

(c) if so, how Government is supplementing the efforts of the States to achieve the sanctioned strength; and

(d) why can Government not have a provision under modernisation of police force to provide financial assistance to States to improve police-population ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, the police-population ratio and sanctioned strength in the country, State and UT-wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

In the context of police-population ratio to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is stated that the State of Telangana was carved out of the State of Andhra Pradesh after Census 2011. As such, Telangana could not be included in the State-wise data of Police-population ratio. A comparison with the national average is therefore not possible. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India Office could not provide population figures for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately. However, the actual strength of police personnel in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are 43,437 and 39, 959 respectively.

(b) As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, the present ratio of police to population in the country is 151 against sanctioned ratio of 193 for per one lakh population. The sanctioned and actual strength of police personnel at all India level has shown wide variations across the country. Sparsely populated States such as Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram etc. have the maximum police population ratio as compared to the national average. However, the more populous States have relatively lower Police population ratio.

(c) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/

UTs to fill-up vacancies and increase police-population ratio. In this regard, Centre advises the States/UTs from time to time.

In so far as vacancies in Indian Police Service (IPS) is concerned the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre, as per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954.

(d) Under the new sub-scheme 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' assistance is, *inter alia*, given to States for modernizing/equipping police forces. The States need to enhance productivity through better use of technology and SMART policing for addressing the issue of police-population ratio. Further, the High Powered Committee (HPC) of Ministry of Home Affairs has now been empowered to sanction upto 10% of the total annual allocation of the sub-scheme to States who have done exemplary work for police reforms.

Statement

*State/UT-wise police-population ratio and sanctioned strength of
Police-as on 1.1.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population		Sanctioned strength of Police Personnel
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	-	-	52271
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	995.5	878.4	8538
3.	Assam	200.8	169.6	34663
4.	Bihar	107.7	74.8	92422
5.	Chhattisgarh	269.7	228.6	45478
6.	Goa	417.5	352.4	5630
7.	Gujarat	168.9	120.2	84476
8.	Haryana	230.0	164.8	59044
9.	Himachal Pradesh	237.5	225.4	10606
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.8	627.0	52225
11.	Jharkhand	251.4	175.0	63215
12.	Karnataka	183.2	145.1	102301

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	178.2	174.5	53998
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147.3	125.4	87366
15.	Maharashtra	198.7	186.5	220126
16.	Manipur	1252.5	962.7	18527
17.	Meghalaya	549.2	442.7	7840
18.	Mizoram	916.5	702.1	3858
19.	Nagaland	900.8	965.8	9086
20.	Odisha	155.7	132.9	40404
21.	Punjab	299.6	275.0	68902
22.	Rajasthan	142.1	121.7	89191
23.	Sikkim	934.1	822.6	2482
24.	Tamil Nadu	195.4	184.2	121168
25.	Telangana*	-	-	52074
26.	Tripura	712.0	619.7	12537
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187.8	90.4	377009
28.	Uttarakhand	197.0	186.3	16122
29.	West Bengal	143.4	102.4	107777
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803.6	705.9	3747
31.	Chandigarh	369.9	325.4	5794
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.9	79.2	354
33.	Delhi	390.0	383.3	75207
34.	Daman and Diu	147.9	113.6	500
35.	Lakshadweep	685.4	492.7	562
36.	Puducherry	249.5	220.1	3305
ALL INDIA TOTAL		192.87	150.75	1989295

* Disaggregate data of population/Area for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana not available.

Sources: BPR&D.

Increase in crime graph in North District of Delhi

3720. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime graph of theft, burglary, rape, murder,

snatching, looting, etc. has increased in North District of Delhi, particularly under Timarpur police station;

(b) if so, the number of such cases that took place during last one year in North District of Delhi particularly under Timarpur police station, month-wise;

(c) what kind of measures have been taken by Delhi Police to eliminate such crime in the area; and

(d) the number of cases solved by Delhi Police so far and number of convictions of criminals during the past one year, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that in 2017 as compared to 2016, the total number of IPC cases reported has declined by 14% in North District and slightly increased by 02% at Police Station Timarpur, Delhi. Month-wise details of the total IPC cases reported and solved in North District of Delhi Police and at Police Station Timarpur during the year 2017 are as under:—

Month	North District		Police Station Timarpur	
	No. of cases reported	No. of cases solved	No. of cases reported	No. of cases solved
January	1180	146	93	26
February	1016	106	89	29
March	1112	146	106	34
April	844	135	104	39
May	967	637	103	32
June	929	235	84	19
July	876	324	107	41
August	648	258	112	34
September	728	282	91	27
October	811	248	99	24
November	779	364	101	18
December	1198	529	111	21

Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, which *inter alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime, identification, surveillance

and arrest of active criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public, installation of CCTV cameras in public places and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

As reported by Delhi Police, the details of total number of IPC cases reported, solved, persons arrested and persons convicted in the NCT of Delhi during the year 2017 are as under:—

Total No. of IPC cases Reported	No. of cases solved	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons convicted
233580	59190	75513	1624

Maoist activities in the country

3721. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether maoist activities are still witnessed in the different States in the form of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in the country;

(b) if so, how many maoist incidents took place in various States in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 till date, State-wise; and

(c) how many civilians, how many jawans of central forces and State police personnel and maoists were killed in different incidents during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes. In 2017, LWE related violent incidents were reported from 58 districts in 09 States.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Left Wing Extremists Violence for last 03 years and the current year

State	Incidents	Civilians Killed	SFs Killed	LWEs killed
2015				
Andhra Pradesh	35	8	0	2
Bihar	110	15	2	2
Chhattisgarh	466	53	48	48
Jharkhand	310	52	4	23

State	Incidents	Civilians Killed	SFs Killed	LWEs killed
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	55	16	2	2
Odisha	92	25	3	10
Telangana	11	2	0	2
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	10	0	0	0
TOTAL	1089	171	59	89
2016				
Andhra Pradesh	17	6	0	3
Bihar	129	16	12	12
Chhattisgarh	395	69	38	135
Jharkhand	323	76	9	20
Madhya Pradesh	12	2	0	0
Maharashtra	73	20	3	9
Odisha	86	24	3	41
Telangana	7	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	6	0	0	2
TOTAL	1048	213	65	222
2017				
Andhra Pradesh	26	6	1	3
Bihar	99	22	0	7
Chhattisgarh	373	70	60	80
Jharkhand	251	53	3	12
Madhya Pradesh	3	1	0	0
Maharashtra	69	13	3	17
Odisha	81	21	8	8
Telangana	5	2	0	9

State	Incidents	Civilians Killed	SFs Killed	LWEs killed
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	908	188	75	136

2018 (upto 28.2.2018)

Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Bihar	11	2	1	0
Chhattisgarh	76	9	10	13
Jharkhand	32	0	0	9
Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0
Maharashtra	12	2	0	2
Odisha	14	1	0	0
Telangana	4	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	151	15	11	24

Teachers of municipal corporation schools not getting salaries

†3722. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of municipal corporation schools in Delhi have not been getting their salary on time for several months for which they have been expressing their anguish through various media;

(b) the reasons behind delay in payment of teachers' salary and the steps being taken to avoid this along with the factors due to which such situation is arising out ultimately;

(c) the person(s) responsible for poor financial condition of the teachers who have not been getting their salary in time; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) (i) The South Delhi Municipal Corporation (South DMC) has informed that teachers are getting their salary on time regularly.

North Delhi Municipal Corporation (North DMC) and East Delhi Municipal Corporation (East DMC) have informed that it has released salaries to its teachers upto the month of December, 2017.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in the case of South DMC.

The North DMC and East DMC have informed that delay in payment of teachers' salary is due to financial crunch. The internal income is not sufficient meet the expenditures. The North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations have requested the Government of NCT of Delhi for release of additional funds/ways and means support.

Police action on demonstrators during sealing in Delhi

†3723. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during demonstration against the sealing in compliance of Delhi Master Plan, several people including women got injured in the action taken by Delhi Police;

(b) whether it is also a fact that police high handedness with journalists when they were taking photographs during sealing drive in Lajpat Nagar, also came to light; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that no major incident has taken place in Delhi during demonstration against the sealing programmes. However, a sealing drive at Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar, Delhi was scheduled for 08.03.18 and adequate force from South-East District was provided for the above sealing demonstration for ensuring maintenance of law and order and to assist the Monitoring Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

During the sealing programme, a crowd of protestors became aggressive and violent, and started pelting stones. The protestors also damaged Government vehicles. Mild force as warranted under the situation was used by police to control the situation and to prevent any loss of life and property. The mob also manhandled police team including women police staff, as a result of which three lady Constables and two public persons sustained injuries. A case *vide* FIR No. 102/18, dated 08.03.2018, U/s 186, 353,332,147,148,149,427,34 IPC, Police Station Amar Colony, was registered.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has reported that no high handedness of police with journalists, while they were taking photographs during the sealing drive in Lajpat Nagar, has come to notice. However, there was some confusion with regard to the identity of some photo journalists who were present on the spot and had got mingled in the crowd of protestors. However, they were segregated and after establishing their credentials, were allowed to resume their work.

Vandalising of statues of great personalities

†3724. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statues of great personalities have been vandalised in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of States along with the names of great personalities whose statues were vandalised;

(c) the persons who were found involved in vandalising the statues; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The States of Tripura, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported vandalization of statues. In the State of Tripura, Statue of Lenin, Karl Marx and Che Guevara were vandalized. In the State of Tamil Nadu, Statue of Periyar and Dr. Ambedkar were vandalized. In the State of West Bengal, Statue of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were vandalized.

(c) and (d) Government of Tripura has reported four cases in which FIRs has been lodged in all cases and one person has been arrested. Government of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tamil Nadu has reported three cases in which FIRs has been lodged in all cases and three persons have been arrested. Government of West Bengal has reported two cases in which FIRs has been lodged in both cases and seven persons have been arrested.

More officers and jawans of paramilitary forces leaving jobs

3725. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of officers and jawans of paramilitary forces who have left their job in the year 2017 has seen an increase of around 500 per cent in comparison to year 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof paramilitary force-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether worse service conditions and lack of proper amenities is the main reasons thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The number of officers and jawans of Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles (CAPFs&AR) who left their job in 2017 is 14,587 as compared to 3,425 in the year 2015. The details of officers and Jawans, force-wise and category-wise, who left their job in 2015 and 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) CAPFs/AR have reported that the personnel resign due to various personal and domestic reasons including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family, social/family obligations and commitments, to enjoy static life and enhanced pensionary benefits on completion of 20 years of service.

Improvement in working conditions of CAPFs&AR is a continuous process. Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve service conditions are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of officers and Jawans, force-wise and category-wise,
who left their jobs in 2015 and 2017*

Force	2015				2017			
	GOs	SOs	ORs	Total	GOs	SOs	ORs	Total
CRPF	35	185	1156	1376	59	910	4154	5123
BSF	36	132	741	909	71	839	5505	6415
ITBP	12	22	42	76	32	64	209	305
SSB	20	31	132	183	18	238	292	548
CISF	7	287	474	768	17	332	1211	1560
AR	3	9	101	113	0	32	604	636
TOTAL	113	666	2646	3425	197	2415	11975	14587

GOs : Gazetted Officers (Assistant Commandant and above).

SOs : Subordinate Officers (Subedar Major to Assistant Sub Inspectors).

ORs : Other Ranks (Head Constable to Constable).

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to improve the service conditions of
CAPFs and AR personnel

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Officers/personnel due for retirement are considered for terminal posting.
- (iv) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (v) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (vi) Facility of retention of government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, J&K and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).

- (vii) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (viii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (ix) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, J&K and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (x) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (xi) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Proposal for inclusion of more languages in Eighth Schedule

3726. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) the details of the proposals/requests received from the States and others for inclusion of more languages along with the response of Government thereto, State-wise and language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India.

At present requests have been received for inclusion of following 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution:—

(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) Gujjar/Gujjari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurak, (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) Shourseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

Several of these languages are spoken in several States, and their use is not restricted by State boundaries.

As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamic, influenced by socio-economic-political developments, it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, both the earlier attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees to evolve such fixed criteria have not borne fruit.

Hiring of helicopters to ferry troops

3727. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted the States to hire helicopters to ferry the troops deployed in anti-naxal operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether any proposal is lying with Government seeking permission to hire/lease out helicopters to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the time by which the necessary approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) At present, 13 helicopters of the Indian Air Force and the Border Security Force have been deployed to support the Security Forces in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. These helicopters are available for use as per operational requirement in all the LWE affected States. In addition, the LWE affected States have been permitted to hire helicopter under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, on need basis.

Under the SRE scheme, the Central Government provides assistance to 10 LWE affected states for security related expenditure, which *inter alia* includes expenditure on hiring of helicopters. The SRE scheme being a reimbursement scheme, the expenditure is first incurred by the State Government and thereafter reimbursed by the Central Government after conducting audit in the respective States. The State-wise detail of funds released under the SRE scheme to the State Governments during last three years and current year (as on 22.03.2018) is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of funds released under the SRE scheme for
LWE affected states (as on 22.03.2018)*

(Figures in ₹ crore)

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	12.02	12.55	13.06	21.04
Bihar	18.99	17.99	13.87	30.63
Chhattisgarh	41.80	73.11	49.95	92.75
Jharkhand	48.01	59.33	61.96	93.37
Madhya Pradesh	1.40	1.51	0.00	2.90
Maharashtra	17.58	18.86	21.80	31.86
Odisha	46.24	50.35	16.56	125.82
Telangana	5.10	7.43	9.61	17.22
Uttar Pradesh	3.16	3.96	4.96	7.29
West Bengal	12.78	13.56	18.23	22.12
Total	207.08	258.65	210.00	445.00

India's low rank in 'Rule of Law' index

3728. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Rule of Law' has rightly been argued to be part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution;

(b) whether the World Justice Project Index, based on 44 parameters ranks India at dismal 62 among 113 countries with our criminal justice system ranking even lower at 66 with Nepal faring better; and

(c) whether India's numerous 'police encounters' contribute to our low rank on the 'Rule of Law' index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No such report (World Justice Project Index) has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to implement the laws primarily rests with the State Governments.

Inhuman condition in jails

3729. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the 1382 prisons in the country are overcrowded by more than 15 per cent of their capacities;

(b) whether the global human rights agencies have observed that conditions in most Indian jails/prisons are inhuman;

(c) whether jail manuals have been revised and updated with standard operating procedures for undertrial review Committees in place; and

(d) whether the slow and tortuous pace of Indian judicial system has made the plight of the undertrials much horrendous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, details of capacity of jails, inmate population and occupancy rate as on 31.12.2016 are given as under:—

Total No. of Jails	Available Capacity			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1412	354808	26068	380876	414505	18498	433003	116.8	71.0	113.7

(b) No such report has been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments.

A Model Prison Manual 2016 was prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Undertrial Prisoners', which provides guidance on the services to be provided to undertrials. The States and UTs have been advised to seek guidance from the Model Manual which aims at bringing uniformity in rules and regulations governing the administration of prisons and management of prisoners all over the country. Since Prisons is a State subject it is now for the States to revise their Jail Manuals and adopt the best practices and guidance shared with them.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society, has been providing free legal services to all under trial prisoners

through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India. All State Legal Services Authorities have been issued instructions to set up an Under Trial Review Committee in each of the Districts in their jurisdiction, which meets once in a quarter to review the cases of all under trials who have completed half of the maximum sentence provided for the offences they are charged with.

(d) The increasing load on the judiciary owing to rising population and number of crimes is a factor for the time taken in disposal of cases.

Compensation to victims of acid attacks

3730. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Supreme Court has asked the National Legal Service Authority to submit a response on frequent acid attacks on women despite the acid ban, what is the stand of Government on the rising acid attacks;

(b) whether the petitioner demanded compensation to the victims to be increased from ₹ 3 lakh to ₹ 12 lakh and single window clearance of relief measures to victims; and

(c) Government's response on both the demands made in the petition and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the inputs received from National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), in the Writ Petition (C) No. 565 of 2012 – Nipun Saxena vs. Union of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed NALSA to set up a committee of about 4-5 persons to prepare Model Rules for victim compensation for sexual offences and acid attacks.

A draft prepared by NALSA in this regards has been uploaded on NALSA website, seeking suggestions from State National Legal Services Authority (SLSAs)/ State Governments/Departments/Law Universities/NGOs etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs also has issued advisories dated 30th August, 2013 on measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors and another advisory dated 20th April, 2015 on expediting cases of acid attack on women which are available at www.mha.gov.in

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal for enhancing the compensation to the victims to be increased from ₹ 3 lakh to ₹ 12 lakh.

Gap between missing children and rescued children

3731. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between missing children and rescued children has increased over the years which reflects that Government has miserably failed in rescuing/tracing missing children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to augment the mechanism to trace the children or put new proposal replacing the existing mechanism to trace the missing children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases registered, number of children unrecovered/untraced missing children from previous years, children missing during the year, traced and untraced under missing children (upto 18 years) during 2014-16, are given as under:—

Year	Total Children Missing (including unrecovered/ untraced missing children from previous year	Total Recovered/ Traced
2014	108507	65754
2015	102790	54449
2016	111569	55944

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is already implementing a centrally sponsored Scheme *i.e.* Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme for establishing child protection mechanisms in the States/UTs and to create a safety net for children so that they don't fall pray to vulnerable situations. Under CPS, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "Track Child" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as citizen's corner on Track Child portal.

In addition, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared for tracing of missing children, and has been circulated to all the States and UTs for further dissemination to all other stake holders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees

(CWCs) Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. This SOP lays down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of missing child.

In order to reach out to all the children in distress, a 24X7 toll-free child helpline 1098 *i.e.* CHILDLINE is operated through NGOs. CHILDLINE 1098 provides emergency outreach services to children in difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also established 33 Railway Childlines in major railway platforms all over the country. Railway Childlines provide emergency service for children in need of care and protection. These Child Help Desks/Kiosks/Booths are receiving, rehabilitating and restoring children. The Government of India has also designed special training programmes for senior police officers to train and sensitise on issue of missing/recovered children and their rehabilitation.

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 25.06.2013 advising States/UTs to file FIR in case of Missing Children in pursuance of direction of Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of W.P. (Civil) No. 75 of 2012.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several other advisories for combating crimes against children. These advisories are also available on www.mha.gov.in.

Amendment to CrPC

3732. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to implement the recommendations of the 268th Law Commission report on bail, especially on the proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to implement the proposed amendments; and

(c) if not, what steps Government intends to take on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As the criminal laws and criminal procedure are in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of

India, recommendations made in the 268th Report of the Law Commission of India has been forwarded to all the State Governments/UTs for their views/comments.

Protection to journalists

3733. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:
SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is collecting statistics about cases of attack on journalists across the country, if so, year-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of attacks during the last three years;

(b) if Government is not collecting these statistics, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases in which FIRs have been registered, chargesheets filed, trials initiated, convictions or acquittals during the period;

(d) whether Government is issuing an advisory to offer/provide better protection to journalists, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent such attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of the cases registered and persons arrested under attacks on media persons causing grievous hurt (under section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) are given in the Statement (*See* below). Presently, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects this information through Monthly Crime Statistics. However, NCRB has designed a new format to collect data on annual basis for Crime in India 2017 report onwards.

NCRB has no information on charge sheet filed, trial initiated, convictions or acquittals. '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 journalists rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. An advisory on safety of journalists has been issued to States/UTs on 20th October, 2017, which is available at the Ministry of Home Affairs' website *viz.* www.mha.gov.in.

Statement

*State/UT-wise cases registered (CR) and persons arrested (PAR) under attack on media persons (under section 325, 326, 326A and 326B IPC) during 2014-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016*	
		CR	PAR	CR	PAR	CR	PAR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	1	0	6	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	0	2	4
4.	Bihar	22	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	4	0	0	1	4
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	2	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10	19	32	24	14
15.	Maharashtra	5	6	1	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	9	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	5	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Tripura	2	2	0	0	5	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63	4	1	0	3	3
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	3	2
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL (STATE)		114	32	28	41	47	41
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		114	32	28	41	47	41

Note: '*' Data for the year 2016 is provisional, as data from some State/UT is still awaited.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

NR: Implies data not received.

Security cover to politicians

3734. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN:
SHRI MANISH GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated list of politicians who are provided security by various forces in the country; and

(b) the number of politicians who receive security from each force like the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and other such forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being a State subject under the Constitution of India, the responsibility for providing security to an individual lies with the State Government concerned. List of State Government

Protectees is not maintained centrally. However, the Central Government too provides security cover on the basis of assessment of threat to individuals. List of Protectees in the Central list is not disclosed due to security reasons.

(b) The security provided to the individuals, including politicians is subject to periodic review. Thus the number of protected persons varies from time to time. However, as on date, around 300 protectees, including politicians in the Central list are being provided security by the State Police/Central Armed Police Force personnel.

Recruitment of women police personnel

3735. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any drive to recruit women police personnel at the lower and upper subordinate level to overcome the acute shortage of women police officers in the rural and the interior areas;

(b) whether Government would consider increasing the sports quota for tribal women in the police for recruiting women police personnel for deployment in the tribal areas to overcome the acute shortage; and

(c) if so, by when would Government take steps to fill such vacancies of immediate nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to increase women personnel in police forces, including through sports quota for tribal women in police recruitment.

However, the Central Government advises the States/UTs from time to time in this regard. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 22.4.2013 and 21.5.2014 to all the State Governments to increase the representation of women to 33% of the total strength of Police personnel of respective States. All the State Governments have also been requested to create additional posts of women Constables/Sub-Inspectors by converting the vacant posts of male constables. The aim is that each police station should have at least 3 women Sub-Inspectors and 10 women police Constables, so that a women help desk is manned round the clock.

Talks with Pakistan for peace in Jammu and Kashmir

3736. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has recently asked the Central Government to talk to Pakistan for peace in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

The Government has clear and consistent position that it desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan, and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally and peacefully in accordance with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore declaration. However, any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan can be held only in an atmosphere free of terror, hostility and violence. Onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

Evidence safety rules on the basis of NIA Act

†3737. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when evidence safety rules will be granted on the basis of 'NIA Act, 2008, in the country, the details thereof;

(b) the number of witnesses and members of their families who have been given protection by Government during the last three years, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of witnesses and members of their families who were attacked during protection, the number out of the same who were related to high profile cases, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Section 17 of the National Investigation Act (NIA), 2008 provides for protection of witnesses. In NIA cases, witnesses, who may face threats from the accused persons or terrorist organizations or terrorist gangs, are made protected witnesses. As per information made available by NIA, no such attacks in respect of protected witnesses have been reported in any of NIA cases.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non registration of FIR by police

3738. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that police do not register the complainants' complaint so that the figures/numbers of crime do not increase;

(b) whether action has been taken against such police officials who do not register complaint or FIR of the complainant during the last three years in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Data about non-registration of complaints/FIR is not maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The Union Government, attaches highest importance to the matter of Non-Registration of FIR and therefore a new Section 166A has been inserted in Section 166 of IPC, with provision to punish public servants, who fail to record any information/registration of FIR. Such public servants can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Children staying with mothers in jails

3739. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of innocent children accompany their mothers in jails who are imprisoned for various crimes in Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such children in the country at present, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to provide education and other basic facilities to such children and to save them from the vicious atmosphere of jails in the country, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 110 women prisoners along with 140 children were lodged in various jails in the State of Maharashtra as on 31.12.2016.

State/UT-wise number of female prisoners with children lodged in various jails of the country as on 31.12.2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been providing regular guidance to all States and UTs in prison reforms, including on the issue of women prisoners with children, through various advisories issued from time to time. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to all States and UTs sharing the best practices adopted all over India in the matter of female prisoners and welfare of their children. Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 which represents the best practices in prison reforms across the country and serves as a benchmark that all States can seek guidance from, was also forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May, 2016 including Maharashtra. The Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Women Prisoners' and provides guidance for welfare of children of women prisoners. The advisories issued by MHA and the Prison Manual 2016 are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/home.html>. The Ministry of Home Affairs also convenes meetings of DG/IG Prisons of all States where the best practices in prisons and various issues related to prison administration, including issues related to women prisoners, are deliberated upon and shared.

The guidelines for providing facilities to the children of women prisoners were shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs with all State Governments and UT Administrations for taking suitable action.

Statement
State/UT-wise Number of Women Prisoners with Children at the end of 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Convict Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children Under-trial Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children Detenues Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children Other Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	No. of Other Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	Total No. of Women Prisoners with Children (Col. 3+5+7+9)	Total No. of Children (Col. 4+6+8+10)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	15	15	0	0	0	0	23	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	10	12	25	32	3	3	14	17	52	64
4.	Bihar	14	19	126	152	0	0	0	0	140	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	23	60	78	0	0	0	0	81	101
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	8	17	20	0	0	0	0	23	28
8.	Haryana	16	17	29	32	0	0	0	0	45	49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	7	7	1	1	0	0	8	8
11.	Jharkhand	20	21	98	121	0	0	0	0	118	142

12. Karnataka	10	11	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	23
13. Kerala	2	3	8	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12
14. Madhya Pradesh	47	57	64	77	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	134
15. Maharashtra	17	18	93	122	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	140
16. Manipur	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	6	6	53	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	61	61
21. Punjab	26	27	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	48	48
22. Rajasthan	12	13	39	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	52	52
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	5	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
25. Telangana	9	13	27	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	44	44
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	61	66	328	385	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	451	451
28. Uttarakhand	4	6	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	13
29. West Bengal	100	120	130	159	159	0	0	0	0	39	53	269	332	332	332
TOTAL (STATES)	396	455	1169	1384	1384	4	4	4	4	53	70	1622	1913	1913	1913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	2	2	21	22	0	0	0	0	23	24
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		4	4	23	25	0	0	0	0	27	29
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		400	459	1192	1409	4	4	53	70	1649	1942

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir

3740. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steady increase in the instances of terrorist attacks especially on army camps in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with instances of terrorist violence since last six months;

(c) whether these terrorists are getting support of the local people; and

(d) if so, whether Government has drawn any concrete plan involving army, local police and paramilitary forces to isolate terrorists from local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of terrorist violence incidents in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last six months are as under:—

Month	Number of terrorist violence incidents
September, 2017	25
October, 2017	42
November, 2017	31
December, 2017	15
January, 2018	28
February, 2018	23
March, 2018 (upto 18.03.2018)	19

(c) As per inputs, the gathering of people are being witnessed during the funeral of slain terrorists besides some incidents of stone pelting on security forces.

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

Photographs and names of political leaders on official stationery

3741. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible for the Ministers of Government under extant Rules/Regulations/Guidelines to print photographs and names of political leaders who have not held public post, in their respective official stationery along with the National Emblem;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action so far for violation of such Rules/Regulations/Guidelines, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The use of the State Emblem of India is regulated by the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005 and the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007 [read with the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Amendment Rules, 2010]. The use of the State Emblem on official or demi-official stationery is restricted to the authorities specified in the Schedule-I to the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007. Complaints/representations received regarding violation of the aforesaid Act/Rules are examined and appropriate action, if required, is taken accordingly.

Cases of rape of minor girls

3742. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape cases/crime against women registered in the country during the last two years;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of cases of rape of minor girls reported in the same period;

(d) the details thereof, State-wise and whether it is a fact that crime against women in the country has increased manifold during the last five months; and

(e) the action taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases under crime against women during the year 2015 and 2016 are given

in the Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively. The details of State/UT-wise child rape cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (Section 4 & 6) r/w Section 376 of IPC under Crime against Children during the years 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

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

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which has come into force since 3rd Feb., 2013 on crime against women, has enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures such as words and inappropriate touch etc. The new law has provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued several advisories for combating crimes against women and children. These advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2015-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	CVR
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	13255	768	22530	20265	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	259	0	408	303	0
3.	Assam	23365	12287	669	22867	12593	741
4.	Bihar	13904	9148	508	16484	13357	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	4910	2319	6935	7212	2861
6.	Goa	392	319	27	402	405	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	7025	114	18145	17912	206
8.	Haryana	9511	5348	805	8329	8213	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1012	61	1685	1701	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	2538	83	5063	4951	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	4722	726	6398	6501	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	251	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	649	11461	11490	609

14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4233	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	1229	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	7	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	12	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	138	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	24	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	511	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	794	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	3318	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	6	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	867	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	533	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	99	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	7151	105231	71019	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	628	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	420	36368	37997	500
TOTAL STATE(S)		311272	238026	26950	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	7	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	65	466	453	87

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	2	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	0	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	880	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	4	120	88	4
TOTAL UT(S)		17971	8320	959	11408	10133	1226
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	14774	922	26606	21244	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	239	23	389	284	23
3.	Assam	20869	11004	470	21738	11589	475
4.	Bihar	13400	13951	639	17448	18366	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	5114	1207	7317	7082	1573
6.	Goa	371	236	18	349	300	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	7676	122	18649	18557	294
8.	Haryana	9839	5603	560	9296	8171	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	947	83	1635	1564	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	1823	56	3985	3546	68

11.	Jharkhand	5453	4136	766	6504	4997	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	9936	271	22730	18647	387
13.	Kerala	10034	9408	500	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	3888	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	1135	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	7	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	88	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	71	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	23	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	392	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	550	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2884	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	11	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	647	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	471	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	130	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	5795	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	243	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	319	34726	35215	392
TOTAL STATE(S)		322949	251273	22291	480788	400664	39758

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	8	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	52	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	0	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	736	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	5	93	95	6
TOTAL UT(S)		16005	9031	803	14448	10506	1014
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Crime Head-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime against Women during 2015-2016

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015							
1.	Rape	34651	30001	5514	42036	39494	7185
2.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4437	3174	205	4338	3892	247

3.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	59277	27206	3153	55319	39815	5177
4.	Dowry Deaths	7634	7150	1792	19973	16996	4624
5.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82422	66887	8408	101571	90897	11342
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8685	7019	870	9870	9260	1108
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	113403	90971	6559	187067	171605	16857
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	6	9	4	10	11	4
9.	Acid Attack	140	102	7	192	141	12
10.	Attempt to Acid Attack	30	18	0	37	24	0
11.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	12	6	0	11	6	0
12.	Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	54	43	4	95	66	8
13.	Human Trafficking	713	438	34	1162	998	53
14.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4060	3190	193	6255	5366	314
15.	Unnatural Offences	108	69	7	100	75	7
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9894	7162	595	22068	15517	1831
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	40	32	44	76	62	57

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	461	418	22	540	482	27
19.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2424	2122	485	5407	5420	1116
20.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	792	329	13	545	500	19
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN		329243	246346	27909	456672	400627	49988
2016							
1.	Rape	38947	33628	4739	48797	43525	6289
2.	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4290	215	5965	5102	278
3.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women	64507	29072	2512	60449	40498	4429
4.	Dowry Deaths	7621	7067	1325	20545	16315	3400
5.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	71638	7001	110375	95728	9541
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	6336	735	8668	8002	958
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	91810	5433	198851	168053	13511
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	12	12	0	18	18	0

9.	Acid Attack	160	132	9	194	168	11
10.	Attempt to Acid Attack	46	31	1	39	43	1
11.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	125	84	0	199	128	0
12.	Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	462	268	0	711	392	0
13.	Human Trafficking	659	576	28	1026	873	56
14.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4466	3872	212	7234	6223	305
15.	Unnatural Offences	489	255	7	502	276	7
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9683	8455	494	25063	20400	1199
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	38	54	22	57	68	25
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	437	403	23	556	515	28
19.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2214	1921	329	5177	4371	723
20.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec 67A IT Act)	930	400	9	810	472	11
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN		338954	260304	23094	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (Section 4 & 6 of POCSO r/w Section 376 IPC) under Crimes against Children during 2015-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2015							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	569	423	52	738	550	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	32	0	53	41	0
3.	Assam	440	236	8	430	235	8
4.	Bihar	153	118	19	155	134	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	865	845	363	1012	994	382
6.	Goa	50	53	11	48	55	12
7.	Gujarat	1071	854	5	1224	1161	5
8.	Haryana	396	334	43	410	411	51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139	138	22	181	190	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	26	0	45	41	0
11.	Jharkhand	81	56	8	71	62	8
12.	Karnataka	659	612	24	814	733	24
13.	Kerala	785	704	54	851	856	71

14.	Madhya Pradesh	2237	2223	345	2821	2836	429
15.	Maharashtra	2234	1810	96	2568	2202	109
16.	Manipur	28	26	1	17	23	1
17.	Meghalaya	91	60	1	79	68	1
18.	Mizoram	52	82	56	54	82	57
19.	Nagaland	11	7	2	12	8	2
20.	Odisha	1052	913	36	1015	969	37
21.	Punjab	462	386	147	513	495	184
22.	Rajasthan	754	611	83	766	781	115
23.	Sikkim	30	30	14	29	30	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	704	587	63	832	707	66
25.	Telangana	815	640	26	800	747	29
26.	Tripura	98	100	11	101	117	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1930	1844	524	3269	2835	714
28.	Uttarakhand	99	65	61	112	102	66
29.	West Bengal	681	1140	12	1046	1154	12
	TOTAL STATE(S)	16558	14955	2087	20066	18619	2515
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24	0	25	24	0
31.	Chandigarh	41	37	9	51	44	9

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	8	0	10	8	0
33.	Daman and Diu	3	3	0	6	5	0
34.	Delhi UT	931	830	108	864	879	126
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	5	0	6	7	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1019	907	117	962	967	135
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	17577	15862	2204	21028	19586	2650

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	489	40	479	550	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	0	48	33	0
3.	Assam	586	381	26	586	382	26
4.	Bihar	170	122	23	217	157	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	984	983	229	1138	1127	236
6.	Goa	40	37	10	50	40	10
7.	Gujarat	1054	954	5	1209	1227	6
8.	Haryana	532	460	55	643	581	84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	126	18	187	168	23

10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	21	1	23	23	1
11.	Jharkhand	205	138	14	222	158	14
12.	Karnataka	1136	994	46	1260	1111	48
13.	Kerala	957	909	34	1767	1685	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2467	2347	266	3059	3040	374
15.	Maharashtra	2292	2058	123	2505	2474	136
16.	Manipur	39	37	1	26	21	1
17.	Meghalaya	122	88	26	123	98	26
18.	Mizoram	99	84	36	99	86	36
19.	Nagaland	21	19	4	19	19	6
20.	Odisha	1258	1104	35	1203	1169	45
21.	Punjab	410	291	67	456	312	71
22.	Rajasthan	858	708	85	898	898	94
23.	Sikkim	66	54	7	73	61	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1169	938	153	1374	1104	160
25.	Telangana	690	627	19	1050	854	23
26.	Tripura	108	91	16	114	94	17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2115	1870	381	3540	2825	528

Sl.No.	Crime Head	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
28.	Uttarakhand	91	70	27	95	83	32
29.	West Bengal	718	653	36	582	653	36
	TOTAL STATE(S)	18862	16683	1783	23045	21033	2143
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	0	1	3	0
31.	Chandigarh	41	30	14	49	43	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	11	2	12	14	2
33.	Daman and Diu	8	5	0	7	7	0
34.	Delhi UT	813	715	70	865	817	82
35.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	2	2	0
36.	Puducherry	29	24	0	26	25	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	903	790	86	962	911	98
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	19765	17473	1869	24007	21944	2241

Source: Crime in India.

Duty allowance of Home Guards

3743. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of directive given by Supreme Court to increase duty allowance of Home Guards;

(b) the reasons for Government washing-off its hand by simply saying that Home Guards is a State Subject;

(c) why can Government not extend some financial help to States as matching grants so that States can give the same to Home Guards which will boost their morale in working; and

(d) how Government thinks that reimbursing 25 per cent to normal States for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards which comes to just ₹ 11 of daily allowance fixed way back in the year 2000 is sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The following directives have been given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to increase duty allowance of Home Guards:—

- (i) In the Civil Appeal No. 2759 of 2015, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated March 11, 2015 directed that the State Government should pay Home Guards at such rates, total of which 30 days (a month) come to minimum of pay to which the police personnel of States are entitled. It is expected that the State Government shall pass appropriate orders in terms of aforesaid observation on an early date preferably within three months.
- (ii) In the Contempt Petition No. 133 of 2016 in Civil Appeal No. 2768 of 2015, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* order that May 24, 2016 directed that the State Government should pay to the Home Guards personnel duty allowance at such rates, the total of which 30 days (a month) comes to pay (sum of basic pay, grade pay, DA and washing allowance) to which the police personnel are entitled.

(b) Home Guards are State subject. Pay and Allowance of Home Guards are governed by the Home Guards Acts and Rules of respective States/UTs. There is no Central Act governing the Home Guards in the country.

Directorate General (Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards), Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letters in June, 2015 and September, 2016 requested all States to implement the above decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accordingly, States of

Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh have implemented the above decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) The Central Government is already sharing part of the expenditure incurred by States for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards including payment of duty allowance (at a rate decided by the Central Government). The sharing between Central and State Government is 50:50 for North Eastern States excluding Assam and 25:75 for all other states including Assam.

The expenditure on duty allowance and training allowance for State of Jammu and Kashmir is borne by Central Government fully (100%) for two months and for another three months period by the Central and State Government on 80:20 ratio. Expenditure on any additional call out of Home Guards during the year will be entirely borne by the State Government.

(d) Home Guards are primarily engaged as auxiliary to the police force of the State for tasks like guard duty, traffic control, patrolling etc including helping the community in any kind of natural calamity. Therefore, it is the primary responsibility of the State to pay their Home Guards at a rate compliant with prevailing policies and directives.

However, revision in the existing reimbursement policy of the Central Government for Home Guards is a continuous process and is considered as per established procedure.

Measures for ensuring better security to women

3744. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken/being taken by Government for upgradation of internal security to ensure better security to women in the country;

(b) whether Government is considering to formulate any new scheme for the modernisation of police force in all the States of the country with regard to safeguard and safety of women in view of the increasing incidents of crime against women in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c): The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken initiative to implement the 'Centre for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme with an outlay of ₹ 195.83 crore which aims at setting up an online cyber-crime reporting platform, cyber forensic training-

cum-laboratories in State/UTs, R&D facility and capacity building in law enforcement against cyber-crime across the nation. The main objective of the scheme is to handle all issues related to checking all cyber-crimes against women and children including Child Pornography and Rape, Gang-Rape in the country. Steps are taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as States to modernize the preventive set up and equip police personnel with knowledge and skills for prevention and control of crime through various national and State police academies/institutes. CCPWC Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs aims to train 27,500 police personnel across the country in the field of cyber domain.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development plans to implement a 'Safe City' project in eight (8) selected cities namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Lucknow on a pilot basis with a view to provide safety to women with funding from the Nirbhaya Fund at an estimated cost of ₹ 2920 crore. It is proposed to implement the projects during the financial years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

SSB losing troops in motorbike accidents

3745. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has lost ten times more troops in motorbike accidents in last three years than at the borders or during operations/law and order duties in States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those getting killed in such road accidents were in the prime of their lives, about 30-40 years of age;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the SSB has come out with a report on these bike accidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 27 SSB personnel are reported to have died in motorbike accidents in last three years. Most of the personnel died in the accidents were between the age of 20-30 years.

(c) and (d) No such report has been submitted by SSB to MHA.

Srinagar central jail becoming base for recruitment of terrorists

†3746. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the central jail of Srinagar has become a base for recruitment of terrorists;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the report prepared by the Director General of Police under the direction of the Inspector General of Crime Investigation Department (CID), received by the Principal Secretary (Home) last year;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to search the prisons thoroughly and to keep vigil on every activity carried out in prisons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that it had received a report from DGP (J&K) based on the inputs of CID (J&K) in their Home Department. The report *inter alia* indicated that Anti-National activities are being carried out by some prisoners lodged in various jails of Kashmir Valley including Central Jail, Srinagar. It further suggested to shift these prisoners to the Jails outside the Kashmir Valley. Accordingly, the Home Department, *inter alia*, advised the DGP (Prisons) to take appropriate action for shifting such prisoners, on most immediate basis, in terms of the Manual for Superintendence and Management of Jails in the State of J&K. A detailed search was conducted in Central Jail Srinagar on 12.3.2018 headed by NIA alongwith CRPF, NSG, BDS squad. Fortnightly searches are also being conducted in Central Jail, Srinagar through Anti Sabotage wing of J&K Police, CRPF and Jail Staff.

Sealing of parts of hotel Le Meridian in Delhi

3747. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) is frequently sealing parts of hotel Le Meridian and its commercial tower in New Delhi even when the matter is *sub-judice* in the court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action against officers of NDMC for not giving opportunity to occupants by issuing show cause notice to each sub-licensee; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether management of Le Meridian has offered any package to settle the long pending dues to NDMC as recommended by former Lt. Governor of Delhi and if so, details thereof and reasons for not accepting the recommendation of former Lt. Governor of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that they have cancelled the licence of M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd. (Hotel Le Meridian) on 02.03.2017 due to non-payment of dues of ₹ 518.80 crore as on October, 2016. The proceedings of eviction under Section 5 and 7 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is in process before the Estate Officer Court.

M/s. C.J. International Hotel Ltd. had sold/rented/sub-letted the floor/rooms of the Commercial Tower illegally without the approval of NDMC in violation of the terms and conditions of the Licence Deed.

This sale/rented/sub-letted proceeds have not been accounted for by M/s. C.J. International Hotels Ltd. in their accounts.

The commercial block of Hotel Le-Meridian was sealed on 09.09.2017 for non-payment of outstanding due for ₹ 605 crore in violation of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi's order dated 18.05.2001. The sealing order dated 09.09.2017 was challenged by Daljit Singh and Ors. before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) No. 8056/2017. The Hon'ble High Court *vide* its order 11.09.2017 allowed de-sealing of the commercial tower.

Further, the NDMC again sealed certain portion of the Hotel Le Meridian and its commercial tower on 21.02.2018 under Section 250 of the NDMC Act, 1994 for unauthorized constructions. The sealing order dated 21.02.2018 was challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi *vide* WP(C) No.1703/2018 by the Hotel Le Meridian, wherein the High Court directed to de-seal the premises *vide* its order dated 22.02.2018 and disposed of the Writ Petition after directing NDMC to supply the documents to the Hotel Le Meridian. It would be open for the Hotel Le Meridian to submit a reply to show cause notice dated 19.01.2018, within 10 days and NDMC would be at liberty to pass appropriate orders as per law. NDMC provided the requisite documents to the Hotel Le Meridian who have submitted reply in the matter and necessary action will be taken by the NDMC after examination of reply dated 22.03.2018 of Hotel Le-Meridian. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) The Hon'ble High Court *vide* its order dated 16.10.1990 in Suit No. 113/1990 filed by M/s C. J. International Hotels Ltd. (Hotel Le Meridian) under Section 20

of the Arbitration Act, 1940 decided the matter in favour of NDMC after the note dated 25.11.1989 of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor. Since no relief was given by Hon'ble High Court *vide* its order dated 16.10.1990 in Suit No.113/1990 to Hotel Le-Meridian, therefore, Hotel Le-Meridian approached NDMC *vide* its letter dated 05.11.1990 for an out of court settlement and also for grant of installments in the payment of licence fee, due on account of deferred payments payable upto 27.09.1990 and interest accrued thereupon upto 03.03.1991, as well as to liquidate the then current demand. NDMC after considering the said request of the Hotel Le-Meridian entered into a Supplementary Agreement dated 11.03.1991 with the Hotel Le-Meridian to grant installments for the payment on account of licence, deferred payments and interest.

Further, Hotel Le Meridian in Civil Suit CS(OS) No. 610 filed by it in the year 2000 before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi *inter alia* made the following prayer before the Hon'ble High Court to constitute a Committee of Officers to re-consider to determine the license fee:

Pass a decree for specific performance, directing the specific performance of the promises, assurances and obligations of the Defendant No.1 as detailed in the Plaint and more particularly in the agreement of 14.07.1982 as modified by the agreements dated 11.3.1981, 4.8.1995 and 31.3.1998, meetings of 25.7.1997 and 30.7.1999 and letter of 31.12.1998, to determine the license fee payable by the Plaintiff No.1 in respect of its hotel licensed by the Defendant No.1, by this Hon'ble Court appointing an independent committee of experts.

The Civil Suit CS(OS) No. 610/2000 is *sub-judice* and next date of hearing is scheduled on 10.04.2018.

Hotel Le-Meridian is not paying the public exchequer dues amounting to crores of rupees. The Ministry has already referred the matter for investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Playing of National Anthem in cinema halls and public places

3748. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has appointed an inter-ministerial panel and asked it to draft guidelines for playing of National Anthem in cinema halls and public places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee is likely to seek information for study from States and Union Territories about cases of alleged attacks or harassment for not standing up during National Anthem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the panel is likely to give its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Order dated 23.10.2017, in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 855 of 2016 regarding National Anthem, have observed that:—

“ We think it appropriate that the Government should take a call in this regard and, if necessary, as advised, may bring out the requisite notification or circular or rules. When we say ‘take a call’, needless to say, the discretion rests with the Central Government. The discretion has to be exercised without being influenced by our interim order. We may further emphasize that the discretion may be utilized to regulate in an inclusive manner or as the Central Government feels fit.”

In pursuance of the above directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs with representatives from various Ministries has been constituted *vide* letter No. 14/6/2016-Public dated 05.12.2017 for giving recommendations regarding regulation of playing/singing of National Anthem and to suggest changes in the Prevention to Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 or in the Orders relating to the National Anthem of India. The Committee is asked to give its recommendations regarding playing/singing of National Anthem in six months, from the date of its constitution.

Plan to curb naxal movement in Chhattisgarh

3749. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxal activities are under control in the country;

(b) how many naxals have surrendered in the country last year and till date; and

(c) whether Government has any foolproof plan to curb naxal movement in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario in the country is well under control. LWE related violent incidents have reflected a declining since last several years. The trend continued in 2017 as well. There has been a 20% reduction in violent incidents and 34% reduction in related deaths in

2017 as compared to 2013. The geographical spread of LWE violence also shrunk from 76 districts in 2013 to 58 districts in 2017.

(b) 685 LWE cadres surrendered in 2017 and 58 have surrendered in 2018 till 28 Feb., 2018.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the prime responsibility of dealing with LWE lies with the State Governments. The Government of India assists the State Governments in every manner possible. The Government of India has a multi-pronged strategy in place to deal with the LWE menace. The strategy involves security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, funds for modernization of State Police forces, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in infrastructure, education, skill development etc, several initiatives have been taken specifically for development of LWE affected areas. These include focused schemes for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices and education facilities, particularly in the 35 worst affected districts. Recently the Government has approved the Special Central Assistance Scheme which envisages an outlay of ₹ 1000 crore per annum for three years for the 35 worst affected LWE districts to cover gaps in critical infrastructure and services.

Chhattisgarh being the most affected State receives a substantial share of the resources committed by the Centre for LWE. The success of the strategy is evident in reducing security vacuum and increasing reach of governance to interior areas.

Assault on collection representatives of NBFCs by cheated people

†3750. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people cheated by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) throughout the country including Maharashtra have made assault on collection representatives of the said NBFCs after losing their deposits in fund scams committed by those companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent the incidents of attack on the collection representatives of the said NBFCs?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Further, '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 primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Fund for enhancing safety and security of women

3751. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development has allotted ₹ 2900 crore for enhancing safety and security of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is utilizing this fund for the modernisation of police infrastructure in various major cities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Women and Child Development plans to implement a 'Safe City' project in eight selected cities namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Lucknow on a pilot basis with a view to provide safety to women, with funding from the Nirbhaya Fund at an estimated cost of ₹ 2920 crore, during the financial years 2018-19, 2019-2020 and 2020-21.

Preparedness of NDMA to deal with heat wave conditions

3752. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heat wave conditions prevail every year since last few years causing disastrous situation in various parts of the country during summers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is fully equipped to face such disastrous heat wave situation in the country in the coming summer months of year 2018; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Many areas of the country (North, Northwest Central and Northeast Peninsula) have experienced eight (08) or more Heat Wave (HW) days on an average per season. Compared to previous four (04) decades, there was noticeable increase in Severe Heat Wave (SHW) days over the country during the past fifteen (15) years. However, heat wave is not a notified Normal level disaster, therefore, the requisite information is not being maintained centrally by the Government.

(c) and (d) The primary responsibility to deal with heat wave situation rests with States. However, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. Accordingly, NDMA formulated guidelines on “Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Mitigation of Heat Wave” in April, 2016 for facilitating the States prone to heat waves to deal with disastrous heat wave situation. This was revised in 2017 and circulated to all States requesting them to prepare and modify their Heat Wave Action Plan and take necessary action accordingly.

A two-day national workshop on heat wave risk reduction through sharing of best practices and taking adequate preparedness measures for facing heat wave in 2018 was conducted on 21-22 February, 2018 at Vijaywada in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Government. Heat Wave prone States, Central Ministries, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Civil Society Organizations etc. participated in the Workshop. The Workshop guided States in the operationalization of heat wave action plans in respective States to protect communities from extreme heat and save lives.

Awareness generation about heat-wave and mitigation of its effects are conducted through social media, print-media and electronic media.

Advisory on Heat Wave 2018 has been issued to all the States for taking necessary action accordingly.

Student Police Cadet Programme

3753. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme across the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage students to understand the importance of rule of law and its role in peace, development and sustained creation of new income and employment opportunities?

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

(b) and (c) The SPC programme aims to impart values to school-going students to enable them to become responsible citizen. The programme intends to introduce a robust interface mechanism between police and students to achieve public safety in the society. The programme will lay the foundation for harmonious relationship between the police and the society, at large, for peace and social order.

The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has developed a National Model Syllabus for the SPC programme. BPR&D has also identified more than 30 other topics that can be taught to students of class 8th and 9th standard in various schools of the country.

Information provided by IB on naxal attack in Chhattisgarh

†3754. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Intelligence Bureau (IB), an investigating agency under Ministry of Home Affairs has any set up in the naxal affected areas of Chhattisgarh for collection of secret information;

(b) if so, the total number of secret information collected by IB during April and May, 2013 regarding movement of armed naxal parties in Bastar division, details thereof;

(c) details of further action taken on information collected by IB; and

(d) whether any alert had been issued by IB regarding probable naxal attack on congress leaders in the year 2010-11, if so, the action taken thereon and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) IB has subsidiary offices in all States. Intelligence generated by IB is shared with States and CAPFs, as appropriate.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Review on insurgency activities in Jammu and Kashmir

3755. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made a review on the prevailing insurgency activities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any peace talks with the rebel groups, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for alleviating the disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time.

(c) The Government has appointed Shri Dineshwar Sharma, former Director of Intelligence Bureau, as its representative, to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with elected representatives, various organizations and concerned individuals in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The response from people of Jammu and Kashmir has been very positive.

(d) The Government has continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. ₹ 80,068 crore has been announced under the PM Development Package, 2015 for Jammu and Kashmir. The following schemes are also ongoing for the students/youth of Jammu and Kashmir:—

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

Commissionerate system of Police Organisation

3756. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to introduce Commissionerate system of Police organisation in more parts of the country;

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

(c) whether Government has made an assessment of working of Commissionerate system in Rajasthan;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to introduce Commissionerate system in any other part of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (f) The State Government of Rajasthan has stated that they have introduced Commissionerate system of Police in Jaipur and Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. However, no assessment of working of Commissionerate system has been made by Rajasthan Government and at present there is no proposal to introduce Commissionerate system in other parts of Rajasthan.

Fund released for MPF scheme

3757. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of funds released for Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme under various components such as mobility, weaponry, equipment, communication, etc., to various States, with particular reference to Karnataka, during last four years and current-year, year-wise and component-wise;

(b) whether the sharing pattern has been reduced from 75:25 to 60:40 under MPF scheme;

(c) how Government justifies reducing this to 60:40 by taking shelter under increasing share of States in Central taxes to 42 per cent;

- (d) whether many States are demanding to revert back to 75:25 sharing; and
- (e) if so, what Government has done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Details of funds allocated and released for Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) scheme under various components such as mobility, weaponry, equipment, communication, etc., to various States, with particular reference to Karnataka, during last four years and current-year, year-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below). Component-wise release position is not maintained Centrally.

(b) to (d) The States are grouped into two categories, Category 'A' and Category-'B' for the purpose of providing financial assistance. Category 'A' States, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and eight North Eastern States, including Sikkim, are eligible to receive financial assistance on a 90:10 (Centre:State) cost sharing basis. The remaining States, are in Category 'B' and are eligible for financial assistance on a 60:40 (Centre:State) cost sharing basis.

The sharing pattern 60:40 and 90:10 is in vogue since 2012-13. No request demanding to revert back to 75:25 sharing pattern has been received from any of the States.

- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

*Funds sanctioned and disbursed by State Governments under MPF scheme during
2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year, i.e., 2017-18*

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	120.40	85.92	102.81	54.17	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	22.41
Arunachal Pradesh	11.26	10.77	9.62	9.69	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.69	4.79	2.20
Assam	75.76	59.93	64.70	43.29	24.47	3.29	24.47	4.68	32.23	3.60
					+ 59.30*	+ 59.30*				
Bihar	79.29	55.99	67.70	49.08	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	3.77
Chhattisgarh	27.90	30.88	23.82	37.36	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	1.33
Goa	2.93	2.76	2.51	1.86	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.18	1.25	0.14
Gujarat	73.41	78.43	62.69	72.65	23.72	23.75	23.72	43.22	31.24	31.24
Haryana	32.94	21.61	28.13	28.25	10.64	14.74	10.64	19.29	14.01	13.22
Himachal Pradesh	10.06	7.10	8.59	5.75	3.25	0.44	4.88	5.58	4.28	3.84
Jammu and Kashmir	114.54	101.00	97.79	105.17	37.00	35.88	37.00	34.54	48.73	45.17
Jharkhand	26.44	29.86	22.56	34.52	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	1.26

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnataka	110.13	77.50	94.03	103.65	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	5.24
Kerala	46.26	48.26	39.50	42	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	14.98
Madhya Pradesh	77.84	61.37	66.45	58.18	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	28.54
Maharashtra	135.24	92.93	115.47	76.65	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	6.43
Manipur	27.41	20.64	23.40	28.45	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	1.30
Meghalaya	10.76	8.12	9.20	6.98	3.48	0.47	3.48	0.67	4.58	1.23
					+ 7.81*	+ 7.81*				
Mizoram	13.71	17.92	11.71	19.03	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	5.83
Nagaland	30.84	33.88	26.33	31.39	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	13.12
Odisha	44.78	53.71	38.24	42.92	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	18.76
Punjab	47.13	30.50	40.25	38.13	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	18.90
Rajasthan	89.71	62.83	76.61	102.5	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	28.62
Sikkim	5.09	5.09	4.34	3.57	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	2.17
Tamil Nadu	99.99	69.95	85.38	85.74	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	4.75
Tripura	22.52	20.19	19.22	22.69	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	1.07
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.13	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	21.36

Uttar Pradesh	181.38	176.08	154.87	169.23	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	8.618
Uttarakhand	9.67	12.89	8.25	8.81	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	4.11
West Bengal	82.96	62.24	70.84	47.4	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	48.94
TOTAL	1610.35	1338.35	1375.01	1397.24	520.25	661.79	523.43	593.80	685.09	362.148
					+ 67.11*					
Contingency Reserve [^]			75.00		29.75		29.75			38.45
Mega City [^]			50.00		45.00		41.82			45.00
Policing										
PMU**						0.32		0.22	0.45	0.09
GRAND TOTAL	1610.35	1338.35	1500.00*	1397.24	662.11	662.11	595.00	594.02	769.00	362.238
	(RE)		(RE)						(RE)	
	1341.62)		1397.50)						452.10)	

* ₹ 67.11 crore released to Assam (₹ 59.30 crore) and Meghalaya (₹ 7.81 crore) for South Asian Games. **Programme Management Unit. ^Release of these funds shown against relevant State.

Note: Releases have varied *vis-à-vis* allocations. Where release is less than allocation, the same is on account of non-submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and where release exceeds allocation, the same is on account of releases made for Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives.

Jobs to family of personnel martyred on border

‡3758. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had declared that one person from the family of the personnel martyred on the border would be given a job and would be provided compensation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the total number of people belonging to the family of the martyred personnel who have been given jobs timely and provided compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (b) Central *ex-gratia* compensation given to NoKs of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel who die in the performance of *bona fide* official duties including in border areas are as under:—

Circumstances	Amount (₹)
Death occurring due to accidents in course of performance of duties.	25 lakh
Death in the course of performance of duties attributed to acts of violence by terrorists, anti social elements etc.	25 lakh
Death occurring in border skirmishes and action against militants, terrorists, extremists, sea pirates.	35 lakh
Death occurring while on duty in the specified high altitude, inaccessible border posts, etc. on account of natural disasters, extreme weather conditions.	35 lakh
Death occurring during enemy action in war or such war like engagements, which are specifically notified by Ministry of Defence and death occurring during evacuation of Indian Nationals from a war-torn zone in foreign country.	45 lakh

(c) The eligible dependents of CAPFs and AR personnel who die in the performance of *bona fide* official duties can also apply for compassionate appointments under 5% vacancies reserved for such appointment subject to various parameters such as financial position of family, eligibility of applicant and other relevant factors as applicable for the same. As per available information 20 persons are appointed on compassionate ground during last three years till November, 2017 in various CAPFs and AR.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unauthorised parking on roads in NCT of Delhi

3759. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of unauthorised parking on roads in the major cities in the country including NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has issued directions to the State Governments to tackle unauthorised parking on roads and for improving the traffic movement for public at large;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Due to heavy flow of traffic on roads, particularly during peak hours, the speed of motor vehicles is affected and congestion is observed. The major causes of traffic congestion on roads are substantial increase in the number of vehicles on roads, heterogeneous modes of transport, shortage of public transport system, lack of adequate parking facilities, unorganized expansion of business activities in residential areas, ongoing civic engineering works for development of various road infrastructure projects like construction of Metro, flyovers and elevated corridors, encroachments on roads and public processions/rallies/demonstrations on roads. Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education to road users with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic. The steps taken by Police to combat the problem of traffic congestion/jam, *inter alia*, include prosecution of traffic violators, action against improper parking, action against motorists driving against the flow of traffic, educating motorists on road safety through print and mass media, closure of road-cuts to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic and implementing technology-enabled modernization. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the State Governments are primarily responsible for maintenance of law and order including traffic management.

Police is provided financial assistance for modernization of traffic and communication network by the concerned State Government. Government of India supplements such efforts through its modernization of police force scheme. Necessary legal action is taken against the operators of illegal parking by the municipal authorities, as well as State Police forces whenever it comes to the notice. Police takes regular

action against improper/obstructive/unauthorized parking of motor vehicles. Cranes are effectively utilized to tow away such vehicles which are found hampering the smooth movement of traffic. Special drives are also launched on regular intervals to check and control improper/obstructive/unauthorized parking of vehicles. Section 283 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with the prosecution of the motor vehicles found obstructively/illegally parked on roads. Certain instances of misuse of parking sites, allotted to the registered contractors, have come to the notice. In case any contractor violates the terms and conditions, prompt action is taken by the concerned Corporation against the contractor. In case of any deviance from the allotted parking space in the NCT of Delhi, Delhi Police takes necessary legal action against the violators and prosecution action is ensured. Tempo, Trucks etc. are not allowed in the area. As and when any information is received by Delhi Police against the parking contractors/attendants for unauthorized parking, overcharging etc., action is taken and cases are registered.

False complaints under SC/ST Act

3760. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of people are being falsely implicated under the stringent 'no bail' Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act;

(b) if so, the number of cases which were found to be false by the courts during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the said act so as to provide punishment for false complaints and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases registered and cases in which final report ended as false under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2014-16 are given as under:-

Crimes Against	2014		2015		2016	
	Cases Registered	Cases in which Final Report ended as false	Cases Registered	Cases in which Final Report ended as false	Cases Registered	Cases in which Final Report ended as false
Scheduled Castes	40300	6144	38564	5866	40774	5344
Scheduled Tribes	6826	1265	6275	1177	6564	912

(c) As per the inputs received from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the object of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 is to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences. As such, it would not be in consonance with the intent of the PoA Act to provide for punishment for members of SCs and STs for falsely implicating the accused. However, relevant section of the IPC can be invoked by the concerned for dealing with specific false cases.

Rohingyas' entry into Indian territory from Bangladesh

3761. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 6,00,000 members of the minority muslim group have fled across the border from Myanmar into Bangladesh since August, 2017;

(b) if so, the number of Rohingya Muslims crossed over to India keeping in view the fact that Indo-Bangladesh border is porous; and

(c) the preventive measures being taken by Government to arrest further crossing of illegal Rohingya muslims into Indian territory from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per available information, approximately 6.71 lakh persons have arrived in Bangladesh from Myanmar since August 25, 2017.

(b) The entry of illegal migrants is clandestine and surreptitious and therefore accurate figures are not available on the number of such illegal migrants who may

have crossed over to India through Indo-Bangladesh border.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to check this influx, as per details given below:—

- (i) Effective domination of borders by the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) deployed along the international borders by undertaking round the clock surveillance of the border *viz.* patrolling, establishing Border Observation Posts (BOPs) and nakas and carrying out intelligence based special operations.
- (ii) Regular review of the vulnerability of the Border Out Posts (BOPs) from the point of view of cross border crimes and strengthening them by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipments and other infrastructural support.
- (iii) Fencing of the International Border.
- (iv) Installation of Floodlights along border security fence.
- (v) Use of Watercrafts/Boats and floating BOPs for domination of the riverine area of the International Border.
- (vi) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to State Governments/ UT Administrations on 28.2.2018 advising them to sensitize the law enforcement and intelligence agencies for taking appropriate steps for prompt identification of illegal migrants, their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law.

Human trafficking in the country

3762. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that human trafficking in the country has seen a sharp rise in the past year as recorded by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, 2016 and still remains highly unreported;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) what steps have been taken so far by Government to arrest the cases of human trafficking in the country and how successful they have been in this regard; and

(d) what is the future course of action with which Government aims to tackle this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, 5235, 7143 and 8132 cases of human trafficking were registered in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively. Registration of FIR is mandatory when crime, including incidents of trafficking, is reported. NCRB has the mandate to collect and compile statistics of various crimes all over the country and it collects and compiles such information on a regular basis from all States and UTs.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order and protection of citizens primarily rests with respective State Governments. State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under extant provisions of law. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts of States and UTs by providing them regular guidance through various advisories issued on human trafficking from time to time. These advisories are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at <http://mha.gov.in>.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided financial assistance to States to set up Anti Human Trafficking Units to curb human trafficking cases. MHA also provides guidance to the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of States in handling human trafficking issues.

Financial assistance is also provided by MHA to Judicial Academies and States for holding 'Judicial Colloquiums' and 'State level Conferences' which are aimed at sensitizing the judicial officers about various provisions of law relevant to trafficking and in sensitizing law enforcement officials about their duties and role in curbing trafficking in close coordination with civil society organisations and border guarding forces. MHA also advises the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Labour and Employment for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, and to keep a watch on fraudulent placement agencies in States which dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment. The Ministry of Railways has also been advised by MHA to alert GRP and other railway staff to keep a close vigil on any suspicious activity of women and children being transported through Railways for the purpose of trafficking.

FIR by Delhi Police Cyber Cell

3763. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police Cyber Cell has registered an FIR for reports on leakage of millions of Aadhaar details on Whatsapp for ₹ 500 only on 5th January, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the progress and newspapers against whom FIR has been filed; and

(d) the details of the progress of investigation in the allegations against accused since 5th January till 12th March, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has reported that on the complaint of Deputy Director (Logistics and Grievance Redressal), Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), a case *vide* FIR No. 09/2018 dated 05.01.2018 u/s 36/37 The Aadhaar Act 2016, u/s 419, 420, 468, 471 IPC and u/s 66 Information Technology Act, Police Station Crime Branch, has been registered wherein the name of journalist of 'Tribune Newspaper' finds a mention. During the course of investigation, information related to the case has been asked from UIDAI.

Comprehensive database of occupational accidents in the country

3764. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a comprehensive database of occupational accidents in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to improve workplace safety in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A comprehensive database of occupational accidents in country is maintained by both Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), an attached office under Ministry of Labour and Employment as collected through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIFs) and as reported by Mine Management to Directorate General of Mines Safety, a subordinate office under Ministry of Labour and Employment which is available in public portal of the respective organisations. The number of accidents for the year 2016 in the factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 are 1135 fatal and 5309 non-fatal, the number of accidents as reported under the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 are 11 fatal and 36 non-fatal and the number of accidents in the mines as reported under Mines Act, 1952 are 108 fatal and 305 non-fatal.

(b) The Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation *i.e.* the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health and welfare issues of the workers employed in manufacturing sector. There are elaborate provisions under the Act pertaining to the health, safety, welfare, provisions related to hazardous process, working hours, penal provisions etc. and the State Governments are empowered under the Act to frame their respective State Factories Rules and both the Act and the Rules prescribed thereunder are sufficient to ensure safety of the workers in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Both the Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules are enforced by the respective States/UTs. The safety, health and welfare aspects of the dock workers in major and other ports are covered under the Dock Workers' (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986. The Safety, Welfare and Health of workers employed in mines are covered under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder.

Further, the Government of India has declared the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace which aims to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve work place safety in mines:—

- (i) Regular inspections, inquiries, bipartite and tripartite meetings are conducted by officers of this Directorate.
- (ii) Improvement notices, prohibitory orders are issued and even prosecutions against the persons responsible for violations are launched in the court of law.
- (iii) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines is organized by DGMS. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines go a long way in enhancing safety of mine workers.
- (iv) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are encouraged through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (v) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.

- (vi) Provision for preparation of Safety Management Plan by the mine management has been incorporated in the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017.
- (vii) A special safety awareness campaign has been launched to increase awareness of mine workers *i.e.*, 'Safety is My Responsibility' and steps have been taken to propagate the same.

Structure of National Career Service

3765. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Career Service (NCS) launched by Government is just an internet portal without any infrastructural supports across the country and it has been facing shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) if not, the details of the organisational structure and funds allotted for setting up of NCS along with details of its geographical catchment, sectoral thrust, special focus groups, etc.;

(d) whether the National Skill Development Corporation will play any role in effective implementation of the NCS; and

(e) 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) to (c) The National Career Service (NCS) Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is a digital platform for providing a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. It is accessible by all users including the focussed groups of jobseekers and employers across India. The portal has also a rich repository of career contents of around 3600 occupations for 52 sectors.

Ministry (Labour and Employment) has engaged private agencies for professional and technical support required for the implementation of the NCS project. Total approved outlay for the NCS is ₹ 557 crore for the Fourteenth Finance Commission (*i.e.* 2017-2020).

(d) and (e) The NCS has active linkage with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (including National Skill Development Corporation) for LMIS data.

Permanent status for workers in private sector

†3766. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to give permanent status, after a certain period, to workers who work regularly in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to make any provision in this regard;

(d) whether there is any provision by Government regarding appointment and removal of workers in private sector and whether Government agency scrutinizes the same regularly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and provides for following safeguards to the workers in the case of retrenchment and closure of the industry:—

(i) Grant of notice in writing to the workman indicating the reasons for retrenchment or payment of wages for the period of such notice.

(ii) Payment of retrenchment compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay for every completed year of continuous service to the workman.

(iii) Intimation to appropriate Government.

Further in the case of industrial establishments employing not less than 100 workmen in factory, plantation or mine, it is a statutory requirement of taking prior permission from the 'appropriate Government' before giving effect to 'retrenchment or closure' in the industrial establishment.

The Act also provides that an employer shall ordinarily retrench the workman who was the last person to be employed in that category and an employer shall give a preference to the retrenched workman if he proposes to offer any employment.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Organisation of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is enforcing the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in the Central sphere and respective State Governments are the appropriate Government for enforcement of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in State sphere.

Centralized data on job creation

3767. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government records data of the total jobs created in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there exists no centralized data on job creation in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government plans to create a database which records the total jobs being created and the sector in which the jobs are created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts labour force surveys on employment and unemployment. The last such survey by NSSO was conducted during 2011-12. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts surveys on Employment-Unemployment and the last such survey was conducted during 2015-16. With a view to measure changes in the labour market on more frequent basis, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The PLFS aims to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level. The annual estimates of the parameters (both rural and urban areas) include (i) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR), (ii) Distribution of workers by industry and occupation, and (iii) Average earnings of workers. The quarterly estimates of changes for urban areas include LFPR, WPR and UR.

Moreover, the Task Force on improving employment data under NITI Aayog has *inter alia* recommended that in addition to the (Periodic Labour Force Survey) PLFS, a new time-use survey be conducted and instituted by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). It recommended for tapping administrative data from sources like Employee's Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Employee State

Insurance Corporation (ESIC), National Pension Scheme (NPS), MUDRA Loans etc., to collect data on certain category of workers. The Task Force also recommended to adopt a new, more pragmatic definition of formal workers.

Annual employment growth rate

3768. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual employment growth rate in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of total employment generation in the country during the said period;

(c) the position of the States on the front of annual employment growth rate during the last three years; and

(d) the position of the States on the front of total employment generation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d): As per the results of last three available surveys conducted by Labour Bureau on Employment-Unemployment in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16, the Unemployment Rate and Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) schemes run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given in the Statement-III to VI.

Statement-I

State-wise Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach

(in %)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	4.0	3.4	3.7

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

State-wise Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach

(in %)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.6	64.8	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	63.4	62.1
3.	Assam	54.5	59.3	50.6
4.	Bihar	44.1	48.0	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.9	65.6	67.3
6.	Delhi	41.8	40.2	40.8
7.	Goa	43.7	47.9	44.7
8.	Gujarat	48.1	52.9	49.0
9.	Haryana	44.3	45.5	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	67.0	68.4	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.5	43.3	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	53.9	64.8	65.2
13.	Karnataka	55.1	56.8	55.5

Sl.No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
14.	Kerala	40.6	48.0	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57.5	59.2	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	53.4	55.2	52.2
17.	Manipur	54.7	61.2	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	58.9	68.7	62.8
19.	Mizoram	63.7	71.2	67.4
20.	Nagaland	48.1	49.8	63.5
21.	Odisha	52.3	54.0	51.2
22.	Punjab	43.3	41.1	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	51.2	54.5	53.7
24.	Sikkim	57.8	64.8	61.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	55.4	58.3	56.3
26.	Telangana	0.0	65.1	56.6
27.	Tripura	53.6	54.9	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	44.7	46.9	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	48.1	43.7
30.	West Bengal	50.3	48.7	50.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.6	53.7	54.1
32.	Chandigarh	39.0	39.7	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.2	42.1	45.4
34.	Daman and Diu	53.3	43.2	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	40.0	42.8	34.6
36.	Puducherry	46.4	44.2	50.9
	ALL INDIA	51.0	53.7	50.5

Source: E&U Surveys of Labour Bureau.

Statement-III*State-wise Employment Generated under Prime Minister's
Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12220	7740	14148	9464
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2871	104	1984	1128
3.	Assam	15535	9026	31498	12720
4.	Bihar	9240	19624	25872	9088
5.	Chhattisgarh	5821	9496	12856	5840
6.	Goa	406	500	660	264
7.	Gujarat*	18107	14960	11629	10944
8.	Haryana	7024	7232	11016	8280
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6352	5134	6916	4120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11025	12115	11691	16744
11.	Jharkhand	8495	12873	10400	3864
12.	Karnataka	21825	17284	30286	10696
13.	Kerala	9738	9653	13068	3640
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21896	16497	15520	7696
15.	Maharashtra**	28311	20161	17799	17240
16.	Manipur	829	2715	8419	2768
17.	Meghalaya	3680	4824	2632	408
18.	Mizoram	6736	9072	3400	1072
19.	Nagaland	2407	4998	7783	6744
20.	Odisha	10211	17629	20392	12056
21.	Punjab	6438	7762	9858	7848
22.	Rajasthan	15002	14537	13408	7344
23.	Sikkim	54	397	201	168
24.	Tamil Nadu	36190	20836	25764	15464
25.	Telangana	6604	7761	6445	5256

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	6333	5355	17961	4808
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48604	43059	36315	28432
28.	Uttarakhand	7889	6161	9890	6784
29.	West Bengal	24646	12746	26604	8376
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	790	293	1398	1160
31.	UT Chandigarh	160	323	376	240
32.	Delhi	1584	2048	952	432
33.	Lakshadweep	93	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	386	447	699	208
TOTAL		357502	323362	407840	231296

upto 22.01.2018

*including Daman and Diu ** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Statement-IV*State-wise Achievements under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)*

Sl. No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 till 1.03.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1559.05	1992.10	2055.10	1843.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.38	50.46	85.38	24.89
3.	Assam	210.95	486.33	467.24	433.35
4.	Bihar	351.98	670.92	866.62	731.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	555.90	1013.97	885.94	1003.22
6.	Gujarat	181.49	225.41	271.06	306.96
7.	Haryana	61.65	48.48	84.92	79.37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.77	177.71	236.61	186.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121.09	316.32	319.59	277.07
10.	Jharkhand	453.34	585.61	707.59	532.78
11.	Karnataka	433.28	598.38	914.43	769.55
12.	Kerala	588.72	741.74	684.62	479.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1175.40	1237.42	1130.43	1518.24
14.	Maharashtra	613.87	763.45	709.04	689.47
15.	Manipur	101.17	75.33	119.03	37.90
16.	Meghalaya	167.35	199.71	282.61	242.87
17.	Mizoram	42.70	131.26	168.23	109.62
18.	Nagaland	89.99	212.07	290.71	160.65
19.	Odisha	535.40	894.46	775.76	770.83
20.	Punjab	64.56	144.34	157.74	203.76
21.	Rajasthan	1686.19	2341.25	2596.81	2150.88
22.	Sikkim	24.13	43.84	46.12	24.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42	2238.48
24.	Telangana	1032.07	1417.76	1079.10	1048.45
25.	Tripura	511.76	538.76	461.18	172.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312.27	1822.39	1577.78	1540.56
27.	Uttarakhand	147.31	223.85	236.92	188.83
28.	West Bengal	1696.30	2864.97	2356.07	2897.78
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.17	2.68	4.12	1.36
30.	Goa	1.73	1.07	1.26	0.96
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.03	0.001	0.05
32.	Puducherry	3.78	5.62	5.37	6.09
TOTAL		16618.51	23514.43	23576.81	20671.34

Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State	No. of candidates placed in jobs after training			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2910	1989	6976	7881
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1626	3663	1479	2993
4.	Bihar	4210	3951	2097	4640
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	360	6578	1987	2023
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0
10.	Gujarat	5007	6463	2,075	112
11.	Haryana	1141	8807	586	3222
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10677	16524	6,453	642
14.	Jharkhand	1587	8384	2,198	2499
15.	Karnataka	76	6411	4,432	4453
16.	Kerala	0	2457	5,149	4387
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1772	4307	3,436	823
18.	Maharashtra	0	1447	1,123	2025
19.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	6779	21411	27348	11419
24.	Puducherry	0	117	0	0
25.	Punjab	0	0	0	563
26.	Rajasthan	425	12494	3,397	693
27.	Sikkim	0	205	70	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	11939	12428	6,385	765
29.	Telangana	0	1830	6,336	7264
30.	Tripura	0	75	342	528
31.	Uttar Pradesh	4464	11306	2,052	1012
32.	Uttarakhand	0	780	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	West Bengal	1223	3117	979	865
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		54196	134744	84900	58809

* till Nov., 2017.

Source: M/o Rural Development.

Statement-VI

State/UT-wise details of total number of candidates placed in jobs after training under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Skill Trained Persons given Placement			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	9250
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	113
3.	Assam	0	0	293	1102
4.	Bihar	0	90	176	354
5.	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5858	2645
6.	Goa	0	0	66	639
7.	Gujarat	0	226	3920	2957
8.	Haryana	282	0	0	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	196	86	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	254	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2700	16276
12.	Karnataka	0	3527	637	622
13.	Kerala	0	0	443	425
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	1024
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	11768	3971
16.	Manipur	0	6	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	317	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0	0	147	91
19.	Nagaland	1866	691	341	763
20.	Odisha	0	0	2467	776
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	569
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	52988	6262	0	994
25.	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	6039
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	42174	28212
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1731	0
29.	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	3044
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	133
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		63115	33664	151901	83333

*upto Jan., 2018.

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Upgradation and modernisation of employment exchanges

‡3769. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment exchanges functioning, presently, in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including those in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise status of upgradation and modernization of employment exchanges in the country;

(c) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized in each year of the last three years and the current year; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether modernisation work in this regard is under progress as per target in all the States including Uttar Pradesh, 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) As per the details available from the States/UTs, the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country (as on January, 2016) are 997 including Uttar Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Ministry is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions of repute to deliver employment services. Ministry has approved 67 Employment Exchanges for establishment of Model Career Centres. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. The State-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges with NCS and provides central funding to States for upgradation of infrastructures in employment exchanges. The Government provides part financial assistance based on the proposals received from States and scheme guidelines and funds have been released to 22 States/UTs which sent proposals as per details given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of number of employment exchanges
in the country (as on 01.01.2016)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	52

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
4.	Bihar	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	48
9.	Haryana	59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	42
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	47
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Telangana	14
27.	Tripura	5
28.	Uttarakhand	24
29.	Uttar Pradesh	99
30.	West Bengal	77
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
32.	Chandigarh	2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
34.	Daman and Diu	2
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL		997

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

Statement-II

State/UTs-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the last three years and current year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of employment exchanges for establishment of Model Career Centres	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	5	192.48	115.11	47.06
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.87	24.11	24.11
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	69.36	41.58	23.84
4.	Bihar	3	104.17	76.75	50.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	135.16	90.89	41.33
6.	Delhi	1	40.79	24.47	0
7.	Goa	1	13.76	8.25	8.25
8.	Gujarat	5	173.85	114.87	92.19
9.	Haryana	1	41.85	25.11	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	50.80	30.47	13.25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	26.34	21.06	18.95
12.	Jharkhand	1	46.86	37.48	24.53
13.	Karnataka	3	99.95	79.92	59.9
14.	Lakshwadeep	1	17.76	10.65	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	1	38.01	30.4	21.55
16.	Meghalaya	2	86.53	56.09	28.15
17.	Madhya Pradesh	8	389.70	285.05	213.09
18.	Nagaland	1	37.37	22.42	22.42
19.	Odisha	4	137.09	91.73	73.77
20.	Puducherry	1	39.21	23.52	23.52
21.	Punjab	2	62.31	29.65	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	44.64	26.76	0
23.	Telangana	2	59.79	35.86	30.00
24.	Tripura	2	58.14	35.80	20.71
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	66.99	53.57	40.19
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	120.59	86.65	72.23
27.	Uttarakhand	2	66.08	46.22	13.46
28.	West Bengal	2	62.88	44.57	19.40
TOTAL		67	2327.33	1569.01	982.09

Statement-III

Details of amount released for enhancing infrastructure in employment exchanges and for organising job fairs

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Employment Exchanges	Amount Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	152.00
2.	Assam	51	464.00
3.	Daman and Diu	2	7.04
4.	Gujarat	48	406.00
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	200.00
6.	Jharkhand	43	274.00
7.	Karnataka	34	336.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	54	602.00
9.	Nagaland	8	95.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Odisha	56	291.00
11.	Punjab	46	84.00
12.	Rajasthan	35	272.00
13.	Telangana	21	222.00
14.	Tripura	6	39.00
15.	Uttarakhand	19	112.00
16.	West Bengal	21	140.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	629.37
18.	Tamil Nadu	37	560.00
19.	Mizoram	4	29.92
20.	Puducherry	5	16.21
21.	Bihar	48	645.00
22.	Chhattisgarh	28	416.00
TOTAL		679	5992.54

Transforming of Employment Exchanges into Model Career Centres

3770. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has sanctioned the Transforming of Employment Exchanges into Model Career Centres for various districts in Rajasthan except Jaipur;

(b) whether Government intends to consider the proposal for Transforming of Employment Exchange of District Jaipur also into Model Career Centres;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in). The services under NCS Project

are accessible from multiple delivery channels. The project also includes establishment of Model Career Centres in employment exchanges and reputed institutions to provide variety of employment related services using technology. The Government received four proposals from Rajasthan for establishment of MCC at Bharatpur, Bikaner, Kota and Jaipur. The Inter-Ministerial Appraisal Committee approved three centres Bharatpur, Bikaner and Kota for establishment of MCC.

Implementation of fixed term contract for workers

3771. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has called a consultation meeting with the representatives of State Governments, trade unions and industry for implementation of the proposed fixed term contract workers as announced in the Budget 2018-19; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions, that took place and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A tripartite consultation meeting was held on 15.2.2018 under the Chairmanship of Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour and Employment (I/C) with the representatives of State Governments, Central Trade Unions and Employers Organizations to discuss the intent Notification No. G.S.R. 17(E) dated 8.1.2018 for incorporating the Fixed Term Employment Workman category under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Rules made thereunder for all Sectors. Based on the comments/suggestions received, Ministry of Labour and Employment has published the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018 *vide* Notification No.G.S.R.235(E) dated 16.3.2018.

Benefits for migrant construction workers

3772. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the labour laws, migrant construction workers are entitled to housing and other social security benefits apart from minimum wages, overtime payments and weekly offs;

(b) if so, the measures that have been taken in the last three years to ensure that these benefits are extended to migrant construction workers;

(c) whether any action has been taken against erring construction companies in the last three years in this regard;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) whether there is any fund exclusively available for construction workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The construction workers including migrant construction workers are eligible for benefits under various labour laws including the Minimum Wages Act and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 depending upon their eligibility. The BOCW Act provides for loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a house.

The States are mandated to utilize the cess fund for the welfare of the BOC workers including migrant construction workers in terms of Section 22(1) of the Act and as such the States have formulated various welfare schemes relating to BOC workers life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, funeral assistance etc.

(c) and (d) The office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) conducts regular inspection of the construction establishments falling under the Central Sphere to ensure the compliance of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. Details of Inspections and action taken during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 provides for constitution of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Fund exclusively for the Building and Other Construction Workers. The source of the fund is the collection of cess @1% of the cost of construction incurred by the employer under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

Statement

Details showing BOCW Act

Sl.No.	Enactment	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
No. of Inspections made				
1.	Ahmedabad	118	87	107
2.	Ajmer	82	34	67
3.	Asansol	19	18	20
4.	Bangalore	98	58	52
5.	Bhubaneswar	60	50	58

Sl.No.	Enactment	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
6.	Chandigarh	231	246	84
7.	Chennai	56	57	47
8.	Cochin	118	114	90
9.	Delhi	29	81	80
10.	Dhanbad	480	25	54
11.	Dehradun	81	55	70
12.	Guwahati	89	88	77
13.	Hyderabad	78	53	59
14.	Jabalpur	108	94	73
15.	Kanpur	58	25	61
16.	Kolkata	122	88	104
17.	Mumbai	105	49	61
18.	Nagpur	43	49	34
19.	Patna	55	31	9
20.	Raipur	85	70	119
TOTAL		2115	1372	1326

Convictions (under Prosecutions)

1.	Ahmedabad	50	2	4
2.	Ajmer	6	1	3
3.	Asansol	0	0	0
4.	Bangalore	15	10	1
5.	Bhubaneswar	4	0	5
6.	Chandigarh	11	6	8
7.	Chennai	0	0	0
8.	Cochin	35	8	6
9.	Delhi	2	46	0
10.	Dhanbad	2	13	2
11.	Dehradun	0	0	0
12.	Guwahati	0	0	0
13.	Hyderabad	8	1	0

Sl.No.	Enactment	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
14.	Jabalpur	17	4	2
15.	Kanpur	17	5	0
16.	Kolkata	8	44	0
17.	Mumbai	6	1	2
18.	Nagpur	12	18	10
19.	Patna	0	0	0
20.	Raipur	2	181	128
TOTAL		195	340	171

* for the period (April-Feb.)

Details of unemployment

3773. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of unemployed in the country as on 1st January, 2014 and 1st January, 2018;
- how many of them are in the age group of 18-40 years;
- how many of them became unemployed during this period;
- how many of them are women, differently-abled; and
- the number of people who got employment between 1st January, 2014 and 1st January, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the result from the last two available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for different groups on usual status basis in the country in 2013-14 and 2015-16 is given below:-

Year	Unemployment rate			
	Persons aged 15 years and above		Aged 18-29 years	Aged 30 years and above
	All Person	Female		
2013-14	3.4%	4.9%	9.4%	0.8%
2015-16	3.7%	5.8%	10.2%	0.9%

(e) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The employment generated through these schemes are given below:—

Schemes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (person in lakh)	3.58	3.23	4.08	2.31 (till 22.01.18)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in lakh)	16619	23514	23577	20671 (till 1.03.18)
Candidates placed in jobs after training under DDU-GKY (person in lakh)	0.54	1.35	0.85	0.59 (till Nov., 17)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement under DAY-NULM (person in lakh)	0.63	0.34	1.52	0.83 (till Jan, 18)

Encouraging alternate employment/self employment among the youth

3774. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to encourage alternate employment/self-employment amongst the youth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government to help the youth in seeking future employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Government through various targeted programmes such as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Prime Minister Mudra Yojna, Start-Up India, Stand Up India,

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is stimulating creation of self-employment. Programmes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojna are enhancing the employability of the labour force to access job opportunities.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA), Government of India in 24th September, 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). It aims to impart skill training to urban poor in market oriented courses to improve their employability and to enable them to start self-employment ventures. Interest Subvention is provided on individual and group bank loans sanctioned to enable them to set up microenterprises. Self Help Groups are also linked with banks to encourage them to undertake income-generating activities.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

The Stand UP India scheme was launched on 5th April, 2016, in order to facilitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial banks between ₹ 10 Lakh and 1 crore to atleast one Schedule Caste (SC) or Schedule Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield Enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing sector. As on 22.12.2017, 48,778 loans have been extended under the scheme.

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojna is a scheme to extend collateral free loans below ₹ 10 Lakh in the non agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. It is divided into three categories namely Shishu (upto ₹ 50,000), Kishore (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 Lakh) and Tarun (₹ 5 Lakh to ₹ 10 Lakh).

Increasing of pension for labourers

†3775. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of retired labourer pensioners of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is about 28,50,000 at present;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the retired labourer pensioners of EPFO are getting only ₹ 1000/- per month pension at present;

(c) whether it is impossible for any family to survive on ₹ 1000/- monthly pension;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to increase the pension of the retired labourer pensioners of EPFO upto an amount needed for the survival of their family;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of pensioners of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 31.03.2017 were 56,49,797, which include, member pensioners, spouse pensioners, children pensioners, nominee pensioners, parent pensioners and orphan pensioners.

(b) The pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is calculated as per the provisions of EPS, 1995 which may be more or less than ₹ 1000/- per month depending upon the pensionable salary and pensionable service of the member pensioner.

(c) No such information is available in the Ministry.

(d) to (f) The Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is a self-funded Scheme with contribution from employer @ 8.33 per cent of wages (up to Rupees Fifteen Thousand). Further, Government contributes 1.16 per cent of wages in EPS, 1995 upto a salary limit of ₹ 15,000/- per month. All benefits under the Scheme are paid out of such accumulations.

Further, the Government has fixed minimum pension to ₹ 1000/- per month under EPS, 1995 with effect from 01.09.2014 by providing budgetary support keeping in view the widespread demand. No decision regarding increasing the minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- to EPS, 1995 pensioners has been taken.

Payment of enhanced wages

3776. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had increased minimum wages for workers engaged in sweeping and cleaning activities by 40 per cent w.e.f. 19th January, 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the notification by the contractors engaged by Central Government offices and agencies particularly the Indian Railways; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for proper implementation of the notification and to ensure payment of wages at enhanced rates to workers engaged in sweeping and cleaning activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had increased the basic rate of minimum wages for sweeping and cleaning activities in the central sphere through the notification w.e.f. 19.01.2017. Minimum Wage (per day) for sweeping and cleaning worker were increased by more than 40 percent from ₹ 250/- to ₹ 350/- in the 'C' Area category; ₹ 312/- to ₹ 437/- in 'B' Area category and ₹ 374/- to ₹ 523/- in 'A' Area category.

(b) This Ministry is in constant endeavor towards implementing the revised rates of minimum wages. As far as employees in Railway are concerned guidelines were issued to Ministry of Railways/Railway Board. Ministry of Railways has also issued instructions to its Zonal Offices across the country for strict compliance of minimum wages. The data regarding implementation of Minimum Wages Act for the last one year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is implemented by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. 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.

Statement

Data regarding implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the last one year

Sl.No.	Particulars	2017-18 (upto Dec., 2017)
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	7380
2.	No. of Irregularities Detected	62304
3.	No. of Irregularities Rectified	28884
4.	No. of Prosecutions Launched	1130
5.	No. of Convictions	1721

Vacant posts in PSUs

3777. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what were the actual number of employees in Central Government Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) every year for the last four financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) what will be the exact number of Central Government employees in 2018-19 financial year; and

(c) what are the actual number of vacant posts in Central Government sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected from concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Private Provident Fund Trusts

3778. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has permitted several private firms to establish their own trusts to manage Provident Fund (PF) contributions instead of depositing them to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of firms given such exemption, year-wise; and

(c) whether there is any check on these trusts to verify any misuse of these funds by the firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, appropriate Government permits the establishments, already covered under the Act, to maintain their own Provident Fund Trusts under Section 17 of the Act.

(b) The total number of exempted establishments under the Act is 1406 (as on 27.03.2018). Year-wise list of the establishments granted exemption is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Exempted establishments and its Trusts remain under the regulatory supervision of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). To keep check on these Trusts

to verify any misuse of funds by exempted establishments, EPFO conducts inspection. One of the important aspects of the inspection is to examine whether the exempted Trust is investing the funds as per the 'Pattern of Investment' prescribed by the Government.

In case, any irregularity or default is observed, appropriate actions as provided under the Act are taken against the establishment. Provisions and actions provided under the Act are as follows:-

- (i) Section 7A of the Act – Assessment of money due from the employer.
- (ii) Section 14B of the Act – Penalty provisions.
- (iii) Section 7Q of the Act – Levy of interest.
- (iv) Section 8 of the Act – Recovery provisions.
- (v) Provisions contained in Appendix 'A' to para 27AA of Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, such as, fixing the responsibility of the employer to make good the losses occurred in the Trust and the deficiencies in the interest declared by the Board of Trustees, etc.
- (vi) Filing of prosecution against the establishment and the trust under Section 14 of the Act.
- (vii) Cancellation of exemption.

Statement

Year-wise list of exempted/relaxed establishments

Sl.No.	Year of Exemption/Relaxation	Number of Establishments
1.	1952	50
2.	1953	10
3.	1954	5
4.	1955	4
5.	1956	37
6.	1957	27
7.	1958	15
8.	1959	13
9.	1960	12
10.	1961	13
11.	1962	52
12.	1963	18

Sl.No.	Year of Exemption/Relaxation	Number of Establishments
13.	1964	38
14.	1965	19
15.	1966	26
16.	1967	20
17.	1968	11
18.	1969	16
19.	1970	21
20.	1971	24
21.	1972	17
22.	1973	14
23.	1974	16
24.	1975	28
25.	1976	19
26.	1977	12
27.	1978	17
28.	1979	15
29.	1980	13
30.	1981	14
31.	1982	32
32.	1983	35
33.	1984	21
34.	1985	25
35.	1986	18
36.	1987	28
37.	1988	22
38.	1989	22
39.	1990	30
40.	1991	33
41.	1992	31
42.	1993	33

Sl.No.	Year of Exemption/Relaxation	Number of Establishments
43.	1994	29
44.	1995	18
45.	1996	26
46.	1997	20
47.	1998	7
48.	1999	9
49.	2000	19
50.	2001	10
51.	2002	5
52.	2003	2
53.	2004	5
54.	2005	7
55.	2006	13
56.	2007	66
57.	2008	50
58.	2009	50
59.	2010	20
60.	2011	9
61.	2012	11
62.	2013	4
63.	2014	6
64.	2015	6
65.	*NA	88
TOTAL		1406

* Not Available.

Uploading of the unemployment data

3779. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is maintaining the employment, unemployment and unemployed youth data, if so, the year-wise details thereof since 2014 till date along with the reasons for the same not being uploaded on the website of the Ministry; and

(b) the State/UT/district-wise and union vacancy details for all the sectors since 2014 till date, also the details of the vacancies that have been converted to contractual system and details of the posts that have been filled from the above mentioned list with date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted household based Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys (AEUS) since 2010. So far, 5 such surveys reports have been released for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16. The report for the 6th EUS is expected to be released in the coming months.

The year-wise details of Worker Population Rate, Unemployment Rate and Youth Employment-Unemployment Scenerio for persons aged 15 years and above (per 1000) as per Employment-Unemployment Survey for the years 2013-14 and 2015-16 are given below.

Employment Unemployment Survey

Worker Population Rate (WPR)

(in percent)

Survey/Sector	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL + URBAN
	Person	Person	Person
Worker Population Rate (WPR)			
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	57.1	45.5	53.7
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	53.9	41.8	50.5
Unemployment Rate (UR)			
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	2.9	4.9	3.4
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	3.4	4.4	3.7

Employment Unemployment Survey

Youth Employment Unemployment Scenario

(in percent)

Survey/Sector	15-17 years	18-29 years	30 years and above
	Person	Person	Person
Fourth EUS (2013-14)	17.5	12.9	1.4
Fifth EUS (2015-16)	19.8	13.2	1.6

The Worker Population Rate and Unemployment rate in the survey is based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) *i.e.* persons engaged for 30 days or more in a year in any economic activity or activities.

The reports pertaining to Annual Employment Unemployment surveys since 2010 is available on Labour Bureau's website *i.e.* '<http://labourbureaunew.gov.in/>'.

Further, on the recommendations of the Task Force on 'Employment', this survey has been replaced by Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) being conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

(b) No such data are available.

Stressed loans of MSMEs

3780. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while number of accounts covered under Central Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises increased, the guarantee amount has decreased between 2012-13 to 2015-16;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has conducted survey to assess impact of GST and demonetisation on Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of MSME sector;

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

(e) details of number of NPA accounts under CGTMSE and NPAs of MSME sector in past three years; and

(f) details of stressed loans of MSMEs that were restructured and MSMEs that were rehabilitated in past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The growth in amount of guarantee approved under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS) in 2015-16 over the year 2012-13 is 24.20%.

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

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India has done a preliminary study on the macro economic impact of demonetisation in March, 2017.

(e) The details of NPA accounts under CGTMSE and NPAs of MSME sector during past three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(f) Cases taken up and resolved under 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)', issued by Reserve Bank of India, during the half year ended on March, 2017 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

NPA in Micro and Small Enterprises Sector

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Bank/Bank Group Name	MSE – GNPA's (Gross NPAs)		
	31 March, 15	31 March, 16	31 March, 17
Public Sector Banks	48062.31	65817.84	75726.3
Private Sector Banks	3472.72	4658.43	6403.3
Foreign Bank Group	416.8	365.39	420.07
Small Finance Bank Group-Scheduled			206.47
Scheduled Commercial Banks	51951.83	70841.66	82756.15

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

NPA Accounts under CGTMSE

Year	Number of NPA Accounts
2014-15	65,266
2015-16	52,580
2016-17	34,177

Source: Credit Guarantee Trust Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises.

Statement-II

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises cases handled by the committees formed under the 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSMEs'

Scheduled Commercial Banks	No. of cases resolved by the committees during the Half Yearly ended March, 2017	Corrective Action Plan (CAP) by the committees (Out of (1))		
		Rectification	Restructuring	Recovery
Micro Enterprises	96266	55029	2002	39235
Small Enterprises	37660	24540	172	12948
Medium Enterprises	3356	1336	23	1997
TOTAL MSMEs	137282	80905	2197	54180

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Financial problems of MSMEs in the country

3781. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that MSMEs in the country are passing through acute financial problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to protect the MSMEs in the country; and

(d) the incentives rebates and discounts being offered to the MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (d) Government has taken the following measures to improve access of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to finance:—

(i) In the Union Budget 2017-18 tax rate for MSMEs reporting turnover of less than ₹ 50 crore has been reduced from existing 30% to 25%.

(ii) Under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, the Union Government has approved augmentation of the corpus of the Credit Guarantee Trust from the present level of ₹ 2500 crore to ₹ 7500 crore.

(iii) The coverage of the loans under the scheme has been enhanced from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore and the scheme has been extended to include NBFCs also.

(iv) Facilitation of access to finance under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS).

Definition of MSMEs

3782. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently redefined the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the new definition would help the MSME sector in 'Ease of Doing Business', particularly in Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(d) whether Government feels that the sector can create job opportunities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet has approved a revised definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on annual turnover in place of the earlier definition based on investment in plant and machinery/equipments. In the changed criterion, a micro enterprise is defined as an enterprise where the annual turnover does not exceed five crore rupees, a small enterprise as an enterprise where the annual turnover is more than five crore rupees but does not exceed seventy five crore rupees and a medium enterprise as an enterprise where the annual turnover is more than seventy five crore rupees but does not exceed two hundred and fifty crore rupees.

(c) The new definition aims to promote the ease of doing business by putting in place a non-discretionary, transparent and objective criterion.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As per the data received from the 73rd round of the National Sample Survey on "Unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprise (excluding Construction)", conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during July, 2015 to June, 2016, the total number of MSMEs in the country was 633.88 lakh and the total employment in this sector was to the tune of 1109.89 lakh.

Credit inflow to entrepreneurs in MSME sector

3783. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that credit inflow to the entrepreneurs in MSME sector has been found to be inadequate;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employment opportunities have been adversely affected due to inadequate inflow of funds in general in Assam and other North-Eastern States in particular; and

(d) if so, what remedial action has been taken by government to safeguard the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are as under:—

*Outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by
Scheduled Commercial Banks*

As on	MSE (Amount O/s)	Medium (Amount O/s)
March 31, 2015	961174.17	209851.88
March 31, 2016	996424.94	219582.17
March 31, 2017	1070129.48	226269.34

Source: As reported by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d) Efforts have been stepped up by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to support generation of employment opportunities under the PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) in the country including North Eastern Region. Other important initiatives of the Ministry of MSME to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are briefly indicated below:—

- (i) Enhancement of loan coverage under CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs), from ₹ 1 crore to ₹ 2 crore.
- (ii) Infrastructure and technological support under Cluster Development Programme.
- (iii) SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries) and ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship).
- (iv) Support for market access development under MDA Scheme and procurement policy.

Public procurement policy

3784. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Public Procurement Policy effective from 1st April, 2012, all the Central Ministries/PSUs or Government Departments must procure 20 per cent of their annual requirement from the MSMEs;

(b) if so, whether the said Departments are following this policy in letter and spirit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Public Procurement Policy effective from 1st April, 2012, all the Central Ministries/ PSUs or Government Departments have to procure 20 per cent of their annual requirement from the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

As per the information uploaded by the 145 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on MSME SAMBANDH portal launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the total procurement by the CPSEs during the current financial year by 133 CPSEs from MSEs is ₹ 19814.97 crores (22.23%).

Funds for development of MSME sector in Tamil Nadu

3785. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the development of MSME sector in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any special initiatives and comprehensive scheme for the development and welfare of MSME sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government allocates funds under various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. However, funds are not allocated State/UT-wise as all the schemes of this Ministry are Central Sector Schemes (CSSs). The details of the budget allocation for the Ministry of MSME during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Budget Allocation
2014-15	3702.28
2015-16	3007.42
2016-17	3464.77
2017-18	6481.96
2018-19	6552.61

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. These include the schemes/programmes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. These schemes/programmes have been revamped from time to time to improve the service delivery for the benefit of the micro, small and medium enterprises.

Moreover, the Government has launched a number of new schemes to cater to the need of the MSMEs. These include financial support to MSMEs for obtaining Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) Certification; Digital MSME scheme for the promotion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the MSME sector; National SC/ST Hub to provide professional support to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs to effectively participate in the public procurement process and the Scheme for supporting MSMEs in the NER and Sikkim by way of creation/upgradation of mini technology centres, development of new and existing industrial estates, capacity building of officers and other promotional activities.

Amount spent by MSMEs for imparting skill development training

3786. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for imparting skill development training to unemployed youths, particularly in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the details of achievements thereof during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Sir, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are independent private entities. Information about how much amount has been spent by MSMEs for imparting skill development training to unemployed youths is not available with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

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

Preference to small entrepreneurs in Government procurement

3787. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to give preference to small entrepreneurs in Government procurement;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any initiatives to promote small enterprises, especially in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To provide marketing support to MSEs, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has notified Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012 under section 11 of MSMED Act, 2006. The Policy mandates that 20% of annual procurement by the Central Government Ministries/Departments and CPSEs has to be made from Micro and Small Enterprises.

(c) and (d) To promote MSME sector in the country including Rajasthan, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken various initiatives including Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, Market Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Technology Center System Programme (TCSP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme for Khadi/Village and COIR, A Scheme for Promoting Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Cluster Development Programme etc.

Theft of gas in Krishna-Godavari basin

3788. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of the probe conducted by Government in respect of theft of Gas in the Krishna Godavari basin;

(b) the further action taken/proposed by Government in case the inquiry has been completed and report submitted to the Ministry; and

(c) the estimated loss of revenue to Government due to this theft of gas in this region along with the steps taken/proposed to recover such loss?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government constituted a single member Committee headed by Shri Ajit Prakash Shah, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court to look into the issue of gas migration from block KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML to block KG-DWN-98/3. The Committee had in its Report dated 29th August, 2016 concluded, *inter alia*, that there has been unjust enrichment to the Contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, issued a notice on 03.11.2016 to claim restitution from the Contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. Government through this notice has directed the Contractor comprising of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), British Petroleum Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BP) and Niko (ENCO) Limited (NIKO) to remit an amount of USD 1.552 billion along with interest upto 31.3.2016 towards restitution and an amount of USD 174.9 million towards additional Profit Petroleum. The Contractor has invoked arbitration.

Withdrawal of exploratory oil companies from Mizoram

3789. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three companies were engaged to work in Mizoram for exploration of oil and natural gas in Mizoram;

(b) if so, the details of the companies and the areas they were engaged in;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have all withdrawn from their engagements without properly intimating the State Government; and

(d) if so, what is/are the reason(s) behind their sudden withdrawal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (b) Four blocks were awarded for exploration of oil and natural gas in Mizoram. Details of three operational blocks are as under:

(i) AA-ONN-2001/2 - ONGC and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. – in Aizwal district.

(ii) MZ-ONN-2004/1 – Oil India Limited and Shiv-Vani Oil and Gas Exploration Services Ltd – in Aizwal, Serchhip, Mamit and Lunglei districts.

(iii) AA-ONJ/2 – ONGC Ltd. – in Cachar, Imphal and Churachandpur Aizwal district.

(c) and (d) One block MZ-ONN-2004/2 was awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy-VI to the consortium consisting of M/s NAFTOGAZ India Pvt. Ltd., Reliance Natural Resources Limited, GEOPETROL International Inc. and Reliance Energy Ltd. for carrying out exploration and production activities in Lunglei, Saiha and Lawangtlai district. This block was terminated by Government on account of fraudulent representation at the time of bidding by M/s NAFTOGAZ India Pvt. Ltd. *vide* Termination Notice dated 11.10.2012. Accordingly, State Government of Mizoram *vide* letter dated 04.01.2013 was requested for cancellation of Petroleum Exploration License of Block MZ-ONN-2004/2.

Blending of ethanol with petrol

3790. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether countries like Brazil blend 25-30 per cent of ethanol in petrol, 15 per cent by the US and 85 per cent being planned by Thailand;

(b) if so, reasons why after 13-14 years of our programme we have not been able to achieve even 6 per cent blending of ethanol into petrol;

(c) in view of above, why Government has decided to withdraw ₹ 5 incentive per litre and restoring 12.5 per cent excise duty on ethanol;

(d) whether it discourages sugar mills from submitting Expression of Interest to supply ethanol and thereby impact blending with petrol; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the available information, the blending percentage of ethanol with Petrol is around 27 per cent in Brazil; 10 per cent and 15 per cent in USA and 10 per cent, 20 per cent and 85 per cent in Thailand.

(b) The Government through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol up to 10 per cent, subject to the availability of ethanol. Lower availability of ethanol for EBP Programme has resulted in lower average blending percentage.

(c) to (e) With effect from 1st July, 2017, ethanol is covered under GST and the applicable GST rate on ethanol is 18 per cent.

**Reservation for allotment of LPG agencies, petrol pumps
and CNG pumps**

†3791. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by Government to allot LPG agencies, petrol pumps and CNG pumps in the country;

(b) whether any type of reservation/quota has been fixed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Ex-servicemen/Defence personnel in the allotment of petrol pumps/gas agencies/CNG pumps and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any restriction on increasing the number of LPG agencies/petrol pumps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise/area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Eligibility norms and reservation in selection of LPG distributorship and Retail Outlet (RO) are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below) respectively.

Under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, the Government has established PNGRB which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. CNG stations are set up by the CGD entities in their respective areas.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the demand and consumption of motor fuels in the future locations for setting up new ROs are identified by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) after carrying out required feasibility study in the field. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in OMCs Marketing Plan for advertisement. For the advertisement issued in 2014-15, 3418 locations have been commissioned and 6910 Letter of Intents have been issued for setting up new ROs.

Selection of LPG distributorships is undertaken by the OMCs and the locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sale potential that makes them commercially viable. OMCs have recently advertised 6147 locations across the country, which are mostly in rural areas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Norms/Criteria/Reservation for Selection of LPG Distributorships*

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:—

- (i) Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- (ii) Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.
- (iii) Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- (iv) There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- (v) Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company(OMC) as on date of application.
- (vi) Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.
- (vii) Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- (viii) Shall own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

A. Open Category (O)	50.5%
B. Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C. Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:—

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3

1	2	3	4	5
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved-Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W)-7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (PH)-1%, Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

Reservation for North-Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:-

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" is available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

Statement-II

Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines

Dealer Selection by draw of lots/bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non-Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility

criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long-term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21.05.2014 have provision for 22.5 percent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories *i.e.* SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:—

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Combined Category 1 (CC1)	2%	2%	4%	8%
Comprising of:—				
(i) Defence Personnel and				
(ii) Para Military Personnel/Central/State Government and Central/State PSU employees				
Combined Category 2 (CC2)	1%	1%	2%	4%
Comprising of:—				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)				
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open			44.50%	44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP and NG earlier:—

State	Percentage of Regular and Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:—

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long-term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots/Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group-1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group-2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group-1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:—

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST - ₹ 500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST - ₹ 50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market <i>i.e.</i> Urban/ Highway	Except on NH/ SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A-Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0 Lac [Initial Down Payment (IDP)- 1.5 Lacs]	₹ 10.0 Lacs [Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs]
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B-Site RO	₹ 15.0 Lacs	₹ 5.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 Lacs	₹ 0.5 Lacs
Nationality/ Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board/School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

Non-provision of subsidised refills under PMUY

3792. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), women from the BPL category were provided with one filled LPG cylinder with gas stove but no subsidized refills were provided;

(b) what provision Government has made to provide the subsequent gas cylinders as the beneficiaries under the PMUY will not be able to buy the LPG cylinders on regular rates; and

(c) if this scheme was with a genuine intention of helping the needy, then why no follow up programme was chalked out right in the beginning?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), the Government provides deposit free LPG connection in the name of woman member of a BPL family. The beneficiary bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The beneficiary has option to take Hot Plate or the first refill or both on loan basis, from OMCs at zero interest rate and the same is recovered through subsidy received by the beneficiary as and when refill is purchased.

As on 23.03.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.51 crore LPG connections to BPL households under PMUY.

(b) and (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that nearly 80 % of PMUY beneficiaries in the first year of Scheme have come back for a second refill and the average refill consumption is 4.32 (14.2 Kg.). Further, OMCs have informed that they have deferred the recovery of subsidy amount from those beneficiaries for next 6 refills who exercises the option to take Hot Plate or the first refill or both on loan from OMCs.

Policy for blending of ethanol with petrol

†3793. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to make any policy regarding mixing ethanol with petrol;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol up to 10 per cent, subject to the availability of ethanol.

For the ethanol supply year 2017-18, OMCs have allocated a quantity of 156.5 crore litres of ethanol under EBP Programme.

Auction of oil and gas blocks for exploration

3794. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for putting on auction, a large number of blocks for exploration in oil and gas at the beginning of this year, 2018;

(b) whether any block in West Bengal has been included in the blocks listed for auction;

(c) whether any foolproof regulations have been prescribed to avoid future complications under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any Energy Regulator is being appointed to oversee the block awarding activity and when is this procedure likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) on 10.03.2016. With the operationalisation of Modalities of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), the first round of seeking Expression of Interests (EoIs) was opened on DGH Portal from 1st July, 2017 to 15th November, 2017. The investors had freedom to carve out the area/block out of the area available for exploration under OALP and submit their EoI online at the dedicated portal for the purpose. The prospective investors expressed their interest for 57 blocks and submitted EoIs. Based on EoIs received, 55 blocks have been carved out and put for bidding *w.e.f.* 19th January, 2018 through International Competitive Bidding. No investor had expressed their interest in the area of West Bengal, as a result no bid could be called for West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Earlier, under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime, various operational issues emerged while administering the contracts leading to many

disputes with the operators, which *inter alia* include cost recovery limit, intrusive management by the Management Committee, procurement issues, methodology adopted for calculation of investment multiple, no incentive for the operator to keep costs low, thus adversely affecting profit petroleum. Based on the experience of administering NELP and shortcomings observed in its implementation, the Government brought out the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). The new exploration policy provides for single license for exploration and exploitation of conventional as well as un-conventional hydrocarbon resources, flexibility to carve out exploration acreages, a Revenue Sharing model and marketing and pricing freedom for the Crude oil and Natural gas produced. Based on the bid evaluation by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), the Government awards the contracts.

FDI in oil and gas sector to meet demand

3795. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas sector has received any FDI in the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) by what extent will reliance on oil imports be reduced in the next three years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for oil is expected to expand rapidly by a large amount in the next few years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to meet the ever-widening gap between supply and demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow under petroleum and natural gas sector during 2014-2017 has been around ₹ 8370 crore. The Government is taking measures to reduce the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas by 10% by the year 2021-22. The roadmap to reduce oil imports focuses on a five pronged strategy, which comprises, increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables and implementing measures for refinery process improvements. Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include, *inter alia*, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) and Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), Discovered Small Field Policy, gas

pricing reforms with premium for difficult areas, grant of marketing freedom for gas produced from difficult areas, National Data Repository, easing out rigidities in the existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), transparent and clear policy for grant of extension of PSCs of small and medium sized discovered blocks.

The demand for petroleum products is projected to increase with a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 4.3% in the next three years to 220 MMT in 2020, as per the Report of the Working Group on enhancing Refining Capacity by 2040. The major reasons for this growth include, *inter alia*, increasing share of manufacturing in GDP, thrust on infrastructure spending, growth in disposable incomes leading to higher purchase of automobiles and mechanization of agriculture. Present refining capacity in the country is adequate to meet the domestic demand of POL products (except LPG and lubricants) and some of the products are also being exported.

Crash of ONGC helicopters ferrying officers from Mumbai

†3796. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helicopters which crashed in recent years carrying ONGC officers from Mumbai;

(b) the number of officers who died therein; and

(c) the company to which these helicopters belonged and the facts which came forth in investigation reports thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A Pawan Hans Helicopter operative under contract with ONGC had crashed in the Arabian Sea on 13th January, 2018, while carrying five ONGC officers on board from Juhu Helibase, Mumbai to Mumbai Offshore. All five ONGC officials onboard died in the crash. Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) under Ministry of Civil Aviation is investigating the helicopter accident as per the Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules 2017.

Shifting to gas based economy

3797. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has embarked on a plan to shift to a gas based economy in the near future;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the progress made so far completion of national gas grid is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Natural gas is one of the cleanest and most environment friendly fuels having extremely low Carbon Dioxide emissions compared to other fuels like coal and oil. In order to make India a Gas Based Economy, the Government has put the thrust in increasing the availability of natural gas by enhancing the domestic gas production, encouraging the import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), completion of national gas grid and speedier roll out of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country. The Government has taken the following steps to make India a gas based economy:—

- (i) Development of Gas Sources either through Domestic gas Exploration and Production activities or through building up facilities to import natural gas in the form of LNG,
- (ii) Development of Gas Pipeline Infrastructure and Secondary distribution network.
- (iii) Development of gas consuming markets like Fertilizer, Power, Transport and Industries etc.
- (iv) Government has implemented Fertilizer Gas Pooling Scheme which has encouraged the utilization of installed Fertilizer Units in the country.

Further, the Government has taken several steps to enhance domestic natural gas production through several policy initiatives such as:—

- (i) Marginal Field Policy-Discovered Small Field Policy
- (ii) Uniform Licensing Policy-Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy
- (iii) Policy for Grant of Extension to small and medium sized discovered fields
- (iv) Policy for Marketing Freedom for Gas Produced from Deepwater and Ultra Deepwater areas etc.
- (v) Government has granted marketing, including pricing, freedom for the gas produced from difficult areas.
- (vi) Marketing freedom has also been provided under Discovered Small Field bidding round as well as under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

(c) The Government is committed to develop natural gas pipeline infrastructure across the country. The existing natural gas pipeline infrastructure is approximately

16788 Km. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Government has envisaged to develop additional 12583 Km gas pipelines as part of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country. The list of approved natural gas pipeline projects which are under development is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Further, in order to develop the national gas grid, the Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2539 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. GAIL has also been entrusted to develop Barauni (Bihar) - Guwahati (Assam) pipeline as an integral part of JHBDPL project which will connect North East region with the National Gas Grid. During Advantage Assam Global Investor Summit 2018, at Guwahati on 3rd February, 2018, five CPSEs *i.e.* ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL and NRL have signed a MoU for formation of a Joint Venture Company to develop a Gas Grid in the North-Eastern Region.

Statement-I*Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Natural Gas Pipeline	Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)	States through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	57	4658	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 and VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	54	1119	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	6	24	Maharashtra
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	20	875	Gujarat, Maharashtra
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	61	Tripura
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	7	129	Maharashtra
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	3	8	Assam
8.	K.G. Basin network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	16	881	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
9.	Gujarat regional network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	18	671	Gujarat
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	9	278	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
11.	Dukli Maharajanj (Earlier-Agartala)	GAIL (India) Limited	0.26	5.2	Tripura
12.	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	152	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	80	1469	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	43	2600	Gujarat
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	5.06	73.2	Gujarat
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	9.5	140	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited (3 pipeline sections)	2.428	104.73	Assam
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	31	835	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Delhi
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited	35	265	Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	16	1097	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
21.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	6	41	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, UT of Puducherry
	Shadol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipeline Ltd (RGPL)	5	1302	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
		TOTAL	428	16788	

* Partly Commissioned.

Statement-II*Details of ongoing/approved Natural Gas Pipeline in the country*

Sl. No.	Pipeline	Entity	Length (Kms.)	Year of Authorization	Scheduled completion	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL	2655	2007 and 2016	Dec., 2020	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Barauni-Guwahati	GAIL	750	2018	To be developed as an integral part of JHBDPL	Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam
3.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore(Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2007	Feb., 2019	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
4.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	July, 2011	Dec., 2017	Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
5.	Mehsana – Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	July, 2011	Dec., 2017	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	July, 2011	Dec., 2017	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	August, 2014	2017	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Nellore-Vizag-Kakinada	IMC Ltd	525	December, 2017	2021	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Ennore-Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	May, 2015	2017	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
10.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengaluru-Puducherry-Nagapattinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	Dec., 2015	2018	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
11.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	July, 2016	2019	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
		TOTAL	12583			

Increase in LPG connections

3798. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sharp rise in the number of LPG connections in the last four years;

(b) if so, the details of the rise of LPG connection trends in rural and urban areas;

(c) whether Government has received any accident reports in the LPG usage in the last four years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to stop such accidents in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Details of new Domestic LPG connections released by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and the current year (upto February, 2018) are as under:—

Period	No. in lakhs
2017-18 (upto Feb. 2018)	263.68
2016-17	331.69
2015-16	204.48
2014-15	163.4

During the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto February), the percentage of connections released in rural areas is 65.53 and 64.37 respectively.

(c) to (e) OMCs follow strict norms to ensure quality and safety checks of LPG cylinders so as to avoid any accidents. OMCs also educate LPG consumers and spread awareness through various modes of communication for safe use of LPG. Currently, there are more than 22 crore consumers in the country. During 2017-18 (upto Feb., 2018), 844 incidents of accidents were reported where LPG was suspected as cause of fire.

Following measures have been put in place to ensure safe use of LPG:—

(i) The LPG cylinders and Pressure Regulators are manufactured as per Indian Standard Specifications. BIS enforces quality control over the manufacturing process. At the time of receipt, all the cylinders are checked and only those cylinders with ISI marking by BIS are accepted at LPG bottling plants.

- (ii) All LPG cylinders bottled at bottling plants are checked and only sound cylinders are sent for filling. After filling, all the cylinders are subjected to quality checks for leaks, including O-ring defect using electronic leak detector and only cylinders passing the quality checks are dispatched to the distributors.
- (iii) LPG cylinders in use are periodically tested for safety as per norms of PESO.
- (iv) All distributors are under instructions to carry out pre-delivery check of the cylinders prior to taking it out for refill delivery from the LPG godown.

Further, the Government has launched a multilingual 24x7 LPG Emergency Helpline Number 1906 on 1.1.2016. This facility is available for attending emergency LPG leakage complaints. The call center is having a web based application for logging, viewing and monitoring the call logs and updation of contact details of the mechanic and field officers. In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to air their complaints, an unique toll free number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centres on Industry basis. Customers can also register their grievances online www.mylpg.in

Shortage of 5 kg. subsidised LPG gas cylinder

3799. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage in the supply of 5 kg. subsidised LPG gas cylinder in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps oil companies are taking to boost the supply of 5 kg. subsidised LPG cylinders in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no shortage of 5 KG subsidised LPG gas cylinders in the rural areas.

OMCs have reported that in order to popularise 5 kg. LPG cylinder connections, banners have been put up at LPG distributorship showrooms and public places to increase awareness on the availability of 5 kg. cylinders in the market. Camps are organised for release of new connections with 5 kg. as well as 14.2 kg. cylinders.

Implementation of MMABY by Karnataka

3800. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka is unilaterally implementing Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojane (MMABY) much on the lines of the Centre's Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) programme directly through the network of distributors without involving public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) whether the Karnataka Government obtained the concurrence of Central Government and followed established modalities for implementing the Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojane (MMABY) in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government had launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on 01.05.2016. Under the Scheme, deposit free LPG connection is provided to the woman member of a BPL family identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) list 2011 with cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection. As on 26.03.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 9 lakh LPG connections under the Scheme in Karnataka. Government of Karnataka had intimated that they have designed a scheme namely, Mukhya Mantri Anila Bhagya Yojane (MMABY), to cover the families who are not covered under the ambit of PMUY. The MMABY Scheme envisaged release of LPG connections directly through the network of distributors without involving OMCs. The State Government of Karnataka was advised to implement this Scheme through OMCs only. But, no response was received from them

Exploration of new reserves of oil and gas

†3801. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the locations where new reserves of oil and gas have been explored during the financial year 2014-15 to January, 2018, the list thereof;

(b) the names of places where oil and gas reserves have been found;

(c) the quantum of oil and gas available in those reserves; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether in exploring them public sector oil companies are involved or the private players are involved and the reasons behind involvement of private players?

THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The details of reserves accretion alongwith name of places and quantum of oil and gas available in those reserves by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited, Oil India Limited (OIL), Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./ JVs) in the country during the financial year 2014-15 to January, 2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Exploration and Production sector had been opened up for Private/foreign Companies after implementation of Production Sharing Contract regime under Pre New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP) and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). These policies provided a level playing field to the public sector oil companies and private investors including foreign companies. Government has also launched policies like Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) and Discovered Small Field Bid Round-I and II to boost up oil and gas production in the country.

Statement

(A) Company (Operator)-wise reserves details given below under PSC Regime:

Operator Type	Operator	Block	State	Discovery Name	OIIP (MMT)*	EUR-Oil (MMT)*
PSU	BPRL	CB-ONN-2010/8	Gujarat	Pasunia#01 (PA#01)	0.176	0.029
				Pasunia#2 (PA#02)		
				BPRL TOTAL	0.176	0.029
				PSU TOTAL	0.176	0.029
Private	MPL	CB-ONN-2005/9	Gujarat	Jyoti-1	5.634	3.246
				Jyoti-2		
				MPL TOTAL	5.634	3.246
	Selan	Karjisan	Gujarat	Karjisan	0.793	0.015
				SELAN EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGY LIMITED TOTAL	0.793	0.015
PRIVATE TOTAL					6.427	3.260
GRAND TOTAL					6.603	3.289

*Given value is 2P Reserves

OIIP = Oil Initial In-Place, GIIP = Gas Initial In-Place, EUR = Estimate Ultimate Reserves.

MMT = Million Metric Tonne, BCM = Billion Cubic Meter.

(B) Details of new oil and gas reserves explored by ONGC during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (as on 01.01.2018)

Sl. No.	Sector (Onshore/Offshore)	Basin (State)	Location/Discovery	HC Type	New Prospect/Pool	Acreage	IOEIP MMT. (O+OEG) as on 01.04.2017	Ultimate MMT (O+OEG) as on 01.04.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2014-15								
1.	Onshore	Cambay Basin (Gujarat)	Rupal-2	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2005/4	0.04	-
2.			Gandhar-699	Oil and Gas	Pool	Gandhar Extn-VI ML	0.03	-
3.			Vadatal-10	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2004/2	1.24	0.03
4.			Vadatal-11	Oil	Prospect	CB-ONN-2004/2	Not Estimated	
5.		KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	South Pasariapudi-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Tatipaka-Pasariapudi PML	2.20	0.32
6.		Cauvery Onshore (Tamil Nadu)	Thirunagari-1	Gas	Prospect	CY-ONN-2002/2	10.73	3.86
7.			Madanam-6	Oil and Gas	Pool	CY-ONN-2002/2	0.07	0.01
8.		A&AA (Assam)	Tukbai-3A	Gas	Prospect	Sector-VC PEL	0.03	0.01
9.			Rudrasagar-184	Oil and Gas	Pool	Rudrasgar ML	0.07	0.01
10.			Khoraghat-35	Gas and Cond.	Pool	Nambar PML	0.34	0.03
11.			Khoraghat-37	Gas	Pool	Nambar PML	0.79	
12.		Vindhyan (MP)	Damoh-4	Gas	Pool	Damoh-Jabera-Katni PEL	Not Estimated	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Offshore (SW)	Mumbai Offshore (West Coast)	C-1-7	Oil and Gas	Pool	North Tapti PML	6.61	1.44
14.			C-1-8	Oil and Gas	Pool	North Tapti PML	0.7	0.11
15.			WO-5-11	Oil and Gas	Pool	ML BOFF PML	0.76	0.09
16.		Kutch-Saurashtra Offshore (West Coast)	GKS092NAA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2009/2	0.71	0.17
17.			GKS091NDA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2009/1	2.47	0.59
18.		KG Offshore (East Coast)	YS-9-1	Gas	Prospect	Yanam PML (Additional area)	1.83	1.1
19.			G-1-NE-1	Oil and Gas	Pool	Vashistha PML	3.19	0.18
20.			G-1-NE-2	Oil and Gas	Pool	Vashistha PML	1.51	0.46
21.			GS-29-10	Oil and Gas	Pool	GS-29 Extn. PML	4.12	0.82
22.	Offshore (DW)	KG Offshore (DW) East Coast	GD-11-1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OS-DW-III	2.44	0.4
2015-16								
1.	Onshore	KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Komarada-3	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Tatipaka-Pasarlapudi	0.20	0.06
2.			Ravulapalem-1	Gas and Cond.	Prospect	Sirikattapali-Pasarlapudi-24 and Gopavaram PML	0.09	0.04
3.			West Penugonda-1	Oil and Gas	Pool	Godavari Onland PML	4.57	0.39
4.			Kesanapalli West-47	Gas	Pool	Adavipalem-Ponnamanda PML	0.02	0.01

5.	Cauvery Onshore (Tamil Nadu)	North Kovilkalappal-6	Oil and Gas	Pool	L-II Seven Year PML	0.26	0.06
6.	A&AA (Tripura)	Gojalia-14	Gas	Pool	Gojalia PML	0.08	0.05
7.		Rokhia-62	Gas	Pool	Konaban Field PML	0.11	0.07
8.	Offshore (SW)	B-127N-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	1.31	0.75
9.	Mumbai Offshore (West Coast)	MBS053NAA-1	Gas	Propect	MB-OSN-2005/3	1.46	0.34
10.		B-66-2	Oil and Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	10.95	0.49
11.	Kutch-Saurashtra Offshore (West Coast)	GK-28-10	Gas	Pool	GK-28 PML	0.14	0.08
12.		GSS041NAA-2	Gas	Pool	GS-OSN-2004/1	15.5	4.09
13.		GKS101NAA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2010/1	2.17	0.31
14.	KG Offshore (East Coast)	KGOSN041 NAML1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2004/1 (NELP)	1.42	0.71
15.		KGOS041NASG#1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2004/1	0.47	0.24
16.	Offshore (DW)	KG-DWN-98/2-F-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	KG-DWN-98/2	1.51	0.18
17.		KG982NA-M4	Oil and Gas	Pool	KG-DWN-98/2	6.15	3.40
2016-17							
1.	Onshore	Cambay Onshore (Gujarat)	Gas	Pool	South Dahej PML	0.49	0.33
2.		Olpad-47	Gas	Pool	Olpad-Dandi-Extn-I PML	0.22	0.13
3.		South Akholjumi-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Akholjumi PML	0.71	0.1
4.		Nadiad-4	Oil	Pool	CB-ONN-2001/1: Nadiad PML	0.24	0.02
5.		Gandhar-724	Oil and Gas	Pool	Gandhar Ext-XII PML	0.05	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Kesanapalli West Deep-1	Oil and gas	Pool	Addvipalem-Ponnamanda	7.81	1.72	
7.		Thurupu Vipparu-1	Gas	Pool	Godavari Onland PML	0.68	0.34	
8.	A&AA (Assam)	Nambar-12	Gas	Pool	Nambar PML	0.04	0.02	
9.		Suphayam-2	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Golaghat District PEL	0.68	0.1	
10.		Dayalpur-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Kasomariagaon (Additional) PML	7.06	1.03	
11.		Khoraghat-38_Z	Oil and Gas	Pool	Nambar ML	0.04	0.02	
12.		Geleki-390	Oil	Pool	PML-Block Namati	0.47	0.07	
13.	Vindhyan (MP)	Jabera-4	Gas	Prospect	Nohta-Damoh-Jabera PML	0.9		
14.	Offshore (SW)	Mumbai Offshore (West Coast)	Oil and Gas	Prospect	South and East Bassein PML	0.76	0.21	
15.		B-154N-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	15.22	1.24	
16.		D-30-2	Oil and Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	5.07	0.75	
17.		B-12C-2	Gas and Condensate	Pool	C-Series ML	1.64	0.98	
18.		B-157N-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	BOFF PML	2.59	0.52	
19.	Kutch-Saurashtra Offshore (West Coast)	GKS101NCA-1	Gas	Prospect	GK-OSN-2010/1	1.33	0.4	
20.		MBS051NAA-2	Gas and Condensate	Pool	MB-OSN-2005/1	1.5	0.48	

21.	KG Offshore (East Coast)	KGS092NA-SRI-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	KG-OSN-2009/2	95.79
22.		G-1-N-2	Oil and Gas	Prospect	Vasishtha PML	0.85
23.		GS-71-1	Oil and gas	Prospect	GS 15 and 23	0.5

2017-18 (As on 1.1.2018)

1.	Onshore	Cambay (Gujarat)	Gas	Prospect	Matar PML	
2.		Anor-1	Oil and Gas	Prospect	CB-ONN-2005/10	
3.	KG Onshore (Andhra Pradesh)	Vedireswaram-1	Gas	Pool	Godavari-Onland PML	
4.	A&AA (Tripura)	Kunjaban-8	Gas	Pool	Kunjaban PML	
5.	Offshore SW (West Coast)	Mumbai Offshore SW WO-24	Gas	Prospect	Mumbai High-SW PML	Not Estimated
6.	KG Offshore (East Coast)	GS-29-11	Oil	Pool	GS-29-Extn PML	
7.		G-1-15 Shift	Gas	Pool	G1 Field PML	
8.	Offshore DW (East Coast)	GD-10-1	Gas	Prospect	KG-OS-DW-III	
9.		GS-29-8 Sub	Oil and Gas	Pool	GS-29-Extn PML	

(C) List of Discoveries made by OIL

Sl. No.	Well Name	Regime	Basin/State	Name of discovery	Oil/Gas	Accretion to In-place volume of O+OEG in 2P category (MMTOE)	Accretion to Ultimate O+OEG Reserves in 2P Category (MMTOE)
2014-15							
1.	Dangeru-1	PSC	KG-ONN-2004/1	Dangeru-1	Gas	8.40	0
2.	Nadua-1	Nomination	Assam	Nadua (Eocene)	Oil	1.35	0.49
3.	Rangmala-1	Nomination	Assam	Rangmala-1 (Eocene)	Gas	0.31	0.21
4.	Mechaki-03	Nomination	Assam	Mechaki-03	Oil	0.52	0.07
5.	NHK-616	Nomination	Assam	Balagaan	Oil	0.06	-
6.	NHK-466	Nomination	Assam	NHK-466 (Kopili New Pay)	Oil	0.11	0.04
7.	Balimara-2	Nomination	Assam	BMR-2 (Barail New Pay)	Oil	0.13	0.01
8.	Barekuri-2	Nomination	Assam	BRK-2 (Narpuh New Pay)	Gas	2.30	1.61
9.	Hapjan-24	Nomination	Assam	HJN-24 (Barail New Pay)	Oil	0.27	0.04
10.	Hapjan-28	Nomination	Assam	HJN-28 (Eocene New Pay)	Gas	0.04	0.03
11.	Baghjan-7	Nomination	Assam	BGN-07 (New narpuh Pay)	Gas	4.27	2.56
12.	Moran-78	Nomination	Assam	MRN-78 (New Pay)	Gas	0.16	0.11
TOTAL						17.92	5.18

2015-16						
1.	NHK-173	Nomination	Assam	NHK-173 (New Pay)	Gas	0.04
2.	NHK-447	Nomination	Assam	NHK-447 (New Pay)	Gas	0.01
3.	SMD-004	Nomination	Assam	Samdang-4	Oil	0.02
4.	NHK-625	Nomination	Assam	NHK-625 (New Pay)	Gas	0.36
5.	SBJ-1	Nomination	Assam	South Baghjan	Oil/Gas	0.27
6.	Sapkaint-2	Nomination	Assam	Sapkaint-2 (New Pay)	Oil/Gas	0.53
TOTAL						2.83
2016-17						
1.	Kharjan-1	Nomination	Assam	KRJ-1 (New Prospect)	Oil	0.00
2.	Hapjan-67	Nomination	Assam	HJN-67 (New Prospect)	Gas	0.75
3.	Borbhuibil-1	Nomination	Assam	Borbhuibil-1 (New Prospect)	Oil	0.21
4.	HJN055 (Hapjan)	Nomination	Assam	HJN-55 (New Pay)	Oil	0.02
5.	NHK606 (Bhadoi)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-606 (New Pay)	Oil	0.02
6.	NHK595 (Amguri gaon)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-595 (New Pay)	Oil	0.06
7.	MKM-43	Nomination	Assam	MKM-43 (New Pay)	Gas	0.06
8.	HJN-62	Nomination	Assam	HJN-62 (New Pay)	Gas	0.18
9.	MKM-60 (W. Makum)	Nomination	Assam	MKM-60 (New Pay)	Oil	0.21
10.	NHK-637 (Jutlibari)	Nomination	Assam	NHK-637 (New Pay)	Gas	0.13
TOTAL						1.64
G. TOTAL						8.05

Increasing penetration of PNG

3802. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of consumers are covered by PNG as compared to LPG consumers in the country;

(b) whether Government is making any effort to increase the penetration of PNG in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) report, 79.2% of households are covered by LPG and 40.6 Lakh of households covered by PNG across the country as on 01.01.2018.

(b) and (c) The Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network through competitive bidding process subject to availability of gas pipeline and techno-commercial feasibility.

PNGRB had granted authorization for development of the following Geographical areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for providing PNG connections in that area.

Sl.No.	State	Geographical Area	CGD entities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada Vijayawada East Godavari West Godavari Krishna	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd. (Joint Venture of APGDC and HPCL) Megha Engineering
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd.

PNGRB has now identified 86 new Geographical Areas (GAs) covering 174 districts in the country for the development for city gas networks in 9th Round City Gas Distribution (CGD) bidding which includes following one GA covering three districts in the state of Andhra Pradesh and six GAs covering twenty districts in the state of Telangana. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, In order to strengthen the PNG network across the country including the state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the Government has taken following steps:-

- (i) Domestic gas, which is cheaper than imported gas, has been allocated to meet the entire requirement of PNG (Domestic) and CNG (Transport) segments of City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector and it has been kept under no cut category.
- (ii) Public Utility Status granted to CGD Projects by Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (iii) Ministry of Defence has issued guidelines for use of PNG in its residential areas/unit lines.
- (iv) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to have the provisions of PNG in their respective residential complexes.
- (v) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to State Governments on following aspects, (a) to standardize the Road Restoration/permission charges along with time bound permission in accordance with the local conditions; (b) earmarking of land plot for development of CNG Stations at the planning stage of town/city and same should be specified in the revised Master Plan; and (c) relevant modification in building by-laws for providing gas pipeline infrastructure in residential and commercial buildings at architectural design stage.
- (vi) Further, MoHUA has directed to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) to have the provisions of PNG in all Government Residential complexes.
- (vii) In the FY 2017-18 planned Capital Expenditure of ₹ 3400 crore has been planned, against which ₹ 1308 Crore has been utilized in first three quarters of 2017-18. Further it is planned to increase the Planned Capital Expenditure to ₹ 4130 crore in the FY 2018-19.
- (viii) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is reviewing the current regulatory framework to invite bids for development of city gas network projects.
- (ix) PNGRB has identified 86 new Geographical Areas for the development for city gas networks.

Statement*Details of Geographical Areas (GAs) for 9th round CGD bidding in
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagarm Districts	Srikakulam Visakhapatnam Vizianagarm
2.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem and Khammam Districts	Bhadradi Rothagudem Khammam
		Jagtial, Peddapalle, Karimnagar and Rajanna Sircilla Districts	Jagtial Peddapalli Karimnagar Rajanna Sircilla
		Jangaon, Jayashankar Boopalpally, Mahbubabad, Warangal Urban and Warangal Rural Districts	Jangaon Jayashankar Bhoopalpally Mahabubabad Warangal (Rural) Warangal (Urban)
		Medak, Siddipet and Sangareddy Districts	Medak Siddipet Sangareddy
		Medchal Rangareddy and Vikarabad Districts	Medchal Rangareddy Vikarabad
		Nalgonda, Suryapet and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts	Nalgonda Suryapet Yadadri Bhuvanagiri

Commissioning of petrol bunks in the country

3803. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol bunks commissioned in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has been able to achieve the target fixed by it in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether any fresh steps are being taken by Government to achieve the desired targets in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)/Private Oil Companies have commissioned a total of 9299 Retail Outlets during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the demand and consumption of motor fuels in the future, Retail Outlet network expansion including in Rural/Urban/Tribal areas is undertaken by the OMCs. Locations for setting up new Retail Outlets are identified by the OMCs after carrying out required feasibility study in the field. The locations found feasible and economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plan for advertisement.

**Establishment of new petrol pumps and gas agencies
in Jammu and Kashmir**

3804. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing new petrol pumps and gas agencies for General, SC and ST categories owners in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies have issued Letter of Intents (LOIs) for setting up of 89 numbers of new retail outlets in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which includes 14 for SC category and 11 for ST category.

OMCs have informed that out of 56 locations advertised to set up new LPG distributors in the State of Jammu and Kashmir by providing applicable reservation to SC/STs, LOIs for 8 locations have been issued.

Import of petroleum products

3805. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total value of import of petroleum products during the last three years; and

(b) what is Government's estimate of total imports in 2017-18 in view of the strengthening oil prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The total value of import of petroleum products during the last three years are given as under:—

(₹ in crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total product import	74644	65361	71566

During 2017-18, it is estimated that the value of import of petroleum products will be ₹ 85072 crore.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

Steps to boost culture of entrepreneurship

3806. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to boost the culture of entrepreneurship in rural areas of the country; and

(b) the details of the schemes, if any, drawn up by Government in this regard and the details of its implementation in various States in the country including Maharashtra, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (b) Presently, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyami Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA). The scheme aims to create an enabling ecosystem for Entrepreneurship Development through entrepreneurship education and training across the country in select Institutes of Higher Learning (Universities, Colleges and Premier Institutes), schools, Industrial Training Centers (ITIs) and Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs) for over a period of five years (2017-18 to 2021-22).

Additionally, students will get easy access to a robust network of peers, mentors incubators, funds and business services through an online platform. Under the PM YUVA scheme, interested students will be given entrepreneurship education and training, including social entrepreneurship.

Further, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) for rural youth which seeks to diversify household income of rural poor. RSETI is a three-way partnership amongst Ministry of Rural Development, State Government and Banks. There are 31 participating banks, which have set up 586 RSETIs in the country. RSETIs provide training in Agriculture, Process, Product and General Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) courses to candidates leading to self employment. Some candidates take up wage employment also.

As per available information, State-wise achievement in training, including in Maharashtra, under RSETI during 2017-18 as on 28.02.2018 is given in the Statement (See below). Further, the Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. This programme aims to help the rural poor including artisans and weavers to setup enterprises at the village level in non-agricultural sectors. SVEP is being implemented in 19 States as on 28.02.2018.

Statement

State-wise achievement in training, under RSETI during 2017-18 as on 28.02.2018

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Candidates Trained
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	478
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11551
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176
4.	Assam	11383
5.	Bihar	25601
6.	Chhattisgarh	11175
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	461
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	19670
10.	Haryana	13172
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5217

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Candidates Trained
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8230
13.	Jharkhand	15146
14.	Karnataka	24418
15.	Kerala	10315
16.	Lakshadweep	10
17.	Madhya Pradesh	31021
18.	Maharashtra	23973
19.	Manipur	364
20.	Meghalaya	1395
21.	Mizoram	369
22.	Nagaland	200
23.	Odisha	20206
24.	Puducherry	590
25.	Punjab	10215
26.	Rajasthan	27358
27.	Sikkim	356
28.	Tamil Nadu	24398
29.	Tripura	2452
30.	Uttar Pradesh	48848
31.	Uttarakhand	6497
32.	West Bengal	12853
33.	Telangana	6324
TOTAL		374422

Optimising functioning of skill development programmes

3807. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of Government appointed Committee, the targets set for the skill development programme by Government in the year 2015 is too large to achieve and it is finding it difficult to reach the targets as they have been fixed without any basis;

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

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to optimize the skills and rationalise the functioning of skill development programmes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) There are more than 20 Central Ministries/Departments implementing skill development schemes/programmes. During the year 2015-16, a training target of 125.69 lakh was set of which 104.16 lakh (82.87% of target) was achieved.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), the flagship program of the Ministry was launched in 2015 to mobilize youth to take up skill training with the aim of increasing productivity and aligning the training and certification to the needs of the country. Owing to success of PMKVY 1.0 wherein more than 19 lakh students were trained as against the target of 24 lakh, the scheme was re-launched as PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020) with an aim to train 10 million youth by the year 2020.

Based on the learning from first phase of the scheme, changes were made under PMKVY (2016-2020) to ensure quality and standardization which, *inter alia*, include steps such as one stop web-based solution for Centre Accreditation, Accreditation Standards Grading Metrics to benchmark the Training Centers (TCs) across the country, evaluation of TCs for their continuous performance related to Monitoring Standards such as placements, branding, infrastructure etc., mandating Aadhaar Based Biometric attendance for Trainees, Trainers and Assessors, incentivizing Training Centers for providing placement to trained candidates.

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3808. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) including flagship programmes being implemented at present; and

(b) The scheme-wise details along with the details of targets and allocations made, fund allocated, disbursed and utilized in these schemes during the last three years including the present year, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Directorate General of Training under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing following CSS schemes:—

(i) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: The scheme

envisages upgrading existing ITI in a State as Model ITI which will be evolved as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is formed for the ITI covered under the scheme with chairperson from Industry. The scheme has a target to identify 29 Government ITIs against which 26 Government ITIs have been identified in 25 States, so far.

- (ii) The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), *inter alia*, envisages upgradation of 400 ITIs. 34 State Governments/UTs including NE States are participating under the project. Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainers and ensuring congenial environment. Most of the States have been able to complete physical infrastructure.
- (iii) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism: The scheme covers 47 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in 10 States. The scheme envisages establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 47 district @ 1 ITI per district; 68 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in 34 districts @ 2 per district and skill training of 5340 youth in 34 districts @ 160 youth per district.

State-wise details of districts covered:

Sl. No.	States	No. of Dist.	Dist. covered for establishment of 1 ITI and 2 SDCs along with training of 160 youth per district		Districts covered for establishment of 1 ITI per district	
			Name	No	Name	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	0	Vishakhapatnam	1
2.	Telangana	1	Khammam	1	—	0
3.	Bihar	9	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	6	Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	7	Sukma and Kondagaon	2
5.	Jharkhand	16	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	10	Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and Simdega	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	1	—	0
7.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli and Gondia	2	—	0
8.	Odisha	6	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	5	Koraput	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	1	—	0
10.	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	1	—	
TOTAL		47		34		13

(iv) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North-Eastern States and Sikkim: The scheme promotes skill development in 8 North-Eastern States. The scheme supports upgradation of 38 ITIs and setting up of 22 new ITIs in 8 North Eastern States.

State wise covered ITIs under Upgradation and supplementing deficient infrastructure:—

State	ITIs covered under Upgradation	ITIs covered under supplementing deficient infrastructure
Meghalaya	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpoh	Sohra, Resubelpara, Nongstoin, Nongpo
Manipur	Phaknung, Senapati, Takyel(W)	Imphal, Phaknung, Senapati, Tamenglong, Ningthoukhong, Kakching, Chandel, Ukhrul
Assam	Jorhat, Srikona, Majuli, Guwahati, Nagaon, Silchar (W)	Lakhimpur
Tripura	Indra Nagar	Belonia
Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia, Balinong, Dirang	Dirang, Roing, Tabarijo
Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima	Zuhenboto, Tuensung, Mon, Mokokchung, Kohima
Sikkim		Rangpo, Namchi, Gyashiling
Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl, Lunglei, Saiha

New ITIs to be established:—

Sl.No.	State	No.	Location
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	New Sagalee, Manipoliang (Ziro), Mipang East Siang and Kanubari
2.	Nagaland	2	Dimapur and Peren
3.	Sikkim	1	Kewzing
4.	Manipur	2	Sekmai and Kangpokpi
5.	Mizoram	3	Thingwal, Serchhip and Champhai
6.	Meghalaya	2	Ampati and Mawkyrwat
7.	Assam	5	Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Jorhat, Sonitpur and Rangapara
8.	Tripura	3	Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar
TOTAL		22	

(b) Scheme wise detail of fund allocated/utilized.

- (i) Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs: The scheme envisages upgrading existing ITI in a State as Model ITI which will be evolved as an institution showcasing best practices, efficient and high quality training delivery and sustainable and effective industry relationship. Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is formed for the ITI scowered under the scheme with chairperson from Industry. The scheme has a target to identify 29 Government ITIs against which 26 Government ITIs have been identified in 25 States, so far. The detail of fund release under the scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (ii) The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), *inter alia*, envisages upgradation of 400 ITIs. 34 State Governments/UTs including NE States are participating under the project. Physical component consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainers and ensuring congenial environment. Most of the States have been able to complete physical infrastructure. The details of the scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).
- (iii) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism: The scheme covers 47 Left Wing Extremism affected districts in 10 States. The scheme envisages establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 47 district @ 1 ITI per district; 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in 34 districts @ 2 per district and skill training of 5340 youth in 34 districts @ 160 youth per district. The details of the scheme are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

Physical progress of construction of ITIs and SDCs (State-wise):—

Component	Completed	Work in Progress	Yet to Start	Proposal yet to be received	Proposal received, Under process	Total
Construction of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Total-16 Chhattisgarh-4 Jharkhand-5, Odisha-5 Uttar Pradesh-1 Madhya Pradesh-1	Total-16 Chhattisgarh-3, Jharkhand-5 Maharashtra-1, Bihar-4 West Bengal-1, Odissa-1 Telangana-1	Total-7 Bihar-3 Maharashtra-1 Andhra Pradesh-1 Chhattisgarh-2	Total-2 Bihar-2	Total-6 Jharkhand-6	47
Construction of 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs)	Total-46 Chhattisgarh-14 Jharkhand-14 Odisha-10 Uttar Pradesh-2 Madhya Pradesh-2 Bihar-1, Telangana-2	Total – 14 Jharkhand-5, Bihar-9	Total – 8 Jharkhand-1 Maharashtra-4 West Bengal-2 Bihar-1			68

Skill Training of 2810 has been trained out of 5340 youth in 34 Districts of 9 States.

- (iv) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim: The scheme promotes skill development in 8 North Eastern States. The scheme supports upgradation of 38 ITIs and setting up of 22 new ITIs in 8 North Eastern States. The details of the scheme are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

Physical Progress: Overall

Sl.No	Component	Completed	Under progress	Yet to start	Not Covered	Total
1	Construction of new ITIs:—					
	(a) Civil Works	2	15	5		22
	(b) Procurement of Tools and Equipment	0	06	16		22
2.	Upgradation of 20 ITIs:—					
	(a) Construction of classroom and workshop	9	9	2		20
	(b) Purchase of Tools	16	04	0		20
3.	Supplementing Infrastructure Deficiencies in 28 ITIs:					
	(a) Construction of Hostel	18	03	02	05	28
	(b) Construction of Boundary Wall	17	02	04	05	28
	(c) Purchase of Tools	19	04	00	05	28

Statement-I*Release of the State Government under the CSS "Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Central Allocation	Central Funds				Total Central funds released till date
				Released in FY 15-16	Released in FY 16-17	Released in FY 17-18	(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	700.00	175.00	175.00		350.00	
2.	Assam	ITI Jorhat	783.00			195.75	195.75	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	392.00		98.00		98.00	
4.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	700.00	175.00			175.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	700.00	175.00	175.00		350.00	
6.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	590.00		295.00		295.00	
7.	Goa	ITI Panaji	350.00	87.50	87.50		175.00	
8.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	637.00		91.65		318.50	
9.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	700.00		350.00		350.00	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	639.00		130.55		319.50	
11.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	700.00	350.00			350.00	
12.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	700.00				214.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	ITI Kalamessary	700.00	175.00	175		350.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	700.00		276.5		350.00
15.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	629.30	157.33			157.33
16.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	497.00	29.19	198.8		447.30
17.	Punjab	ITI Ludhiana	700.00		173		350.00
18.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	350.00		46.30		175.00
19.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	450.00	175.50	49.5		225.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	700.00	175.00			175.00
21.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	720.00			248.94	360.00
22.	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	700.00				228.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	700.00		154.00		350.00
24.		ITI Varanasi	630.00		157.50		157.50
25.	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagjipur, Haridwar	525.00	79.00			79.00
26.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	700.00	165.00			165.00
TOTAL			16292.30	1918.52	2633.30	444.69	6759.88

Funding Pattern for Central and State Share is the ratio of 70:30 (90:10 for NE States).

Statement-II

State-wise releases under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no of ITIs covered under VTIP	(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)					
			Total Central funds released in FY 2015-16	Total Central funds released in FY 2016-17	Total Central funds released in FY 2017-18	Total Central funds released till date	Total funds released till date * (includes State share)	Expenditure till Sept. 2017* (includes State share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	511.37		5854.06	7805.41	7626.31	
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1			176.57	235.43	235.43	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		32.49	338.08	375.64	302.58	
4.	Assam	7			2136.58	2373.98	2278.08	
5.	Bihar	8	63.44		1674.83	2233.10	1721.00	
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	93.00		4024.59	5366.12	5007.97	
7.	Daman and Diu	1	7.10		151.25	201.66	186.48	
8.	Delhi	3			598.14	797.52	747.13	
9.	Goa	7			2154.34	2872.46	2615.07	
10.	Gujarat	29			10707.56	14276.75	13684.75	
11.	Haryana	16	122.92		5749.86	7652.92	7827.23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	146.00	71.00		3504.61	4698.38	4533.04
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	196.00			1841.05	2454.74	1969.64
14.	Jharkhand	3				811.25	1081.67	998.20
15.	Karnataka	30				9976.85	13248.20	14103.59
16.	Kerala	7			7.00	2413.42	3208.56	3387.43
17.	Lakshadweep	1				25.81	34.41	19.87
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	238.84	297.00		9774.41	13032.55	12950.60
19.	Maharashtra	87			37.83	25453.12	33887.05	32116.77
20.	Manipur	2				300.61	334.01	339.10
21.	Meghalaya	1				317.96	353.28	207.68
22.	Mizoram	1				320.92	356.57	288.37
23.	Nagaland	1				331.24	368.05	367.39
24.	Odisha	9	4.50			4074.04	5432.06	4679.53
25.	Puducherry	1				216.70	288.93	274.53
26.	Punjab	27				8882.54	11843.39	9828.95
27.	Rajasthan	10		55.91	22.04	2340.47	3091.24	3051.93
28.	Sikkim	1		1.32		293.74	326.38	324.91
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	146.41		141.49	5763.22	7495.64	7497.86

30. Telangana	8			2227.61	2970.15	2478.93
31. Tripura	1			464.61	516.24	516.70
32. Uttar Pradesh	16	265.08	39.93	5393.94	7138.68	6677.81
33. Uttarakhand	10			2412.19	3216.25	2993.97
34. West Bengal	10	272.37		2856.06	3808.08	3710.27
TOTAL	400	1801.95	722.80	258.46	123589.45	163402.71

* Funding Pattern for Central and State Share is the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for NE States).

Statement-III

State-wise fund allocation and released under the scheme Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism

States	Fund Allocation, Released and Utilisation including State Share (₹ in Lakh)									
	Fund Released and Utilised (Current and Last Three Years)									
	Total Allocated	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	Fund Utilised	Fund released	Since inception of the scheme	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	834.60		0.00	0.00	0.00	550.56	550.56	0.00	550.56	0.00
Telangana	784.17		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	493.74	0.00
Bihar	8420.82		82.51	0.00	0.00	529.20	611.71	0.00	3205.67	478.19
Chhattisgarh	7158.39		450.86	0.00	2195.45	0.00	2646.31	355.20	5705.89	3239.00
Jharkhand	14263.30		0.00	543.49	400.00	736.55	1680.04	0.00	4652.58	2229.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	784.17	0.00	228.51	0.00	0.00	228.51	0.00	671.65	369.06
Maharashtra	1770.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	881.38	275.77
Odisha	4755.45	882.48	0.00	366.60	0.00	1249.08	672.27	3678.50	3072.96
Uttar Pradesh	784.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	671.66	653.52
West Bengal	784.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.12	229.12	0.00	688.96	402.86
TOTAL	40339.58	1415.85	772.00	2962.05	2045.43	7195.33	1027.47	21200.60	10720.72

Statement-IV

The details of the scheme: "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim"

State-wise breakup of fund released so far:

States	Total Fund Allocated	Fund Released and Utilised (Current and Last Three Years)					Since inception of the scheme		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	Fund Utilised	Fund released	
Arunachal Pradesh	5020.76	169.42	611.14	614.81	287.60	1682.97	675.74	3110.22	1567.73
Nagaland	3108.40	688.57	0.00	263.28	345.00	1296.85	688.58	2447.56	1809.48
Sikkim	1534.19	380.78	0.00	12.56	253.86	647.19	380.78	985.19	718.78
Manipur	3829.76	0.00	0.00	594.97	0.00	594.97	215.89	1799.94	1344.27

Mizoram	3562.17	428.90	848.89	301.26	0.00	1579.05	408.52	2589.13	1399.21
Meghalaya	3094.52	0.00	277.78	0.00	0.00	277.78	0.00	808.15	241.96
Assam	6267.15	0.00	0.00	969.73	0.00	969.73	0.00	2497.99	909.92
Tripura	3278.13	627.14	0.00	783.95	751.99	2163.08	1393.65	2884.57	2115.14
TOTAL	29695.06	2294.81	1737.81	3540.56	1638.44	9211.61	3763.16	17122.75	10106.49

Proposals sent by Madhya Pradesh for skill development

†3809. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of the proposals sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding skill development and entrepreneurship to the Ministry along with the amount released; and

(b) in context to above the details of the grant and the status of payment in terms of establishment and development of skill development activities as per the national standards?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as 23.03.2018, 2,60,242 candidates have been trained including undergoing training (Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning) in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Madhya Pradesh Council for Vocational Education and Training (MPVCET), Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 84,058 candidates for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of ₹ 21.46 crore has been released during FY 2016-17 to Madhya Pradesh Council for Vocational Education and Training (MPVCET), Government of Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme. As on Feb., 2018, the State has allocated a physical target of 3380 candidates across 32 job-roles in 20 training centres.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Empowering women with skills

3810. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many women in the country have been empowered with skills under Government's Skill India Mission;

(b) how many women out of them have secured placement/jobs after getting skill training in different fields; and

(c) how many training centres are engaged for these purposes?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing various skill development programmes to impart short term and long term training to provide employable skills to the youth. Short term training is provided through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship programme of the Ministry. As on 10th March, 2018, under the PMKVY scheme, over 18.50 lakh women candidates were trained and over 13.5 lakh certified across various job roles. Approx. 3.20 lakh women have secured placements in the last 3 years.

Long term skilling is being imparted through ITIs. There are 1408 Women ITIs/ Women Wings across the country in which 1,35,459 women were trained during the session 2016-17.

Training under skill development programmes

3811. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise number of persons trained under various skill development programmes during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise and year-wise number of trainees who have successfully completed training;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise number of trainees who have received job placement; and

(d) the State-wise and year-wise number of trainees who have started self employment initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) There are more than 20 Central

Ministries/Departments which are implementing skill development schemes/programmes. As per the information provided by Ministries, a total of 104.16 lakh, 90.78 lakh and 45.69 lakh persons have been trained during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The numbers for 2017-18 are tentative as some Ministries/Departments are yet to report their achievement.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) under which short term training is being imparted to provide employable skills to the youth of the country. Over 41.30 lakh candidates completed training in the last 3 years under the PMKVY program, out of which over 6.15 lakh candidates were placed. State-wise and year-wise details of candidates trained and certified are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The Ministry is imparting long term training through ITIs. There are 13,912 ITIs in the country with a seating capacity of 29.6 lakh. State-wise and year-wise details of the number of people enrolled are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Short Term Training under PMKVY (2016-20)

State	2016-17		2017-18	
	Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1516	142	45221	34383
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	1807	457	25365	17299
Bihar	2904	745	64912	43023
Chandigarh	0	0	1198	742
Chhattisgarh	134	18	18801	12748
Delhi	3489	862	62801	43667
Goa	180	0	780	549
Gujarat	1666	308	20268	13865
Haryana	2186	258	133239	91375
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	9061	6077
Jammu and Kashmir	2614	700	33699	24916
Jharkhand	63	0	14596	9783
Karnataka	989	132	27815	17921

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	542	120	18606	12842
Madhya Pradesh	3895	945	128015	88031
Maharashtra	3196	550	40201	27569
Manipur	297	83	1507	768
Meghalaya	80	0	2295	1760
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	181	51	1619	1272
Odisha	1281	164	41971	27763
Puducherry	0	0	2397	1838
Punjab	652	191	75022	54000
Rajasthan	3348	464	161191	115354
Sikkim	0	0	525	472
Tamil Nadu	1806	240	82606	58820
Telangana	2046	358	67753	50266
Tripura	41	0	5285	3363
Uttar Pradesh	7438	1796	241237	165460
Uttarakhand	2534	318	19544	14125
West Bengal	5068	1237	63579	46223
GRAND TOTAL	49973	10139	1411109	986274

As on 10.03.2018

Statement-II*Details of trainees enrolled/trained under Craftsmen Training Scheme in ITIs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		Enrolled	Certified	Enrolled	Certified	Enrolled	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	102	292	103	371	36
2.	Andhra Pradesh	56429	46565	53444	42162	56520	9862
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	313	411	287	606	142

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	2765	2192	3054	2198	2674	803
5.	Bihar	65368	51963	82234	69637	95140	5316
6.	Chandigarh	678	541	1029	624	937	182
7.	Chhattisgarh	12362	8058	14941	7339	16189	3401
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108	78	112	76	113	13
9.	Daman and Diu	156	116	222	120	206	55
10.	Delhi	6165	4783	8083	4744	9392	2204
11.	Goa	1247	1117	1851	1395	2053	537
12.	Gujarat	43559	34881	65306	41019	66276	17789
13.	Haryana	26813	18443	45885	22995	44357	10030
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16795	14239	17212	12090	21711	4700
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2343	1327	2545	1058	2653	1018
16.	Jharkhand	26748	20623	28783	20466	32142	1780
17.	Karnataka	69547	45870	71014	37111	71363	4704
18.	Kerala	30139	19451	28699	12555	29716	3374
19.	Lakshadweep	94	67	90	23	93	30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38871	22073	61576	12804	64027	4259
21.	Maharashtra	104419	77428	108765	76837	117111	31374
22.	Manipur	48	28	94	46	79	11
23.	Meghalaya	546	316	479	267	645	181
24.	Mizoram	523	157	436	194	474	130
25.	Nagaland	171	98	75	37	171	13
26.	Odisha	47918	37736	49199	26173	49174	1938
27.	Puducherry	843	482	965	365	978	108
28.	Punjab	33808	25733	44146	27295	37350	11766
29.	Rajasthan	121050	74926	132555	43996	122421	7378
30.	Sikkim	267	191	219	166	282	104
31.	Tamil Nadu	38722	24820	40624	18129	41223	4452

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Telangana	33728	28276	34132	23772	36556	6173
33.	Tripura	1488	956	1144	819	1593	640
34.	Uttar Pradesh	147760	110584	177156	99845	236452	7257
35.	Uttarakhand	7462	5592	10307	4577	10722	1059
36.	West Bengal	11687	10330	15211	12401	29152	7179

Steel import and responsible pricing

3812. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of steel from steel production units of the country, its consumption and available stock during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) the quantum and value of various types of steel imported in the current year by the country and foreign exchange spent thereon, country-wise; and

(c) with import restrictions and price preference, what is Government's preparedness to curb the unfair pricing by domestic producers like Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Data on production of crude steel and consumption of total finished steel in the country during the last two years and April-February, 2017-18 is shown below:—

Year	Crude steel (mt)	Total Finished Steel (mt)	
	Production	Stock	Consumption
2015-16	89.79	5.75	81.52
2016-17	97.94	7.16	84.04
April-February, 2017-18*	93.11	7.29	81.95

Source: JPC; * provisional; mt= million tonnes.

(b) Data on overall import of total finished steel both volume and value during April, 2017-February, 2018 is given below:—

Total Finished Steel (alloy + non-alloy) Import

Year	Qty. (mt)	Value (Rs. crore)
April-February, 2017-18*	7.00	36528

Source: JPC; * provisional; mt=million tonnes

Data on foreign exchange spent, country-wise, on import of steel during the current year is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Steel being a de-regulated sector, the Government has no role in determining prices but has the role of a facilitator only. As a facilitator, the Government monitors the trends and developments in the domestic market with regard to prices and announces relevant policy measures.

Statement

Import of total finished steel-value (₹ crore)

Country	April-February, 2017-18*	Country	April-February, 2017-18*
Australia	51	Korea	11286
Bahrain	1	Kuwait	5
Belgium	373	Malayasia	163
Brazil	177	Netherlands	33
Canada	56	Romania	28
China	9549	Russia	913
Denmark	48	South Africa	255
Finland	157	Spain	161
France	621	Taiwan	1200
Germany	981	Thailand	158
Hongkong	5	Turkey	23
Indonesia	434	U.K.	223
Iran	90	UAE	95
Italy	308	Ukraine	165
Japan	6040	USA	859
Kazakhstan	1	Others	2072
		TOTAL	36528

Source: JPC; *Provisional

Domestic production of iron ore and steel

3813. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports iron ore to several countries including

Japan, China and South Korea at cheaper rates and in turn imports steel from such countries comparatively at much higher prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and country-wise and the reasons behind such practice; and

(c) what steps Government has taken/proposes to take to substantially improve the domestic production of iron ore and steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) India exports iron ore to several countries including Japan, China and South Korea. There is imports of steel also from these countries, mainly due to the fact that certain grades of steel are not manufactured in India or there are commercial considerations of importers. Further, global trade happens due to several factors, *inter alia*, economic considerations, value addition, comparative advantages etc. Details of exports of iron ore and import of steel in the last three years is as under:—

India's Exports of Iron Ore

	Value in Lakhs			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January)
Japan	112465.52	—	15389.14	96710.03
China	119020.71	103,204.75	972939.84	542559.15
South Korea	30,468.00	—	2856.80	44572.51

Source: JPC.

India's Import of Finished Steel

	Value in Lakhs			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (April-January)
Japan	7996.98	8590.23	5871.52	5650.51
China	15210.891	13903.84	8514.60	8975.31
South Korea	8947.55	10171.109	9286.27	10117.19

Source: JPC.

(c) The 'Make-in-India' initiative of the Government focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which promotes the demand and consumption of steel in the country. The Government on 08.05.2017 has notified the National Steel Policy, 2017 and the policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel (DMI&SP) in Government procurement. These policies create facilitative environment

to improve domestic production of steel. Further, in order to improve the domestic production of iron ore and attract private investments, amendments in the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2015 have been made providing transparent framework for mineral exploitation.

Steel making capacity

3814. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's current steel making capacity stands at 130 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is making all efforts for enhancing the domestic demand;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in India, steel is not cyclical and that we are going to consume 90-95 per cent of the steel over the next 20-30 years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) India's crude steel capacity for 2017-18 is 134.66 million tonnes (provisional).

(b) Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. The Government has taken various efforts to increase the domestic demand in steel sector which amongst others include notifying the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement which facilitates domestic value addition, and notifying National Steel Policy, 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of domestic steel sector.

(c) and (d) Steel consumption in India has exhibited positive growth and steel production has responded to the domestic demand. Therefore, domestic steel industry in India has been on a steady growth path and geared towards fulfilling domestic demand primarily. The National Steel Policy, 2017 aspires to achieve production of 300 MT of crude steel by 2030-31 and also seeks to increase per capita steel consumption to the level of 160 Kg. during the same period.

Doubling of domestic steel making capacity

3815. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of more than doubling domestic steel

making capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030-31 as envisaged in the New Steel Policy, 2017, could be met smoothly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian steel companies need to have raw material linkages at affordable prices in order to become globally competitive;

(d) whether the current year is going to be a landmark year for the Indian steel industry as consolidation will be helped by non-performing asset resolution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The projection under the National Steel Policy, 2017, to achieve 300 MT of crude steel capacity by 2030-31 is based on the India's projected GDP annual growth rate of 7.5% and elasticity of steel demand with GDP to be 0.8 till FY 20 and 1.0 from FY 20 onwards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As an outcome of the NPA resolution process, the steel industry is set to put its distressed assets into productive capacities with higher potential for production, investment and growth in the steel sector.

Assessment of methanol production and coal gasification for steel plants

3816. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is carrying out a technical assessment of methanol production and coal gasification process to make integrated steel plants more lucrative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has set up a task force to explore the feasibility of producing methanol from coal in Mozambique and domestically in India, replacement of natural gas by coal gas through gasification process in steel plants and carbon dioxide capturing from steel plants into methanol liquid fuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the decision of the Committee of Secretaries, an Apex Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. Saraswat,

Member NITI Aayog to take forward the initiatives of methanol economy in India. Under this Committee, NITI Aayog has also constituted a Task Force on production of Methanol using high ash coal. The mandate of Task Force is to look into all the aspects relating to feasibility of production of methanol using high ash coal including techno economic assessment of setting up demo plant for methanol production in the country and abroad.

(c) and (d) Government of India has also constituted a Task Force on 28.12.2017 to explore (1) the feasibility of producing methanol from coal at Mozambique and India, (2) replacement of natural gas by coal gasification in steel plants and (3) Carbon-Di-oxide capturing from steel plants into methanol liquid fuel with the following Terms of Reference:—

- (i) Study feasibility of exploring coal mines to produce methanol.
- (ii) Explore the feasibility of using coal gas a replacement of natural gas in steel production.
- (iii) Examining the feasibility of transporting methanol to India and convert it into olefins, parafins and other chemicals.
- (iv) CO₂ sequestration from steel plants into methanol liquid fuel.
- (v) Any other related issue as felt necessary by the Task force.
- (vi) A detailed analysis of usage of methanol is also to be established by this task force.
- (vii) Technology of CO₂ to methanol should be explored as an Indian Technology capability.
- (viii) Total benefits from CO₂ sequestration into methanol and replacing Coal gas with natural gas to the steel sector to be quantified and established.

Demands of Executive Association of RINL

3817. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Executive Association (SEA) of RINL has been requesting to remove 'affordability clause' in the Pay Revision order of DPE issued in August, 2017;

(b) whether SEA is also requesting to implement Superannuation Benefit Scheme as per the recommendations made by 2nd PRC;

(c) if so, what has Government done in this regard;

(d) whether in spite of Cabinet recommending that scales of pay should not exceed the existing scales of pay of executives/officers, scales of some workmen have crossed scale of executives up to manager level; and

(e) if so, how Government is going to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The stipulations, including on affordability to effect pay revision in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), *inter alia* contained in the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Office Memorandum dated 3rd August, 2017, have been laid down after due consideration of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Revision Committee, by the Government.

Regarding the Superannuation Benefit Scheme, Ministry of Steel had constituted an Expert Committee to examine and make recommendations on Introduction of Pension Schemes in CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry. The report of the Committee has been considered and it has *inter alia* been opined that introduction of a pension scheme in a CPSE depends upon confirming to DPE guidelines and fulfilling the relevant factors such as affordability and sustainability of the scheme based on profitability of the company.

(d) and (e) The extant DPE guidelines on wage negotiations for workmen in Central Public Sector Enterprises *inter alia* stipulate that the negotiated scales of pay of workmen should not exceed the existing scales of pay of Executives/officers and non-unionized supervisors. There is no crossing over of pay scales of unionized workers *vis a vis* Executives/officers and non-unionized supervisors in RINL. The workmen, unlike in case of Executives in RINL, however, continue to get annual increment even on reaching the maximum of their pay scale.

Iron ore mine to RINL

3818. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to turn around RINL, which otherwise was making profits for nearly one-and-a-half decades in spite of high raw material cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that RINL has been demanding for long for allocation of captive iron ore mine;

(c) if so, the plans Government has to sign an MoU between RINL and NMDC;

(d) whether it is also a fact that RINL invested ₹ 360 crores in Odisha Mineral Development Corporation but due to legal tangles, mines have become inoperative; and

(e) whether Government would think of allocating this to RINL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) RINL made profits from 2002-03 to 2014-15. The company's financials thereafter were impacted mainly due to factors such as cheaper imports, adverse market conditions, lower net sales realizations of steel products, increase in imported and indigenous coal prices, downturn in global steel industry, etc.

Ministry of Steel had constituted a Committee of Experts in March, 2017 to chalk out revival plan for turnaround of SAIL and RINL. Subsequent to various deliberations held by the Committee, RINL entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in July, 2017. The MoU *inter alia* contains detailed roadmap on action plan and targets concerning various projects/operations/costs including targets on production, marketing performance, etc. to be achieved by RINL as per the timelines stipulated under the MoU.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Allocation of mining lease, however, is regulated as per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, as amended through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 (Act, 10 of 2015), wherefrom the State Governments has been empowered to grant mining lease through the method of auction under Section 10A or through the reservation route under Section 17A(2A) of the said Act.

RINL already have an existing agreement with NMDC for supply of iron ore.

(d) RINL has invested an amount of ₹ 361.03 crore in Eastern Investment Limited (EIL). As per Government approved holding pattern, EIL is a subsidiary of RINL and OMDC is a subsidiary of EIL.

Mines operated by OMDC are not in operation due to non renewal of mining leases which are under litigations.

(e) Allocation of mining lease is regulated as per the MMDR Act, 1957, as further amended through the Act, 10 of 2015 and the Act, 25 of 2016.

SAILs Pension Scheme

3819. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL's Pension Scheme as per 2nd PRC DPE OM No. 02/70/08-DPE(WC)-GL-XVI/08 dated 26th November, 2008 and DPE OM No. 02/70/08-DPE (WC)-GL VII/09 dated 2nd April, 2009 has been cleared by SAIL Board in its 439th meeting on 9th February, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all other Maharatna and some Navratna companies have implemented the said pension scheme w.e.f. 1st January, 2007; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the SAIL's Pension Scheme w.e.f 1st January, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Public Enterprises, the concerned nodal department, does not maintain such data on centralised basis.

(c) Introduction of a pension scheme in a CPSE depends upon confirming to DPE guidelines and fulfilling the relevant factors such as affordability and sustainability of the scheme based on profitability of the company.

Rationale behind strategic disinvestment of SAIL units

3820. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, although global oversupply of steel and demand regression started in 2012, Government was late in taking appropriate safeguard measures only in February, 2016, by which time, damage was already done to Indian steel industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian steel industry is stressed like Telecom industry; and

(c) if so, rationale behind strategic disinvestment of three SAIL units, Salem Steel Plant, Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP) and Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant on one hand and opening of 11 new Steel Processing Unit (SPU) by SAIL in non-steel producing States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Global over supply of steel and demand regression started to show

effects in India during FY 2014-15 when imports of total steel (Alloy + Non Alloy) increased by 75.5%. The Government of India accordingly increased the peak rate of basic Customs Duty to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16. Government also took trade remedial measures like imposition of Anti Dumping Duty (ADD), Safeguard Duty (SD), Minimum Import Price (MIP), Countervailing Duty (CVD) and issue of Quality Control Orders to prevent import of substandard products.

(b) and (c) A few steel companies who are in substantial debt have been referred to National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). Strategic disinvestment of following three units of SAIL is being done on the basis of In-principle approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in October, 2016:

1. Salem Steel Plant (SSP);
2. Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP); and
3. Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur (ASP).

These units are not getting closed but the intention is to improve the performance by inducting strategic partner with technology, funds and efficient management.

Steel industry dependent on coking coal imports

3821. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic steel industry is highly dependent on coking coal imports;

(b) whether it is also a fact that efforts were being made to reduce reliance on imported coking coal by producing more steel in the BF-BOF (blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace) route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) BF-BOF (blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace) route depends on the use of coking coal for the production of steel. More production of steel making through BF-BOF route will require additional coking coal, however, specific consumption of coking coal is likely to decrease due to technological intervention. The capacity of steel making by BF-BOF route over the last three years and the present year is as under:—

Steel making capacity through BF-BOF Route (in MT)

Year	BF-BOF (MT)
2014-15	43.53
2015-16	47.35
2016-17	50.85
2017-18 (P)	51.35

(P) Provisional.

Source: JPC.

Plans to develop and diversify steel companies

3822. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to develop and diversify the steel companies and encourage the private players in this field;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether domestic steel industry is facing acute shortage of iron ore and processed steel;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to meet the growing need of high quality iron ore and processed steel in the domestic market;

(e) whether Government proposes any exclusive policy or norms for re-use and reprocessed iron from scraps for domestic industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Steel is a de-regulated sector. Government's role is that of a facilitator which lays down the policy guidelines and establishes the institutional mechanism/structure for creating conducive environment for improving efficiency and performance of the steel sector.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) National Steel Policy, 2017 provides for facilitating ensuring the availability of sufficient quantities of good quality scrap, establishment of an organized and environment friendly steel scrap processing units within the country by promoting modern steel shredding plants.

Production of iron ore

3823. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of iron ore in the country is more than the requirement of steel industry; and

(b) if so, why Government has kept the Steel in deregulated sector and confined its role to that of a facilitator, when the consumption of steel in the country is constantly increasing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The production of iron ore is sufficient to meet the current demand/consumption of iron ore by domestic steel industry.

(b) The steel sector was deregulated in January, 1992 with a view to make the steel industry efficient and competitive. Decisions on investment in this sector are taken by individual companies, both in public and private sector, based on the commercial considerations and market dynamics.

Strategies to augment tourism

3824. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Indian city is in the list of top 20 most visited cities in the world, a list topped by Hong Kong, London, Bangkok and Singapore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has devised a strategy to deal with issues such as shortage of accommodation at different budget levels, poor infrastructure and connections, filth on the roads and in public places, lack of clean toilets during travel, unhygienic food and safety of female tourists, etc., plaguing Indian tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) As per the media reports, Destination Cities Index brought out by Mastercard in September, 2017, no Indian city is in the list of top 20 most visited cities in the world. However, in the same report Chennai (India) is at 10th position in Asia and Pacific region.

(b) Some of the factors responsible for Tourist Arrivals in any city, including

Indian cities, are economic conditions of the source and destination countries and air connectivity.

(c) In order to augment supply of hotel accommodation for budget tourist, both domestic and foreign, the Ministry has a voluntary scheme for approval of Guest Houses and approval of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Homestay Establishments, wherein the basic idea is to provide a clean and affordable place for foreign and domestic tourists alike. The voluntary scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for approval at project stage hotels stipulate the hotels of 1, 2, 3 and 4 star categories and Heritage (Basic) category availing subsidy/tax benefits/other benefits from the Central/State Government would be subject to a lock – in period of 8 years during which they would not seek up-gradation to a higher category. These hotels continue to serve as budget category hotels.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 in 12 International Languages to provide the tourist valuable information and to guide them during emergencies. It is intended to provide a sense of security to the tourists. Further, the Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on the website www.incredibleindia.org indicating that India remains a safe destination for international visitors including female tourists.

Ministry as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has taken initiatives to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. The initiative is a blend of persuasion, education, training, demonstration and sensitization of all sections of our society. The objective is to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations. This cleanliness drive is to be sustained through adoption and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Ministry's Social Awareness campaign titled 'Atithi Devo Bhava' promoting concepts of 'Cleanliness', 'Hospitality', 'Civic Responsibilities', and 'Good Behaviour Towards Tourists' has been released on Doordarshan and private television channels across the country.

Ministry has launched two flagship schemes viz. Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive for creation and development of tourism infrastructure across the country.

Important heritage places in Karnataka

3825. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the important heritage places like Pampa Sarovar, Anjanadri Parvatha, etc., at Kishkinda in Karnataka;

(b) whether any plan and allocation of funds has been made by Central Government on this, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is going to take any programme on it as a National heritage place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Karnataka has informed that a Draft Perspective Plan (DPP) has been prepared for destination development of Anjanadri Hill, Pampa Sarovar (Kiskinda) under Ramayana Circuit of Swadesh Darshna Scheme. The Draft Perspective Plan (DPP) has not been received from the State Government of Karnataka.

The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UTs for development of tourism infrastructure under the flagship scheme of SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASHAD for projects submitted by them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and submission of Utilization Certificate for projects sanctioned to them earlier.

Promotion of conventions for attracting tourism

3826. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government mulls to promote conventions in order to attract large scale tourism and if so, the details thereof;

(b) which are the conventions which Government intends to promote nationally and internationally to attract tourism in Gujarat and Jharkhand; and

(c) whether Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments to promote conventions in order to attract large scale tourism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic

destination. The Ministry of Tourism has recognized Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) as a 'Niche Tourism' product in order to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' and to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interests to India including the States of Gujarat and Jharkhand.

The India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB) has been set up under the patronage of the Ministry of Tourism to promote India as a venue for International Conferences and Exhibitions. This non-profit organization, with members comprising national airlines, hotels, travel agents, tour operators, tourist transport operators, conference organizers, etc. participate in International MICE Tourism Trade Fairs like IMEX in Frankfurt and Las Vegas, EIBTM-Barcelona and AIME-Melbourne along with the Indiatourism overseas offices. India is also being promoted as a preferred MICE destination through the Global Incredible India media campaign and through Road Shows and Seminars conducted by the India Tourism offices overseas. Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure including the setting up of convention centres under the existing schemes.

Safety and security of tourists

3827. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the incidents related to safety and security of tourists, the number of foreign tourists is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/proposed to take any remedial steps to tackle with the offensive incidents against domestic and foreign tourists in several religious tourist places in different States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) No, Sir. The number of foreign tourists arrivals have increased by 15.6% in 2017 over 2016.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism has taken various measures to ensure the safety and security of both domestic and foreign tourists. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism to ensure the safety and security of tourists including foreign tourists:—

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February, 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (ii) A Welcome card with “Tips to enjoy your stay” is being handed over to foreign tourists on arrival to make the visit of tourists a memorable experience.
- (iii) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Telangana have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched Social Awareness Media Campaigns with the objective of sensitizing stakeholders in the tourism industry as well as the masses and general public about the importance of good conduct and behavior towards tourists and to reinforce the spirit of ‘Atithi Devo Bhava’.
- (v) Ministry of Tourism in the year 2010, has launched code of conduct to be adopted by the Indian travel and tourism industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism with the objectives to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September, 2014 to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists.

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

Formulating separate policy for homestays for promoting rural tourism

†3828. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to formulate a separate policy for homestays which is the aspect of rural tourism having maximum potential and to provide financial assistance thereto;

(b) whether Government is considering to make an integrated website by listing facilities of proper homestay in different parts of the country including Maharashtra so that the business of homestays may increase rapidly; and

(c) whether Government and local administration are considering to create a 'Shilpgram' among 40-50 villages and to link it to homestay, if so, the details thereof and the total number of 'Shilpgrams' planned to be created in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has a voluntary scheme for approval of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/Homestay Establishments wherein the basic idea is to provide a clean and affordable place for foreign and domestic tourists alike including an opportunity for foreign tourists to stay with an Indian family and enjoy the warm hospitality and get a taste of Indian Culture and Cuisine and a clean and affordable place. These scheme/guidelines are available on the website of Ministry of Tourism *viz.* www.tourism.gov.in. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India does not provide financial assistance to 'Home Stay' or develop an integrated website listing the 'Home Stay' in different parts of the country.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India lists 'Home Stays' approved by it on its website listing the 'Home Stays' in different parts of the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. However, under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, infrastructure is being created to showcase local products. Home Stays are coming up in such areas.

Formation of tourism police in States/UTs

3829. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tourism police has not been formed by all the States/UTs;
- (b) if so, the names of States thereof, and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what kind of assistance is given to the States/UTs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) At Present, 14 States have deployed 'Tourist Police' in one form or the other. The States are Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Ministry of Tourism (MoT) does not have any scheme for providing financial assistance to States/UTs for deploying 'Tourist Police'.

Improving infrastructure in the country to promote tourism

3830. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts made by Government to improve infrastructure in the country to promote tourism;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated and disbursed thereof during the years from 2015 to 2017;
- (c) whether Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments to improve facilities for the use of domestic tourists;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (e) The development and promotion of tourist destinations including the improvement of facilities for the use of domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance under various schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of identified projects.

Projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of Detailed Project Reports in adherence with scheme guidelines.

Ministry of Tourism launched its two flagship Schemes namely 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD)' for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities to promote tourism in the country. Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 15 theme based circuits and under the PRASHAD Scheme, 25 religious cities/sites have been identified for development in the country.

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to the various State Governments/UT Administrations which also assist in the improvement of facilities for the use of domestic tourists are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes to the various State Governments/UT Administrations

Swadesh Darshan Scheme					(₹ in crore)
Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83	55.86
TOTAL OF 2014-15				119.6	92.04
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh	89.66	61.32
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	71.57

5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	64.30
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	56.24
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	90.06	49.61

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	38.43
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura,	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakklhai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39	42.69

18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL OF 2015-16				1503.09	894.14
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampasannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70

29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	31.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	41.78
31.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	29.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Amamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	44.75
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38	44.78
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82	19.56

42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39	44.52
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Strawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu -Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	19.98

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75

52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmuittaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	93.90	18.78

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	44.91
Total of 2016-17				3191.38	1032.29
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	35.99	7.20
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27

61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (BalaQuila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)-Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70

Sl.No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Sanctioned	Released
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62	19.92
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34	10.47
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8	161.83
GRAND TOTAL TILL DATE				5638.87	2180.30

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	22.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45	9.49
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.14
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	19.92
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	13.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit.	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar.	2015-16	6.45	5.11
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer.	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram.	2016-17	16.48	3.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani.	2016-17	5.60	1.12
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath.	2015-16	34.78	17.39
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II).	2014-15	14.93	6.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura.	2014-15	9.36	4.56
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi.	2015-16	20.40	16.32
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur.	2016-17	30.03	23.39
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi.	2017-18	10.72	2.14

22. Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar.	2017-18	37.81	Administrative approval issued on 30.01.2018
23. Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under PRASHAD Scheme-II.	2017-18	62.82	Administrative approval issued on 08.02.2018
TOTAL			687.92	247.9

Funds for Rural and Spiritual Circuits in Odisha

†3831. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to sanction funds for development of Rural Circuits and Spiritual Circuits of Odisha under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds to be sanctioned; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Rural and Spiritual Circuits are among fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

Sanctioning of projects under the scheme is a continuous process. The projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara in Odisha under Coastal circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme' for ₹ 76.49 crore in 2016-17.

Dearth of hockey players in the country

3832. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the dearth of hockey players is being realized in the country;
- (b) if so, whether dearth of players can be attributed to the fact that hockey players are appointed in Railways only and not in any other Department;
- (c) if so, whether Government would consider to appoint hockey players in other Departments also; and
- (d) if so, the time by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Sir, National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible for promotion and development of their respective discipline of sports, which in the case of Hockey sport is 'Hockey India'. Hockey India has informed that there are sufficient hockey players in India to represent the country in both international teams of men and women in senior and junior categories.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recruitment of meritorious sportspersons against vacancies reserved for sports quota is done in Central Government offices in terms of extant instructions of the Government. Also, sportspersons, including hockey players, are employed with many Central Government organizations, Public Sector Undertakings, private entities, etc. as per their need.

Training institutions for sports promotion in the country

3833. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of training institutions including provisions of sports education for promotion of sports in the country;

(b) the details of various centrally sponsored schemes implemented for sports, sports education and training institutions in the country;

(c) the present status of implementation of these schemes in Jharkhand and Gujarat and outcome thereof and the deficiencies identified therein; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Sir, Such details are not centrally maintained as sports is a State subject. Sports being a State subject, the States have the primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in their respective States. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments under their schemes aimed at broad-basing of sports and promotion, development and excellence in sports.

(b) Presently, no 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' is implemented in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. All schemes being implemented are 'Central Sector Schemes'.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, questions do not arise.

Training centres under SAI in Himachal Pradesh

3834. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the training centres under Sports Authority of India (SAI) working in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether training centres are facing a great shortage of sports facilities as well as instructors;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to address the problem;

(d) whether any irregularities have been reported in these training centres during the last three years and current year; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Presently, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing SAI Training Centre (STC) Scheme and Extension Centre of STC/SAG Scheme in Himachal Pradesh.

SAI has established 2 STCs one each at Dharamshala in Kangra District and Bilaspur in Bilaspur District. Further, following Extension Centres have also been established in the State.

(i) Rainbow International School, Nagrota Bhawan, Kangra

(ii) Government Sr. Sec. School, Dhwal, Mandi

(iii) Sirda Sports Academy, Sundernagar, Mandi

(iv) Maharaj Laxman Smarak Mahavidyalaya College, Sunder Nagar, Mandi

(v) Kapoor Badminton Academy, Dehra, Kangra

(vi) P.G. Government College, Hamirpur

Presently, in the State of Himachal Pradesh, under SAI Schemes total 166 talented sports persons (85 boys and 81 girls) are being trained in 8 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) No irregularity has been reported during the last three years.

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

Fund allocation for athletes

3835. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this year budgetary allocation for sports does not find any specific mention of the athletes who are preparing for the upcoming Commonwealth and Asian Games; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider making special provisions in the fund allocated to this Ministry for the athletes, particularly the women athletes who have performed very well in the international games in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, preparation of Indian sportspersons and teams for participation in international events, including Commonwealth and Asian Games, is a continuous process. The same is met mainly from the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, under which Government, *inter alia*, provides assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps, foreign exposures/competitions, etc.

In addition, Government also provides assistance to the identified athletes from National Sports Development Fund for personalized coaching, purchase of sports equipments, etc. The funding from the Schemes of the Government is gender neutral, *i.e.* financial assistance is equal for male and female athletes. Hence special provision for any category of athletes is not considered necessary.

Centralising sports at National level

3836. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether Government has any proposal of centralising sports at National level as now it is under States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Yes, Sir. Government has a proposal to bring "Sports" under concurrent List from State List.

Fund allocation to provide state-of-the-art sports arenas

3837. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of fund allocation made to provide state-of-the-art sports arenas and recreation facilities for the youth in the smart city projects; and

(b) if so, whether foreign companies will be invited for collaboration with Indian companies for utilizing their expertise on constructing the sports and recreation facilities in the smart cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Sir, as per the Mission

guidelines for smart cities, one of the essential features for comprehensive development in smart cities is preserving and developing open spaces-parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces in order to enhance the quality of life of citizens, reduce the urban heat effects in areas and generally promote eco-balance.

Funding and other operational aspects for development of smart cities including state-of-the-art sports arenas, recreational facilities, etc. is regulated in accordance with the Mission guidelines for smart cities. It is for the State Government to allocate funds for development of recreation facilities for the youth in the smart cities.

‘Sports’ is a State subject. State has primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports in respective state including sports infrastructure *viz.* sports arenas, recreational facilities, etc. Government only supplements the efforts of the State Governments under various schemes aiming at broad-basing of sports and promotion, development and excellence in sports.

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

Lack of good quality sports equipments and support staff

3838. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a lack of good quality sports equipments and non-availability of competent support staff in required number and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Elite athletes preparing for International competitions are provided with International standard state-of-the-art sports equipment and infrastructure besides services of Indian and Foreign Support Staff as per the specific requirement of the individual/team.

The Sports Authority of India has already taken steps for the procurement of best quality sports equipment from the indigenous firms and abroad as per the laid down procedure.

Expert coaching for next Olympic Games

3839. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started any expert coaching for probable participants in the next Olympic Games to be held in 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Sir, preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for international events including Olympics is a continuous process. Government is providing full assistance to the identified sportspersons/teams for intensive coaching through national coaching camps organized by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) besides providing Foreign Exposures/Competitions.

Further, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme within overall ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for customized training to elite sportspersons within the country and abroad.

Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme gives focused attention to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympics/Paralympics 2020. The athletes, selected under TOP Scheme, get financial assistance for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support. The training programme and other requirements of the athletes, selected under TOP Scheme, are considered by the designated Committee in Mission Olympic Cell (MOC), headed by Director General, Sports Authority of India (SAI).

- (c) Question does not arise.

Institutes for providing international standard training

†3840. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of the countries providing training facilities at the level of international standards for sporting activities and the name of sports for which these training institutes are providing training; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the names of the institutions in the country having same standard and/or the places for which measures are being taken to establish such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) All leading sports nations are providing training facilities of International standards for sporting activities in those sports in which they excel at International level to their athletes and some are extending the same to the athletes from other countries also, mostly on payment basis.

A list of a few prominent International Training Institutes is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Sports Authority of India has established 11 Regional Centres and 2 Academic Institutes having international standard training facilities to cater to the needs of sportspersons in various sports disciplines across the country.

In addition there are many state/private run centres with International standard training facilities.

A list of a few prominent Institutes/Centres in India having International standard training facilities is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of a few prominent International/Centres

(A) International Institutions:

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
1	High Performance Training Centre (HPTC-Gold Coast)	Australia	Middle and Long Distance, Sprints and Throws
2.	High Performance Training Centre (HPTC-Kingston)	Jamaica	Sprints/Hurdles/Horizontal jumps
3.	Sport Scotland Institute of Sports	Scotland	Athletics, Athletics, Badminton, Curling, Football, Golf, Hockey, Judo, Rugby and Swimming
4.	Sport Wales National Centre (Welsh Institute of Sports)	UK	Rugby, Hockey, Badminton, Judo, Netball, Squash, Table Tennis, Swimming, Fencing, Gymnastics, Football, Athletics, Cycling
5.	Sports Institute for Northern Islands	Northern Island	Hockey, Rugby, Athletics

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
6.	English Institute of Sports	UK	Athletics, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Para Archery, Para Athletics, Para Table Tennis, Para Swimming, Power lifting, Rowing, Shooting, Rugby
7.	Queensland Academy of Sports	Australia	Athletics, Canoeing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Rowing, Sailing, Swimming, Water Sports
8.	Australian Institute of Sports	Australia	Gymnastics, Tennis, Swimming, Track and Field, Volleyball, Cycling, Winter Sports
9.	Victorian Institute of Sports	Australia	Skiing, Archery, Athletics, BMX, Cycling, Diving, Football, Golf, Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Net Ball, Rowing, Shooting, Squash, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Weight Lifting
10.	Tasmanian Institute of Sports	Australia	Cycling, Hockey, Net Ball, Rowing, Sailing, Track and Field
11.	Western Australian Institute of Sports	Australia	Athletics, Baseball, Canoeing, Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Rowing, Softball, Swimming, Water Polo
12.	Chula Vista Elite Training Centre	USA	Archery, Beach Volleyball, BMX, Canoeing, Cycling, Hockey, Rowing, Rugby, Football, Tennis, Track and Field
13.	IMG Academy	USA	Baseball, Basketball, Football, Golf, Tennis, Track and Field, Cross Country
14.	London City Athletics Club	UK	Sprints, Jumps, Throws
15.	Hertford and Ware Athletics Academy	UK	Javelin, Hurdles, High Jump, Pole Vault, Shot-put, Discus throw, Sprints
16.	Herts Phoenix Athletics Club	UK	Cross Country, Road Running, Race Walking, Track and Field
17.	INSEP	Paris	Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cycling, Diving, Fencing, Figure Skating, Football, Gymnastics-Artistic and Rhythmic, Hockey, Judo, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
18.	Victory Athletics Centre	Ontario	Athletics
19.	Overhead Athletic Institute	USA	Athletics
20.	Texas A&M University	USA	Athletics, Basketball, Baseball, Soft Volleyball, Golf, Swimming, Track and Field
21.	University of North Carolina Charlotte	USA	Baseball, basketball, Hockey, Football, Golf, Wrestling, Rugby
22.	University of Houston	USA	Archery, Football, Track and Field
23.	University of Oregon	Eugene, USA	Baseball, basketball, Hockey, Football, Golf, Wrestling, Rugby
24.	Indiana University Bloomington	Bloomington, USA	Athletics, Basketball, Baseball, Soft Volleyball, Golf, Swimming, Track and Field
25.	North Central College	Naperville, USA	Baseball, Cricket, Football, Netball, Softball, Rugby
26.	McKendree University	Lebanon, USA	Baseball, Basketball, Hockey, Football, Golf, Wrestling, Rugby
27.	Shenandoah University	Winchester	Swimming, Net Ball, Chess, Lawn Tennis, Taekwondo, Cross Country, Weightlifting, Power lifting, Volleyball
28.	Weber State University	Ogden	Football, Basketball, Track and Field
29.	James Madison University	Harrisonburg	Volleyball, Track and Field, Archery, Gymnastics
30.	Phoenix Brighton	London	Athletics, Cross Country, Track and Fields

Statement-II

List of a few prominent Institutes/Centres in India having International standard training facilities

SAI Regional Centres and Academies

Sl.No.	Name of Regional Centres and Academies
1.	SAI Netaji Subhas Regional Centre, Chandigarh
2.	SAI Chaudhary Devi Lal Northern Regional Centre, Sonapat, Haryana

Sl.No.	Name of Regional Centres and Academies
3.	SAI Netaji Subhas Regional Centre, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
4.	SAI Netaji Subhas North-East Regional Centre, Guwahati, Assam
5.	SAI Netaji Subhas North-East Regional Centre, Imphal, Manipur
6.	SAI Netaji Subhas Eastern Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal
7.	SAI Udhav Das Mehta Bhaiji Central Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
8.	SAI Netaji Subhas Southern Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka
9.	SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai, Maharashtra
10.	SAI Netaji Subhas Western Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
11.	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) at Patiala
12.	Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram

Indian Institutions:

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
1.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Science	New Delhi	Basketball, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Volleyball, Kabaddi, Netball, Hockey, Baseball, Athletics, Handball, Tennis, Badminton
2.	JRD Tata Sports Complex	Jharkhand	Archery, Football, Track and Field
3.	Bombay Physical Culture Association College of Physical Education	Mumbai	Gymnastics, Mallakhamb, Yoga, Athletics, Skating
4.	University of Calcutta	Calcutta	Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Athletics, Aquatics, Badminton, Chess, Kabaddi, Kho Kho, Rowing, Table Tennis
5.	University of Madras	Tamil Nadu	Athletics, Football, Hockey, Hand Ball, Kabaddi, Kho kho, Cricket, Badminton, Volleyball, Tennis, Table Tennis

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
6.	Osmania University	Telengana	Swimming, Net Ball, Chess, Lawn Tennis, Taekwondo, Cross Country, Weightlifting, Power Lifting, Volleyball, Wushu
7.	University of Mysore	Karnataka	Athletics, Basketball, Kho kho, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Tennis
8.	College of Physical Education Pune	Maharashtra	
9.	Vinayaka Missions University	Tamil Nadu	Badminton, Basketball, Football, Table Tennis, Throwball, Kho Kho, Athletics, Carom, Chess, Kabaddi
10.	Amity University	Noida	Shooting, Basketball, Swimming, Tennis, Horse Riding, Volleyball, Football, Squash
11.	University of Calcutta	Calcutta	Football, Cricket, Kabaddi, Volleyball, Athletics, Badminton, Chess, Yoga, Table Tennis
12.	Jamia Milia Islamia	New Delhi	Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Shooting, Snooker, Tennis, Table Tennis, Volleyball
13.	Shiv Nadar university	Greater Noida	Basketball, Cricket, Volleyball, Football, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Chess
14.	Ashoka University	Sonipat	Athletics, Billiards, Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket, Table Tennis, Tennis, Chess, Badminton, Swimming
15.	Ramachandran University	Chennai	Cricket, Football, Tennis, Volleyball, Basketball
16.	Army Sports institute	Pune	Archery, Athletics, Boxing, Diving, Fencing, Weight lifting, Wrestling

Sl.No.	Name of Institute	Country	Sports
17.	Manipal University	Jaipur	Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Football, Cricket, Badminton, Squash, Throw Ball, Carom, Chess
18.	Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi	Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Chess, Gymnastics, Kabaddi, Khokho, Cycling, Football, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tennis, Wrestling, Volleyball
19.	SRM	Chennai	Tennis, Basketball, Badminton, Yoga, Horse Riding

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 27TH MARCH, 2018***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Disposal of unusable assets of PSUs of aviation sector

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

(a) whether Government has carried out any survey to make an assessment of unusable assets of the Public Sector Undertakings in the aviation sector for the purpose of disposal

(b) if so, the details thereof including the year when the last such survey was done;

(c) whether the unusable assets which were identified based upon a thorough survey could be disposed of; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the revenue generated in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has not carried out any survey to make an assessment of Unusable assets of the PSUs in the aviation sector

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday the 27th March, 2018 was adjourned on account of interruptions. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were Laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 28th March, 2018.

for the purpose of disposal. However, assessments carried out by the PSUs under administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation for this purpose are as under:-

Air India:

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting on 12th April, 2012 approved the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for Air India, it also approved monetization of the Real Estate Assets belonging to Air India to the tune of ₹ 5000 crore over the next 10 years period with the annual target of ₹ 500 crore from the Financial Year 2013 onwards. Taking into account the ownership, the title available for freehold properties, the Air India Board had approved the monetization of 31 real estate assets.

Airport Authority of India:

To have an efficient asset management system, AAI identifies unusable assets at regular intervals which have outlived their normal life and which have to be replaced due to normal wear and tear/obsolescence. This process is done through a nominated survey committee and the report is submitted to the competent authority for approval of the same for consequential disposal action. Such surveys are conducted at regular intervals at various airports to identify unusable assets for disposal.

Pawan Hans Limited (PHL):

Pawan Hans has carried out surveys from time to time to make assessment of unusable assets of the company for the purpose of disposal and the last survey was carried out in December, 2017.

(c) and (d)

Air India Limited:

Total 5 properties have already been sold out getting revenue of ₹ 360.03 crore.

Airport Authority of India:

The surveyed assets are disposed through the auction process being conducted by Metal and Scrap Trading Corporation (MSTC). Such disposals are done at regular intervals at various airports. The details of revenue generated on such disposal is as follows:-

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2014-15	1.94
2015-16	25.17
2016-17	2.73

Pawan Hans Limited (PHL):

The unusable assets were identified through survey by a committee constituted of officials from administration, F&A and Materials/Engineering Department. The revenue generated in each of the last three years was as under:-

Year	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	9.35
2016-17	0.71

Investments for creation of fresh airport capacity

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India requires \$40 billion of investment to create fresh airport capacity, whereas the visible amount in the pipeline now is a little short of \$ 5 billion;

(b) whether there is any roadmap for an asset recycling strategy to infuse capital back into fresh capacity; and

(c) what are the opportunities for infrastructure players other than the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and L&T wrt bidding, technology, joint ventures and aviation ancillaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such assessment regarding requirement of \$40 billion of investment to create fresh airport capacity has been made by the Government. However, a comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirmaan, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirmaan, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity over five times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various states, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity. The program will also take into account the wide variety of new flying equipment that is expected to be operating in the next few years such as commuter turboprops and jets, seaplanes, helicopters, drones, etc.

Various experts have estimated that aviation capacity expansion to reach a billion trips will require between ₹ 3 lakh crores and 4 lakh crores. Airport investments are required in both commercially viable major airports, minor airports operated as a public service and wide range of other landing facilities such as no-frills airports, helipads, and water-based ports for seaplanes. Significant investments are also required in managing air space and in digitizing air traffic management.

So far, Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 19 Greenfield airports and has further granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of the another 7 Greenfield airports. Further, depending upon the traffic forecast, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned to invest ₹ 20,178 crores for the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 for upgrading airport infrastructure and services. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has also approved a budgetary provision of ₹ 4500 Crores for revival of un-served/underserved airports/airstrips of State Governments, AAI and Defence Authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Infrastructure players, other than the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and L&T, have great opportunities in view of the phenomenal growth envisaged for development, expansion, upgradation of airports, airside infrastructure and air navigation services. Further, Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects have provided excellent opportunity to infrastructure players as PPP partners in the airport sector.

Pension for the elderly persons under Atal Pension Yojana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had formulated a plan to provide pension to the elderly persons under Atal Pension Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several elderly persons who have crossed the age of 80 are not getting pension;

(d) if so, whether Government would investigate the same by conducting a re-survey in Bihar; and

(e) the number of remaining persons in Bihar who have attained the age of 70 to 80 years and the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Central Government has formulated plan to provide pension to the elderly person under Atal Pension Yojana (APY). The details of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is a voluntary, periodic contribution based pension system, open to all saving bank/post office saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years. The scheme provides guaranteed pension to subscribers on attaining the age of 60 years. It was launched in May, 2015, and till 18th March, 2018, the APY has been subscribed by nearly 94 lakh subscribers.
- (ii) The monthly or quarterly or half yearly contributions deposited by the subscribers under the APY scheme generate the required corpus to offer minimum guaranteed pension of ₹ 1000 or ₹ 2000 or ₹ 3000 or ₹ 4000 or ₹ 5000, based on the required accumulated corpus of ₹ 1.7 lakh or ₹ 3.4 lakh or ₹ 5.1 lakh or ₹ 6.8 lakh or ₹ 8.5 lakh as the case maybe.
- (iii) After the subscriber's demise, the spouse of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber until the death of such spouse.
- (iv) After the demise of both the subscriber and his/her spouse, the nominee of the subscriber so named shall be entitled to receive the accumulated pension wealth, as accumulated till attaining the age of 60 years by the subscriber.

(c) The Atal Pension Yojana scheme provides for pension to be paid to the subscriber as per the pension plan selected by him/her, upon attaining the age of 60 years. The APY scheme is presently under accumulation phase and the payouts of pension to individual subscribers, based on the pension plan chosen by them, will start post maturity of the scheme, upon the covered subscriber attaining age of 60 years.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In the State of Bihar, as on 15th March, 2018, there are a total of 9,76,258 subscribers under APY.

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund

*334. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) has been formed for investment in infrastructural projects;

(b) if so, details of investments done since its formation till date;

(c) whether Government invested ₹ 20,000 crore in NIIF and rest ₹ 20,000 crore was expected through fund raising with suitable instruments including off-shore credit enhanced bonds and attracting anchor investors to participate as partners in NIIF;

(d) if so, the present status of funds and the details regarding investors, category/ investment instrument-wise, if any, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details regarding advisory services for infrastructure projects carried out by NIIF, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) NIIF has been formed to invest in commercially viable infrastructure investments, combining Government contribution together with international and domestic commercial capital. NIIF has been set up as a trust registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") as a Category II Alternate Investment Fund ("AIF") under the SEBI (Alternative Investments Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations"). Government of India has committed to invest an amount of ₹ 20,000 crore with approximately same amount to be raised from sovereign wealth funds, global pension funds and other institutional investors. NIIF is primarily an equity fund. NIIF has set up a Master fund and is in the process of setting up a Fund of Fund. In addition to Government of India, investors in NIIF Master fund include ADIA (Abu Dhabi Investment Authority), HDFC Group, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Limited. Investors hold units in the NIIF Fund as Instruments to their investment. NIIF has also set up an Investment arm NIIF Limited for undertaking Investment services.

NIIF Master fund has set up a Joint Venture (JV) platform with DP World to invest up to US\$ 3 billion of equity in the ports and logistics sector to acquire assets and develop projects in the ports sector, and beyond sea ports in areas such as river ports and transportation, freight corridors, port-led special economic zones, inland container terminals, and logistics infrastructure including cold storage. The Joint Venture platform has made its first investment in Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Seva) Ltd (CWCNSL), an integrated multimodal logistics player in India.

NIIF partnered with Roadis, a Spanish highway company owned by PSP, a Canadian pension fund, to participate in the National Highways Authority of India TOT (Toll Operate Transfer) auction bid, where it was one of four bidders. NIIF is also partnering with DFID (Department for International Development), United Kingdom to set up the Green Growth Equity Fund as part of NIIF Fund of Funds where DFID, UK has committed to invest GBP 120mn.

NIIF Ltd. provides fund investment management services to investors in NIIF funds. It does not have the objective of providing stand-alone advisory services for infrastructure projects.

Farmers in debt of non-institutional sources

*335. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in India who are currently in debt;

(b) the number of these farmers who owe debt to informal sources such as money-lenders; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to fund any loan waiver measure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The activity of money lending is regulated by State-specific money lending laws.

As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the information on number of farmers who owe debt to informal sources such as money lenders is not centrally maintained.

The total amount of agricultural loans outstanding in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks, as on 31.03.2017, as reported by NABARD is ₹ 14,36,799.48 crore in respect of 1,209.62 lakh accounts.

In order to boost the agriculture sector with the help of effective and hassle-free agriculture credit, Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:—

Agriculture Credit Target and Achievement

(Amount. in ₹ crore)

Year	Target allotted by GoI	Achievement	Percentage Achievement of target
2014-15	8,00,000.00	8,45,328.23	105.67
2015-16	8,50,000.00	9,15,509.92	107.71
2016-17	9,00,000.00	10,65,755.67	118.42

(c) As informed by NABARD, during the years 2016 and 2017 some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, of waiver of loan of farmers. There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off farm loans.

Development of International Aviation Hubs in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) is developing International Aviation Hubs across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the AAI has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. At present, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is not developing any International Aviation Hubs across the country.

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

Enhancement of FRBM limit

337. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana requesting for increase of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) limit to enable the State to get more loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes. The requests of the State Government of Telangana for additional Fiscal Deficit (FD) of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic product (GSDP) over and above the normal FD/GSDP limit of 3% of GSDP was received in October, 2016 for 2016-17 and in May, 2017 for 2017-18.

(c) As recommended by Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the Union Government has approved year-to-year flexibility for additional FD to States for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20 to a maximum of 0.5% of GSDP over and above the normal FD/GSDP limit of 3% in any given year to a State subject to the State maintaining the debt-GSDP ratio within 25% and interest payments-revenue receipts ratio within 10% in the previous year. However, the flexibility in availing the additional fiscal deficit will be available to a State if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and immediately preceding year.

(d) Based on the prescribed parameters, the State of Telangana was considered eligible and the permission for additional borrowings of ₹ 3,122 crore for 2016-17 and of ₹ 3,574 crore for 2017-18, equivalent to 0.5% of GSDP were allowed to the State of Telangana.

Grounding of A320 (neo) aircrafts

*338. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders were issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to ground all A320 (neo) aircrafts in the country, as these have flawed engine;

(b) how many such aircrafts are in operation by each airline in the country;

(c) whether Indigo Airlines also grounded same aircrafts recently, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any test check and safety audit were conducted on A320 aircraft to ensure their air worthiness, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how DGCA ensures that such aircrafts are in air worthy condition for the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) DGCA has issued order to ground Airbus A320 neo aircraft fitted with PW 1100 engines having Engine Serial No. (ESN) 450 and beyond. Remaining aircraft installed with ESN below 450 are in operation.

(b) and (c) No. of Airbus A320 Neo aircraft in operation by each airline in the country are as follows:—

Airline	No. of Aircraft in operation	Aircraft Grounded	Total
Indigo	24	08	32
Go Air	11	02	13

(d) and (e) DGCA accepts the Type Certificates (TC) on PW1100 engines issued by FAA/EASA and ensures that Instructions for Continuing Airworthiness (ICA) received from FAA/EASA are complied with.

In order to ensure ICA Compliance, DGCA approves Aircraft Maintenance Programme (AMP) of aircraft and engines based on manufacturers' guidelines and introduces additional requirements based on in-service experience of airlines to mitigate the identified issues, if any.

Further, Airworthiness of all aircraft including those operated by Indigo and Go Air is ensured by carrying out periodic Airworthiness Review, planned/unplanned inspections and periodic regulatory audits.

Support for indigenous vaccine manufacturers

*339. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Players and Multi-National Companies which manufacture vaccines are intimidating the indigenous manufacturers of vaccines in marketing of vaccines in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any issue in proper exploitation of the products developed out of the researches by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and other institutes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) No.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed and launched various technologies for which proposals have been invited from the stakeholders on its Website. Though there have been some constraints as the Industries do not show encouraging response in the technologies developed by ICMR, it has been endeavor of ICMR for commercialization of ICMR technologies under the programme "Health Technology Acceleration and Commercialization (HTAC) through collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

Ongoing infrastructural projects at AIIMS, New Delhi

*340. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing projects of creations of additional infrastructure

of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi;

(b) the details of allocation made and utilised for the ongoing projects at AIIMS during the last three years and the current financial year, project-wise;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of time and cost overruns of the ongoing projects in AIIMS;

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

(e) the action taken by Government to ensure that progress of ongoing projects are fast-tracked and operationalised in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (d) The details of ongoing projects for creation of additional infrastructure of AIIMS, New Delhi, alongwith estimated cost, payment made during the last three years and the current financial year and cost and time overrun, if any, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The Project Monitoring committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director, AIIMS, which meets fortnightly at AIIMS to review the progress of projects. The progress of projects is also reviewed at Ministry level. Updates of projects are also taken to Standing Finance Committee and Governing Body of AIIMS, as an Agenda item to apprise the committee about the status of projects from time to time:—

Statement*Details of ongoing projects for creation of additional infrastructure of AIIMS, New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (Estimated Cost)	Funds released during the last 3 and current years				Cost overrun, if any	Time overrun, if any
		Year	Released (₹ in crore)	3	4		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Hostel Block Masjid Moth (₹ 106.12 cr.)	2014-15	21.00	No cost overrun has occurred.	Site constraints, hindrances and additional work as per site requirements expected to delay the project by approximately twenty three months.		
		2015-16	—				
		2016-17	15.00				
		2017-18	9.09				
2.	Surgical Block (₹ 100.29 cr.)	2014-15	—	No cost overrun has occurred.	Due to Statutory requirements as per Delhi Fire Services and to cover the extended basement, the project is expected to be delayed by approximately three years eight months.		
		2015-16	36.11				
		2016-17	17.00				
		2017-18	1.69				
3.	Mother and Child Block (₹ 290.70 cr.)	2014-15	—	No cost overrun has occurred.	Due to Statutory requirements as per Delhi Fire Services and to cover the extended basement, the project is expected to be delayed by approximately one year seven months.		
		2015-16	20.00				
		2016-17	53.00				
		2017-18	76.41				

4. OPD at Masjid Moth (₹ 583.00 cr.)	2014-15	—	No cost overrun has occurred.	Site constraints, hindrances and additional work as per site requirements are expected to delay the project by approximately one year seven months.
	2015-16	41.20		
	2016-17	150.00		
	2017-18	50.00		
5. National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar Haryana (₹ 2035.00 cr.)	2014-15	10.00	No cost overrun has occurred.	Delay in grant of statutory approvals cost the project is to be delayed by approximately six months in Hospital package.
	2015-16	50.00		
	2016-17	155.49		
	2017-18	424.70		
6. Burns and Plastic Surgery (₹ 247.85 cr.)	2014-15	—	No cost overrun has occurred.	No time overrun is anticipated in the said project.
	2015-16	—		
	2016-17	25.00		
	2017-18	25.00		
7. Hostel Block-IV (₹ 32.00 cr.)	2014-15	—	No cost overrun has occurred.	Site constraints, hindrances and additional work as per site requirements are expected to delay the project by approximately seven months.
	2015-16	—		
	2016-17	7.00		
	2017-18	22.87		
8. New Paid Ward (₹ 112.00 cr.)	2014-15	9.20	No cost overrun has occurred.	Site constraints, hindrances and additional work as per site requirements are expected to delay the project by approximately six months.
	2015-16	1.50		
	2016-17	2.00		
	2017-18	13.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Centre for Geriatrics (₹ 250.00 cr.)	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17	— — —	Not applicable. Awarded in January, 2018	Not applicable.
		2017-18	21.00		
10.	Redevelopment of different campuses of AIIMS (₹ 4441.00 cr.)	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	The project is to be implemented on self- financing basis by sale of commercial space on free hold basis.	—	Not applicable.
11.	Construction of BSL 3 and 4 (₹ 8.03 cr.)	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	— — — Awarded in January 2018	Not applicable. Awarded in January 2018	Not applicable.

12. Construction of STP (₹ 9.70 cr.)	2014-15	—	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
	2015-16	—	Awarded in January 2018.	
	2016-17	—		
	2017-18	5.00		

Impact of foreign exchange reserves on value of rupees

*341. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India achieved the mark of US \$400 billion as foreign exchange reserves in September last year for the first time in history;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how India can be compared to other advanced and developed countries of the world so far as foreign exchange reserves are concerned;

(c) what returns that the country is expected to get from this huge foreign exchange reserves;

(d) to what extent the rise in foreign exchange reserves will have an impact on appreciation of Rupee; and

(e) what are the current foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The country's foreign exchange reserves, reached US \$400.7 billion on September, 08, 2017. This was the first time the foreign exchange reserves reached the level of US \$400 billion. The details of foreign exchange reserves as on 8th September, 2017 are given in Table-1.

Table 1: India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(In US\$ billion)

Date	Foreign Currency Assets	Gold	Reserve Tranch Position	SDRs	Total Reserves
As on 8th September, 2017	376.2	20.7	1.5	2.3	400.7

Source: Reserve bank of India.

Foreign exchange reserves of some advanced and developing countries are given in table 2.

Table 2: Foreign exchange reserves of some advanced and developing countries (excluding gold)

Country	Reserves as in January, 2018 (Value in US\$ billion)	Share in World Reserves (per cent)
1	2	3
China	3,180	26.7
Japan	1,235	10.4

1	2	3
Hong Kong	441	3.7
India	402	3.4
South Korea	391	3.3
Brazil	373	3.1
Russia	367	3.1
Singapore	282	2.4
Germany	60	0.5
France	58	0.5
Others	5,123	43.0
World	11,912	100.0

Source: International Financial Statistics (IFS), IMF.

(c) and (d) Adequate foreign exchange reserves are maintained for ensuring less volatile foreign exchange market and support stability in the economy, even while meeting the international financial obligations of the country. Adopting the framework of safety, liquidity and returns, the Foreign Currency Assets (FCA), are invested in foreign securities and placed as deposits with Bank for International Settlements (BIS)/ central banks/overseas branches of selected commercial banks. These earn interest. There is no fixed relationship between level of foreign exchange reserves and the value of rupee. However, large foreign exchange reserves can be expected to reduce volatility in the rupee *vis-à-vis* other currencies and provide buffer against large scale movement of the rupee in either direction.

(e) As on 16th March, 2018, the country had foreign exchange reserves worth US \$421.3 billion.

Deadline for electrifying villages

*342. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reason behind Government's constantly changing deadline of electrifying villages and how much electrification has been achieved so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that of the villages that have been declared electrified, a large number of households still do not get power; and

(c) whether Government is planning to consider per household electrification as opposed to villages, if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01.04.2015. On 15th August, 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister set a target of 1000 days to electrify the remaining un-electrified villages. Only 853 census villages are reported un-electrified, as on 20.03.2018. The remaining 853 census villages are targeted to be electrified before 1st May, 2018.

(b) and (c) According to Rural Electrification Policy 2006, a village is declared electrified if:-

- (i) Basic infrastructure such as Distribution Transformer and Distribution Lines are provided in the inhabited locality, as well as the Dalit Basti/ hamlet, where it exists;
- (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like Schools, Panchayat Office, Health Centres, Dispensaries, Community Centres etc; and
- (iii) At least 10% of the total number of households in the village should be electrified.

Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, with an objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and free electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas.

Cartelisation by Jet Airways

*343. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jet Airways have been colluding with other airlines in fixing and revising fuel surcharges, cargo prices and cancellation charges, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of cases being investigated by Competition Commission of India (CCI) in this regard;

(c) whether CCI has received complaints from Express Industry Council of India against Jet Airways for cartelisation; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and action taken against the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) It has been stated by Competition Commission of India (CCI) that Express Industry Council of India had filed an Information under section 19 (1) (a) of the Competition Act, 2002 ('the Act') against Jet Airways (India) Ltd., Inter Globe Aviation Limited, Spice Jet Limited, Air India Limited and Go Airlines (India) Ltd. alleging contravention of the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

The CCI decided the case on 17.11.2015 and imposed penalties of ₹ 151.69 crores, ₹ 63.74 crores and ₹ 42.48 crores on Jet Airways (India) Ltd., Inter Globe Aviation Limited and Spice Jet Limited, respectively. Besides, cease and desist order was also issued against the Airlines. No penalty, however, was imposed upon Air India Limited as its conduct was not found to be in parallel with other Airlines. Similarly, no penalty was imposed upon Go Airlines (India) Limited as it gave its cargo belly space to third party vendors with no control on any part of commercial/economic aspects of cargo operations done by vendors including imposition of Fuel Surcharge.

The order dated 17.11.2015 passed by the Commission was challenged by the contravening Airlines before the then Hon'ble Competition Appellate Tribunal [COMPAT]. The Hon'ble Tribunal, *vide* its order dated 18.04.2016, passed in the batch of appeals preferred by the contravening Airlines, set aside the order of the Commission on technical grounds and the matter was remanded back to the Commission with certain directions.

The matter was re-considered by the Commission and the final order was passed on 07.03.2018 holding the three airlines, including Jet Airways, for concerted action in fixing and revising Fuel Surcharge, a component of freight charge, thereby contravening provisions of section 3 of the Act, which prohibits anti-competitive agreements including cartels. The CCI has now imposed penalties of ₹ 39.81 crores, ₹ 9.45 crores and ₹ 5.10 crores on Jet Airways (India) Ltd., Inter Globe Aviation Limited and Spice Jet Limited, respectively, and has directed to deposit the penalty amount within 60 days from the receipt of the order. Besides, a cease and desist order was also issued against these airlines.

Seizure of assets of fraudulent gems/jewellery companies

*344. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Enforcement Directorate and other Government agencies have started seizing properties and assets of the two leading gems and jewellery companies of India, namely 'Geetanjali Jewels' and 'Nirav Modi Global Diamond Jewellery House' which defrauded banks;

(b) if so, the value of such seizure of assets of the promoters and companies accused of the bank frauds; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to recover the loss suffered by Public Sector Banks and prevent such frauds in future'?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b):—

- (i) Directorate of Enforcement filed two cases against Shri Nirav Modi and Shri Mehul Choksi under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, (PMLA), 2002 on the basis of FIRs registered by CBI and conducted 247 searches at various locations all over India. Total assets amounting to book value of approximately ₹ 7638 crore have been seized/attached till 28.02.2018 by Enforcement Directorate.
- (ii) Some precious stones were seized from the premises of M/s Gitanjali Gems Ltd., Surat by CBI. A farmhouse belonging to Sh. Nirav Modi has been sealed in Alibaug, Raigarh District.
- (iii) The Income tax Department has taken various actions against the promoters and such companies accused of bank frauds which include, *inter alia*, the following:—

Nirav Modi group:

As on date, 31 immovable properties in the names of Sh. Nirav Modi, his wife Shrimati Ami Modi and various group concerns are under the attachment of the Income-tax Department. 141 bank accounts/FDs of this group having cumulative credit balance of ₹ 145.74 crore have been attached. 173 paintings and artworks have also been attached.

Mehul Choksi group:

Seven immovable properties belonging to Gitanjali group have been attached. Land, building and fixed assets valued at ₹ 1278 crore of a group subsidiary have been provisionally attached. About 244 bank accounts/FDs having a total credit balance of ₹ 101.78 crore have also been attached.

- (iv) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has ordered investigation into the affairs of 107 companies and 7 of Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) belonging to Shri Nirav Modi (Firestar Diamond Group) and Mehul Chinubhai Choksi (Gitanjali Group), under section 212 (1)(c) read with 216 of the Companies Act, 2013 and under section 43(3)(c)(i) of the LLP Act, 2008, to be carried out by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO). MCA has also filed a Petition/Application against the individuals, group and their entities belonging to Shri Nirav Modi and Shri Mehul Chinubhai Choksi Groups before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) Mumbai Branch under sections 221,222,241,242,246 read with 339 of the Companies Act, 2013 and by order dated 23.02.2018 Hon'ble NCLT passed an injunction against all the respondents and

other companies, LLPs, Trusts and individuals from removal, transfer or disposal of funds, assets and properties of the entities and individuals until further order.

- (v) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has investigated three companies namely M/s Firestar Diamond International Pvt. Ltd., M/s Fitestar International Pvt. Ltd., and M/s Radashir Jewellery Co. Pvt. Ltd., located in Surat belonging to Nirav Modi group for evasion of customs duty by Smuggling, mis-declaration and suppression of facts. A sum of ₹ 37.16 crore as custom duty, ₹ 5.48 crore as interest and ₹ 5.57 crore as penalty has been recovered. Prosecution has been launched against these three companies and Sh. Nirav Modi in the appropriate Court at Surat.
- (c) • In respect of frauds, banks initiate recovery action as per law. For secured portion of loans, action under the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 is initiated by the banks. They also file suits for recovery in Debts Recovery Tribunals and civil courts.
- Government has also issued an advisory to PSBs to take immediate action as per extant legal/regulatory framework to ensure that such/similar fraudulent activities (as reported by PNB) are not prevalent in the bank. They have also been asked to ensure that robust systems and procedures are in place for confirming due approvals, necessary applications/ documents and entry in the bank's system in respect of all Letters of Undertakings/Comfort and SWIFT messages and ensuring scrutiny and reconciliation of Nostro accounts and to take all necessary steps to safeguard against occurrence of such frauds. Government has further advised PSBs to collectively prepare a report for effective management of operational risks, including technology risk, so as to safeguard against occurrence of frauds. Government has also asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA), from the angle of possible fraud.
 - Additionally, to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 in Parliament. The bill provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. In this connection, Government has also advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

Violations of food safety regulations

*345. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a violation of regulations governing food industry by some food companies;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years in the country;

(c) whether Government has taken any stringent actions against such companies which have violated the rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with State/Union Territories Governments. Food Safety Officers in the States/UTs are taking food samples on random basis and sending them for analysis in the food testing laboratories to check the compliance of the prescribed provisions of FSS Act, Rules and Regulations made there under. In cases where samples are found to be adulterated/non-conforming, recourse is taken to the penal provisions as provided in the FSS Act. The details of the information received from the States/UTs regarding food samples collected, tested, found non conforming and penal action taken during the last three years are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes. Based on test results of samples of Nestle's Maggie Instant Noodles, reported from different States/UTs confirming presence of Mono-Sodium Glutamate (MSG) and Lead beyond permissible limit of 2.5 ppm, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issued an order dated 05.06.2015, directing M/s Nestle India Limited to withdraw and recall its Maggie Instant Noodles from the market. FSSAI had also ordered recall of food products, and/or withdrawal of the provisional 'No Objection Certificates'(NOCs) issued in respect of various food products manufactured by companies which violated the provisions of the FSS Act or Regulations thereunder. Some of these food products are Monster Energy Drink, (M/s Monster Energy India Private Limited), Cloud 9 Energy Drink and Restless Energy Drink (M/s Pushpam Foods Private Limited), Tzinga Energy drink (M/s Hector Beverage Private Limited) and Akoaroma Flavoured Water (M/s Akoaroma Co).

Statement-I**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched			No. of Convictions/Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/₹ 4,55,000	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	₹ 51,63,020	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14	7		
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	₹ 70,000	
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/₹ 38,000	
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			₹ 1,50,000	
7.	Chhattisgarh	540	540	195	0	0	0	17	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory					
9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3		3		3/₹ 30,000	
10.	Delhi	1484	1484	151					
11.	Goa	798	800	81	1	4	4	₹ 4,35,000	
12.	Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	37	464	30	178/₹ 56,13,500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Haryana	2261	2261	222	14	247	6	₹ 3459808
14.	Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	34	42	18	₹ 8,88,500
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	17	401	243	₹ 19,76,600
16.	Jharkhand	716	509	112	41	24		
17.	Karnataka	2154	2107	311	56			42
18.	Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	161	0	280/₹ 72,39,700
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	716	418	418/₹ 43,28,000
20.	Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	1426	75	₹ 1,65,41,499
21.	Meghalaya	47	34	4	0	4	2	1/₹ 10,000
22.	Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0	0	0
23.	Odisha	544	544	112	0	1	1	1
24.	Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0
25.	Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846		82	
26.	Rajasthan	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	₹ 8,45,500
27.	Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	₹ 34,99,700
28.	Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/₹ 17,57,100
29.	Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119		3489	186	1738/₹ 5,98,08,106

31. Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/₹ 5,06,489
32. West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/₹ 30,000
TOTAL	84537	75282	14716	2687	7988	1402	2795/₹ 11,28,45,522

Source: State/UT.

Statement-II

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in ₹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	₹ 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/₹ 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/₹ 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/₹ 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15		15	0	₹ 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	₹ 85,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	₹ 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/₹ 5,000
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/₹ 1,90,05,906
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/ ₹ 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	₹ 9,50,000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	₹ 22,14,400
16.	Karnataka	2894	2340	433		58	0	₹ 4,36,000
17.	Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44/₹ 66,33,500
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/₹ 4,48,26,000
19.	Maharashtra	8841	8066	2195	190	418	24	186/₹ 59,16,053
20.	Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/₹ 1,64,000
21.	Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/₹ 10,000
24.	Odisha	211	211	61		2		1
25.	Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/₹ 5,000

26. Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/₹	58,90,800	
28. Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	₹	2,750	
29. Uttar Pradesh	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/₹	11,51,20,480	
30. Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	₹	15,35,000	
31. West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0			
TOTAL	77,941	72,499	16,133	1,450	8529	540	3,669/₹	21,65,98,989	

Source: State/UT.

Statement-III

Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in ₹	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/₹	11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/₹	348400
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/₹	30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	₹	73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	₹	300000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	44	3		3		
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/₹ 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111		5	1	1/₹ 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	₹ 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/₹ 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57		35	23	₹ 195000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26	112		112/₹ 2195900
15.	Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/₹ 375380
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/₹ 7427700
17.	Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/₹ 11080888
18.	Manipur	207	207	30	0	30	0	5/₹ 520000
19.	Meghalaya	47	43	3				
20.	Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/₹ 20000
23.	Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	

24. Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56	1442	₹ 1410921
25. Rajasthan	5801	4923	1276	193	169	65/₹ 115557
26. Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	442/₹ 7898500
27. Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	17/₹ 504000
28. Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0
29. Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	5101	2906/₹ 101962350
30. Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3	199	19/₹ 1004000
31. West Bengal	195	190	48	11	5	₹ 200000
TOTAL	88,530	78,340	18,325	13,080	1605	4757/₹ 17,01,93,266

Source: State/UT.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Inclusion of Sowa Rigpa in UNESCO List

3521. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recommended and nominated Tibetan medicine system of Sowa-Rigpa for inclusion in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of the Indian Systems of Medicine has been included in the above UNESCO's List; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. The dossier of Sowa - Rigpa was submitted to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for inclusion in the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity 2017. Since, during a year only one nomination of the member country is considered, the other nomination of India of Kumbh Mela was accepted and inscribed in the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity for 2017.

(b) to (d) Yes. Yoga, has since been inscribed in the UNESCO's Representation list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity for the year 2016.

Yoga institutes

3522. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of yoga institutes run by Government in different States of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up more yoga institutes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Ministry of AYUSH at present has 2 Yoga Institute with aim to promote deeper understanding of Yoga namely:-

- (i) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi.
- (ii) National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune.

In addition to the above Ministry also has 1 Research Council. The details of which is as under:-

- (i) Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Delhi.

The CCRYN is in the process of establishing 2 Post-Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research with 200 bedded indoor hospital of Yoga and Naturopathy at Nagamangala, Karnataka and Jhajjar, Haryana.

Rehabilitation of Air India employees

3523. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the employees of Air India will be retained after the privatisation proposal is materialised;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether any alternate proposals are under consideration for rehabilitation of these employees; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide issues which, *inter alia* include hiving off of certain assets to a shell company, the quantum of disinvestment and the universe of bidders etc. The contours of the bid would be contained in the bid documents as approved by AISAM.

New airports in Uttar Pradesh

3524. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop new airports in the State of Uttar Pradesh under Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for development of new greenfield airport under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN in Uttar Pradesh. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'site clearance' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Noida International greenfield airport project near Jewar.

Poor performance of Air India

3525. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what rate does the number of new air travellers increase yearly;

(b) if it is growing why Air India is in a serious financial crisis; and

(c) since many other airlines are profitable, what ails Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No analysis specific to number of new air travellers increase on yearly basis has been carried out by this Ministry.

However, passengers carried by scheduled domestic during the last five years from 2013 to 2017, along with growth rates are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The major reasons for the losses of Air India for the past many years are on account of a multitude of factors which *inter alia* include:-

(i) High Fuel Prices

(ii) High Interest Burden

(iii) Increasing competition specially from low cost carriers

(iv) High Debt Equity Ratio

(v) High Airport user charges

(vi) Adverse Impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee.

(vii) Liberalized bilaterals to foreign carrier.

However, the Company has been consistently improving its financial and operational performance since the implementation of the Turnaround Plan by the Government. The company has in fact posted substantial improvements in 2016-17 when compared to 2015-16 which can be seen from the following:-

- Company has earned an Operating Profit of ₹ 298.03 crores in 2016-17 as compared to the Operating Profit of ₹ 105.00 crores in the previous year.
- This is the second consecutive year that the Company has achieved an Operating Profit since its merger in 2007-08.
- Net Loss (Before Tax and Extraordinary Items) has reduced from ₹ 3835.21 crores in 2015-16 to ₹ 3619.72 crores in 2016-17.
- Net Loss has increased by ₹ 1928.39 crores from ₹ 3836.77 crores in 2015-16 to ₹ 5765.11 crores in 2016-17. The Net Loss has increased mainly on account of Exceptional/Extra-Ordinary Provisions of ₹ 2145.39 crores made during the year.
- Capacity offered (ASKMs) improved by 5.75% from 51208.0 million in 2015-16 to 54155.0 million in 2016-17.
- Capacity Utilization (RPKMs) improved by 6.78% from 38694.0 million in 2015-16 to 41316 million in 2016-17.
- Number of Passengers carried has also increased from 18.0 million in 2015-16 to 19.1 million in 2016-17 i.e. 6.1%.
- Seat Factor achieved 76.3% on enhanced capacity as against 75.6% in the previous year.

Statement

Passengers carried by scheduled domestic airlines and growth rate

Year	Passengers Carried (in lakhs)	Growth (%)
2013	614.26	—
2014	673.83	9.70
2015	810.91	20.34
2016	998.88	23.18
2017	1171.76	17.31

Constitution of AISAM for disinvestment of AI

3526. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process of strategic disinvestment from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism has given any guidance/recommendation for the disinvestment of Air India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. The CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process of strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide the following:—

(i) Treatment of unsustainable debt of Air India

(ii) Hiving off of certain assets to a shell company

(iii) Demerger and strategic disinvestment of three profit-making subsidiaries

(iv) The quantum of disinvestment and

(v) The universe of bidders.

(c) and (d) The guidance of AISAM are reflected in Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for strategic disinvestment of Air India.

Measures to improve runways at the airports in the country

3527. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of runways/airstrips at airports in the country are unsafe and short for smooth landing and takeoff and if so, the details thereof, airports/airstrip-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve/modernise/expand the runways of various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no runway/airstrips at airports, which can be termed as unsafe. the Airports Authority of India is following the International Civil Aviation Organisation standard practices for smooth and safe operations of aircraft. Further, DGCA gives aerodrome license only after ensuring that the airport is safe for aircraft operations.

(b) The improvement/modernisation/expansion of the runways of various airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by the Airports Authority of India or the concerned airport operator from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

**Change of name of Chhatrapati Shivaji International
Airport in Maharashtra**

3528. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for change in the name of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport has been referred by State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for causing so much of delay in change of name of the Airport respecting sentiments of people; and

(d) how much further time Government is likely to take in taking a decision on change of name of the Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has forwarded a proposal for addition of the word "Maharaj" in the existing name of "Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai" on 27.12.2016 along with a resolution passed unanimously in the Legislative Assembly as well as Legislative Council of the State.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated draft Policy Guidelines on naming/renaming of airports which *inter alia* propose to keep the name of existing airports unchanged. As decision on renaming of Mumbai Airport depends upon the finalization of the policy which involves consultation at various levels, the exact time to rename Mumbai Airport cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Status of Bidar airport in Karnataka

3529. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for Bidar airport;

(b) what is its status at present; and

(c) by when the demand of Hyderabad-Karnataka (H.K.) region, Karnataka people will be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Bidar airport in Karnataka belongs to Ministry of Defence. On receipt of "in-principle" approval from Indian Air Force (IAF), Ministry of Defence for establishment of Civil Enclave for civil flight operation from Bidar Air force Station, Government of Karnataka (GoK) had constructed a pre-fabricated Passenger Terminal Building with capacity to handle 100 peak hour passengers at a time in 2008 at an approximate cost of ₹ 3 crores. However, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (GHIAL) has raised objections on commencement of civil flight operations from Bidar Airport as it is in contravention of the Concession Agreement entered into between Government of India (GoI) and M/s GHIAL, since the proposed Bidar Airport lies within 150 Kms aerial distance of Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Shamshabad.

Difficulties faced in UDAN Phase-I

3530. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has faced some problems with regard to Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) Phase-I;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has now finalised UDAN Phase-II also; and

(d) if so, whether Government has taken adequate measures to overcome the difficulties faced in Phase-I?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has awarded 128 routes connecting 43 unserved and under-served airports to 5 Selected Airlines for commencing operations under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN in the 1st round of bidding. However, while commencing operations under RCS-UDAN the Selected Airline Operators of 1st round faced some problems such as obstacles around airports which were protruding into the approach surfaces of the airports making the airport runway length not suitable for the aircraft to land/depart (*i.e.* Jamshedpur, Solapur and Neyveli etc.), non maintenance of airports in the manner to be licensed for public use, lack of clarity in the terms of development of the airport and management of the airports controlled by PSUs/Private Operators etc.

(c) and (d) Acknowledging the fact that market dynamics change with time, Ministry of Civil Aviation may amend the Scheme provisions from time to time as

and when necessary for efficacy in accomplishment of objectives and undertake a review at least once every 3 years. Accordingly, learning from the experience of the first round of bidding and after extensive consultations with stakeholders, Ministry of Civil Aviation has released Regional Connectivity Scheme Version 2.0 document on 24.08.2017.

Purchase of two VVIP aircrafts by AI

3531. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of ₹ 4375 crore has been given to Air India for purchasing of two aircrafts meant for VVIP travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the justification and rationalisation for such a move when Government is proposing to disinvest Air India by June, 2018; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved ₹ 4469.50 crore for purchase of two B777-300ER aircraft for Special Extra Section Flight (SESF) operations. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The B777-300ER aircraft has been selected for SESF operations for Government after consultation with various agencies which are involved namely Ministry of Civil Aviation, Special Protection Group, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Indian Air Force and Ministry of Home Affairs. It was agreed that B777-300ER be inducted for SESF operation with some changes in the interior of the aircraft.

Air India had ordered 15 number of B777 ER aircraft in 2005 and 2 of these have been delivered in January, 2018 and are earmarked for SESF operations. These 2 number of B777-300ER aircraft will be under the ownership of Government.

Statement

Details of the allocation of ₹ 4469.50 crore

Sl.No.	Particulars	Amount USD (Mill.)
1.	Aircraft Cost (including 5% GST)	399.00
	Aircraft 1	199.50
	Aircraft 2	199.50

Sl.No.	Particulars	Amount USD (Mill.)
2.	Modification Cost (including 5% GST)	178.50
	Seats	55.44
	Modification Kit	123.06
3.	One Spare engine (including 5% GST)	34.65
4.	2 Sets-SE *Box (including 5% GST)	73.50
TOTAL USD		685.65
TOTAL in INR (in crore)		4,469.50

Change of name of Mohali airport

3532. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chandigarh International Airport in Mohali is still not named after Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the both Punjab and Haryana Governments have agreed to name the airport after the great revolutionary;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the airport will operate as Bhagat Singh International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yer, Sir. Chandigarh International Airport has not been named after Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh till date.

(b) to (e) Government of Punjab has requested this Ministry to name Civil Air terminal Complex at Chandigarh Airport as "Shaheed-E-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh International Airport, Mohali" while Government of Haryana has requested to name the terminal as "Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport, Chandigarh". Since both the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana are unanimous in the opinion that the terminal be named after "Shaheed Bhagat Singh" and 'Chandigarh' is the common Capital of both the States and the airport also bears the name of 'Chandigarh', this Ministry requested both the State Governments to agree to name the airport as "Shaheed Bhagat Singh Airport, Chandigarh" and also send a resolution of their respective Legislative Assemblies supporting above proposal. While, Government of Haryana has passed a resolution to name the Chandigarh Airport as "Shaheed Bhagat

Singh International Airport, Chandigarh", Government of Punjab has reiterated its earlier stand.

To resolve issues related to naming/renaming of airports/terminals in the country, this Ministry has formulated draft Policy Guidelines which *inter alia* propose to keep the name of airport after the name of the main city it serves. As decision on renaming of Chandigarh Airport depends upon the finalization of the policy which involves consultation at various levels, the exact time to rename Chandigarh Airport cannot be ascertained at this stage.

Construction of new airports in Tamil Nadu

3533. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans for the construction and expansion of new airports in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the total estimated cost of this said project and the details of the funds to be generated for the same;

(d) whether Government has fixed any time limit for the completion of the said project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken various development/upgradation works at Chennai Airport at a project cost of approx. ₹ 2100 crore with a view to handle traffic till 2030 with the expanded capacity. Further, National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, has a provision for promotion of regional connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips under Regional Connectivity Scheme RCS-UDAN. Revival of such airports is "demand-driven", depending on firm demand from the airline operators and where the State Government agrees to provide various concessions envisaged in the Policy. In 1st round of bidding, two proposals have been awarded to selected Airline Operator connecting Tamil Nadu to Salem and Neyveli and Chennai. In the 2nd round of bidding on 24th August, 2017, 3 Airline Operators have been declared selected airline operator to operate flights on networks connecting Tanjore, Vellore and Chennai. The likely expenditure for upgradation of Salem and Neyveli airport is approximately ₹ 31 crores and Tanjore and Vellore airport is approximately ₹ 83 crores.

(d) and (e) The date of completion of the work of modernization of Chennai airport is by January, 2022. The Salem airport is ready for operation of RCS flights and Vellore airport would be upgraded after handling over of land by the State Government. The completion of airport depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc.

Initiatives taken by Maharashtra under RCS scheme

3534. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in improving air connectivity for small towns under the Centre's Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) the initiatives taken by the Government of Maharashtra under the above scheme; and

(c) the details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed by the Government of Maharashtra with AAI to develop airports in the State especially Amravati, Nanded, Solapur and Sindhudurg?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN on 21st October, 2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. The details of the routes/network commenced by the Selected Airline Operators of Round 1 and 2 under RCS-UDAN are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation, State Government of Maharashtra and Airports Authority of India have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on RCS-UDAN. As per the provisions of the Scheme, concessions/support offered by Government of Maharashtra are as under:—

- (i) Reduction of VAT to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Airports located within the State for a period of ten (10) years from the date of notification of this Scheme. Upon transition to GST, rates will be applicable as determined under GST and exemptions/concessions shall be given as permissible so that such a reduced level of taxation could ideally be continued;
- (ii) Coordinating with oil marketing companies for provision of fueling infrastructure on best effort basis;
- (iii) Provision of minimum land, if required, free of cost and free from all encumbrances for development of RCS Airports and also provide multi-modal hinterland connectivity (road, rail, metro, waterways, etc.) as required;

- (iv) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Airports through appropriately trained personnel and appropriate equipment as per applicable standards and guidelines by relevant agencies;
- (v) Provision of directly or through appropriate means, electricity, water and other utility services at substantially concessional rates at RCS Airports; and
- (vi) Provision of a 20% share towards VGF for respective RCS Routes pertaining to the State.

The status of the airports namely Amravati, Nanded, Solapur and Sindhudurg are as under:—

Amravati - State Government airport included in the tentative list of RCS airports available for bidding under RCS-UDAN by the airline operators.

Nanded - State Government airport under concession with M/s Reliance is already operational under RCS.

Solapur - Airports Authority of India (AAI) airport applied to DGCA for licence for operations.

Sindhudurg - New Greenfield airport developed by the Government of Maharashtra with M/s IRB Sindhudurg Airport Private Limited as developer under PPP mode *i.e.* Design, Build, Finance and Operate.

Statement

*RCS Routes Operational under 1st and 2nd Round of bidding,
as on 26th March 2018*

Sl.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date
1.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
2.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017
3.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Kadapa (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017
4.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	27.04.2017
5.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	27.04.2017
6.	Delhi	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
7.	Shimla (HP)	Delhi	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
8.	Delhi	Shimla (HP)	Alliance Air	27.04.2017
9.	Gwalior (MP)	Delhi	Alliance Air	31.05.2017
10.	Indore (MP)	Gwalior (MP)	Alliance Air	31.05.2017

Sl.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date
11.	Gwalior (MP)	Indore (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.	Puducherry (UT)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Spice Jet	16.08.2017
16.	Hyderabad (AP)	Puducherry (UT)	Spice Jet	16.08.2017
17.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Delhi	Alliance Air	02.09.2017
18.	Delhi	Ludhiana (Punjab)	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.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Hyderabad (Telangana)	Trujet	21.09.2017
22.	Hyderabad (AP)	Vidyanagar	Trujet	21.09.2017
23.	Delhi	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	26.09.2017
24.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Delhi	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.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16.11.2017
28.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Trujet	16.11.2017
29.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Kadapa (A.P.)	Trujet	16.11.2017
30.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	16.11.2017
31.	Agra (U.P.)	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
32.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Agra (U.P.)	Alliance Air	08.12.2017
33.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Pune (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
34.	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
35.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
36.	Pune (Maharashtra)	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Deccan Air	23.12.2017
37.	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
38.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Mundra (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018

Sl.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Operator	Date
39.	Mundra (Gujarat)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
40.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	17.02.2018
41.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Diu (UT)	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
42.	Diu (UT)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Air Odisha	24.02.2018
43.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Trujet	01.03.2018
44.	Kadapa (A.P.)	Vijayawada (AP)	Trujet	01.03.2018
45.	Vijayawada (AP)	Kadapa (A.P.)	Trujet	01.03.2018
46.	Vidyanagar (Karnataka)	Bangalore (Karnataka)	Trujet	01.03.2018
47.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	25.03.2018
48.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Trujet	25.03.2018
49.	Bhatinda (Punjab)	Jammu	Alliance Air	27.02.2018
50.	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air	27.02.2018

Casual and contract labourers at airports in Maharashtra

3535. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual and contract labourers are employed at various airports in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of casual and contract labourers, separately, presently employed in these airports of the State, airport-wise;

(c) what welfare measures have been extended to these workers;

(d) whether Government propose to make these labourers as regular employees in their respective airports in a phased manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of casual and contract labourers employed in the airports in Maharashtra by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are as under:—

Gondia-149 contract labourers, Jalgaon-07 contract labourers and 06 casual labourers, Nagpur-52 contract labours, Solapur-17 contract labourers and at Regional

Headquarters, Western Region, Mumbai-47 casual/contract labourers. At Kolhapur contract labourers are employed at airport through civil contract (outside agencies). However, no casual/contract labourers are engaged by AAI at Aurangabad, Juhu and Nanded airports.

(c) Minimum wages, as revised from time to time are paid. Besides, EPF and ESI benefits are also extended.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is at present.

Release of remaining amount of turn around plan of AI

3536. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was working on ways to deal with the ₹ 50,000 crore debt, which could potentially be a problem in the sale of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under the turn around plan, Air India was to get ₹ 50,000 crore in equity infusion till 2032, and since 2012, ₹ 26,000 crore has already been infused; and

(d) whether it is unlikely that Government shall release the remaining amount of the said turn around plan of ₹ 50,000 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries. CCEA constituted an Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process on strategic disinvestment from time to time and decide issues which, *inter alia*, include treatment of unsustainable debt of Air India, hiving off of certain assets to a shell company, demerger and strategic disinvestment of three profit making subsidiaries, the quantum of disinvestment and the universe of bidders.

(c) and (d) In view of the losses suffered by Air India upto 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 12.04.2012, approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹ 30231 crore upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 11,951 crore has been approved towards payment of interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)

for the period 2012-13 to 2031-32 and also, ₹ 7400 crore towards the repayment of principal amount of NCDs in the year 2031-32. Till FY 2017-18, an equity of ₹ 26545.21 crore has already been infused in Air India Limited under TAP/FRP. Further, Government had decided to continue the equity support to Air India, as envisaged under TAP, for the FY 2017-18 and on pro-rata basis for first quarter of 2018-19. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 650 crore has been approved for Air India for first quarter of FY 2018-19.

Aircrafts for security forces

3537. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is considering to provide aircrafts for carrying security forces across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India has made any agreement with the Home Department in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Air India has entered into agreement with Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs to operate Charter flights as per following details:-

Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Kolkata-Agartala-Kolkata : 05 flights per week
2. Kolkata-Aizwal-Kolkata : 01 flight per week
3. Kolkata-Imphal-Kolkata : 03 flights per week
4. Delhi-Leh-Delhi : 02 flights per week
5. Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu-Delhi : 06 flights per week
6. Delhi-Dibrugarh-Guwahati-Delhi : 02 flights per week

Ministry of Defence

1. Delhi-Leh-Delhi : 05 flights per week
2. Chennai-Port Blair-Chennai : 01 flight in 15 days

Global tender for flying Haj pilgrims

3538. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for global tender from airlines to ferry Haj pilgrims, as Government is extorting double the market rate of air tickets from Haj pilgrims;

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

(c) whether Air India and other airlines are levying GST on air tickets of Haj pilgrims while Ministry of Finance has exempted Haj from GST; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per regulations of General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA) of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the third party can not participate in the carriage of pilgrims between the two countries. Such traffic is shared equally by the designated or nominated airlines of India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, Global tender cannot be issued for Haj pilgrimage.

Further, The fares of regular flights between India and Saudi Arabia vary from time to time. These are not comparable to the Haj fares. Haj operation is a specialized operation which requires committed resources in terms of aircraft and crew. While scheduled flights carry passengers to-and-fro in the sector, the chartered flights are not carrying any passengers on the return phase of the operation, thereby necessitating deployment of more number of flights. Since a large number of Haj pilgrims are to be transported to Saudi Arabia and back in a short span of time, which is not possible in regular flights, operation of chartered flights are essential.

(c) and (d) Services on transport of passengers are not exempted from Goods and Service Tax (GST). In Haj operations 2017, participating airlines have made payment of GST to the GST Authorities and upon production of proof of deposit of the GST by airlines, the Government of India has reimbursed the due amount to the airlines.

Introduction of regular seaplane services

3539. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start regular seaplane services from certain places;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the places identified for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to formulate rules for amphibious planes in order to facilitate start of seaplane services across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with the Government of India. However, Commercial Air Transport Service Providers, with the permission of the State Government and by following the approval process, as required under relevant Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), may operate from any waterdrome approved for the purpose, anywhere in the country.

(c) Seaplane services can be operated under Scheduled/Non-Scheduled Air Transport Services by complying with the requirement as contained in CAR Section 3 Series C Part XII and CAR Section 3 Series C Part III. The operational and Airworthiness requirements for operation of Seaplane Services are available in CAR Section 3 Series C Part IX.

Action under CA Act on complaints

3540. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAI can proceed with the complaint as per CA Act 1949, in case, complaint of a member or firm is filed with The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) pertaining to the audit of listed companies/unlisted companies within certain threshold limit, against which investigation is not initiated by National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per clause (a) and (c) of sub-section (4) of Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013, and rules to be made thereunder, National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA), shall have the power to investigate, either suo moto or on a reference made to it by the Central Government, for such class of bodies corporate or persons, in such manner as may be prescribed, into the matters of professional or other misconduct committed by any member or firm of chartered accountants, registered under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. The

section further states that no other institute or body shall initiate or continue any proceedings in such matters of misconduct where NFRA has initiated an investigation under this section. Section 132 of the Act provides suitable clarity and flexibility to ensure that harmony and coordination is maintained in the role and powers of NFRA and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Empowering ICAI to implement orders of NFRA

3541. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to empower The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to implement orders passed by National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ICAI has power under the existing Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 to implement orders passed by NFRA under Companies Act, 2013, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism of implementing orders of NFRA towards debarring the members of ICAI and Chartered Accountants firms from practice by ICAI; and

(d) whether it is to be done by ICAI, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In accordance with provisions of section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules to be made thereunder read with relevant applicable provisions of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and regulations made thereunder, National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) would perform the functions relating to making recommendation on framing accounting and auditing policies/standards, monitoring and enforcing compliance with such standards, overseeing quality of service of auditing profession and investigating and ordering action against professional and other misconduct as provided under the Act. The provisions of section 132 of the Act have provided for suitable clarity and flexibility to ensure that harmony and coordination is maintained in the role and powers of NFRA and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Corporate data management

3542. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any mechanism for corporate data management;

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

(c) the details regarding making available authentic and reliable corporate data to various stakeholders; and

(d) whether Government has made any provision in the recent budget to strengthen corporate data management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. A project called Corporate Data Management (CDM) has been initiated under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

(b) The Corporate Data Management project aims to provide a forward linkage to MCA21 data repository, by transforming statutory information into a statistical data warehouse system. The key objectives of this project include: (i) disseminate shareable corporate sector information in a structured manner, (ii) sharing of customized information for policy making and regulatory purposes of MCA as well as other government departments, and (iii) enhance and institutionalize Ministry's in-house capabilities for corporate Data Analytics and Information Management to support policy analysis and decision making.

(c) A Data Dissemination Portal is part of CDM project to provide access to authentic and reliable corporate data to various stakeholders.

(d) A total of ₹ 5.5 crore has been provisioned for the CDM project during the financial year 2018-19.

Impact of company registration procedure

3543. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of company registration procedure recently introduced by Government; and

(b) whether Government has undertaken any comparative study of ease of company registration in the country and other developing countries and in case, the country is lagging, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Ministry has undertaken Government Process Re-engineering (GPR) to combine five different procedures [Allotment of Director Identification Number (DIN), Company Name Reservation, Company Incorporation, Permanent Account Number (PAN), Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number (TAN)] into one procedure which can be availed through one e-form named Simplified

Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) which is submitted online. It has also set up the Central Registration Centre (CRC) for speedy processing of Incorporation related e-forms applications. As a result of this GPR, the combined time taken for processing applications by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the allotment of PAN and TAN by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has been reduced from an average time of approx. 22-30 days to an average time of 1 to 2 working days. It has led to stakeholders availing these 5 services through a single window system and at a reduced cost. Recently, Ministry has introduced "RUN – Reserve Unique Name" Web service for name reservation for reducing the procedure for incorporating a company and waived the fee charged for incorporation of companies with an authorized capital upto ₹ 10 Lakh or with upto 20 members where no share capital is there.

(b) No separate study has been carried out by the Ministry.

Powers of NFRA and ICAI

3544. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) has power to cancel the Certificate of Practice of a Chartered Accountant and not to remove name from Register of Members maintained by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI);

(b) whether ICAI has powers to cancel the Certificate of Practice as per orders of NFRA under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; and

(c) with the constitution of NFRA whether existing disciplinary cases against Chartered Accountants will continue to be dealt with by ICAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In accordance with provisions of section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules to be made thereunder read with relevant applicable provisions of Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and regulations made thereunder, National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) would perform the functions relating to making recommendation on framing accounting and auditing policies/standards, monitoring and enforcing compliance with such standards, overseeing quality of service of auditing profession and investigating and ordering action against professional and other misconduct as provided under the Act. Further, as per clause (c) of sub section 4 of section 132, the NFRA shall have the power of debarring, the member or the firm from engaging himself or itself from practice as member of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India referred to in clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 for a minimum

period of six months or for such higher period not exceeding ten years as may be decided by NFRA, where professional or other misconduct is proved. The provisions of section 132 of the Act have provided for suitable clarity and flexibility to ensure that harmony and coordination is maintained in the role and powers of NFRA and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Data on NPA

3545. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about the NPA during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the NPAs during the previous Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India data on domestic operations, the details of aggregate gross NPAs (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks on December 31, 2017 and at the end of each of the preceding nine financial years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks

As on	Amount of GNPAs (₹ in crore)
31.3.2009	68,213
31.3.2010	81,805
31.3.2011	94,117
31.3.2012	1,37,096
31.3.2013	1,83,848
31.3.2014	2,51,054
31.3.2015	3,09,399
31.3.2016	5,66,247
31.3.2017	7,28,740
31.12.2017	8,31,141

Source: RBI (domestic operations).

Protection of solar equipment firms

3546. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to protect the indigenous solar equipment firms and with this in view rejected the 20K crore plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the sops and concessions being offered to indigenous solar equipment firms to withstand foreign entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Government has not rejected any Rs. 20,000 crore plan to protect the indigenous solar equipment firms.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of reply at (a) above

(c) Government of India already has a policy for supporting domestic manufacturing in solar photovoltaic (PV) sector in the form of Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS)/ Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) 20-25 subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
- (ii) Reimbursement of countervailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

The incentives are available for several categories of electronic and Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) product components including Polysilicon, Ingots and/or Wafers, Cells, Modules/Panels. Units across the value chain starting from raw materials to assembly, testing, and packaging of these product categories are included.

In addition, Nil or concessional 5 Basic Customs Duty (BCD) has been prescribed on specified inputs/components for manufacture of solar cells/modules:—

(i) Undiffused silicon wafers.

(ii) Cadmium sulphide; cadmium telluride; silicon dioxide; cadmium chloride; zinc telluride; indium; germane; disilane; phosphine; hydrogen fluoride; aluminium sputtering target; zinc oxide sputtering target, adhesive coated aluminium foil; high purity hydrogen high purity nitrogen; high purity argon; copper doped graphite paste; high purity methane; diborane in high purity helium.

- (iii) Aluminium paste; ethylene vinyl acetate sheets (EVA); primer for EVA; Crane glass; tedlar coated aluminium sheet; phosphorous oxychloride; halo carbon (CF₄)/Freon gas; tinned copper interconnect; toughened glass with low iron content and transmittivity of min. 90% and above; multilayered sheets with tedlar base; fluoro polymer resin; ultra high purity (UHP) silane in UHP nitrogen; UHP silane; diborane in UHP silane; MOCVD grade phosphine in UHP silane; silver sputtering target; high purity tin tetrachloride; nitrogen trifluoride of 99% purity and above.
- (iv) Polyvinyl flouride (TEDLAR); Tedlar Aluminium Tedlar Toughened Glass, Silver paste.
- (v) Solar tempered glass or solar tempered (anti-reflective coated) glass.
- (vi) Flat copper wire for use in the manufacture of photo voltaic ribbon (tinned copper interconnect).
- (vii) Toughened glass with low iron content and transmissivity of minimum 91% and above, for use in solar thermal collectors or heaters [5% BCD].

Effect of GST on Make-in-India programmes

3547. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that implementation of GST would lead to a big blow to Government's flagship programme "Make-in-India" in the India's smart phones market, as import duty on import of smart phones would become cheaper;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the domestic markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Doesn't arise in view of reply at (a) above

India's contribution to world's GDP

†3548. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a record increase in the contribution of India in world's Gross Domestic Product during the last four years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the information available from World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the contribution of India to world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured as share of GDP of India in world GDP (at current prices in US\$ terms) is consistently increasing since 2014 as shown in the table below. As per the available data, this share in 2017 is the highest.

India's share in world GDP at current prices in US\$ terms (per cent)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Share of India in world GDP	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1

Source: Calculated based on the data from IMF's World Economic Outlook October, 2017 Database and World Development Indicators.

White Paper on the state of economy

3549. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a survey has been conducted by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) which indicated that demonetisation, GST has greatly dented the business confidence and the Confidence Index fell by 2.5 per cent on quarter-on-quarter basis;

(b) if so, the details of the survey and steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the confidence of industry; and

(c) what constraints Government has to release a White Paper on the state of economy in the country and also impact of demonetisation and GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The NCAER's 101st Round of the Business Expectations Survey (BES) shows that the Business Confidence Index (BCI) fell by 2.5 per cent in July, 2017 over April, 2017 on a quarter-to-quarter basis. The composition of the BCI is based on four components having equal weights. The decline in BCI was driven by deterioration in three out of four indicators on (i) present investment climate, (ii) overall economic conditions in the next six months and (iii) the financial position of firms in the next six months. One component showed an improvement, with percentage of firms perceiving that 'present capacity utilization is close to or above optimal level' going up from 91.6 per cent in April, 2017 to 97.1 per cent in July, 2017.

The Government has undertaken many structural reforms to increase the confidence of the industry including simplification of the process of applying for Industrial

License and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum by making it available online on 24x7 basis at the eBiz website, integration of twenty services with the eBiz portal which functions as a single window portal for obtaining clearances from various Government agencies, automation of registration with the Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation etc. As a result of these steps, India improved its rank to 100 from 130 in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report, 2018.

(c) The detailed analysis on the state of the economy, along with important developments during the year is, anyway, brought out in the Economic Survey.

Short term loan at subsidised rate

3550. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide short term loan at subsidised rate of interest to recoup losses incurred by Cooperative Institutions due to crop loan disbursement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an Interest Subvention Scheme under which short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at an interest rate of 7 percent per annum by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by their rural and semi urban branches only), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Under the Scheme, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% directly to the Cooperative Banks for such crop loans to make good the loss that the banks may incur on use of their own resources.

Further, the Cooperative Banks get short term refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), at the concessional interest rate of 4.5% through the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund.

Tax on agricultural income

3551. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to impose tax on agricultural income;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog has recommended for this tax imposition, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, Central Act cannot levy tax on agricultural income since agriculture is a State subject as it falls under List-II of the Seventh Schedule under Article 246. For this reason, exemption to agricultural income has been provided under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) No sir, no such recommendation has been received from the NITI Aayog.

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

GST on coconut shells

3552. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that GST of 5% levied on coconut shells has adversely affected the activated carbon production; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken by Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Unworked Coconut shell, attracts Nil rate of GST.

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

Tax refund to exporters

3553. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many exporters have been entitled to tax refund till now under the GST framework; and

(b) how is Government planning to speed up the process for allocating the tax refund to the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Around 61,000 exporters have filed refund claims under the GST framework.

(b) In order to expedite sanctioning of refund to exporters, the Government has taken the following steps:—

- (i) Circulars have been issued detailing the manual filing and processing of refund claims and for clarifying various refund-related issues viz., correcting common errors in the documents including mis-match of invoice details in Shipping bills and GST returns.
- (ii) Raising awareness and clearing doubts through advertisements in various media and conducting outreach programmes.

In addition to the above, a special refund sanction fortnight is being observed by the CBEC from 15.03.2018 to 29.03.2018 on all India scale for which additional staff and infrastructure has been mobilized.

Further, the GST Council, in its 26th meeting on 10th March, 2018, has directed all the States tax authorities to proactively clear the refund claims.

Loans and micro credit scheme in West Bengal

3554. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that West Bengal has achieved excellent results in the scheme of providing term loans and micro-credit for 2016-17;
- (b) the details of the physical and financial achievements made in scheme of providing term loans and micro-credit for minorities in the country for the years 2016-17; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to implement best practices learnt from West Bengal in disbursement of loans and micro credit to the beneficiaries of the minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per information compiled by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), West Bengal, in 2016-17 total term loan and micro-credit disbursed in West Bengal was ₹ 19,086.69 crore in 48,01,869 accounts, which is an increase over the previous year.

(b) As per information compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), credit outstanding to minorities in the country is ₹ 3,000,42.32 crore in 1,53,85,395 accounts as on March, 2017.

(c) Based on experience of implementation and initiatives taken across the country, Government and RBI have taken several measures for enhancing availability of credit to borrowers of the minority communities. These measures inter alia include request to all scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) to monitor credit flow to 121

identified minority concentration districts, setting a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 and above branches within which, a sub-target of 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher has been mandated for lending to weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from minority communities, creation of a special cell in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities, etc.

Scheme to promote accidental insurance coverage

3555. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any scheme to promote accidental insurance coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its objectives;

(c) the challenges faced by Government in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) the steps taken by Government to overcome the difficulties in implementation of the scheme;

(e) whether there is any improvement in the related indices after implementation of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and State-wise distribution of the related indices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) was launched on 9th May, 2015. The scheme provides a cover of ₹ 2 Lakh for accidental death or total permanent disability and ₹ 1 Lakh in case of permanent partial disability. The cover period under this scheme is 1st June of each year to 31st May of subsequent year. The scheme is offered/administered through both public and private sector general insurance companies, in tie up with scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. PMSBY offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of ₹ 12/- per annum per subscriber to be auto debited from subscriber's bank account.

(c) and (d) PMSBY provides insurance cover to common people, especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society. The Government as well as the Public Sector General Insurance Companies had organized massive campaign

to create awareness amongst large sections of population and also carried outreach efforts to facilitate access to the schemes. An exclusive website *www.jansuraksha.gov.in*, which hosts all relevant material/information including forms, rules etc. related to this scheme in English, Hindi and regional languages, was created. The progress of settlement of claims under the schemes is monitored regularly by the Government. Any complaints in respect of the scheme are dealt in coordination with banks and insurance companies in getting it resolved expeditiously.

(e) and (f) There is an improvement in the number of enrolments through auto-debit under the Scheme from 8.85 crore in the year 2015-16 to 13.41 crore in 2017-18. The details of State-wise distribution under the Scheme in the year 2017-18 are given in the Statement. The accidental insurance policies under implementation with different Central Government Departments have been converged to PMSBY w.e.f. 1st June, 2017.

Statement

Details of State-wise distribution under the PMSBY in the year 2017-18

Sl.No.	State/UT	PMSBY Enrolments
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	25,939
2.	Andhra Pradesh \$\$	267,94,786
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,557
4.	Assam	15,42,341
5.	Bihar	44,35,787
6.	Chandigarh	1,80,897
7.	Chhattisgarh	48,78,782
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38,729
9.	Daman and Diu	30,015
10.	Goa	2,34,179
11.	Gujarat	50,85,989
12.	Haryana	27,16,634
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9,70,141
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,06,542
15.	Jharkhand	17,33,879
16.	Karnataka	63,87,312

Sl.No.	State/UT	PMSBY Enrolments
17.	Kerala	36,73,381
18.	Lakshadweep	4,510
19.	Madhya Pradesh	74,07,563
20.	Maharashtra	80,03,951
21.	Manipur	87,690
22.	Meghalaya	77,784
23.	Mizoram	72,568
24.	Nagaland	48,569
25.	Delhi	22,21,327
26.	Odisha	35,93,515
27.	Puducherry	1,93,922
28.	Punjab	32,88,932
29.	Rajasthan	47,74,162
30.	Sikkim	46,679
31.	Tamil Nadu	68,65,370
32.	Telengana	55,26,435
33.	Tripura	3,11,420
34.	Uttar Pradesh	116,66,598
35.	Uttarakhand	12,93,280
36.	West Bengal	55,91,359
37.	Others and Non-CBS Enrolments **	136,27,812
TOTAL		1340,93,336

\$\$ includes 1.99 crore beneficiaries which have been converged from AABY to PMSBY in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

** Beneficiaries converged from Ministry of Textiles, Women and Child Development, MSME and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries from their respective erstwhile Insurance schemes. Non-CBS enrolments pertain to urban cooperative bank subscribers which were not migrated to CBS system.

Sudden surge in bond yields of Public Sector Banks

3556. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sudden surge in bond yields has resulted in mark to market losses for many Public Sector Banks which are already bleeding under the bad loan burden;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of losses suffered by each Public Sector Bank;

(c) whether the Public Sector Banks have requested Reserve Bank of India to allow them to spread these losses over two quarters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Some Public Sector Banks had mark-to-market losses for the quarter ending December, 2017. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) Indian Banks' Association (IBA), on 1.1.2018, requested RBI to allow banks to provide for anticipated mark-to-market depreciation for the quarter ending December, 2017, over six quarters. IBA has apprised that they are not in receipt of a reply.

Statement

Mark-to-Market loss for the quarter ending December, 2017

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Loss
Allahabad Bank	802.15
Andhra Bank	514.22
Bank of Baroda	0.34
Bank of India	1118.00
Bank of Maharashtra	91.65
Canara Bank	827.00
Central Bank of India	522.32
Corporation Bank	411.50
Dena Bank	43.61
IDBI Bank	478.91
Indian Bank	374.51
Indian Overseas Bank	262.53
Oriental Bank of Commerce	407.86
Punjab National Bank	666.17

Bank	Loss
Punjab and Sind Bank	152.98
Syndicate Bank	210.89
UCO Bank	470.95
Union Bank of India	445.67
United Bank of India	332.36
Vijaya Bank	269.37
State Bank of India	3,494.00

Source: Public Sector Banks.

Impact of shortage of staff on timely refund of taxes

3557. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength in CBDT, Income Tax and other Departments which are dealing with tax related issues;

(b) the details of in-position strength of above Departments, Department-wise;

(c) how the staff is able to manage with information that is so collected about cash remittances between November and December, 2016 during demonetization;

(d) the steps taken by Government to process information and how they are going to do it with limited staff;

(e) whether refund to the assesseees are not given on time and is delayed abnormally; and

(f) whether it is due to shortage of staff strength or due to other reason, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Details of Sanctioned and Working Strength of officers and employees of Income Tax Department are given below:—

Sl.No.	Group	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	A	4921	4397
2.	B	8377	7607
3.	C	63023	33250

(c) and (d) Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) used analytics and technology to augment departmental capability in analyzing large volume of cash deposit data and

tracking the compliance status of taxpayers during demonetisation. The cash deposit data was analysed to identify persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with the tax payer's profile. Online verification of cash transactions was enabled and the information in respect of the identified cases was made available in the e filing window of the PAN holder (after log in) at the portal <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in>. The taxpayer was able to submit online explanation without any need to visit Income Tax office. Email and SMS alerts were also sent to the taxpayers for submitting the online response on the e-filing portal. Around 11 lakh persons submitted online response. High risk cases related to demonetisation were made available to the field formations using an internal online portal for effective monitoring and follow-up action at their end.

(e) No Sir, Income-tax Department is able to ensure timely issuance of refunds as more than ninety-seven per cent of the returns filed during the year are processed electronically in an automated manner by the Centralised Processing Centre (CPC-ITR), Bengaluru. This has enabled the Income-tax Department to process the returns and issue refunds expeditiously within the time prescribed under Section 143(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. During the F.Y. 2017-18, the average time taken by CPC-ITR for issuance of refunds from the date of receipt of return is sixty-five days. In this year, fifty-three per cent of refunds have been issued within thirty days from the date of receipt of return.

(f) Doesn't arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Recapitalisation of PSBs

3558. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: whether it is a fact that Government is planning to unveil Indradhanush 2.0-a comprehensive plan for recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks with a view to make them remain solvent and fully compliant with the global capital adequacy norms Basel-III and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Indradhanush plan for revamping Public Sector Banks (PSBs), announced by the Government on 14.8.2015, envisaged capital infusion by the Government of ₹ 70,000 crore. Under Indradhanush, Government infused capital of ₹ 51,858 crore, till the first half of the financial year (FY) 2017-18.

In October, 2017, as a build up to the Indradhanush plan, with a view to address regulatory capital requirements, increase credit off-take and catalyse economic growth, Government has announced and initiated recapitalisation of PSBs to the tune of ₹ 2,11,000 crore, over the current and the next financial years, of which

₹ 1,53,139 crore is through infusion of capital by the Government (including ₹ 8,139 crore of the residual amount under Indradhanush envisaged for FY 2017-18). The balance is envisaged through capital raising by banks themselves from markets. As follow-up, Government has made Budget provisions of ₹ 88,139 crore for the second half of FY 2017-18 and ₹ 65,000 crore for FY 2018-19, and ₹ 7,750.06 crore has been infused as capital in the second half of FY 2017-18 (till 23.3.2018) from the said Budget provision for FY 2017-18.

Loans disbursed under MUDRA Scheme in Maharashtra

†3559. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan yet to be disbursed to the entrepreneurs under the MUDRA scheme and the details of budget allocated and amount spent in compliance of targets set in this regard and the number of its beneficiaries, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of applications received for availing of loan and number of applicants who have been given loan under the 'MUDRA' Scheme and the District-wise number of beneficiaries particularly in Maharashtra under this scheme; and

(c) the number of SCs/STs and women beneficiaries under MUDRA Scheme and District-wise details of loans disbursed in this regard in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) There is no allocation of budget under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as loans under the scheme are extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) as per commercial parameters. The year-wise target and achievement of loans sanctioned MLIs are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

FY	Target	Achievement
2015-16	1,22,188	1,37,449
2016-17	1,80,000	1,80,529
2017-18	2,44,000	2,08,564
		(as on 16.03.2018)

The State-wise details of achievement since inception is given in the Statement (See below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Details of applications received for loan under PMMY are not centrally maintained. As on 16.03.2018, over 11.65 crore loans amounting to more than ₹ 5.26 lakh crore have been sanctioned under PMMY since inception of the scheme. District-wise loan sanctioned to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women borrowers in Maharashtra for 2016-17 and 2017-18 till 16.03.2018 is given in the Statement-II (See below). District-wise data for 2015-16 was not captured in the MUDRA portal.

Statement-I

*Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
State-wise list (From 08.04.2015 to 16.03.2018)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of A/Cs	Sanction	Disbursement
2015-16				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	218.36	212.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh	795688	6104.14	5790.79
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	74.38	71.62
4.	Assam	427272	1817.62	1728.46
5.	Bihar	2451439	7553.83	7265.91
6.	Chandigarh	22605	212.42	204.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	639711	2265.5	2156.14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.72	21.27
9.	Daman and Diu	1109	12.43	12.02
10.	Delhi	394388	2947.68	2857.97
11.	Goa	45471	399.33	376.04
12.	Gujarat	1086407	6034.73	5910.02
13.	Haryana	745535	3259.27	3152.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	85564	998.78	965.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1185.13	1152.15
16.	Jharkhand	872868	2944.33	2845.66
17.	Karnataka	4459609	16861.35	16469.43
18.	Kerala	830411	4857.68	4727.38
19.	Lakshadweep	740	6.58	5.35
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	8096.74	7769.29

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of A/Cs	Sanction	Disbursement
21.	Maharashtra	3535065	13806.48	13372.42
22.	Manipur	24021	131.42	120.03
23.	Meghalaya	19151	166.48	162.41
24.	Mizoram	7772	86.5	77.78
25.	Nagaland	5134	85.89	76.54
26.	Odisha	2343261	5694.86	5436.26
27.	Puducherry	82866	337.84	331.91
28.	Punjab	653973	3572.42	3484.49
29.	Rajasthan	1159819	5484.95	5248.28
30.	Sikkim	6889	59.53	54.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15846.14	15496.86
32.	Telangana	400761	3834.55	3694.34
33.	Tripura	68146	372.06	337.26
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	12275.88	11880.93
35.	Uttarakhand	360007	1788.39	1745.08
36.	West Bengal	2628548	8033.88	7740.41
TOTAL		34880924	137449.3	132954.7

2016-17

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3353	80.15	78.34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	587569	6078.01	5731.8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6109	81.46	78.67
4.	Assam	1255754	4908.3	4824.54
5.	Bihar	3756716	12190.6	11585.63
6.	Chandigarh	19039	229.01	221.26
7.	Chhattisgarh	884941	3334.27	3209.86
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2587	23.49	22.61
9.	Daman and Diu	774	12.61	12.08
10.	Delhi	224975	3762.95	3700.51

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of A/Cs	Sanction	Disbursement
11.	Goa	31289	390.2	372.78
12.	Gujarat	1103453	7781.94	7692.07
13.	Haryana	716622	3843.53	3697.59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	82851	1281.72	1214.02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89712	1845.37	1663.51
16.	Jharkhand	1023593	4004.13	3908.99
17.	Karnataka	3933578	18002.55	17290.7
18.	Kerala	982260	6288.62	6140.44
19.	Lakshadweep	473	5.64	4.51
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2683052	10506.45	10191.91
21.	Maharashtra	3344154	17286.66	16976.76
22.	Manipur	21865	156.05	142.47
23.	Meghalaya	23915	189.97	185.74
24.	Mizoram	6973	101.2	90.31
25.	Nagaland	11051	114.06	103.83
26.	Odisha	2606769	7891.34	7600.68
27.	Puducherry	130360	490.62	485.49
28.	Punjab	705569	4640.84	4512.28
29.	Rajasthan	1204837	9024.71	8823.3
30.	Sikkim	19865	99.88	96.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	5309857	18052.68	17756.39
32.	Telangana	482694	3878.38	3780.49
33.	Tripura	253807	999.42	968.55
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3337547	15282.61	14753.59
35.	Uttarakhand	286579	1974.12	1913.88
36.	West Bengal	4566505	15695.01	15480.03
TOTAL		39701047	180528.6	175312.2

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of A/Cs	Sanction	Disbursement
2017-18 (as on 16.3.2018)				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3551	88.27	85.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	703301	8505.49	7827.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8880	87.83	84.37
4.	Assam	1538041	5415.29	5335.7
5.	Bihar	3937474	13677.8	13232.75
6.	Chandigarh	16058	391.1	380.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	813539	3628.35	3448.58
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3109	29.07	28.71
9.	Daman and Diu	932	19.66	18.91
10.	Delhi	215949	3802.4	3707.51
11.	Goa	35580	440.74	426.73
12.	Gujarat	1182201	8918.47	8745.7
13.	Haryana	670957	4825.23	4638.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	76784	1583.75	1485.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	94249	2332.5	2270.27
16.	Jharkhand	1077431	4496.08	4343.75
17.	Karnataka	3912531	18309.87	17831.52
18.	Kerala	2152549	8186.54	8024.47
19.	Lakshadweep	1124	15.1	13.66
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2557811	12130.82	11636.88
21.	Maharashtra	3168235	18910.29	18461.98
22.	Manipur	24888	171.39	158.72
23.	Meghalaya	24191	172.45	169.61
24.	Mizoram	11717	143.49	133.11
25.	Nagaland	12965	122.67	113.45
26.	Odisha	3273933	10359.11	10033.86
27.	Puducherry	134990	759.45	751.19

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of A/Cs	Sanction	Disbursement
28.	Punjab	735105	5760.75	5567.14
29.	Rajasthan	1387363	10734.23	10393.14
30.	Sikkim	20378	89.88	86.17
31.	Tamil Nadu	4861933	19580.05	19246.6
32.	Telangana	307793	4103.48	4013.72
33.	Tripura	369065	1321.32	1298.82
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3740238	18775.21	17926.08
35.	Uttarakhand	230997	2237.34	2148.92
36.	West Bengal	4666550	18438.54	17906.97
TOTAL		41972392	208564	201977.9

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the MUDRA Portal.

Statement-II

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Maharashtra Total and Category-wise data

Sl. No.	State/District	No. of A/Cs			
		SC	ST	Women	Total (All categories)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2016-17					
1.	Ahmednagar	22627	5666	105933	134575
2.	Akola	19178	3055	70491	80284
3.	Amravati	35969	15605	149839	168881
4.	Aurangabad	27018	4348	123895	142915
5.	Bhandara	5111	3049	28453	32272
6.	Bid	4537	1331	18846	25504
7.	Buldhana	17802	3897	69553	78021
8.	Chandrapur	1248	1017	13046	17351
9.	Dhule	6770	4283	65551	73014
10.	Gadchiroli	178	89	677	1915
11.	Gondia	3341	1761	31462	34565

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Hingoli	5064	922	17595	19432
13.	Jalgaon	15844	6918	165096	184482
14.	Jalna	4124	1349	26157	34066
15.	Kolhapur	28793	7803	128190	159562
16.	Latur	24609	4561	85642	97424
17.	Mumbai	11108	1736	47104	83862
18.	Mumbai Suburban	5143	403	41455	59970
19.	Nagpur	66219	35146	313871	377240
20.	Nanded	36646	16913	146343	157776
21.	Nandurbar	686	1551	7695	8662
22.	Nashik	28121	10820	124878	157715
23.	Osmanabad	10228	3882	45591	51638
24.	Palghar	995	777	11825	13580
25.	Parbhani	2192	384	8781	15642
26.	Pune	55713	8517	167925	232502
27.	Raigad	3733	463	16297	23323
28.	Ratnagiri	249	63	3008	9883
29.	Sangli	15865	4568	80398	98481
30.	Satara	14155	2399	59650	75268
31.	Sindhudurg	555	84	3363	9918
32.	Solapur	47757	12403	167683	194652
33.	Thane	19093	3370	69137	111100
34.	Wardha	11594	15694	96308	101799
35.	Washim	5831	1856	30540	37371
36.	Yavatmal	17552	31437	180036	191187
37.	Other	3282	2216	25665	48322
TOTAL		578930	220336	2747979	3344154
2017-18 (as on 16.3.2018)					
1.	Ahmednagar	22693	4786	113498	138848
2.	Akola	12886	2060	39282	45510

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Amravati	20961	9123	76120	88300
4.	Aurangabad	25042	5313	131819	144997
5.	Bhandara	3728	2104	18596	23936
6.	Bid	4849	1227	19337	23370
7.	Buldhana	20294	4161	85015	89316
8.	Chandrapur	1921	1442	12657	16573
9.	Dhule	10776	5335	73440	81456
10.	Gadchiroli	217	98	709	1940
11.	Gondia	1324	924	13282	16491
12.	Hingoli	6548	1506	27157	28714
13.	Jalgaon	18504	10430	182691	194047
14.	Jalna	5606	1689	34248	38663
15.	Kolhapur	33950	9737	144445	177280
16.	Latur	21248	4708	90088	105887
17.	Mumbai	6814	938	55361	73449
18.	Mumbai Suburban	3710	288	24093	45361
19.	Nagpur	32592	21354	167010	197618
20.	Nanded	38779	17644	160758	168064
21.	Nandurbar	3443	2909	22106	24430
22.	Nashik	17704	8474	101248	125130
23.	Osmanabad	17139	5669	58609	67835
24.	Palghar	812	977	7047	9253
25.	Parbhani	2394	423	10926	14367
26.	Pune	40862	7023	183646	228898
27.	Raigad	1730	482	11793	20045
28.	Ratnagiri	338	33	4033	12999
29.	Sangli	16557	4806	84470	108261
30.	Satara	13795	3019	61589	78698
31.	Sindhudurg	947	138	6031	12948
32.	Solapur	62653	14708	201200	229624

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Thane	12145	2471	68579	96749
34.	Wardha	7652	9085	53956	58934
35.	Washim	5450	1848	27531	31914
36.	Yavatmal	13194	22046	108532	117934
37.	Other	15985	9344	130906	230396
TOTAL		525242	198322	2611808	3168235

Total accounts in 2 Years (upto 16.03.2018)

1.	Ahmednagar	45320	10452	219431	273423
2.	Akola	32064	5115	109773	125794
3.	Amravati	56930	24728	225959	257181
4.	Aurangabad	52060	9661	255714	287912
5.	Bhandara	8839	5153	47049	56208
6.	Bid	9386	2558	38183	48874
7.	Buldhana	38096	8058	154568	167337
8.	Chandrapur	3169	2459	25703	33924
9.	Dhule	17546	9618	138991	154470
10.	Gadchiroli	395	187	1386	3855
11.	Gondia	4665	2685	44744	51056
12.	Hingoli	11612	2428	44752	48146
13.	Jalgaon	34348	17348	347787	378529
14.	Jalna	9730	3038	60405	72729
15.	Kolhapur	62743	17540	272635	336842
16.	Latur	45857	9269	175730	203311
17.	Mumbai	17922	2674	102465	157311
18.	Mumbai Suburban	8853	691	65548	105331
19.	Nagpur	98811	56500	480881	574858
20.	Nanded	75425	34557	307101	325840
21.	Nandurbar	4129	4460	29801	33092
22.	Nashik	45825	19294	226126	282845
23.	Osmanabad	27367	9551	104200	119473

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Palghar	1807	1754	18872	22833
25.	Parbhani	4586	807	19707	30009
26.	Pune	96575	15540	351571	461400
27.	Raigad	5463	945	28090	43368
28.	Ratnagiri	587	96	7041	22882
29.	Sangli	32422	9374	164868	206742
30.	Satara	27950	5418	121239	153966
31.	Sindhudurg	1502	222	9394	22866
32.	Solapur	110410	27111	368883	424276
33.	Thane	31238	5841	137716	207849
34.	Wardha	19246	24779	150264	160733
35.	Washim	11281	3704	58071	69285
36.	Yavatmal	30746	53483	288568	309121
37.	Other	19267	11560	156571	278718
TOTAL		1104172	418658	5359787	6512389

Note: Some MFIs/NBFCs has entered their data in 'Other' category.

Source: As reported by Member Lending Institutions on the Mudra Portal.

Enhancing tax exemption limit for Very Senior Citizens

3560. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a category of 'Very Senior Citizens' (80) years and above) was designated in Budget 2011-12;

(b) whether it is a fact that since 2011-12, there has been no enhancement of their tax exemption for the last seven years;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal(s) for enhancement of the tax exemption limit for 'Very Senior Citizens';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) number of 'Very Senior Citizens' Income Tax Assesseees during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) whether Government proposes to enhance their tax exemption limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. *Vide* Finance Act, 2011 the rates of Income-tax, for every individual, being a resident in India, who is of the age of eighty years or more at any time during the previous year, was fixed at nil if the total income does not exceed ₹ 5,00,000. There has been no change since then.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Representations are received from the various stakeholders and examined during the budgetary exercise and has not been found feasible.

(e) Number of 'Very Senior Citizens' Income Tax Assesseees during the last three years, year-wise is as under:-

Assessment Year	No. of returns filed
2014-15	1,92,829
2015-16	2,26,432
2016-17	2,60,338

(f) There is no such proposal at present.

Clearing of NPAs of banks

†3561. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to clear the NPAs of the banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the quantum of NPAs of the Public Sector Banks as on date and the steps being taken by the Government to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions/guidelines to banks on Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning, and banks recognise accounts as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and make provision therefor in accordance with these norms.

As per RBI data on global operations, the aggregate gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks were ₹ 7,77,280 crore, as on 31.12.2017.

A number of steps have been taken to reduce/contain NPAs of banks. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enacted for time-bound resolution of stressed assets.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended last year to provide for authorisation by the Government to RBI, for issuing directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under the Code. Under the provisions of this amending legislation, RBI has issued directions to certain banks for referring 12 accounts, with outstanding amounts greater than ₹ 5,000 crore and with 60% or more classified as non-performing as of 31.3.2016, to initiate the insolvency process. In accordance with these directions, banks have filed applications in respect of these accounts before the National Company Law Tribunal. Further, keeping in view the enactment of the Code, RBI has recently issued a revised framework for resolution of stressed assets, which provides for time-bound resolution of high-value stressed accounts, requiring filing of insolvency application under the Code in case of non-implementation of Resolution Plan within 180 days.

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act was amended in 2016 to make it more effective. Further, six new Debts Recovery Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

In addition, under the PSB Reforms Agenda, PSBs have committed to ensure Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery.

Payment of Salary/Pension before 31st March

3562. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to give salaries, pension etc. to Government employees before 31st March of each financial year in view of the preponement of presenting of General Budget and completion of financial business before 31st March; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration. The salary payment of Government employees is regulated as per "Central Government Account (Receipts and Payments) Rules, 1983". As per Section-II – Personal Claims of Government Servants, Rule 64(1), "pay and allowances are earned and shall be due for payment on the last working day of the month to which they relate. However, the pay and allowances for the month of March shall be paid on the first working day of April".

Similarly, the pension of Central Government employees is governed by “Scheme for payment of Pensions of Central Government Civil Pensioners through Authorized Banks”, As per section 12.10 of this scheme, “The paying branch will credit the net amount of pension payable to the pensioner in his account on the last working day of the month to which the pension relates except the pension for the month of March which shall be credited on or after the first working day of April”.

Transfer policy in banks

3563. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the bank frauds, there is involvement of senior bank officials;

(b) whether there is any transfer policy being followed by banks;

(c) the total period of stay allowed to an employee or an officer in one branch of a bank; and

(d) whether Government will ask banks to transfer employees who are staying in a bank branch for more than the allowed period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Direction on Frauds – Classification and Reporting by commercial banks and select Financial Institutions, provides for banks to complete staff accountability exercise within 6 months from the date of classification of fraud.

Banks examine staff involvement and accountability in all cases of irregularities and on completion of investigation, commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank’s disciplinary rules.

(b) to (d) As per instructions of Central Vigilance Commission, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are required to identify sensitive posts and to follow a rotation policy in respect of such posts.

Further, RBI, in the context of prevention of frauds, has advised banks to put in place “staff rotation policy” and “policy for mandatory leave for staff”.

Government has also conveyed to PSBs that they should have their own objective, well laid-out transfer and posting rules, which should be followed strictly. Government has further conveyed that all decisions should be taken based on facts of the case and objectivity, and no such decision should be taken for any extraneous consideration.

Bank scam under CBI investigation

†3564. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the banks and total numbers of cases of Bank scam involving more than ₹ 1000 crore which are under CBI investigation;
- (b) for how many years these investigations are going on; and
- (c) the names of the banks along with the number of senior officers who are under CBI investigation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that:

- As on date 10 cases involving bank fraud amount of ₹ 1000 crore and above pertaining to the following banks are under investigation:
 - (1) Punjab National Bank (2) Andhra Bank (3) Bank of Baroda (4) SBI (5) Syndicate Bank (6) Canara Bank (7) Corporation Bank (8) Indian Overseas Bank (9) Dena Bank (10) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (11) State Bank of Hyderabad (12) State Bank of Patiala (13) Bank of India (14) IDBI Bank (15) State Bank of Travancore (16) State Bank of Mysore (17) Allahabad Bank (18) Bank of Maharashtra (19) Central Bank of India (20) UCO Bank (21) Union Bank of India (22) Exim Bank (23) Dhanlaxmi Bank (24) Axis Bank (25) Karnataka Bank (26) The South Indian Bank (27) Laxmi Vilas Bank.
- 2 cases involving bank fraud amount of ₹ 1000 crore and above pertaining to the IDBI Bank and Canara Bank are also under further investigation after filing of charge-sheets in these cases in the court of law.
- Year-wise details of cases of pending under investigation is as under:-

Year	Number of cases under investigation
2014	1
2015	1
2016	5
2017	2
2018	3

- 10 Bank officers are under CBI investigation in 5 cases. In 7 cases, no Bank officers have been named as accused in the FIR. However, complicity of Bank officers is being looked into during the course of investigation.

Money pumped in banks

3565. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has pumped ₹ 2.6 lakh crore worth of money into Government run banks over some years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Public Sector Banks have been posting heavy losses in recent years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b): Government has infused capital amounting to ₹ 25,000 crore in financial year (FY) 2015-16, ₹ 24,997 crore in FY 2016-17, and ₹ 9,611.06 crore in FY 2017-18 (till 23.3.2018) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). Further, Budget provision of ₹ 80,388.94 crore is available for infusion during the remainder of FY 2017-18.

(c) and (d) PSBs posted aggregate loss of an amount of ₹ 17,993 crore in FY 2015-16, ₹ 11,389 crore in FY 2016-17, and ₹ 22,689 crore in FY 2017-18 (till December, 2017).

Enquiry against RBI officials for erroneous audit reports

3566. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any Enquiry against the officials of Reserve Bank of India who gave erroneous audit reports in respect of Nationalised Banks including Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it conducts Risk Based Supervision (RBS) of banks. The supervisory reports have been prepared as per the well-defined and approved scope of the RBS and there have been no erroneous supervisory reports in respect of Punjab National Bank (PNB) and State Bank of India (SBI) for the last three years.

RBI has also issued detailed instructions to banks for putting in place and strengthening their internal control systems, and on the scope of concurrent audit (as well as statutory audit), which is an important component of the banks' control systems.

Prescribed duration of LoUs for precious stones

3567. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total period for which Letters of Understanding (LoUs) for precious stones such as gems and diamonds can be opened, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Guidelines;

(b) whether any action was taken by the Ministry against the companies of Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi including the bank officials for issuing LoUs to them for periods beyond the prescribed duration as per the said guidelines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per RBI Master Direction on External Commercial Borrowings, Trade Credit, Borrowing and Lending in Foreign Currency by Authorised Dealers *et al*, the maturity period for trade credit for non-capital goods is up to one year from the date of shipment or the operating cycle whichever is less. As per RBI Master Direction on Import of Goods and Services, Suppliers' and Buyers' credit (trade credit) including the usance period of Letters of Credit opened for import of gold in any form, including jewellery made of gold/precious metals or/and studded with diamonds/semi-precious/precious stones, should not exceed 90 days from the date of shipment. The Master Direction further provides that for import of other precious metals, *viz.*, platinum/palladium/rhodium/silver/rough, cut and polished diamonds/precious and semi-precious stones, the period of Suppliers' and Buyers' credit (trade credit) including the usance period of Letters of Credit opened for import of platinum, palladium, rhodium and silver and rough, cut and polished diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones should not exceed 90 days from the date of shipment.

As regards action for issuance of LoUs with reference to durations prescribed in the said Master Directions, as per CBI inputs, the matter is under investigation.

Posts lying vacant in Banking Department

3568. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of vacancies in the Departments under different wings including Banking sector;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in the Departments including Banking sector, as on date; and

(c) the steps the Department and Government are going to take to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) There are total 59 number of posts vacant at various levels in the Department of Financial Services. Filling up of vacancies is an ongoing process and vacancies are filled up through concerned recruiting agencies of the Government of India.

Opening of bank branches in rural backward areas

3569. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of lack of banking facilities in rural/backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms/guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for opening of bank branches in rural/backward areas of the country; and

(c) the number of bank branches proposed to be opened in unreserved rural/backward areas along with the steps taken or being taken by Government to open bank branches in unserved areas including the time-framed fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched *inter alia* with the objective to provide universal access to banking facilities. Under the scheme all rural and semi-urban areas were mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub-Service Areas (SSAs) where one SSA catering to 1,000 to 1,500 households. While 0.33 lakh SSAs have been covered with bank branches, 1.26 lakh SSAs, have been covered by deployment of interoperable Bank Mitras.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has rationalized its Branch Authorisation Policy and granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), including Public Sector Banks, to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres (Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres). For this purpose, banking outlets opened in any centre having population less than 50,000 in North Eastern States and Sikkim and also Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

In pursuance of RBI guidelines, rolling out of banking outlets in uncovered areas is a continuous process and looked after by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), in consultation with the concerned State Government, member banks and other stakeholders.

RBI instructions for linking core banking with SWIFT

3570. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked commercial banks to link their core banking software with the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) interbank messaging system by the end of April, 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Brussels based SWIFT has said that it does not comment on individual customers; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of Indian banks, including PNB, have not linked their core banking system with the SWIFT network which is widely used by global banks to communicate with each other on transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed commercial banks to link their Core Banking Solutions with the SWIFT system by April 30, 2018.

(b) In respect of whether SWIFT has said that it does not comment on individual customers, no information is available as per relevant records of the Government Department concerned or with RBI.

(c): As per RBI inputs, banks are at varying levels in implementation of measures which include linking their Core Banking Solutions with the SWIFT network.

Checkpoints set out by RBI for banks

3571. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set out more than two dozen checkpoints and asked banks to comply within set timelines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the checkpoints prescribed by RBI would have to be complied with immediate effect;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has reiterated its confidential instructions and mandated the banks to implement, within the stipulated deadlines, the

prescribed measures for strengthening the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) operating environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) RBI has apprised that it has issued a confidential circular dated February 20, 2018 to banks, prescribing operational controls and measures strengthening the SWIFT operating environment and specifying timelines for compliance for each control.

(b) With regard to whether most of the checkpoints prescribed by RBI have to be complied with immediate effect, RBI has informed that it has prescribed checkpoints that are to be complied with immediate effect and that there are some checkpoints with varying timelines.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that, in the wake of SWIFT-related fraud involving significant amount reported recently by Punjab National Bank, RBI has reiterated its instructions regarding “Cyber Security Controls - SWIFT” and “Cyber Security Controls – frauds related to trade finance transactions – misuse of SWIFT”, and mandated banks to implement the prescribed measures for strengthening the SWIFT operating environment in banks within the stipulated deadlines.

Rationalisation of GST rates

†3572. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering upon rationalising the rates of GST;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Decision with respect to changes in GST rate structure are taken on the basis of recommendations of the GST Council, wherein both Central Government and the State Governments are represented. The changes in GST rate structure recommended by the GST Council have been implemented. There is no proposal/recommendation of GST Council under examination at the moment.

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

Mobilisation of additional financial resources through disinvestment

†3573. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to mobilise additional financial resources through disinvestment of public sector undertaking to fulfil the fiscal deficit;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Disinvestment of Government's shareholding through listing and minority stake sale in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken to unlock the true value of company, promote public ownership and higher degree of accountability. In case of strategic disinvestment of CPSEs, Government decides to exit from the non-priority public sector enterprises in favour of a strategic buyer who may bring in funds/technology/new management etc. for optimum development of business potential and growth of the companies.

Receipts from CPSEs' disinvestment are one of the sources of resource inflows for the Government. The budgetary estimates accordingly, factors in receipts from disinvestment of stake in CPSEs as well.

Annual disinvestment targets provided in the budget are achieved by undertaking divestment through listing, minority stake sale and strategic disinvestment in the identified CPSEs as per the market conditions and extant policy considerations. For the FY 2017-18, the target for receipts from disinvestment have been revised from ₹ 72,500 crore to ₹ 1.00 lac crore.

P.M. subsidy on Vaya Vandana Yojana

3574. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding objectives of Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana for senior citizens;

(b) whether Government is incurring any cost on account of interest subsidy to LIC for the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the amount of subsidy borne by Government since inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d): Government has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)' to provide social security during old age and to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to uncertain market conditions. The scheme enables old age income security for senior citizens through provision of assured pension/return linked to the subscription amount based on Government guarantee to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum for 10 years. The differential return, *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8% per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on an annual basis. Pension is payable at the end of each period during the policy tenure of 10 years as per the frequency of monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/yearly as chosen by the subscriber at the time of purchase. Minimum purchase price under the scheme is ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price is ₹ 7,50,000/- for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month. The scheme is open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018.

An amount of ₹ 58.02 crores has been released by the Central Government to LIC as subsidy under PMVVY since inception of the scheme.

Deposit of huge sum by Nirav Modi before demonetisation

3575. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that jeweller Nirav Modi had deposited ₹ 90 crore at one of the branches of the scam-hit Punjab National Bank (PNB) hours before the announcement of demonetisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has apprised that under the provisions of section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970, the bank shall not divulge any information of constituents except in circumstances in which it is, in accordance with law or practices or usages, customary among bankers, necessary or appropriate for the bank to divulge such information. PNB has further stated that in view of the foregoing, it appears that information of constituents cannot be provided.

However, in so far as the allegation is concerned, PNB has stated that it has checked all the accounts in the name of both the accused groups, and found that, on the date of announcement of demonetisation (*i.e.*, 8.11.2016), a sum not exceeding Rupees one lakh was deposited in cash in these group accounts.

Increasing outflow of gold exchange traded funds

3576. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recent data by Association of Mutual Fund in India (AMFI) which has revealed the increasing outflow of Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs);

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

(c) the steps proposed by Government to address the increasing outflow of gold ETFs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), details of outflow in Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) for the last 3 financial years and the current Financial year (till February, 2018) are as follows:—

As on end of the Financial Year	Net Outflow in Gold ETF (₹ in crores)	Asset Under Management (₹ in crores)
2014-15	1474.99	6654.86
2015-16	902.67	6345.57
2016-17	775.33	5479.81
2017-18#	772.84	4829.66

Till February, 2018.

Source: SEBI.

It may be seen from the table above that there is net outflow in Gold ETFs to the tune of ₹ 772.84 crore during the financial year 2017-18. However, over the last four financial years, *i.e.*, since 2014-15, the net outflow has declined by over 47%.

(c) Inflows and outflows in the Gold ETFs depend on several factors including the prevailing market conditions & business cycle of the economy, changes in investor preferences etc. Neither SEBI nor Government control for the inflows and outflows in the Gold ETFs.

NPAs registered in SBI branches

3577. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of NPAs have been registered in SBI at its Mumbai, Ahmedabad, New Delhi and Chandigarh branches during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by SBI to recover its dues from above mentioned branches to minimise NPA level, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per data reported by the State Bank of India (SBI), the aggregate number of cases of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) registered during the financial years 2014-15 to financial years 2016-17, at its Mumbai, Ahmedabad, New Delhi and Chandigarh branches were 1,41,834.

(b) As per inputs from SBI, it has issued notices to defaulting borrowers under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, filed suits for recovery in Debts Recovery Tribunals and civil courts, and, where applicable, declared borrowers as wilful defaulters in terms of instructions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regarding wilful defaulters and lodged FIRs against them. In addition, SBI has informed that it has adopted a strategy of e-auction for better price realisation, and of exploring alternate avenues for resolution, such as initiation of insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, engagement with strategic investors for takeover of stressed assets, and persuasion of large corporate borrowers under stress to sell non-core assets and raise equity.

Revival of old PPP projects

3578. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken note of all the PPP projects which are stalled for more than 2-5 years under various Ministries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the main reasons for the PPP projects languishing in the country;

(c) the details of both internal and external factors effecting them;

(d) whether the Ministry has initiated any process/measures for the revival of these stalled projects and the dwindling relation between Government and private entities, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if Government has to invest in the stalled projects, the total amount of the capital required for the same, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) Government has set up a Project Monitoring Group (PMG) which is the institutional mechanism for resolving a variety of issues for expeditious commissioning of large Public, Private and Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. The issues generally pertain to the acquisition of land and issues concerned thereto, expeditious processing of environmental and forest clearances, grant of Right of Way, grant of working permission, shifting of utilities and other similar issues connected with the removal of roadblocks in the speedy implementation of projects. Since its inception in June, 2013, PMG has accepted 186 PPP projects and all issues in respect of 151 PPP projects have been resolved. The total anticipated investment on commissioning of 186 PPP projects adds to ₹ 6,50,595.24 crore Sectoral and State-wise break up of accepted PPP Projects on PMG portal is given in the Statement.

Statement

Breakup of accepted PPP projects on PMG portal

Sector-wise

Sl. No.	Sponsoring Ministry	No. of Projects	Anticipated Investment (₹ crore)
1.	Road Transport and Highways	139	219666.20
2.	Power	14	157641.85
3.	Shipping	12	53160.86
4.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5	16832.00
5.	Civil Aviation	3	38574.00
6.	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	3	38000.00
7.	Railways	3	2170.00
8.	Urban Development	2	94375.00
9.	Chemicals and Fertilizers-Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1	9000.00
10.	Mines	1	10500.00
11.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	1811.33
12.	New and Renewable Energy	1	5764.00
13.	Steel	1	3100.00
GRAND TOTAL		186	650595.24

State-wise

Sl. No.	Project Location	No. of Projects	Anticipated Investment (₹ crore)
1.	Maharashtra	27	106902.23
2.	Madhya Pradesh	17	54467.76
3.	Odisha	15	42932.35
4.	Jharkhand	12	60997.04
5.	Rajasthan	12	18927.60
6.	Gujarat	11	159609.40
7.	Tamil Nadu	11	34689.13
8.	Karnataka	10	10154.67
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10	13976.72
10.	West Bengal	10	18485.04
11.	Andhra Pradesh	9	34931.30
12.	Bihar	9	5818.01
13.	Haryana	8	9152.70
14.	Kerala	6	19856.16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	9920.00
16.	Himanchal Pradesh	3	5882.93
17.	Uttarakhand	3	1837.84
18.	Delhi	2	17000.00
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20141.00
20.	Assam	1	1000.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	1	1232.00
22.	Goa	1	1145.36
23.	Meghalaya	1	536.00
24.	Tripura	1	1000.00
GRAND TOTAL		186	650595.24

Hand loan to farmers

3579. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government scheme of giving "hand loan" to farmers which will be disbursed in three days without any hassle and needs to be returned on getting crop, that is in 4-5 months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any serious thought given by Government to start a scheme like this to avoid farmers taking loans from private money lenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.

The credit limit/ loan amount under KCC is fixed by Banks as per guidelines prescribed in the Master Circular dated July 3, 2017 issued by RBI. The short term credit limit under KCC for the first year is determined based on Scale of Finance for the crop with provision for post-harvest/household/consumption requirements, maintenance of farm assets and insurance. The limit for second and subsequent years (3rd, 4th and 5th year) is arrived based on first year limit for crop cultivation purpose plus 10% of the limit towards cost escalation/increase in scale of finance and the estimated term loan component for the tenure of KCC *i.e.*, five years.

Writing off loan due from Punjab

3580. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central loan due from Government of Punjab as on date indicating principal amount and interest thereon;

(b) whether Government proposes to write off the loan especially the amount incurred on maintaining law and order situation to control anti-National activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per Union Government's Finance Accounts 2016-17, the total central loan outstanding against the State Government of Punjab as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹ 3,890 crore.

(b) and (c) The total special term loan (STL) given to Punjab during 1984-85 to 1993-94 was ₹ 5799.92 crore for combating insurgency and militancy. Out of this, the State Government of Punjab repaid ₹ 771.24 crore and the balance amount of ₹ 5028.68 crore was waived off by the Government of India.

Linking Aadhaar with PAN

3581. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to link existing Aadhaar numbers with PAN for tax payers from 1st July, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof with objectives behind this move; and

(c) how many tax payers have linked PAN with Aadhaar by the end of December, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Sub-section (2) of section 139AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961('Act') provides that every person having PAN as on 1st July, 2017 and eligible to obtain Aadhaar, is required to intimate his Aadhaar Number to the prescribed authority in Income Tax Department on or before a date to be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. Central Government has not notified any such date till now.

However, under sub-section (1) of section 139AA of the Act, with effect from 1st July, 2017, every person who is eligible to obtain Aadhaar Number has to quote Aadhaar Number in the return of income and application form for allotment of PAN. However, where a person does not possess the Aadhaar Number, the Enrolment ID of the Aadhaar application form has to be mentioned.

While a taxpayer has to quote the Aadhaar or Enrolment ID in a return of income filed on or after 1st July, 2017, considering the technical difficulties being faced by some of the taxpayers in the process of linking Aadhaar with PAN at the time of filing the tax-returns, CBDT has provided several extensions to the taxpayers to complete the process of linking Aadhaar with PAN.

PAN being the primary basis for identifying financial transactions and correspondences of a taxpayer with the Income Tax Department ('ITD'), it needs to be uniquely identified and de-duplicated. This is also essential to prevent its misuse and potential tax frauds. Linking of Aadhaar with PAN helps the ITD to ensure unique identity of the PAN card holders and to weed out undetected duplicate PANs.

(c) 15,01,42,059 PANs have been linked with Aadhaar by the end of December, 2017.

Loans by PSBs under MUDRA scheme

3582. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been disbursed as loan by the Banks under the MUDRA scheme since its inception; and

(b) the percentage of this money that was disbursed by PSU Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 16.03.2018, loans amounting to more than ₹ 3.67 lakh crore have been disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since inception of the scheme. Of the above, the percentage of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is 55%.

Exposure of PSBs to Nirav Modi and Choksi groups

3583. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exposure of various PSU banks to Nirav Modi and Choksi groups;

(b) the total amount of property seized so far from them;

(c) whether forensic audits have been ordered for these groups; and

(d) the steps being taken by PSBs to recognise further exposure of such kind to other clients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) With regard to total exposures of various Public Sector Banks to Nirav Modi and Choksi groups, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has apprised that the said groups have certain loan facilities from Punjab National Bank (PNB) and other banks, and that RBI is unable to disclose the available data on borrowers in terms of the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Section 45E provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

(b) As regards the total amount of property seized so far from Nirav Modi and Choksi groups, the following inputs have been received:—

- (i) As per inputs of the Central Bureau of Investigation, a farmhouse of Nirav Modi at Alibagh has been seized and gem stones of Gitanjali group have also been seized.
- (ii) As per inputs of the Directorate of Enforcement, assets amounting to approximately ₹ 7,638 crore were seized/attached till 28.2.2018.
- (iii) As per inputs from the Income Tax Department, in case of the Nirav Modi Group, 31 immovable properties in the names of Nirav Modi, his wife and various group concerns, 141 bank accounts/fixed deposits of the group with cumulative credit balance of ₹ 145.74 crore, and 173 paintings and artworks are attached, and in case of the Mehul Choksi Group, seven immovable properties belonging to Gitanjali Group are attached, land, building and fixed assets valued at ₹ 1,278 crore of a group subsidiary have been provisionally attached, and about 244 bank accounts/fixed deposits having total credit balance of ₹ 101.78 crore have been attached.

(c) As regards ordering of forensic audits for Nirav Modi and Choksi groups, PNB has informed that it has ordered forensic audit in the Nirav Modi Group of companies and that ICICI Bank has ordered forensic audit in Gitanjali Group of companies.

(d) As per inputs from PSBs, periodical review/evaluation of exposure limits is initiated on a regular basis.

Funds for schemes and projects under New Scheme

3584. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and projects which were funded using the ₹ 3000 crores earmarked for New Scheme in 2017-18 Budget for the Department of Economic Affairs;

(b) the details of the Ministry and the supplementary demand for grants in which the demand for respective projects was raised, project-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) whether supplementary demand for grants are scrutinised by Standing Committees, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) A lump sum provision of ₹ 3,000 crore was made in 2017-18 to fund programmes/schemes in different Departments, including ongoing schemes. Against ₹ 21,46,735 crore provided in BE 2017-18, the expenditure of the Government in RE 2017-18 is fixed at ₹ 22,17,750 crore. This entails an additional provision of ₹ 71,015 crore during the course of current fiscal.

(b) Some of the additional expenditure provided through supplementary demands for grants in the current fiscal include (i) Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre Dwarka (₹ 500 crore); (ii) payment of differential royalty to State Governments (₹ 6960.42 crore); (iii) Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Rural)-Saubhagya (₹ 1550 crore) etc. This clearly indicates that the amount of ₹ 3,000 crore made in the Demands for Grants of Department of Economic Affairs is deemed to have been utilised on the schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

KYC requirement for customers using mobile wallets

3585. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has mandated mobile wallet companies to collect information from customers including their identification details and biometrics with 28th February, 2018 as deadline;

(b) whether reports indicate that at least 8 out of every 10 customers using mobile wallets in the country have not yet completed the KYC requirements; and

(c) whether industry experts feel that the prevailing uncertainty will lead to an erosion of nearly 30 per cent share in transactions for mobile wallets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s related Master Direction dated October 11, 2017 as updated on December 29, 2017, since Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPI) Issuers are operating a payment system, provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, are also applicable to all PPI Issuers. RBI has thereby also directed all PPI Issuers, System Providers and System Participants to complete requisite Know Your Customer (KYC) of their existing customers on or before February 28, 2018.

RBI has informed that as on February 28, 2018, 16.4% of the Semi-Closed PPIs and 81.1% of the Open system PPIs are compliant with the provisions pertaining to KYC of the PPI holders as applicable following the Master Direction.

This Master Direction was issued by RBI after examining comments/views received from all stakeholders with a view to ensure customer protection, safety and security.

Bringing cryptocurrencies under purview of capital gains tax

3586. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department is planning to bring cryptocurrencies under the category of capital assets and thus profits made through investment in any of the cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple and Dash etc., would invite capital gains tax; and

(b) if so, whether the same has retrospective application since individuals, prior to any such clarifications have already filed returns declaring gains arising from cryptocurrencies as income from other sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the gains arising from the transfer of cryptocurrencies is liable to tax depending upon the nature of holding of the same.

(b) Does not arise.

CSO forecast on GDP growth

3587. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Statistics Office has forecasted that the GDP growth in the current financial year will slowdown to a four year low of 6.5% from the provisional 7.1% seen in 2016-17;

(b) whether the GDP drag down is due to the deceleration in the agriculture and the manufacturing sectors; and

(c) the measures Government is planning to take to stabilise the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates (2nd AE) released by Central Statistics Office on 28th February 2018, the growth rate of

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to be 6.6 per cent in 2017-18, as compared to growth of 7.1 per cent in 2016-17, 8.2 per cent in 2015-16, 7.4 per cent in 2014-15 and 6.4 per cent in 2013-14. The decline in growth in 2017-18 is on account of lower growth in agriculture and allied sector, mining and quarrying and manufacturing sector. On the other hand, growth of services sector is expected to accelerate from 7.5 per cent in 2016-17 to 8.3 per cent in 2017-18.

(c) Promoting growth of the economy has always been the utmost priority of the government. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry, push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing and focus on coastal connectivity. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. To implement the Code, the National Company Law Tribunal was established. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure *via* higher allocation to rail and road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore, which is expected to help 99 per cent of MSMEs, etc.

Crop loan to farmers at subsidised rate in Rajasthan

3588. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to provide crop loan to farmers of Rajasthan at subsidised rate of interest by Government, Cooperative Credit Institutions are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an Interest Subvention

Scheme under which short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at an interest rate of 7 percent per annum by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Commercial Banks (in respect of loans given by their rural and semi urban branches only), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. Under the Scheme, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% directly to the Cooperative Banks for such crop loans to make good the loss that the banks may incur on use of their own resources.

Further, the Cooperative Banks get short term refinance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), at the concessional interest rate of 4.5% through the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund.

Accounts misappropriated after demonetisation

†3589. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of account reported to be misappropriated in the country after demonetisation on 8th November, 2016 and the number of accounts probed; and

(b) the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) the rules under which Government filed cases in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular on Frauds – Classification and Reporting, in order to have uniformity in reporting, frauds have been classified based mainly on the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. Under this, the category related to misappropriation is “Misappropriation and criminal breach of trust”. State/UT-wise details have been collated by RBI, based on reports received from banks for the financial year 2016-17. As per inputs received from RBI, State/UT-wise details of frauds reported by banks under the category “Misappropriation and criminal breach of trust” in financial year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Public Sector Banks have apprised that they file cases with appropriate agencies, *viz.*, police, Central Bureau of Investigation and Income Tax authorities, in cases of misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

Statement

State/UT-wise data of frauds reported under the category "Misappropriation and criminal breach of trust" in financial year 2016-17

State/Union Territory	No. of Frauds	Total amount involved ₹ in lakh
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	27.7
Andhra Pradesh	58	15465.49
Arunachal Pradesh	3	362.13
Assam	11	232.36
Bihar	23	2089.89
Chandigarh	6	61637.34
Chhattisgarh	9	992.57
Delhi	67	73306.6
Goa	1	23.16
Gujarat	31	10345.97
Haryana	17	21318.8
Himachal Pradesh	4	96.26
Jammu and Kashmir	11	450.29
Jharkhand	6	194.66
Karnataka	55	25818.43
Kerala	14	595.08
Madhya Pradesh	31	19322.66
Maharashtra	109	250509.47
Mizoram	4	150.36
Odisha	5	36.82
Puducherry	1	7
Punjab	21	526.05
Rajasthan	23	1684.4
Sikkim	2	3.9
Tamil Nadu	42	7646.76
Tripura	1	41

	1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		60	1379.01
Uttarakhand		4	1098.65
West Bengal		59	63080.32
Others		2	16.48
TOTAL		681	558459.61

Note: It may be noted that this data is not linked to demonetisation in any way.

Source: RBI.

Agricultural loans released by banks

3590. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total amount of agricultural loans released by each Nationalised bank and Scheduled bank for the last three years, State-wise with rate of interest; and

(b) the details of total amount of agricultural loans released by each Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies with rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The State-wise and Bank-wise details of agricultural loans disbursed during the last three years by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rate on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks and these interest rates are determined by banks with the approval of their respective Board of Directors subject to applicable regulatory guidelines.

With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

NABARD has reported that the data pertaining to total amount of agricultural loans released by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I**Annual Statement on Priority Sector Advances and Sectoral Deployment of Credit**

(No. of Accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees thousands)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Agriculture 2017		Agriculture 2016		Agriculture 2015	
		Disbursement during the year		Disbursement during the year		Disbursement during the year	
		No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	661913	117522037.11	709099	122298802.39	166828	27953752.00
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	371869	69859791.37	260110	37535430.81	192684	26029243.00
3.	State Bank of India	9319706	1757563157.00	11601324	1568757291.00	7138540	861930000.00
4.	State Bank of Mysore	181899	45224766.10	292036	67906902.15	282795	37230090.00
5.	State Bank of Patiala	297390	147873877.00	275069	135020015.00	342224	129612800.00
6.	State Bank of Travancore	881868	69306945.00	848610	56811615.00	1368832	103015706.00
	SBI and its Associates	11714645	2207350573.58	13986248	1988330056.35	9491903	1185771591
1.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	218537	15495690.25	134581	9760409.06	110819	7032161.00
2.	City Union Bank Limited	386549	24840752.07	404918	24803851.21	403461	20747534.00
3.	Federal Bank Ltd.	617768	103589991.29	569005	81157149.72	551130	57397829.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	114557	44732609.00	84128	49556471.00	72754	16875424.00
5.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	159963	29121900.00	169837	25729754.00	164127	22432725.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	584917	56799612.72	618165	57624047.41	764899	63058499.00
7.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	234384	31928428.00	238462	27251188.00	248716	18731560.00
8.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	1871	1301177.00	2207	835914.41	3727	1129055.00
9.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	562591	38536796.00	405946	24204420.00	428172	19359545.00
10.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	618897	71729672.29	576159	71243165.82	408538	50954848.00
11.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	594416	58657782.44	549207	48343881.70	497770	28603961.00
12.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	86615	9767943.52	120794	1222537.00	114395	12789591.00
	Old Private Sector Banks	4181065	486502354.58	3873409	432735789	3768508	319112732
1.	Axis Bank Limited	660320	110455458.84	428739	60041374.21	347957	149214021.00
2.	Bandhan Bank Limited	3295991	148856197.86	2219935	78234760.27		
3.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	152355	12471604.58	26845	12318388.30	16618	10844857.00
4.	Hdfc Bank Ltd.	1341203	577880326.69	1314474	459830790.75	699712	361564783.00
5.	Icici Bank Limited	1547285	376475257.75	1363947	411430103.25	1256718	348772384.00
6.	Idfc Bank Limited	933795	27349907.99	38799	675390.76		
7.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	710795	87551523.22	1080170	83185102.13	668726	54827371.00
8.	Ing Vys Ya Bank					16273	39399811.00
9.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	179223	59493354.00	684858	94481948.87	390516	39425817.00
10.	Yes Bank Ltd.	890090	107032271.55	2973534	105527741.55	1810290	88091708.00

New Private Sector Banks									
1.	Allahabad Bank	9711057	1507565902.48	10131301	1305725600	5206810	1092140752		
2.	Andhra Bank	796258	102388162.00	707702	95998285.00	425229	75629338.00		
3.	Bank of Baroda	2072853	223346781.59	2371025	191108444.80	1050512	115412080.00		
4.	Bank of India	706994	114118394.25	1035031	187965350.00	1062182	193138422.00		
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1678288	249446118.27	1922086	272530703.82	1939249	279489953.00		
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	374190	63523411.98	388953	70280449.26	761479	68204639.00		
7.	Canara Bank	481	48985.33	783	478433.94	122	267207.00		
8.	Central Bank of India	4554144	586913659.49	5030178	570179455.03	4718113	452320926.00		
9.	Corporation Bank	1616620	204558659.56	1660735	212766884.00	1788173	210934945.00		
10.	Dena Bank	1144503	163566162.00	374098	56694945.00	932620	150555452.00		
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	268044	67950759.58	228315	60072647.90	231174	54234175.00		
12.	Indian Bank	532138	88946943.33	420444	67962591.12	99902	67982575.00		
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	2994771	216753522.00	2810714	191853067.00	2656039	181889136.00		
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1745209	295181068.00	1274400	389221343.00	2634359	382631300.00		
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	528620	171518810.15	541830	159602800.00	732025	153395834.00		
16.	Punjab National Bank	37505	16366650.98	45167	20390455.70	49066	19811641.00		
17.	Syndicate Bank	1877774	511140048.47	2513197	546712170.93	2920087	558190078.00		
18.	UCO Bank	1285488	182139683.79	1177536	171996283.01	930808	144689177.00		
		234279	74685468.00	290172	86077403.00	344166	92345487.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Union Bank of India	1031346	229562887.97	1129677	194308867.17	1137176	189897450.00	
20. United Bank of India	329675	64252588.77	267496	63727043.24	271473	52996375.00	
21. Vijaya Bank	861458	103052134.34	703393	78670065.86	561897	84420844.00	
Nationalised Banks	24670638	3729460899.85	24892932	3688597688.78	25245851	3528437034	
Public Sector banks	36385283	5936811473	38879180	5676927745	34737754	4714208625	
Private Sector Banks	13892122	1994068257	14004710	1738461389	8975318	1411253484	
TOTAL	50277405	7930879730	52883890	7415389135	43713072	6125462109	

Source: RBI

Statement-II*Agriculture credit disbursed from Annual Priority Sector Advances (PSA)*

(No of A/cs in actual and Amount in ₹ thousands)

States	2015		2016		2017	
	No. of A/Cs Disbursement	Amount	No. of A/Cs Disbursement	Amount	No. of A/Cs Disbursement	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Sector Banks (PSBs)						
Andamans	5650	628367	7876	932379.14	8606	1092970.74
Andhra Pradesh	4506005	520037460	5889372	609168787.3	5535190	640821565.9

Arunachal Pradesh	4505	460098	4778	1012660.21	3303	1274250.03
Assam	265551	19738370	297604	26266774.02	294024	27010044.3
Bihar	1297314	101316233	1383387	105837462.8	942624	65979934.14
Chandigarh	2857	15339883	7037	14680187.32	9689	11368816.74
Chhattisgarh	177287	30336247	235882	57411235.96	202120	74796085
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	934	163239	829	158991.24	698	327976.44
Daman and Diu	823	179391	1029	301625.62	1383	237952.9
Delhi	7721	120069441	8063	120653500.5	8971	125039715.1
Goa	36048	4428093	33237	4932581.96	36546	5874279.9
Gujarat	977878	189932185	1153035	290719958	973906	290714499.9
Haryana	634448	212691450	618994	271102749.5	580365	265860132.1
Himachal Pradesh	222761	37046569	243841	42414679.17	191184	36899950.46
Jammu and Kashmir	29530	3232323	37392	4580528.87	26312	4989275.7
Jharkhand	406468	17642876	413807	20659694.48	354492	22574975.67
Karnataka	2168721	342278796	2074625	388570758.7	2003040	398190214.6
Kerala	3787173	388617483	3162750	328814929.1	3116817	369916541
Lakshadweep	233	11691	511	30129	643	30172.39
Madhya Pradesh	1544012	245427855	2020162	267849810.3	1578841	304969127
Maharashtra	2126405	355440288	2290314	404242545.5	2229326	419117120.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	13549	1005699	13572	1643751.73	13069	1475758.54
Meghalaya	32005	1382117	23575	1481886.49	22547	2671034.99
Mizoram	9218	441654	8680	342085.09	6198	397458.6
Nagaland	17026	973662	20073	1333825.19	16838	1605503.61
Orissa	555265	61017532	656376	105008207.9	673761	75044420.29
Puducherry	120616	10008931	115760	11283561.21	140683	13646862.3
Punjab	1012840	359105218	859827	401738357.3	784230	408071211.1
Rajasthan	1348208	255923175	2096092	361185770.3	1662897	327607750.9
Sikkim	3178	539241	4591	781924.31	56294	20623977.92
Tamil Nadu	9540377	824538141	8652876	876270749.5	9185685	937771346.5
Telangana			1897979	233375568.7	1712776	345499287.4
Tripura	57704	2112380	62822	2616228.54	54585	2657425.63
Uttarakhand	376025	57701515	269294	61517911.09	235128	57633727.07
Uttar Pradesh	2698248	404053503	3387387	455441129.2	2702448	460126386.2
West Bengal	751171	130387519	925751	202564819.9	1020064	214893721.2
Sum:	34737754	4714208625	38879180	5676927745	36385283	5936811473
Private Sector Banks						
Andamans	22	2402	42	7818.78	48	5212.66

Andhra Pradesh	511133	107390599	353993	77290579.94	353892	83309179.23
Arunachal Pradesh	32	7418	25	10327.07	36	18452.88
Assam	22206	2535376	386096	16823571.74	570120	29397977.29
Bihar	214334	8167357	1582042	34395060.74	1002621	45578045.45
Chandigarh	2388	8834020	1667	7681159.54	1314	1386908.47
Chhattisgarh	46457	11564681	109574	12009241.47	140274	12971458.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	254	117384	416	82466.75	767	107211.82
Daman and Diu	404	64947	526	54002.56	422	103980.11
Delhi	9048	35039185	22438	39373124.61	29072	52048770.75
Goa	7904	2447909	8958	2237052.15	7543	1058680.88
Gujarat	267433	77952286	352121	79961718.28	344394	97560680.11
Haryana	123707	63009508	159689	71224199.62	159871	80769835.45
Himachal Pradesh	5887	2501304	7210	3403878.28	9533	4119693.50
Jammu and Kashmir	79186	18700361	92680	52156099.35	123080	43592308.94
Jharkhand	81032	2198877	102111	3700343.81	133991	4721925.80
Karnataka	597222	89613637	600609	115046817.5	609501	138313743.33
Kerala	1054325	101499606	1112599	129512269.3	1167168	152693437.42
Lakshadweep	1	416	0	0	1005	17869.28
Madhya Pradesh	308138	51163565	458010	61720344.47	545594	77992058.11
Maharashtra	798331	251573391	1042653	280033670.1	1012735	325341094.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	7241	700388	8225	897257.79	7168	815154.84
Meghalaya	730	73306	3175	151208.5	3727	167557.81
Mizoram	75	44926	1120	86780.42	767	71489.27
Nagaland	105	15006	80	36321.24	1490	130947.81
Odisha	269684	12785228	374355	21101704.9	443811	23970665.42
Puducherry	41158	2830272	29818	2625443.19	43633	4274102.31
Punjab	194448	138879493	238242	135815386.9	211187	112101258.33
Rajasthan	439303	79684047	500348	95842510.44	414142	102892705.18
Sikkim	535	116309	2139	168604.66	2842	193451.91
Tamil Nadu	2622478	240543086	2755095	267391153.2	3529777	323945231.66
Telangana			171687	62903350.72	201686	88930727.40
Tripura	5647	528970	101819	3849038.27	164629	7598927.78
Uttarakhand	30253	8480955	63812	7396236.67	48675	7988621.23
Uttar Pradesh	714744	39525573	735555	42765945.46	683886	52045483.98
West Bengal	519473	52661696	2625781	110706701.1	1921721	117833407.66
Sum:	8975318	1411253484	14004710	1738461389	13892122	1994068257
TOTAL	43713072	6125462109	52883890	7415389135	50277405	7930879730

Source: RBI.

Agriculture debt relief package

3591. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and amount written off for agriculture loan, if any, by Nationalised banks during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount written off for agriculture loan, if any, by Scheduled banks during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether any agriculture debt relief package is given by Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Writing off of loans is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimization. Borrowers of such written off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues take place on ongoing basis under applicable legal mechanisms. Therefore, write-off does not benefits borrowers.

The details of reduction in Non Performing Asset (NPA) due to write off (including compromise) for agriculture and allied activities during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017) in respect of Public Sector Banks as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

At present there is no Loan waiver scheme under implementation by the Union Government. As informed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), during the years 2016 and 2017 some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, of waiver of loan of farmers.

The last debt waiver scheme *viz*; Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) announced by the Union Government was implemented in the year 2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefited 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

Statement*Details of reduction in Non Performing Asset (NPA) due to write off*

(₹ in crore)

Bank/Bank Group Name	Agriculture and Allied Activities-Reduction in NPA-due to write off (including compromise) during	
	FY 2016-17	April 01-2017 to Sep., 30-2017
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	442	157
Aandhra Bank	93	44
Bank of Baroda	754	282
Bank of India	121	40
Bank of Maharashtra	142	13
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	–	–
Canara Bank	484	289
Central Bank of India	156	19
Corporation Bank	112	58
Dena Bank	1	1
IDBI Bank Limited	144	77
Indian Bank	–	75
Indian Overseas Bank	33	202
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	18
Punjab and Sind Bank	5	0
Punjab National Bank	197	381
Syndicate Bank	133	112
UCO Bank	13	34
Union Bank of India	56	66
United Bank of India	120	0
Vijaya Bank	34	94
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	714	–
State Bank of Hyderabad	237	–

1	2	3
State Bank of India	2,905	409
State Bank of Mysore	157	–
State Bank of Patiala	35	–
State Bank of Travancore	3	–
Public Sector Banks	7,091	2,369

Source: RBI.

Funding of affordable green homes by IFC

3592. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Finance Corporation (IFC) has finalised plans to provide fresh funding of close to US \$ 1 billion for affordable green home, including creation of a joint pool of US \$ 800 million with PNB Housing Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IFC collaborated with HDFC last year to fund construction of affordable homes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) International Finance Corporation (IFC) has agreed in principle to anchor the maiden issuance of offshore rupee denominated Masala Bonds of up to US \$ 400 million equivalent by PNB Housing Finance Ltd. (PNBHFL). Apart from subscribing to US \$ 150 million of Masala bonds on its own account, facilitation of PNBHFL to mobilize US \$ 250 million from the market is also envisaged. PNBHFL would put up an additional amount of upto US \$ 400 million from its own resources to create a total pool of up to US \$ 800 million for affordable housing and green buildings sector in India.

(c) and (d) In 2017, IFC invested US \$ 200 million in Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC) Limited by way of subscription to listed Indian Rupee (INR) denominated 5 year Masala Bonds issued by HDFC Ltd.

Use of Clean Energy Cess on climate change

3593. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Clean Energy Cess collected from 2010 till GST Compensation to States Act was enacted;

(b) the amount used from the total to fight climate change, promote renewable energy, etc.;

(c) whether any part of this amount has been used for other purposes, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(d) the total amount of Clean Energy Cess collected after the enactment of the GST Compensation to States Act and the percentage of this amount being used to fight climate change, promote renewable energy, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Goods and Services Tax (GST) has come into force with effect from 1st July, 2017. Clean Environment (Energy) Cess (CEC) has been subsumed under GST w.e.f 1st July, 2017. The total amount of CEC realized under indirect taxes, from FY 2010 to June, 2017 was ₹ 68,720.89 crore.

(b) and (c) An amount of ₹ 15,434.98 crore has been utilized from National Clean Energy and Environment Fund to finance schemes under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and part of the expenditure on Namami Gange Project of Ministry of Water Resources and Ganga Rejuvenation.

(d) Does not arise in view reply above at part (a).

Projects under PPP

3594. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects in various Departments of Government being worked with Public Private Participation (PPP), State/UT-wise details of all the projects;

(b) if so, the details regarding the projects started in the last three years; and

(c) whether the status of past projects have been changed to PPP model and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) PPP projects are being undertaken by

different Sponsoring Authorities at Central, State and Local Body level and data is not maintained centrally. However, as per NITI Aayog's Appraisal Document of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), Private Investment in Infrastructure has been projected to be ₹ 12,81,223 crore out of a total of ₹ 38,22,822 crore in the Twelfth Plan period.

Cases filed due to disputes arising out of GST

3595. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding cases filed due to disputes arising out of GST, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of amendments in GST made by Government date-wise; and

(c) the details of products that were in the 28 per cent category and have now been shifted to a lower tax bracket with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of cases filed under GST in the various High courts (179) and Supreme Court of India (14), as on 16.03.2018 is as below:-

Forum	Number of cases
Supreme Court	14
Various High Courts:	
Allahabad	7
Bombay	23
Bombay (Nagpur Bench)	2
Bombay High Court (Aurangabad Bench)	1
Calcutta	2
Chhattisgarh	5
Delhi	53
Gauhati (Itanagar Bench)	1
Gauhati (Kohima Bench)	1
Gujarat	9
Hyderabad	8
Jharkhand	19
Karnataka	4
Kerala	10
Madhya Pradesh	1

Forum	Number of cases
Madhya Pradesh (Indore Bench)	1
Madras	2
Madras (Madurai Bench)	3
Orissa	3
Punjab and Haryana	12
Rajasthan	4
Rajasthan (Jodhpur Bench)	4
Shimla	1
Sikkim	3
TOTAL (HIGH COURTS)	179

(b) (i) CGST Act and IGST Act were amended to extend its provisions to the State of Jammu and Kashmir *vide* The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Act, 2017.

(ii) GST Rules have also been amended seventeen times (last amendment on the 23rd day of March, 2018), the details of which are available in public domain and hosted on website www.cbec.gov.in.

(c) Based on the representations received from the industry and the recommendations of the GST Council, the following changes have been made in rates of goods and services in the 28% bracket:—

Sl.No.	Number of items earlier in 28% tax rate	Goods/services	Current GST rate
1.	182	Goods	18%
2.	11	Goods	12%
3.	2	Goods	5%
4.	1	Goods	Nil
5.	1	Service	18%

Payment of arrears of sugarcane growers

3596. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to levy sugar cess to create fund for bridging a gap between sugarcane prices fixed by Government and the price mills can pay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other *via media* is proposed to pay the arrears of sugarcane growers in the country; and

(d) the measures suggested to protect the interests of sugarcane mills, which are in a bad shape, in view of surplus production and whether they include the need to abolish 20% export duty, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Central Government through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017 had abolished various cesses including sugar cess which was collected under the provisions of the Sugar Cess Act, 1982. Department of Food and Public Distribution has requested that additional cess of aver and above 5% GST on sugar may be levied for a separate fund for welfare of sugar industry and sugarcane growers. However, as per Article 279 A (4) of the amended Constitution, any cess or tax can be levied on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

(c) In the last four years the Government with a view to clear cane price arrears of farmers has provided incentive on raw sugar export, extended financial assistance to sugar mills through soft loan scheme, facilitated sugar mills for supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) and provided performance based production subsidy @ ₹ 4.5 per quintal of cane crushed to improve the liquidity position of sugar mills.

(d) With a view to stabilise sugar prices at reasonable level and to improve liquidity of sugar mills the Government has imposed stock limits on sugar mills, increased duty on import of sugar from 50% to 100% and reduced export duty on raw sugar, white or refined sugar from 20% to Nil.

Passport details of borrowers of PSBs

3597. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to obtain passport details of all borrowers of Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how this will ensure safety of public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With a view to enable banks to inform relevant authorities of passport details, if need arises, *vide* letter dated 6.3.2018, Government has advised all Public Sector Banks to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of

loan facilities of ₹ 50 crore and above. The advisory further states that in existing cases, where loans of ₹ 50 crore and above are given, banks may collect passport details. In addition, it states that in cases where the concerned person does not have passport, a certificate in the form of declaration that he does not possess passport should suffice *in lieu* of passport details.

Balance claim of States under GST

‡3598. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed in providing claim to the States under GST;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of balance claim of States with the Centre and by when it will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As per provisions in Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 loss of revenue to the States shall be calculated and compensation for loss of revenue to the State shall be provisionally calculated and released at the end of every two months' period. As per Section 4 of the said Act, financial year 2015-16 has been taken as the base year for calculating compensation amount payable to States for loss of revenue during transition period. The projected nominal growth rate of revenue subsumed for a state during the transition period shall be 14% per annum. On this basis, the revenue loss due to implementation of GST to the states for the month of July, 2017 to February, 2018 has been estimated and accordingly, GST Compensation paid to the States/UTs on bimonthly basis for the period of July, 2017 to February, 2018 as below:—

Period	Amount of GST compensation paid (₹ in crore)
July – Aug., 2017	10806
Sept. – Oct., 2017	13694
Nov. – Dec., 2017	3898
Jan – Feb., 2018	11495
TOTAL	39893

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Loan to farmers

†3599. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in the country so far who have taken loans from Public Sector Banks and other Government agencies that are unable to pay it back;

(b) whether Government has waived off the loans of farmers and if so, the number of loans and the amount waived off, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether Centre has provided funds to States for waiving off loans of farmers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether States had to mobilise their own resources, if so, from which head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As reported by RBI, the total outstanding Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) for Agriculture and Allied Activities, in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), as on 31.03.2017 is ₹ 60,161 crore with GNPA ratio as 5.4 per cent.

(b) to (e) NABARD has informed that during the years 2016 and 2017 some State Governments have announced their own schemes, *inter alia*, for waiver of loan of farmers. The Union Government has not issued any directions to the States in this regard.

At present there is no Loan waiver scheme under implementation by the Union Government. The last debt waiver scheme *viz*; Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS, 2008) announced by the Union Government was implemented in the year 2008. The debt waiver portion of the ADWDRS, 2008 was closed by its due date *i.e.* 30.6.2008, while the debt relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2010. The Scheme benefited 3.73 crore farmers to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.

Written off loans by PSBs

3600. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans written off by Public Sector Banks which have been sanctioned after March, 2014, bank-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the total loan amount written off after March, 2014 till date, PSB-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of total amount of recovery of written off loans after March, 2014 till date, PSB-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Writing off of loans is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written off loans continue to be liable for repayment.

As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the details of loans written off, which have been sanctioned after March, 2014, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, the details on reduction in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) due to write-off (including compromise) and recovery from written-off accounts, for PSBs, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Amount written off in loans sanctioned after March, 2014

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Bank	F.Y. 2014-15	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	0	0	0.28	0.59
2.	Andhra Bank	0	0	0	0
3.	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	0
4.	Bank of India	0.02	2.14	40.99	20.77
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	0	18.03	45.82	28.08
6.	Canara Bank	0.30	10.01	35.50	65.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Central Bank of India	8.94	0	0.21	2.67
8.	Corporation Bank	0	0	0	0.56
9.	Dena Bank	0	0.01	3.06	3.92
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	0	0.09	7.34	0.20
11.	Indian Bank	18.93	54.43	78.66	190.77
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.01	0.22	0.49
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	10.66	11.54
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0	0	0
15.	Punjab National Bank	31.80	48.64	63.39	25.90
16.	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0	0
17.	State Bank of India, including its erstwhile Associates and Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0.63	37.03	241.32	711.45
18.	UCO Bank	0.08	6.62	0.94	1.50
19.	Union Bank of India	0	9.31	14.82	49.42
20.	United Bank of India	0	0	0.05	0.14
21.	Vijaya Bank	0.17	0.01	24.54	40.59
TOTAL		60.87	186.33	567.80	1154.11

Source: PSBs.

Statement-II

*Details of total loan amounts written-off and total amounts of recovery
from written-off accounts for Public Sector Banks*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank	F.Y. 2014-15	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reduction in NPAs - due to write-offs (including compromise)					
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,109	2,126	2,442	2,856

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Bank	1,124	814	1,623	957
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,563	1,554	4,348	3,106
4.	Bank of India	866	2,374	7,346	7,094
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	264	903	1,374	1,817
6.	Canara Bank	1,472	3,387	5,545	3,513
7.	Central Bank of India	1,386	1,334	2,396	1,714
8.	Corporation Bank	779	2,495	3,574	3,942
9.	Dena Bank	515	760	833	435
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,609	5,459	2,868	6,632
11.	Indian Bank	550	926	437	1,122
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,087	2,067	3,066	3,250
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	925	1,668	2,308	2,500
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	263	335	491	280
15.	Punjab National Bank	5,996	6,485	9,205	6,128
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,055	1,430	1,271	1,607
17.	State Bank of India, including its erstwhile Associates and Bhartiya Mahila Bank	23,973	19,944	27,574	31,096
18.	UCO Bank	0	1,573	1,937	2,577
19.	Union Bank of India	931	792	1,264	2,244
20.	United Bank of India	761	649	714	464
21.	Vijaya Bank	791	510	1,068	938
TOTAL		49,018	57,585	81,683	84,272

Recovery from Written off Accounts

1.	Allahabad Bank	257	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Bank	76	0	0	112
3.	Bank of Baroda	0	221	327	367
4.	Bank of India	363	243	255	238
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	98	68	38	69

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Canara Bank	1,693	313	489	753
7.	Central Bank of India	0	111	121	262
8.	Corporation Bank	99	106	136	221
9.	Dena Bank	34	66	115	56
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	54	140	159	126
11.	Indian Bank	0	353	150	182
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	7	1	2
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	431	234	291	149
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	42	34	26	38
15.	Punjab National Bank	1,017	2,298	2,133	822
16.	Syndicate Bank	465	387	376	307
17.	State Bank of India, including its erstwhile Associates and Bhartiya Mahila Bank	317	3,093	3,765	3,221
18.	UCO Bank	0	0	0	-
19.	Union Bank of India	317	186	19	18
20.	United Bank of India	61	111	127	82
21.	Vijaya Bank	137	127	153	83
TOTAL		5,461	8,096	8,680	7,106

Source: RBI (global operations).

Creation of jobs under MUDRA scheme

3601. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MUDRA has created 5.5 crore jobs in the country in just a little over two years;

(b) if so, the details of MUDRA loans given and jobs created, Sector-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that SKOCH Group has conducted a detailed study which revealed the above information;

(d) if so, the details of methodology adopted and details of data so produced by SKOCH; and

(e) whether there are any NPAs under MUDRA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Over 11.65 crore loans amounting to more than ₹ 5.26 lakh crore have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) as on 16.03.2018 since inception of the scheme. Data on jobs generated under the PMMY scheme is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) As per a study done by SKOCH Group, PMMY is estimated to have generated 5.5 crore jobs in two years. The analysis and presentation made available by SKOCH Group to MUDRA Limited in this regard is based on the data ascertained by SKOCH from a few Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on jobs generated under PMMY, which has then been used to arrive at a nation-wide figure based on averaging and statistical method of extrapolation.

(e) As reported by banks and other lending institutions as on 29.09.2017, 14.34 lakh accounts have turned into Non Performing Assets (NPAs) since inception of the scheme.

Non-deposit of TDS by companies

3602. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scam of ₹ 3200/- crore has been reported regarding diversion and non-deposit of Tax Deducted at Source by 447 private companies during 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the names of the companies involved in alleged TDS scam; and

(d) the details of action Government has taken in this regard with a view to recover this amount and to curb such malpractices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Enforcement action against deductors, including companies, who fail to deposit tax deducted to the account of the Central Government has been taken by the Department in several cases. During FY 2017-18, up to

December, 2017, criminal prosecution complaints have been filed in 757 cases (corporate as well as non-corporate) for non-deposit of tax deducted at source. Information about the amount of tax involved is not centrally maintained. However, such failures by unrelated persons at different locations over different time periods are not in the nature of a scam.

(c) Disclosure of tax related information about specific taxpayers is governed by the provisions of section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(d) Prosecution proceedings have already been instituted in these 757 companies. Action for recovery of the due taxes along with interest has also been taken or initiated. The stringent action taken by the Government on the TDS violators is expected to deter other defaulters and improve voluntary compliance of the TDS provisions.

Institutional credit to farmers

3603. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports of the agricultural debt of farmers owed to non-institutional sources, are available;

(b) the percentage of such agricultural debt of farmers taken through non-institutional sources such as intermediaries and money lenders; and

(c) whether any concrete measures are being taken by Government to ensure easy access of institutional credit to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households in the rural areas of the country, during NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December, 2013). The Survey estimated that at all India level, about 40 per cent of loan by agricultural households was taken from non-institutional sources, which included employer/landlord, agricultural/professional money lender, shop-keeper/trader, friends, relatives and others.

(c) The following major initiatives have been taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to provide hassle free crop loan to farmers:-

- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards agriculture.

- Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets.
- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops; Post-harvest expenses; Produce marketing loan; Consumption requirements of farmer household; Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture; and Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities. The KCC Scheme provides for issue of ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to ₹ 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

Reforms in Banking regulatory mechanism

†3604. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many drawbacks in the regulatory mechanism of Banking system in the country at present and Public Sector Banks have suffered a huge loss due to these drawbacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many reforms are required to be made in the present regulatory mechanism of banking system and the steps being taken by Government in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the regulator and supervisor of the banking system, as per powers conferred by relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and other relevant statutes.

RBI has constituted an Expert Committee to look into the reasons for high divergence observed in asset classification and provisioning by banks *vis-à-vis* RBI's

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supervisory assessment, and the steps needed to prevent it; factors leading to an increasing incidence of frauds in banks and the measures (including information technology interventions) needed to curb and prevent it; and the role and effectiveness of various types of audits conducted in banks in mitigating the incidence of such divergence and frauds.

Slow growth of institutional sources of credit to farmers

3605. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trends of share of non-institutional sources of credit to farmers for the past decade in the country;

(b) the details of reasons for slow growth of institutional sources of credit to farmers in the country; and

(c) the growth in share of self-help groups in providing agricultural credit in the past year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households in the rural areas of the country, during NSS 70th round (January, 2013-December, 2013). The Survey estimated that at all India level, about 40 percent of loan by agricultural households was taken from non-institutional sources, which included employer/landlord, agricultural/professional money lender, shop-keeper/trader, friends, relatives and others.

To ensure hassle free and smooth flow of credit to the farmers, Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Target allotted by GoI	Achievement	Percentage Achievement of target
2014-15	8,00,000.00	8,45,328.23	105.67
2015-16	8,50,000.00	9,15,509.92	107.71
2016-17	9,00,000.00	10,65,755.67	118.42

Reserve Bank of India and NABARD have informed that information on non-institutional sources of credit to farmers is not centrally maintained with them.

(c) Bank Loans disbursed to Self Help Groups (SHGs) under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) during the last 3 years, as reported by NABARD, is furnished below:—

Year	No. of SHGs (₹ in lakh)	Loan disbursed (₹ in crore)
2014-15	16.26	27582.31
2015-16	18.32	37286.90
2016-17	18.98	38781.16

NABARD has clarified that the bank loan extended to SHGs under SHG- BLP are purpose neutral.

NABARD loan to Maharashtra

3606. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) extends loan facilities to States for improving drinking water facilities in their respective rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loan facilities provided by NABARD to Maharashtra for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it extends loan to State Governments for rural drinking water supply projects under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The details of State-wise, Tranche-wise/Year-wise loan sanctioned for improving drinking water facilities, including in the State of Maharashtra, under RIDF by NABARD are given in the Statement.

Statement**RIDF-Cumulative Sanctions under Rural Drinking Water Supply as on 18.03.2018**

(₹ in crore)

RIDF Tranches	V (1999-2000)	VI (2000-01)	VII (2001-02)	VIII (2002-03)	IX (2003-04)	X (2004-05)	XI (2005-06)	XII (2006-07)	XIII (2007-08)	XIV (2008-09)
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		45.11	194.41	79.34	81.55	151.6	10.14	142.76	11.05	174.59
Arunachal Pradesh						11.01	9.93	12.6		13.32
Bihar								110.95		5.2
Chhattisgarh										
Goa		2.17		16.1						
Gujarat				158.69	285.21	643.93	25.73		122.89	99.86
Haryana		39.03	91.34	47.75		83.82		153.49	31.14	
Himachal Pradesh		19.91	2.53	19.95	12.45		58.29	64.79	54.52	14.73
Jammu and Kashmir								40.88	94.08	5.41
Jharkhand								15.85		15.13
Karnataka						26.55				
Kerala				44.45					4.04	449.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh										
Maharashtra			121.48							155.93
Manipur					9.24					
Meghalaya								9.68	7.25	
Mizoram			5.47		13.5		3.37		7.21	1.07
Odisha									24	
Puducherry										35.77
Punjab		53.76	95.35	126.84	134.19		215.82	81.85		
Rajasthan							68.57	163.32	340.37	800.35
Sikkim	2.37		1.84	0.26		1.84	1.28	8.11	15.68	22.81
Tamil Nadu						22.37		298.49	35.92	
Telangana										
Tripura										
Uttarakhand				6.92						
West Bengal				1.75		80				
TOTAL	2.37	160	512.42	457.6	571.35	1021.1	402.37	1093.09	750.58	1801.31

State	XV (2009-10)	XVI (2010-11)	XVII (2011-12)	XVIII (2012-13)	XIX (2013-14)	XX (2014-15)	XXI (2015-16)	XXII (2016-17)	XXIII (2017-18)	Total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Andhra Pradesh		237.17	198.02					150.03	106.55	1582.32
Arunachal Pradesh			12.24		36.97	34.75	24.3	47.18	36.45	238.75
Bihar		127.62						440.77		684.54
Chhattisgarh					168.83	44.49	66.55	219.81	32.7	532.38
Goa	11.62				36.99	116.87				183.75
Gujarat	135.17	393.54	354.93	476.14				475.42		3171.51
Haryana	21.12	115.72	85.4	79.14	98.49		85.51	180.79	346.93	1459.67
Himachal Pradesh	58.39	116.21	104.67	107.07	133.28	115.21	111.42	249.37	111.05	1353.84
Jammu and Kashmir	13.8	27.24	105.42					95.51	28.54	410.88
Jharkhand	27.02	82.71	206.41		88.76	89.13		263.33		788.34
Karnataka										26.55
Kerala		29.74	66.21	180.48	123.34	79.38		47.2	72.72	1097.45
Madhya Pradesh					826.88	288.78		292.65		1408.31
Maharashtra	26.48					0				303.89
Manipur								33.73	4.2	47.17
Meghalaya	22.61	20.52				2.01				62.07

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mizoram	10.31	8.59	10.94		7.26	14.79	9.11	50.21	141.83	
Odisha			14.01			543.63			164.35	745.99
Puducherry		35.14	41.38		40.35	12.13	6.82		148.79	181.03
Punjab					75.42		76.68			1008.70
Rajasthan	655.05	600.02	688.01	301.71	355.41	899.52	997.03	494.19	469.54	6833.09
Sikkim	14.93	10.99			3.03		8.25			91.39
Tamil Nadu		264.74	544.12	46.17	153.43	249.59	481.66	464.78	477.19	3038.46
Telangana								962.72	1006.29	1969.01
Tripura							90	11.58		101.58
Uttarakhand							166	320.97	193.92	687.81
West Bengal										81.75
TOTAL	996.5	2069.95	2431.76	1190.7	2138.15	1942.15	2590.33	4850.89	3249.43	28232.06

High mortality from cancer

†3607. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether death rate due to cancer is very high in the country and according to the report of Indian Council of Medical Research death rate due to cancer may reach at higher levels in coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of oncologists is very low in proportion to cancer patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, age adjusted mortality rate is 79.5 and 69.3 per lakh population for males and females respectively.

(c) and (d) Health, being a State subject, no central data is maintained to suggest that the number of oncologist is very low in proportion to cancer patients.

Deliberations on implementation of the official language

†3608. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of comparative status of each meeting of the “Implementation Committee” held after 2014 in the context of the “Annual Programme” of the implementation of the official language Hindi under the Ministry; and

(b) the details of the Chairmanship of the meeting and prescribed continuity of the meetings and the time by which the set target would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of meetings of the Implementation Committee of Ministry held after 2014 under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary, in-charge of Official Language (OL), are as under:—

Year	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-March
2015	-	-	13.11.2015	18.01.2016
2016	08.06.2016	-	23.11.2016	30.03.2017
2017	30.06.2017	08.09.2017	26.12.2017	30.03.2018

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Some of the important targets prescribed in the Annual Programme pertaining to (i) Hindi notings, (ii) original correspondence in Hindi, (iii) letters replied to in Hindi which received in Hindi, (iv) electronic equipment purchased which are equipped with the facility to work in Hindi, (v) bilingual website, (vi) workshops, advertisements, etc., were achieved over a period of time (between 2015 to 2017) to a certain extent.

Continuous efforts are being made to achieve the prescribed targets which are yet to be met.

Opening of cancer care centres

†3609. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has a plan to open a cancer care centre in collaboration with National Cancer Centre;

(b) if so, types of treatments in addition to treatment for cancer, which would be provided in the cancer care centre;

(c) whether Government has a plan to open cancer care centres in other States also in collaboration with National Cancer Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) Government of India has approved setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar, Haryana under the aegis of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. NCI will have 710 beds and facilities *viz.* Surgical Oncology, Radiation Oncology, Medical Oncology, Anesthesia, palliative care, Nuclear Medicine etc.

It will be the nodal institution for all activities related to cancer in the country and will have the linkages with all Regional Cancer Centres and other cancer centres/institutions within the country.

Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. Upto 30% of the amount can be used for construction while balance amount is to be used for equipments. SCIs and TCCCs will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective areas.

Deficiencies in implementation of JSY

3610. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deficiencies in the implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) have been noticed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of the concrete steps which are being taken to address such deficiencies, if any; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) To address the deficiencies identified from time to time regarding implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), the Ministry has issued following instructions to State Governments:—

- To ensure fast and seamless flow of funds under JSY from State headquarters to District and further to Block Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Sub-centre levels and payment of financial assistance before discharge of pregnant women after delivery;
- Payment of cash assistance under JSY to all beneficiaries directly into their accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT);
- Public display of names of JSY beneficiaries in health facilities on a monthly basis so as to ensure transparency and check fraudulent payments;
- Physical verification of beneficiaries by State and District officials in a random manner;
- To create awareness on JSY, States and UTs have been authorized to utilize upto 5% of JSY budget on administrative expenses including IEC;
- Setting-up of JSY grievance redressal cells for prompt redressal of grievances.

Further periodic verification of beneficiaries and assessment of the scheme is being done by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams (RETs) of the Regional Directorates.

Since 2011-12, the Ministry is also getting the annual transaction audit of the National Health Mission (NHM) done through the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in all the States in order to facilitate independent monitoring and to take corrective measures.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

3611. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many States under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) where enrollment number is zero despite having an enrollment commencement date;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are many States of which data is not available under enrollment of beneficiaries;

(d) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons why there is no implementation of RSBY in last two years since its announcement; and

(f) the details of the awareness programmes undertaken to sort out difference between total targeted BPL families and enrolled families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) During the year 2017-18, the RSBY scheme is being implemented in 14 States/UTs covering around 3.58 crore families of BPL and 11 other categories of unorganized workers. There has been no discontinuation in the implementation of RSBY since its inception.

Evaluation of the effect of implementation of NEET

3612. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any comprehensive survey to evaluate the effect of implementation of NEET on the quality of medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the comprehensive survey;

(c) the steps taken by Government in consultation with State Governments to further improve the quality of medical education in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Section 10D of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prescribes conducting of a uniform entrance examination namely National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to all medical educational institutions at undergraduate and post-graduate level. Accordingly, NEET has been introduced from the academic year 2016-17 and the said examination was successfully conducted in 2017 also. The provision of the IMC Act, 1956 for conducting NEET apply across the country without any exemption to any State.

NEET has resulted in ensuring better and minimum standards of medical education, curbing malpractices in medical admission, led to greater transparency and reduced the burden on prospective students of appearing in multiple entrance exams.

The Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 have also been amended to provide for common counselling for admission to medical courses making the entire admission process transparent and merit based.

Regulation of e-cigarettes

3613. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided on how to regulate e-cigarettes/Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any scientific study on the effect of e-cigarettes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has considered the best practices of other countries like the UK and if so the details of such report, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) As per a report prepared by WHO; Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) (also known as e-cigarettes) emits nicotine, the addictive component of tobacco products. In addition to dependence, nicotine can have adverse effects on

the development of the foetus during pregnancy and may contribute to cardiovascular disease. The WHO report further says that although nicotine itself is not a carcinogen, it may function as a “tumour promoter” and seems to be involved in the biology of malignant disease, as well as of neurodegeneration. Foetal and adolescent nicotine exposure may have long-term consequences for brain development, potentially leading to learning and anxiety disorders. The evidence is sufficient to warn children and adolescents, pregnant women, and women of reproductive age against ENDS use and nicotine.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Leprosy afflicted patients

3614. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in India affected by leprosy at present;

(b) how many of them are women and children below 5 years of age;

(c) the rate at which it is now spreading;

(d) how many patients are kept in hospital or quarantined; and

(e) by when Government expects to wipe this disease out or keep it under strict check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A total of 95955 cases were on record as on 31st January, 2018.

(b) As per data maintained under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), cases less than 15 years of age are considered as child cases. Out of 104438 new cases of leprosy detected between 1st April, 2017 to 31st January, 2018, 40367 were female cases and 8495 were child cases (less than 15 years of age).

(c) Present Prevalence Rate of leprosy reported as on 31st January, 2018 was 0.72/10,000 population.

(d) No patients are kept in quarantine. However, for the complication of the disease and reaction of the medicine patients might need hospitalization.

(e) Although incubation period of leprosy is very long between 5 to 7 years on average and sometimes it is as long as 20 years, Government is committed towards eradication of Leprosy and Leprosy free India is the ultimate mission and vision of NLEP.

Mandatory registration of IVF clinics and ART centres

3615. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is not mandatory for IVF clinics and ART centres to register themselves with ICMR;

(b) if not, how the Ministry can stop mushrooming of such clinics and centres and ensure accountability; and

(c) whether the Ministry will wait till ART Bill is passed or it is going to issue a simple notification which is sufficient to mandate IVF clinics and ART centres to register themselves with ICMR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The proposed Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2017 provides for registration of ART Clinics and ART Banks with the National Registry.

Non accreditation with NABH by hospitals

3616. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only one per cent of all the hospitals/nursing homes in the country have applied for NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals) accreditation even after 12 years of its establishment;

(b) if so, the reasons for such reluctant attitude of hospitals and nursing homes; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure availability of best quality health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by Quality Council of India, it is difficult to state the exact percentage of the hospitals/nursing homes in the country that have applied for NABH (National Accreditation Board for Hospitals) accreditation as there is no exact count of all the hospitals and nursing homes in the country. Current accredited healthcare organizations are over 2000.

NABH Accreditation is a voluntary process and therefore it is entirely up to the healthcare organization whether to adopt it or not.

(c) Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012. These provide for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments including those in the private sector. The Act is currently applicable in eleven States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the aforementioned Act, in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments and charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the ambit of the States/Union territories.

Sampling authority of Drug Inspectors

3617. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drug Inspectors are authorised only to draw samples from the markets and not from drug manufacturing companies; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which stipulates that Drug Inspectors can draw samples only from market and not from drug manufacturing company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. Under the section 22 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Drug Inspectors are authorized to take samples of any drugs or cosmetic, "which is being manufactured or being sold or stocked or exhibited or offered for sale, or being distributed."

Fund allocation for AIIMS Bhubaneswar

3618. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds have been allocated for the efficient functioning of AIIMS, Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated to it during the last two years;

(c) whether Government is aware that functional requirement of doctors and staff is still to be completed in this Institute; and

(d) if so, the reasons of delay and the likely date by which the Institute will be fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Sufficient fund has been allocated for proper functioning of AIIMS at Bhubaneswar.

(b) A total of ₹ 198 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 147.19 crore in 2016-17 has been released in the last two financial years by the Ministry through Grants-in-Aid to the Institute.

(c) At present there are 172 faculties, 146 senior residents and 163 junior residents available to the Institute. Recently the Institute has completed selection process for 179 faculty vacancies out of which 72 have been selected. As high standard have to be maintained in the selection of faculty in keeping in view the envisioned leadership role of AIIMS, it has not been possible to fill up all the advertised vacancies due to insufficient number of suitable candidates. Hence, there has remained shortage of faculty *vis-à-vis* the sanctioned strength. However, the Ministry and the Institute are taking every possible step to mitigate the shortfall.

(d) There are several reasons like contractual issues pertaining to construction works, procurement of medical equipments and selection of personnel etc. which have resulted in delay of full functioning of the Institute. However these issues have been resolved and it is expected that the Institute will attain full functionality with 960 beds by July/August, 2018.

Survey on harmful effects of energy drinks

3619. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that energy drinks which are prevalent in the youth are dangerous for the heart;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Studies across the world indicate that high caffeine content in the energy drinks leads to adverse effects like hypokalemia, hallucinations, stroke, paralysis etc.

Inadequate rural healthcare facilities

3620. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of healthcare professionals are available in urban areas only, leaving the rural people and areas unattended and, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any action plan to ensure more than adequate level of healthcare facilities at rural areas and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per World Health Organization Report 2016 titled 'The Health Workforce in India' 59.2% of health workers were in urban areas and 40.8% of health workers in rural areas. World Health Organization Report 2016 titled 'The Health Workforce in India' is available at URL- http://www.who.int/hrh/resources/16058health_workforce_India.pdf.

(b) Public health and hospital being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure the adequate level of healthcare facilities in rural areas lies within the jurisdiction of State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including for setting up new healthcare facilities and upgradation of existing healthcare facilities, based on proposals received from States/UTs in their Programme Implementation, within their resource envelope. There has been an overall increase in the number of public health facilities. The State-wise status as on 31.03.2005 and 31.03.2017 as per Rural Health Statistics (RHS)-2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
2005				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	379	85	31

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
3.	Assam	5109	610	100
4.	Bihar	10337	1648	101
5.	Chhattisgarh	3818	517	116
6.	Goa	172	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1070	272
8.	Haryana	2433	408	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2068	439	66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1879	334	70
11.	Jharkhand	4462	561	47
12.	Karnataka	8143	1681	254
13.	Kerala	5094	911	106
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8874	1192	229
15.	Maharashtra	10453	1780	382
16.	Manipur	420	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401	101	24
18.	Mizoram	366	57	9
19.	Nagaland	394	87	21
20.	Odisha	5927	1282	231
21.	Punjab	2858	484	116
22.	Rajasthan	10512	1713	326
23.	Sikkim	147	24	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8682	1380	35
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	539	73	10
27.	Uttarakhand	1576	225	44
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3660	386
29.	West Bengal	10356	1173	95
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107	20	4
31.	Chandigarh	13	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	6	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
33.	Daman and Diu	21	3	1
34.	Delhi	41	8	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
36.	Puducherry	76	39	4
	ALL INDIA/TOTAL	146026	23236	3346

2017

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	1147	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	143	63
3.	Assam	4621	1014	158
4.	Bihar	9949	1899	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	785	169
6.	Goa	214	24	4
7.	Gujarat	9082	1392	363
8.	Haryana	2589	366	112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	538	89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	637	84
11.	Jharkhand	3848	297	188
12.	Karnataka	9381	2359	206
13.	Kerala	5380	849	232
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	1171	309
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1814	360
16.	Manipur	421	85	17
17.	Meghalaya	436	109	27
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha	6688	1280	370
21.	Punjab	2950	432	151
22.	Rajasthan	14406	2079	579
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	1362	385

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
25.	Telangana	4797	689	114
26.	Tripura	987	93	21
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	257	60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3621	822
29.	West Bengal	10369	914	349
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	22	4
31.	Chandigarh	17	3	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	9	2
33.	Daman and Diu	26	4	2
34.	Delhi	10	5	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
36.	Puducherry	81	40	4
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		156231	25650	5624

Note: Telangana came to existence in 2014 after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.

Source: Rural Health Statistics.

CGHS Wellness Centre at Faridabad, Haryana

3621. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1251 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6 March, 2018 and state:

(a) the details of areas to be covered by the proposed new CGHS Wellness Centre, Sector 16, Faridabad;

(b) when was the building of the proposed CGHS Wellness Centre, handed over to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(c) when renovation of the building started and what was the original deadline for its completion;

(d) the reasons for delay, if any;

(e) the details of proposed timeline for handing over of renovated building; and

(f) whether staff to be posted at the said Wellness Centre has been sanctioned, if so, the details thereof, if not, wherefrom the staff will be posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The areas proposed to be covered by the new CGHS Wellness Centre, Sector-16, Faridabad are as follows:—

Sector-16 and Sector-16A, Old Faridabad Sector—14, 15, 15A, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Bhoor Colony, Bheem Basti, Baselva Colony and Village Ajronda.

(b) The building of the proposed CGHS Wellness Centre was handed over in April, 2015.

(c) to (e) The renovation of building could not be started due to objection by beneficiaries against relocation of one of the CGHS Wellness Centres of Sarojini Nagar to Faridabad.

Subsequently, relocation of another CGHS Wellness Centre was approved by competent authority in May, 2017.

Due to shortage of funds the building could not be renovated. The renovations shall be completed on receipt of funds in the next financial year.

(f) Staff shall be posted through internal adjustment, when the building in ready.

Working group on NHPS

3622. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six working groups of officials from States and Union Territories were formed to finalize the contours of the National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a National consultation was organized for Health Department officials from all States and Union Territories to discuss on the NHPS; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said consultation meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. Six working groups were formed to look into the issues relating to various preparatory activities for the proposed National Health Protection Scheme/Ayushman Bharat–National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM), involving officials from States and Union Territories. Government has now approved the launch of AB-NHPM. The details of such working groups are as under:—

- (i) Working Group on Processes
 - (ii) Working Group on Information Technology
 - (iii) Working Group on Fraud Detection and Grievances
 - (iv) Working Group on Awareness Generation
 - (v) Working Group on Institutional Arrangements
 - (vi) Working Group on Continuum of Care.
- (c) Yes.

(d) The meeting of the working groups took place during two days' National Consultation held on 15-16 February, 2018. The groups had detailed deliberations on various aspects relating to implementation of the scheme. Best practices for processes like beneficiary identification, hospital empanelment, hospitalization services, grievance redressal mechanisms, IT infrastructure etc. were identified. States also shared the current challenges being faced and the way forward.

Neo-natal mortality

†3623. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that six lakh children died annually within 28 days of their birth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Sample Registration System, 2016 report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births and this translates in to estimated 5.9 lakhs newborn deaths in 2016.

(c) Health is a state subject, however to reduce Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) being implemented by States/UTs are as follows:—

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions

to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.

- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers’ Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. “Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush” was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.

- (7) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

Eliminating malaria from the country

3624. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been central to the fight against malaria, since the beginning of the battle;

(b) whether at the East Asia Summit in 2015, Honble Prime Minister had committed India to eliminating malaria by 2030, and last year, India launched its National strategic plan for malaria elimination; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken to smoke out malaria from the country even before 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHEI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Fight against malaria was initiated in the year 1953 with the formation of National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) which is now subsumed under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP).

(b) Yes. Hon'ble Prime Minister at the 13th ASEAN-India Summit and 10th East Asia Summit held in Kuala Lumpur endorsed the call of eliminating malaria by 2030. India launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (2016-2030) in 2016 which was followed by National Strategic Plan (NSP 2017-2022) for malaria elimination, in July 2017.

(c) The details of steps being taken to eliminate malaria from the country are as under:—

- The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (2016-30) was launched by Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in February, 2016.

- The Operational Manual for Malaria Elimination (version 1) was launched by Director General of Health Services (DGHS) in April, 2016.
- National Strategic Plan (2017-22) was released by Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in July, 2017.
- States Regional Offices and Stakeholders were sensitized on the contents of NSP (2017-22).
- Advisories were sent to States.
- Monthly Epidemiological Situation/M-4 Report is being sent to all State Programme Officers (SPOs) and Regional Directors (RDs) on 5th day of every month.
- International Cross Border Meeting (India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal) for Malaria Elimination was held on 24-25 November, 2017.
- 1st Meeting of the 8th Working Group on Health for Sharing Information and Cooperation in Pandemic (Malaria and Dengue) Management between India and Mekong Ganga Countries (MGC) was held on 29 and 30 November, 2017.
- 1st Training of Trainers on malaria elimination was held collaboratively with World Health Organisation (WHO) from 4 to 8 December, 2017 for State Programme officers, Senior Regional Directors etc. to accelerate the implementation of malaria elimination strategies.
- 1st Meeting of National Taskforce on Malaria Elimination under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Health and FW) was held on 21 February, 2018.

Rationalising fee structure of MBBS and MD courses

3625. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to rationalise the fee structure of MBBS and MD courses across the country;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In the case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fee and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure

is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute.

Construction of new Surgical Blocks at AIIMS, New Delhi

3626. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three projects *viz.* Hostel Block, Surgical Block and Mother and Child Block of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has been undertaken in the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details of the status thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has set any physical and financial targets of these pending projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the efforts made by Government to expedite the execution of these projects especially the New Surgical Block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) The proposals *viz.* Surgical Block, Hostel Block and Mother and Child Block were approved in the year 2010. However, these projects were undertaken after obtaining the requisite statutory clearances from various agencies in September, 2013 and May, 2015 respectively. The details of the physical target and as on date expenditure incurred on these projects are as under:—

Name of the project	Physical Target	Expenditure as on date (₹ in crore)
Hostel Block	End of March, 2018	75.36
Surgical Block	December, 2018	66.15
Mother and Child Block	December, 2018	161.91

(f) To expedite execution of these projects, a Project Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director AIIMS, which meets fortnightly at AIIMS to review the progress of projects. The progress of projects is also reviewed

at Ministry level. Updates of projects are also taken to Standing Finance Committee and Governing Body of AIIMS, as an Agenda item to apprise the committee about the status of projects from time to time. The building works of surgical block has been completed.

Drug resistant bacteria and viruses

3627. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1931 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27 August, 2013 and state:

(a) the updated list of bacteria/viruses found in the country that have shown signs of drug resistance in various studies carried out by ICMR or other agencies during the last two years along with reasons coming into light for said resistance;

(b) the action taken by Government in consultation with State Governments and other entities to contain this rising trend; and

(c) whether Government intends to send advisory to MCI, IMA and State Governments to curb the tendency of advising unnecessary strong antibiotics to patients thereby making them drug resistant, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) List is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Apart from launching National action plan to contain Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR), a separate schedule H-1 has been incorporated in Drug and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 to regulate sale of antimicrobials in the country. Hospital Infection Control guidelines have been prescribed. The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have published National treatment guidelines for use of antimicrobials and four antimicrobial stewardship workshops were conducted in 2017 by the ICMR to train doctors on rational antibiotic usage besides joint workshops with Indian Medical Association (IMA) by the NCDC.

NACO has also launched the provision of Viral Load Test for PLHIV to access the trend and cases of failure of treatment and the Medical Council of India (MCI) has been approached to issue directive to all the private practitioners to adhere to the National ART Guidelines, for prescribing Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) treatment.

Statement

The list of bacteria/viruses found in the country that have shown signs of drug resistance

1. Antimicrobial resistance to Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumonia, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumannii, Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus, Enterococcus faecium and faecalis, Neisseria gonorrhoea and Candida albicans has been seen due to increasing use of antibiotics and antifungals respectively.
2. Tuberculosis: Multidrug resistant strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.TB) (MDR TB), and (extremely drug resistant) XDR-TB, mono-resistant and polyresistant strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis have been detected in the health care settings in India.
3. Leprosy: Leprosy (Mycobacterium leprae) in recent studies has shown evidences of drug resistance to Dapsone, Rifampicin and Clofazimine. The reasons have not yet been ascertained.
4. HIV/AIDS: The virus is known to become drug resistant due to multiple mutations acquired during the course of viral replication.

Enhancing budgetary support for health sector

3628. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's spending on health care is highly inadequate as compared to many developing countries including several South Asian neighbours;

(b) whether it is also a fact that poor funding has led to poor health care management and the facilities; and

(c) if so, whether Government would seriously consider enhancing the budgetary support to the health sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) A Statement showing health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of India as well as select developing countries and South Asian neighbors is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The publication titled 'Health in India – NSS 71st Round' (January-June, 2014) brought out by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme

Implementation, shows an increase in utilization of public health facilities in 2014 from 2004. For outpatient care, utilization of public health facilities has increased from 22 percent to 28 percent in rural area and 19 percent to 21 percent in urban area between 2004 and 2014.

(c) The National Health Policy 2017 envisages raising Government health spending to 2.5% GDP by 2025 from the existing level of 1.15% of GDP in a time bound manner. It also envisages that States contribute at least 8% of their Total Government Expenditure to Health by 2020.

Statement

Details showing health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of India as well as select developing countries and South Asian neighbours during 2015

Countries	Current Health Expenditure (CHE) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Republic of Korea	7.39	4.17
Russian Federation	5.56	3.40
Brazil	8.91	3.81
South Africa	8.20	4.39
Thailand	3.77	2.91
China	5.32	3.18
Bhutan	3.49	2.51
Sri Lanka	2.97	1.59
Indonesia	3.35	1.28
Vietnam	5.65	2.36
Philippines	4.41	1.39
Nepal	6.15	1.11
India	3.89	1.00
Pakistan	2.69	0.74

Source: Global Health Expenditure Data base (online data), World Health Organisation, 2018 (<http://apps.who.int/nha/database>) accessed on 22nd March, 2018 at 12.45 hrs (IST).

Elimination of viral diseases

3629. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked on any advance plan for minimization and elimination of the menace of dengue, chikungunya and other related viral diseases which are recurring in the country especially during the monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes.

- Prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya is one of the components of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), the strategies introduced under the programme are:—
 - *Surveillance*: Disease and Entomological Surveillance
 - *Case management*: Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management
 - *Vector management*: Environmental management for Source Reduction; Chemical control; Personal protection and Legislation
 - *Outbreak response*: Epidemic preparedness and Media management
 - *Capacity building*: Training; Infrastructure development and Operational research
 - *Behaviour Change Communication*: Social mobilization and IEC
 - *Inter-sectoral coordination*: Health and non-health sector
 - *Monitoring and Supervision*: Review, field visit, feedback and Analysis of reports:—
 - A network of 618 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals supported by 16 Apex Referral Laboratories has been established where dengue kits are provided free of cost.
 - Advisories are issued to the States for sensitization from time to time.
 - Training is given on dengue and chikungunya case management.
 - Financial and technical assistance are provided to the States.

Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) including Japanese Encephalitis (JE):

The Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of JE/AES under which following measures are taken:-

- JE vaccination campaign in children (1-15 yrs) followed by introduction of routine immunization in children of new cohorts with 2 doses of vaccine, one at 9 months age and second at the age of 16-24 months of age.
- Adult JE vaccination in identified districts.
- Establishment of Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) in priority districts.
- Establishment of Physical Medicine Rehabilitation (PMR) identified Medical Colleges of 5 states.
- Establishment of Sentinel sites where JE diagnostic kits are available free of cost.
- Strengthening of Information Education and Communication (IEC)/Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities.

Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) data for epidemic prone diseases including dengue, chikungunya are collected to detect and respond to impending outbreaks through trained rapid response teams.

Quality check of foods served in dhabas-restaurants

3630. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating developing any mechanism of periodical check-ups of the quality of food being served in small restaurants and dhabas etc. to ensure application of minimal hygienic standards by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/Union Territories Governments. Regular surveillance, inspection and sampling of food products are being done by the Food Safety Officers in the States/UTs to check the compliance of the prescribed standards and norms. In cases where samples are found to be adulterated/non-conforming, recourse is taken to the penal provisions as provided in the FSS Act, 2006.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has developed and prepared food safety inspection checklist based on sanitary and hygienic requirements prescribed under Part-V of Schedule-4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. This food safety inspection checklist is used by Food Safety Officer during inspection to ensure the compliance of the sanitary and hygienic requirements.

Maternity Benefit Programme

3631. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of maternal mortality rate and the reasons for deaths thereof, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise status of implementation of the National Health Mission and the timeline for the implementation of the National Urban Health Mission; and

(c) whether the Ministry has set targets for universalization of the Maternity Benefit Programme, improved quality of services for safe childbirth and neo-natal care and protected early child development, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State-wise available details of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Based on the reviews done on the maternal deaths, the main causes are; Post-partum hemorrhage, complications of pregnancy induced hypertension, sepsis, unsafe abortions and obstructed/prolonged labor. Anemia among Indian women is also a major indirect cause of maternal deaths.

(b) The National Health Mission is being implemented in all states and UTs in the country.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) for providing equitable and quality primary healthcare services to the urban population with special focus on slums and vulnerable sections. NUHM is being implemented in all the States/UTs except UT of Lakshadweep which is covered under NRHM as its population is less than 30,000.

(c) The Government has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a new Centrally Sponsored Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme, on 17.05.2017 for implementation across the country with effect from

01.01.2017. The maternity benefit under PMMVY is available to eligible beneficiaries for first living child of the family. Under the scheme ₹ 5,000/- are provided to the eligible beneficiary in three installments. The eligible beneficiary also receives the remaining cash incentives as per approved norms towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6,000/-.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)

India/States	2011-13
India	167
Andhra Pradesh**	92
Assam	300
Bihar/Jharkhand*	208
Gujarat	112
Haryana	127
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh*	221
Maharashtra	68
Odisha	222
Punjab	141
Rajasthan	244
Tamil Nadu	79
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand*	285
West Bengal	113

** Separate data for Telangana is not given in the report.

* Source: RGI-SRS.

Timely completion of AIIMS, Nagpur

3632. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approval for setting up AIIMS in Nagpur, Maharashtra was given on October 7, 2015 with an approved cost of ₹ 1577 crore;

(b) if so, whether the entire plan of completion faces a delay of two years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the updated timeline for completion of the project and starting delivery of services; and

(d) what measures will the Ministry take to ensure the completion of the project on a priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Nagpur in Maharashtra at the cost of ₹ 1577 crore on 07.10.2015.

(b) and (c) There is no delay in Project Execution. The project is progressing as per original timeline.

(d) An Executing Agency was appointed to complete the project. The timelines provided in Cabinet approval are being adhered to. The project is being monitored closely within Ministry and Project Monitoring Group of Cabinet Secretariat.

New Born Mortality Rate

3633. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNICEF has ranked India as the 12th worst nation amongst 52 low middle income countries with New Born Mortality (NBM) Rate of 25.4 per thousand;

(b) whether it is a fact that the children born to mothers with no education face twice the risk of dying during the new born stage; and

(c) whether Government will consider providing counseling to the would-be mothers about the care that is needed to look after new born babies for the protection of the babies and improving the mortality rate amongst them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the "Every Child Alive-The urgent need to end new-born deaths" published by UNICEF in 2018, India ranks 12th in the 52 low middle income countries of the world on the basis of new-born mortality. However, as per Sample Registration System, 2016 report of Registrar General of India, the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births.

(b) and (c) As per the aforementioned report, babies born to mothers with no education face almost twice the risk of dying as babies born to mothers with at least a secondary education.

Under National Health Mission, Government of India is already providing counselling during ante-natal and post-natal period to mothers for promotion of healthy diets, institutional delivery, early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till the age of six months, free treatment of sick infants till one year of age, community care practices and awareness about danger signs which helps to reduce mortality rate among new-borns.

Monitoring mechanism for quality of drugs

3634. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism Government has to monitor the quality and standards of various drugs and pharmaceutical companies appearing in the market;

(b) if there is such mechanism, whether any malpractices of the drug companies have been found; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provision of the Act and Rules.

In order to ensure the quality of drugs in the country, both the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state drug regulators pick up a large number of samples of drugs from all over the country and have them tested and analysed in the laboratories of the Central and State Governments. In a few cases, the samples tested and analysed do not meet the prescribed standards. The details of the drugs that do not meet the standards are immediately notified by the Central or State regulator concerned.

Number of drug samples tested, number of drug samples reported spurious/adulterated and sub-standard drugs and action taken against the offenders by the

CDSCO in the last three years is given in the Statement-I (See below) and by States/UTs is given in the Statement-II (See below).

Further, the Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Statement-I

Number of drug samples tested and enforcement actions taken by CDSCO during the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized (₹)	No. of Raids Conducted
1.	2014-15	3605	121	Nil	13	Nil	Nil	48
2.	2015-16	2897	115	5	38	4	21052298	42
3.	2016-17	5207	146	Nil	21	Nil	3911850	56

Statement-II

(A) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April, 2014-March, 2015

Sl. No.	States	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drug samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of raids conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1270	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1010635	505	Warnings issued-6, SOS issued-697, SCNS issued-198
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	767	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	682	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	398	158
5.	Goa	473	11	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	11300	499	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Under investigation

7. Haryana	2150	25	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	8306	101-License Cancelled 187- License Suspended 12-Court case launched 01-warning issued 118- under investigation where Show cause notice issued 01- FIRs Registered
8. Himachal Pradesh	881	31	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil	NA
9. Jammu and Kashmir	3478	42	1	Prosecution permission granted and the same about to file	Nil	18,65,950	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Karnataka	6818	302	3	527095	—	—	—
11. Kerala	4496	103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	1761	27	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra	4406	420	25	01 (2 samples, 1 prosecution	3	35006352	33	2 FIR launched 7 prosecution	2 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					order. 01 prosecution filed) (in all 15 cases 13 prosecution order are issued) 11 sample,11 proecution order 2 sample, 1 prosecution order 2 sample ,1 prosecution order					launched 19 under investigation, prosecution to be filed
14. Manipur		26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya		57	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram		103	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland		56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha		3915	98	1	04 nos of seizure have been made during 2013- 14 and 02 nos of sei	Nil	Nil	97,240	801(upto Feb 2015)	(i) S.C.N. under rule 66 (1) are being issued against the I/R submitted by the

seizure have
been made
during 2014-15

D.I. after
conducting raid.
(ii) Steps have
been taken for
drug recall of
N.S.Q. drugs
under intimation to
concerned D.C./
F.D.A. for further
action at their
end and to send
their action taken
report along with
investigation report
for finalisation
of further
action against
manufacturers
with due
recommendation
of the screening
committee of the
State so constituted
in compliance to
guidelines of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										Central Govt (iii) .No. of seizure made: 23
19. Punjab		2628	61	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	2218274	2318	Action under process
20. Rajasthan		2167	97	3	14	1	4	2929097	316	28 and (one case accused Convicted for 7 years and Penalty 7 laks ₹)
21. Sikkim		87	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu		9498	387	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	240 raids have been conducted during the said period against the sales premises.	450 sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court.
23. Tripura		679	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under process
24. Uttar Pradesh		10440	1384	28	122	0	68	4833868	1089	64 FIRs were lodged and 68 persons were arrested

25. West Bengal	842	22	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
26. Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	153	3	None	None	None	None	183000	1	Prosecution to be launched	
29. Delhi	29	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	19000	1	FIR Launched	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
31. Daman and Diu	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
33. Chhattisgarh	464	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
34. Jharkhand	343	29	Nil	2	6	Nil	140000	17	F.I.R. -04 Licence Cancelled-01 Licence Suspended-01	
35. Uttarakhand	182	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Manufacturing license of 06 mfg. units has been suspended for further order sure due found	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36. Telangana	3716	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,20,600 (in the month of April	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	74199	3702	83	152	10	85	58251111	14042	---	

(B) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Sl. No.	States	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drug samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of raids conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	Andhra Pradesh	2711	113	90	Nil	Nil	Nil	1614601	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	231	17	2 (1 Spurious + 1 misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. Assam	795	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Bihar***	354	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	33	FIR-03 Suspend-01 Cancelld-11 Prosecution-15
5. Goa	521	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Gujarat	13425	448	8	42	0	0	0	0	18	Under Investigation
7. Haryana	2262	38	3	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	65	Licenses suspended/cancel- led/prosecution launched, under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
8. Himachal Pradesh	936	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mostly Govt. Supply	1	(a) Under Investigation (b) FIR filed
9. Jammu and Kashmir	2565	54	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	27,04,443	Nil	Nil
10. Karnataka	8086	563	Nil	1	02 Cases filed earlier	Nil	Nil	Value of NSQ drug seized	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						decided during this period		₹ 33,66,850		
11. Kerala		5220	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh		1622	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra		3778	351	31	(31) In all cases, prosecution orders are issued	investigation in progress	1	₹ 1,01,58,938/-	14	-
14. Manipur		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya		131	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram		98	7 (1 Sample is Misbranded)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	₹ 15 Lacs.	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland		25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha*		3678	93	1	26	Nil	1	641583/- Spurious drugs	845	52 Seizure
19. Punjab		2791	165	37	3 Action under process in rest	Under trial	2	2,51,06,982/-	416	3 court cases have been launched,

31. Daman and Diu	7	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh	33	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,000	2	Case is under investigation
34. Jharkhand	573	29	Nil	26	Nil	-	52	18 FIR
35. Uttarakhand	88	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Telangana	2462	25	3	2	-	661000/-	309	3- NSQ 2-Under investigation
TOTAL	74,586	3703	234	289	2	55313470.5	3648	20 Seized under investigation 7 Prosecution launched and others are under departmental action taken

Govt. Supply

(*) = Data as on April, 2015 to Feb., 2016

(**) = Includes 02 raids with Delhi Police officers

(***) = data as on 1st April, 2015-30th Sept., 2015)

(C) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017

Sl. No.	States	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drug samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases mentioned in the earlier column decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of raids conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2979	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13567403	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	745	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar*	397	11	Nil	Nil	6	16	26311817	78	47
5.	Goa	534	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	under Investigation
7.	Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	6890	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1001	36	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2958	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13983937	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	8217	468	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	21 lakhs NSQ Drugs	-	Nil

11. Kerala	8934	140	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	1624	15	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra	4592	335	33	In all cases, prosecution orders are issued and in 4 cases prosecution are filed in the Court.	1	392235	10	7		
14. Manipur*	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya*	97	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram	79	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha	4036	113	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	851	Nil		
19. Punjab	2750	58	16	12 (Action under process in rest of cases)	3	17,71,725	1389	1	1 court case has been launched rest of the cases are under investigation	
20. Rajasthan	2545	147	30		2	1615137.47	13	15	1-process in court for withdraw retesting request by manufacturers 12-under investigation	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Sikkim	102	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	9510	392	4	6 #	Nil	Nil	Nil	447	370 #
23.	Tripura	1151	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7357	222	3	106	2	54	1,42,35,568	1119	FIR-57, persons arrested-54, Total seizure- ₹ 14235568
25.	West Bengal	683	36	4	6	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil
26.	Puducherry	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar *	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	86	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	278	18	2	5	5	Nil	15000	35	Total 289 firms were inspected out of which 82 firms were found contravening various provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Action has been initiated/ taken against erring firms as per Rules.

30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	15	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	468895	1	Case is under investigation	
34	Jharkhand	148	13	Nil	6	Nil	13	2807000	66	Suspension-34 Procecuton-35 Cancellation-05 FIR-28		
35	Uttarakhand	217	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	
36	Telangana	2619	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
TOTAL		76,721	2,780	123	186	17	106	7,72,68,717.5	10,921	-		

(*)= data as on 1st April, 2016 to 30th Sept., 2016

(#)= Figure indicates the number of cases detected before 01.04.2016

Doctor population ratio

3635. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doctors per persons ratio and the details of steps taken in this regard in last three years; and

(b) the details of data regarding ratio of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 31st December, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1596 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion, against WHO norms 1:1000.

Besides, there are 7.63 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors in the country. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 6.10 lakh Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy (AUH) doctors may actually available for active service and considered together with allopathic doctors, it gives a doctor population ratio of 1:921.

The Government has taken various steps to increase the number of doctors. These efforts include:—

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher: student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Asso. Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Asso. Prof. is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.

- (v) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.

(b) The details of the doctor population ratio as per allopathic doctors of the last three years are as under:-

Year	Doctor Population Ratio
2016-17	1:1668 (As on 30.06.2016)
2015-16	1:1681 (As on 30.06.2015)
2014-15	1:1674 (As on 31.03.2014)

Strategic plan to tackle dengue and chikungunya

3636. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the number of dengue and chikungunya cases in the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government has introduced any strategic plan to tackle such a rise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The number of dengue and clinically suspected chikungunya cases reported in the country during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Dengue	Chikungunya
2015	99913	27553
2016	129166	64057
2017	157996	63679

(b) and (c) Prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya is one of the components of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The strategies introduced under the programme are:—

- Surveillance: Disease and Entomological Surveillance
- Case management: Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management
- Vector management: Environmental management for Source Reduction, Chemical control, Personal protection and Legislation
- Outbreak response: Epidemic preparedness and Media management
- Capacity building: Training, Infrastructure development and Operational research
- Behaviour Change Communication: Social mobilization and Information Education and Communication (IEC)
- Inter-sectoral coordination: Health and non health sector
- Monitoring and Supervision: Review, field visit, feedback and Analysis of reports
 - A network of 618 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals supported by 16 Apex Referral Laboratories have been established where dengue kits are provided free of cost.
 - Advisories are issued to the States for sensitization from time to time.
 - Training is given on dengue and chikungunya case management.
 - Financial and technical assistance are provided to the States.

NQAS certified hospitals

3637. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals that are NQAS (National Quality Assurance Standard) certified as a proportion of total number of hospitals, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a process of continued evaluation of the hospital after having received certification;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the State-wise number of hospitals that have lost their certification since the inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State-wise number of District Hospitals, Sub District Hospitals (DHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) that are National Quality Assurance Standard certified as proportion to the total number of hospitals is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Certification/re-certification is valid for a period of 3 years subject to validation of compliance to Quality Assurance standards by the State Quality Assurance Committee every year for subsequent two years.

(e) As per information available with this Ministry, there are no such hospitals.

Statement*Number of State-wise NQAS Certified Facilities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	DH		SDH and CHC		PHC		Total	
		No. of DH in States/UTs as per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17	No. of NQAS Certified DH	No. of SDH and CHCs in States/UTs as per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17	No. of NQAS Certified SDH and CHCs	No. of PHCs in States/UTs as per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17	No. of NQAS Certified PHC	Total no. of Health Facilities as per Rural Health Statistics 2016-17	Total No of NQAS Certified Health facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	7	224	1	1147	0	1379	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0	63	0	143	0	224	0
3.	Assam	25	0	172	0	1014	0	1211	0
4.	Bihar	36	0	205	0	1899	0	2140	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	0	187	0	785	0	998	0
6.	Goa	2	0	6	0	24	0	32	0
7.	Gujarat	22	4	399	0	1392	0	1813	4
8.	Haryana	21	4	133	1	366	8	520	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	0	148	0	538	0	698	0

10. Jammu and Kashmir	23	0	84	0	637	0	744	0
11. Jharkhand	23	0	201	0	297	0	521	0
12. Karnataka	32	3	352	0	2359	0	2743	3
13. Kerala	18	1	313	2	849	0	1180	3
14. Madhya Pradesh	51	1	375	0	1171	0	1597	1
15. Maharashtra	23	0	446	1	1814	28	2283	29
16. Manipur	7	0	18	0	85	0	110	0
17. Meghalaya	12	0	28	0	109	0	149	0
18. Mizoram	9	1	11	0	57	0	77	1
19. Nagaland	11	0	21	0	126	0	158	0
20. Odisha	32	1	398	0	1280	0	1710	1
21. Punjab	22	4	192	1	432	0	646	5
22. Rajasthan	34	1	598	0	2079	0	2711	1
23. Sikkim	4	0	2	0	24	0	30	0
24. Tamil Nadu	31	0	664	0	1362	0	2057	0
25. Telangana	7	0	145	0	689	1	841	1
26. Tripura	8	0	32	1	93	0	133	1
27. Uttarakhand	20	0	77	0	257	0	354	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	160	3	822	0	3621	0	4603	3
29.	West Bengal	22	2	386	0	914	0	1322	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	4	0	22	0	29	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	3	0	3	0	7	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	3	0	9	0	13	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2	0	4	0	8	0
34.	Delhi	47	1	9	0	5	0	61	1
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	5	0	4	0	10	0
36.	Puducherry	5	0	4	0	40	0	49	0
TOTAL		779	34	6732	7	25650	37	33161	78

Note: Total number of DH, SDH/CHC and PHC as per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin (2016-17)

Modernisation of rural healthcare facilities in Uttarakhand

†3638. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released during the financial year 2014-15 to 2017-18 for extending rural medical facilities to Uttarakhand by the Centre and details thereof;

(b) the amount allotted for the construction of new medical centres and modernisation of old hospitals in the State; and

(c) whether Government would provide special assistance for extending medical facilities to hilly and tribal areas, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) National Health Mission (NHM) is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, encompassing two sub-Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

However, Public Health is a state subject. Under the National Health Mission(NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to all the population in rural areas based on the proposals of States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Under NHM, funds are released to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including rural medical facilities so as to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services.

Details of amount sanctioned for Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/ Renovation for the Financial Year 2014-15 to 2017-18 for the state of Uttarakhand is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under NHM, the resource envelope of any State/UT is determined by the socio-economic factor and health indicators of the State/UT.

In view of above, 3 Himalayan hilly States namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand have been given a weightage of 3.2 times over other states. Apart from this, hilly and tribal areas enjoy special dispensation under NHM, the details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details Showing the SPIP Approval/Sanctioned under Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2017-18 for the state of Uttarakhand

(₹ In Lakhs)

Sl. No	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		SPIP approvals	SPIP approvals	SPIP approvals	SPIP approvals
1.	Uttarakhand	1457.04	294.42	1826.23	1113.05

Note: 1. SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.

2. The above approvals contain (1) Hospital Strengthening - Up-gradation of District Hospitals, Sub Divisional Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Health Centres (SHCs) (2) New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up of CHCs, PHCs, SHCs/Sub Centres.

Statement-II

Special dispensation within NHM provided to hilly and tribal areas

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States to strengthen the public Health system including up gradation of existing or construction of new infrastructure.

(A) The population Norms for setting up of public health facilities in the General areas are as under:-

- Sub Centre: 1 per 5,000 population
- Primary Health Centre: 1 per 30,000 population
- Community Health Centre: 1 per 1,20,000 population

(B) The populations and other Norms for setting up of public health facilities in the hilly and tribal areas are as under:-

- Sub Centre: 1 per 3,000 populations. A new norm has also been adopted for setting up a SHC based on 'time to care' within 30 minutes by walk from a habitation has been adopted for selected district of hilly and Desert areas. It has also been decided to strengthen Sub-Health Centres based on 'time to care' within minutes by walk from habitations has been adopted in selected districts of hilly States and desert areas.
- Primary Health Centre: 1 per 20,000 population.
- Community Health Centre: 1 per 80,000 population.

(C) Provision of Mobile Medical Units (MMU) in hilly and tribal areas.

Relaxation has been made available on a case to case basis for hilly/tribal/desert areas, where the populations are widely dispersed and the geographical terrain is difficult.

In view of this, relaxed norm of one MMU per 10 lakh population in cases where patients served through existing MMUs exceeds 60 patients per day in plain areas and 30 patients per day in hilly areas, on a case to case basis, have also been approved.

Undesirable effect of NEET

3639. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NEET might result in the mushrooming of expensive coaching institutes and sequester financially unstable students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. NEET (UG) has replaced the multiple entrance examinations for admissions in MBBS/BDS courses at national and state level resulting into less financial burden on the aspiring candidates.

Kidney ailments in Uddhanam and Srikakulam regions of AP

3640. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry sent a team of specialists from ICMR to Uddhanam region in Srikakulam region of Andhra Pradesh where people are facing with unusually chronic kidney ailments;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Ministry has decided to set up dialysis centre at Uddhanam region;

(d) whether similar kidney failures are also reported from Prakasam and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh for last many decades and there have been demands to complete Veligonda project which is the only option to stop kidney-related problems; and

(e) if so, what Ministry has done in coordination with Ministry of Water Resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. A central team visited the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh to investigate the burden of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). However, no single causative aetiology was found by the team.

(c) As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, in Srikakulam District, 5 Dialysis Centres are available at (i) Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Srikakulam, (ii) Area Hospital, Tekkali, (iii) Area Hospital, Palakonda, (iv) Area Hospital, Palasa and (v) Community Health Centre (CHC) Sompeta. 15 Special Mobile Medical Clinics are functioning in Uddanam Area of Srikakulam District for early detection and management of Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown aetiology (CKDu). King George Hospital (KGH), Visakhapatnam, is the referral centre for chronic kidney patients in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) As informed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, incidences of Kidney failures are reported from Prakasam and Krishna Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

A Committee was constituted to review the progress of 149 ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects under AIBP as on 01.04.2015 and identify the MMI projects which the States could complete in a time bound manner by December, 2019. Based on the inputs, recommendations and commitments made by the various State Governments, 99 MMI projects were selected as priority projects for funding under PMKSY-AIBP.

8 Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh have been included in the 99 prioritized projects under PMKSY-AIBP. Veligonda project has not been proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion under PMKSY-AIBP.

Precautionary steps to tackle summer bound diseases

3641. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to take precautionary steps to tackle the common summer bound diseases in view of newspaper reports that this year summer will be longer and more hotter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has sent any advisory to States to tackle the situation and ensure safety for the poor due to heat waves; and

(d) what are the deaths reported during last three years due to heat waves, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been issuing Guidelines for preparation of Action Plan relating to prevention and management of heat. A national workshop on heat wave preparedness was held at Vijayawada in February, 2018 which was attended by the concerned stakeholders and heat wave prone States.

(c) NDMA has issued an advisory on heat wave to all the States for taking necessary action as the primary responsibility to deal with the heat wave situation rests with states. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also issued guidelines on Prevention and Management of Heat Related Illnesses to vulnerable States.

(d) State-wise details of deaths due to heat wave, as reported from the vulnerable States to the National Centre for Disease Control for last three years, are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of deaths due to heat wave

States	2015	2016	2017
Andhra Pradesh	1422	723	74
Bihar	-	Nil	0
Chhattisgarh	-	1	0
Delhi	-	-	0
Gujarat	17	7	0
Haryana	Nil	Nil	0
Jharkhand	-	4	0
Karnataka	-	Nil	2
Maharashtra	-	7	9
Madhya Pradesh	-	Nil	3
Odisha	60	36	17

States	2015	2016	2017
Punjab	Nil	Nil	0
Rajasthan	-	9	9
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	0
Telangana	541	324	51
Uttar Pradesh	-	Nil	0
West Bengal	-	Nil	0

Source: Casualty data reported by Revenue and DM Divisions of respective State Governments to the Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project up to 31st July 2017. This figure is not final as some states are still verifying the claims regarding heat wave deaths.

Allocation of funds for wellness centres

3642. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an allocation of ₹ 1200 crore has been made for 1.5 lakh health wellness centres in the Union Budget of 2018;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided at each wellness centre; and

(c) if so, the details of funds allocated per wellness centre along with break-up of funds in relation to facilities earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY):

(a): The Sub Health Centres/Primary Health Centres are being strengthened as Health and wellness Centres in phases and in the Union Budget of 2018-19, ₹ 1200 crore has been allocated for Health and wellness Centres for the 2018-19.

(b) and (c) The Health and Wellness Centres are envisaged to provide a comprehensive set of primary health care services. The package of services envisaged at Health and Wellness Centres is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The indicative costing per Health and Wellness Centre share with States/UTs is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Package of services envisaged at Health and Wellness Centres

- (1) Comprehensive Maternal Health care services to be provided in those sites equipped to service as “delivery point”.

- (2) Comprehensive neonatal and infant health care services
- (3) Comprehensive childhood and adolescent health care services
- (4) Comprehensive contraceptive services
- (5) Comprehensive reproductive health services
- (6) Comprehensive management of communicable diseases
- (7) Screening and Comprehensive management of non-communicable diseases
- (8) Basic ophthalmic care services
- (9) Basic ENT care service
- (10) Screening and basic management of mental health ailments
- (11) Basic dental health care
- (12) Basic geriatric health care services

Statement-II

Indicative Costing for Health and Wellness Centres

Salaries	Indicative Costs – (In ₹)		Remarks
	Non Recurring	Recurring	
1	2	3	4
One Mid-level Service provider		480,000	₹ 25,000/ month and ₹ 15,000/ month as performance incentive.
Team based incentives		189,120	At 10% of all salaries. Approximately 40% of salary of contractual staff should be linked to performance; regular staff should not get more than 10% of the team incentive as incentive.
Training			
Bridge Course/ Training on the Standard Treatment Protocols	130,000		IGNOU
Multi-skilling of ANMs, ASHA, MPHWS		20,000	

1	2	3	4
IEC		25,000	₹ 5 per capita
Cost of tablet; software for center and ANM/MPW	20000	5,000	
Lab	100,000	30,000	
Infrastructure Strengthening of SC to HWC	700,000		₹ 7 lakhs for an additional room and toilet including fittings for mid-level service provider.
SUB TOTAL	950,000	749,120	
TOTAL	1,699,120		
Independent monitoring costs for performance assessment at 3%		50,973.60	
GRAND TOTAL		1,750,093.60	

*support is based on gap analysis.

Immunisation of children

3643. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are still lagging far behind in immunisation of children;

(b) the details regarding immunisation of children from their birth to 23 months of age, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not achieving 100 per cent success in necessary immunisation like disease resistance vaccination of children till now; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per 2017-18 Health Management Information System (HMIS) data, 21 States/UTs states are below the national average of full immunization coverage.

(b) State-wise details of immunization of children is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The main reasons for not achieving 100% full immunization coverage are lack of awareness for benefit of Immunization, apprehensions of minor Adverse Effect Following Immunization (AEFI), child travelling, programme gaps, refusal for vaccination etc.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Full Immunization Coverage for year 2017-18

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Full Immunization Coverage
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.99
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91.78
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.48
4.	Assam	95.51
5.	Bihar	102.67
6.	Chandigarh	93.32
7.	Chhattisgarh	90.96
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95.41
9.	Daman and Diu	86.54
10.	Delhi	107.37
11.	Goa	111.98
12.	Gujarat	98.87
13.	Haryana	87.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.94
16.	Jharkhand	110.68
17.	Karnataka	102.70
18.	Kerala	119.21
19.	Lakshadweep	97.86
20.	Madhya Pradesh	86.24
21.	Maharashtra	103.41
22.	Manipur	104.69
23.	Meghalaya	97.77

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Full Immunization Coverage
24.	Mizoram	97.56
25.	Nagaland	61.07
26.	Odisha	75.21
27.	Puducherry	71.28
28.	Punjab	104.27
29.	Rajasthan	83.79
30.	Sikkim	76.70
31.	Talangan	94.78
32.	Tamil Nadu	82.08
33.	Tripura	87.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	94.28
35.	Uttarakhand	61.32
36.	West Bengal	106.89
	INDIA	95.60

Note: Data as per Health Management Information System (HMIS) as on 09th March, 2018.

Infant Mortality Rate

†3644. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is lagging behind its neighbouring countries according to UNICEF report regarding infant mortality rate published in the month of February and the details regarding the death of infants within one month of their birth during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not getting satisfactory success in health sector to check infant mortality rate; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry for improvement in infant mortality rate during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the “Every

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Child Alive - The urgent need to end new-born deaths” published by UNICEF in 2018, India ranks 12th in the 52 low middle income countries of the world on the basis of new-born mortality. However, as per Sample Registration System, report of Registrar General of India, The Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) for India is 24 per 1000 live births in the year 2016 in comparison to 26 per 1000 live birth in the year 2014. The Neo-natal mortality rate has reduced by 58% during 1990-2016 in comparison to 49% globally.

(c) Health is a State-subject, however to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission being implemented by States/UTs are as follows:—

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers’ Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of healthcare providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. “Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush” was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (7) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- (8) Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (9) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (10) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

Adulteration of food items

†3645. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported regarding adulteration of essential food items including milk during last three years and the number of persons sentenced and fined therein and the total fine collected during these years;

(b) whether experts have been eliciting opinion that the offenders are let off scot free because of laxity and complicity of Departments accountable for checking the adulteration of food items;

(c) the details of the harmful effects inflicted on humans due to food adulteration; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the State/Union Territories Governments. As per the information received from States/UTs, details of samples of food items including Milk, collected, tested, found adulterated/non-conforming, and number of cases of convictions and penalties during each of the last three years are at given in the Statements-I, II and III respectively (See below).

(b) The Food Safety Officers in States/UTs are regularly conducting random sampling of food products and sending them to the food testing laboratories to check if these comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In case the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter-IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Strict action is also taken by the State Authorities in case any laxity is found on the part of the enforcement authorities.

(c) and (d) Presence of microbes, heavy metals, other chemicals and pesticide residues beyond the prescribed limits due to adulteration or contamination, may lead to various harmful effects such as dysentery, typhoid and diarrhea and sometimes long term illnesses such as neurological disorders. Unhealthy diets may also lead to non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2014-2015**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees	
					Criminal	Civil			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	16	4	0	0	0	14/₹ 4,55,000	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2788	2788	290	338	78	0	₹ 51,63,020	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	258	29	2	14	7		
4.	Assam	595	595	74	28	32	8	₹ 70,000	
5.	Bihar	1763	1320	7		16		5/₹ 38,000	
6.	Chandigarh	102	102	5	5			₹ 1,50,000	
7.	Chhattisgarh	540	540	195	0	0	0	17	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	Samples are analysed by Gujarat State Laboratory					
9.	Daman and Diu	65	65	3		3		3/₹ 30,000	
10.	Delhi	1484	1484	151					
11.	Goa	798	800	81	1	4	4	₹ 4,35,000	
12.	Gujarat	11981	11700	1243	37	464	30	178/₹ 56,13,500	
13.	Haryana	2261	2261	222	14	247	6	₹ 3459808	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	796	725	461	34	42	18	₹ 8,88,500	

15. Jammu and Kashmir	2592	2462	621	17	401	243	₹ 19,76,600
16. Jharkhand	716	509	112	41	24		
17. Karnataka	2154	2107	311	56			42
18. Kerala	3085	2735	464	41	161	0	280/₹ 72,39,700
19. Madhya Pradesh	9532	9131	1412	127	716	418	418/₹ 43,28,000
20. Maharashtra	8663	6985	1162	869	1426	75	₹ 1,65,41,499
21. Meghalaya	47	34	4	0	4	2	1/₹ 10,000
22. Nagaland	83	83	11	0	0	0	0
23. Odisha	544	544	112	0	1		1
24. Puducherry	1946	1946	39	0	0	0	0
25. Punjab	8053	7860	1458	846		82	
26. Rajasthan	3132	3031	747	158	222	116	₹ 8,45,500
27. Tamil Nadu	2939	2873	1047	64	486	203	₹ 34,99,700
28. Telangana	363	312	32	4	24	11	10/₹ 17,57,100
29. Tripura	933	933	2	0	0	0	0
30. Uttar Pradesh	14173	9605	4119		3489	186	1738/₹ 5,98,08,106
31. Uttarakhand	1971	1356	233	5	117	0	80/₹ 5,06,489
32. West Bengal	120	120	65	0	17	0	1/₹ 30,000
TOTAL	84537	75282	14716	2687	7988	1402	2795/ ₹11,28,45,522

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-II
Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2015-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
					Criminal	Civil		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156	156	25	0	0	0	₹ 2,71,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4860	4860	870	194	347	4	83/₹ 52,15,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	290	30	0	28	0	5/₹ 15,000
4.	Assam	503	503	72	10	80	2	4
5.	Bihar	2032	1447	35	0	93	0	4/₹ 20,000
6.	Chandigarh	206	206	15		15	0	₹ 10,52,000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1026	1026	298	3	17	0	₹ 85,000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65	5	0	2	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	106	106	11	0	11	0	0
10.	Delhi	1472	1472	239	149	0	0	₹ 44,82,500
11.	Goa	1132	1155	72	0	4	1	1/₹ 5,000
12.	Gujarat	15115	14891	1242	30	507	1	182/₹1,90,05,906
13.	Haryana	2121	2063	180	7	149	0	111/₹ 27,43,600
14.	Himachal Pradesh	415	390	53	22	12	25	₹ 9,50,000

15. Jammu and Kashmir	1354	1215	334	1	335	215	₹ 22,14,400
16. Karnataka	2894	2340	433		58	0	₹ 4,36,000
17. Kerala	2364	2196	459	138	246	17	44/₹ 66,33,500
18. Madhya Pradesh	10035	9994	1311	82	879	36	447/₹ 4,48,26,000
19. Maharashtra	8841	8066	2195	190	418	24	186/₹ 59,16,053
20. Manipur	67	67	0	0	8	8	8/₹ 1,64,000
21. Meghalaya	124	87	4	0	0	0	0
22. Mizoram	24	17	4	0	0	0	0
23. Nagaland	187	187	76		32	20	20/₹ 10,000
24. Odisha	211	211	61		2		1
25. Puducherry	827	827	11	0	1	0	1/₹ 5,000
26. Sikkim	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
27. Tamil Nadu	1742	1783	607	107	308	23	202/₹ 58,90,800
28. Tripura	814	814	17		5	0	₹ 2,750
29. Uttar Pradesh	17726	14833	7189	506	4864	164	2370/₹ 11,51,20,480
30. Uttarakhand	1073	1073	183	10	95	0	₹ 15,35,000
31. West Bengal	154	154	102	1	13	0	0
TOTAL	77,941	72,499	16,133	1,450	8529	540	3,669/₹ 21,65,98,989

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-III**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for the year 2016-2017**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of samples received	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions	Penalties/Amount raised in Rupees
					Criminal	Civil		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4687	552	153	396	8	119/11107000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	302	10	1	8	0	12/₹ 348400
3.	Assam	536	526	67	3	23	0	2/₹ 30000
4.	Bihar	2507	2427	42	3	30	6	₹ 73000
5.	Chandigarh	251	251	19	2	14	1	₹ 300000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1693	1693	425				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	44	3		3		
8.	Delhi	1155	1152	120	9	98	106	68/₹ 3741500
9.	Goa	920	874	111		5	1	1/₹ 20000
10.	Gujarat	11364	11329	839	46	513	2	₹ 16681000
11.	Haryana	2041	2033	188	18	243	14	71/₹ 2982170
12.	Himachal Pradesh	351	315	57		35	23	₹ 195000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3320	2952	1114	24	611	1	320
14.	Karnataka	2837	2837	341	26	112		112/₹ 2195900

15. Kerala	1899	1784	457	83	124	15	4/₹ 375380
16. Madhya Pradesh	5675	5461	609	60	483	26	252/₹ 7427700
17. Maharashtra	10716	10030	2529	313	943	0	340/₹ 11080888
18. Manipur	207	207	30	0	30	0	5/₹ 520000
19. Meghalaya	47	43	3				
20. Mizoram	26	20	2	0	0	0	
21. Nagaland	285	285	42	0	0	0	0
22. Odisha	508	508	75	12	52	0	2/₹ 20000
23. Puducherry	495	495	32	0	0	0	₹
24. Punjab	4431	4054	2240	56	1442		
25. Rajasthan	5801	4923	1276	193	169	0	65/₹ 115557
26. Sikkim*							
27. Tamil Nadu	4080	3022	970	244	617	109	442/₹ 7898500
28. Telangana	1480	1480	330	103	85	15	17/₹ 504000
29. Tripura	173	173	12	0	6	0	
30. Uttar Pradesh	19755	13567	5663	375	5101	1273	2906/₹ 101962350
31. Uttarakhand	749	676	119	3	199		19/₹ 1004000
32. West Bengal	195	190	48		11	5	₹ 200000
TOTAL	88,530	78,340	18,325	13,080	1605		4757/₹ 17,01,93,266

Source: States/UTs.

Shortage of junior doctors in AIIMS, Delhi

†3646. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors in AIIMS due to delay in the selection process of new batch of junior doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and the reasons for such delay in the selection process due to which large number of posts of junior doctors are lying vacant; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. The selection process is completed as per time schedule. The admission of Academic Residents (Junior and Senior) in AIIMS, New Delhi are done in every six month. Further, after completion of admission process of a Session, the seats that remain vacant are filled up in the next Session.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Dangerous chemicals in food products

3647. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that dangerous chemicals and artificial colours are used in many adult and baby food products and packaged food items;

(b) if so, the remedial and strict measures taken by Government to curb such dangerous chemical adulteration in food products;

(c) whether Government has issued any strict norms and conditions to curb the use of hazardous chemicals and chemical contamination in agriculture produce and processed food products; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the effective steps taken by Government to protect

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

people from such dangers and also to punish those companies engaged in food adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has laid down strict norms regarding standards of food products and additives to be used in food products to ensure safety of these products. The standards for the processed foods, including baby foods, are specified under the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 and Food Safety and Standards (Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Food for Special Dietary Use, Food for Special Medical Purpose, Functional Foods and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016. These regulations prescribe different parameters and limits of permissible additives, including artificial colours, to be used in different food products.

Further Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe limits for contaminants, toxins and pesticides/insecticides/antibiotic residues for the different food categories.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011, *inter alia*, prescribes that 'No person shall manufacture, sell, store or exhibit for sale, an infant milk food, infant formula and milk cereal based weaning food, processed cereal based weaning food and follow up formula except under Bureau of Indian Standards Certification Mark'

A Food Business Operator has to ensure compliance of Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder so that the processed products, including baby food products, are safe for consumption. Compliance of these standards is ensured through the States/UTs which are primarily responsible for enforcement of the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules and Regulations.

(c) and (d) As per Section 18(3) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the provisions of the Act do not apply to any farmer or fisherman or farming operations or crops or livestock or aquaculture.

However, FSSAI has laid down strict standards and norms through various regulations to ensure safety of food products for human consumption.

Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products, are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs to check that these comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases

where the food samples are found to be non-conforming, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter-IX of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

FSSAI also takes up these issues, including media reports, about use of harmful chemicals and artificial colours with the States/UTs advising them to take strict action for ensuring the quality and safety of food.

Laxity in implementation of PC and PNDT Law

†3648. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether laxity is being shown in strict implementation of the Law regarding gender testing and selection of embryo due to which the difference between gender ratio is continuing unchecked;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to end the difference between gender ratio during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases registered under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Law during the last three years and the current status thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the difference of gender ratio is less in States which are close to nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is being implemented in all the States and UTs. As per the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) up to December, 2017 submitted by States/UTs the implementation of the Act in the States and UTs has resulted in the filing of total 3986 court cases and sealing and seizing of total of 2007 ultrasound machines by the District Appropriate Authorities for the violation under the PC&PNDT Act across the country. Till December, 2017, 449 convictions have been secured under the PC&PNDT Act and following convictions, the medical licenses of 136 doctors have been suspended/cancelled.

(b) Besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures taken by Government of India are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Total 132 cases were filed during 2014-15, 190 during 2015-2016 and 133 during 2016-17. Till December, 2017, total 1273 cases have been decided and 2713 court cases are pending in various courts of the country.

(d) As per the information received from Registrar General of India, Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio of States/UT is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Various steps taken by the MOHFW for removing the gap of Child Sex Ratio

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government of India has notified several important amendments in Rules under the Act including the Rules for Six Months Training in ultrasound, simplified revised form F, Rules for Code of conduct for Appropriate Authorities, exemption of registration fee for Government Diagnostic Facilities and manner of appeal to the Appellate Authority under the Act.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up.
- During 2015-16, 22 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. During 2016-17, 12 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, West Bengal, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. During 2017-18, 20 NIMC visits has been conducted in States of Punjab, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu West Bengal and Chandigarh.
- State/UT/district Inspection and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in the States/UTs and are conducting regular inspections on the ground. Up

to December, 2017, the State of Maharashtra conducted maximum inspections (184354) followed by Punjab (42993) and Uttar Pradesh (24565).

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is rendering financial support to strengthen implementation structures under National Health Mission (NHM) for setting up of dedicated PNDT Cells, capacity building, monitoring, and advocacy campaigns etc. In 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 ₹ 23.11 crores, ₹ 34.71 crores and ₹ 23.79 crores have been approved respectively for PNDT cells, monitoring and capacity building and IEC campaigns. Further, in 2017-18 total ₹ 26.14 cores have been allocated for PNDT activities.
- National Capacity Building Programmes for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers have been organized regularly.
- A comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for better clarity for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Program review at the State/UT level has been intensified. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 total 14 Regional Review workshops were organized for Northern, Western, Eastern Southern and North-Eastern States.
- A national level consultation meeting for the standardisation of online Form F and to minimise clerical errors for preventing unwarranted cases against the doctors was conducted on 13th January, 2017. As an outcome of the consultation an advisory has been sent to all the States/UTs specifying common minimum standards for developing 'Form F' software.
- Directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI and others), were communicated to the States/UTs/and concerned Ministries/Departments for ensuring compliance.
- The Government has also set up a Nodal Agency to regulate and remove the e-advertisements on internet relating to pre-conception and prenatal determination of sex or sex selection, prohibited under the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 16.11.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 341 of 2008.
- The orientation and sensitisation of judiciary has been conducted through National Judicial Academy. A two day orientation and sensitisation of judiciary was organised by National Judicial Academy on 4th and 5th February, 2017

in Bhopal. Further the National Judicial Academy also conducted special PC and PNDT Act session in two orientation programmes for High Court Judges in the current financial year 2017-18.

- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC and PNDT Act.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio as per 2011 Census

Sl.No	State/UT	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
India		943	918
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	889	862
2.	Himachal Pradesh	972	909
3.	Punjab	895	846
4.	Chandigarh	818	880
5.	Uttaranchal	963	890
6.	Haryana	879	834
7.	Delhi	868	871
8.	Rajasthan	928	888
9.	Uttar Pradesh	912	902
10.	Bihar	918	935
11.	Sikkim	890	957
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	938	972
13.	Nagaland	931	943
14.	Manipur	992	936
15.	Mizoram	976	970
16.	Tripura	960	957
17.	Meghalaya	989	970
18.	Assam	958	962
19.	West Bengal	950	956
20.	Jharkhand	949	948
21.	Odisha	979	941

Sl.No	State/UTs	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio
22.	Chhatisgarh	991	969
23.	Madhya Pradesh	931	918
24.	Gujarat	919	890
25.	Daman and Diu	618	904
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	774	926
27.	Maharashtra	929	894
28.	Andhra Pradesh	993	939
29.	Karnataka	973	948
30.	Goa	973	942
31.	Lakshadweep	947	911
32.	Kerala	1084	964
33.	Tamil Nadu	996	943
34.	Puducherry	1037	967
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	876	968

Guidelines for safe disposal of expired medicines

3649. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any clear guidelines for safe disposal of expired and leftover antibiotics;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to check growing anti-microbial resistance due to discharge of drugs and chemicals into environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Requirements of Premises, Plant and Equipment for pharmaceutical products laid down in Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prescribe the requirements for disposal of waste including the rejected drugs. Details are as under:—

(i) The disposal of sewage and effluents (solid, liquid and gas) from the manufactory shall be in conformity with the requirements of Environment Pollution Control Board.

- (ii) All bio-medical wastes shall be destroyed as per the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1996.
- (iii) Additional precautions shall be taken for the storage and disposal of rejected drugs. Records shall be maintained for all disposal of waste.
- (iv) Provisions shall be made for the proper and safe storage of waste materials awaiting disposal. Hazardous, toxic substances and flammable materials shall be stored in suitably designed and segregated, enclosed areas in conformity with Central and State Legislations.

One of the conditions of drug manufacturing license granted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1940 is that the Licensees shall comply with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) requirements prescribed in Schedule M of the said Rules. State Licensing Authorities appointed by the respective State Governments are empowered to take action in case of any violation of above requirements.

The Government has taken various regulatory measures to curb the misuse of antibiotics. However, no report/incidence of growing of anti-microbial resistance of drugs due to discharge of drugs and chemicals into environment has been brought to notice of this Ministry.

Mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS virus

3650. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory for pregnant women to undergo HIV/AIDS test, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether one of the major reason of HIV transmission in the country is through Mother-to-Child transmission;
- (c) if so, the details of pregnant women tested along with the number of them diagnosed with the HIV/AIDS during each of the last three years and the current year especially in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) the number of cases of Mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS virus reported in the country during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total number of cases of Mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS

virus among children (0 – 14 years) reported in the country in the last three years and current year till January, 2018 is follows:–

Financial Year	No. of Cases of Mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS (< 14years)
2014 – 15	8,165
2015 – 16	9,286
2016 – 17	8,540
2017 – 18*	6,637

*April-Jan., 2017-18.

Action taken to prevent pre term births

3651. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pre-term deliveries of babies in India, State-wise, for the past three years, including District-wise data for the State of Bengal;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that India accounts for one fifth of the pre-term births in the world; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated under the National Health Mission towards solving this problem for the past three years and specific details of District-wise allocation and utilisation of funds in the State of Bengal under the National Health Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per WHO Publication in the year 2012, titled, “Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Birth” 13% of all the births in India are estimated to be pre-term. Therefore an estimated 33.4 lakhs pre-term babies were born in India in 2016 and this contributes to 22% of the world’s preterm births. The State-wise estimates for the same are not available.

(c) The State-wise allocation and expenditure of funds under the National Health Mission, including the State of West Bengal for the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*). District-wise details are not maintained at the National level.

Statement*State-wise Release and Expenditure under NHM for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Release	Exp	Release	Exp	Release	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.36	24.33	37.30	11.47	44.81	28.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	519.73	902.91	643.52	1,090.17	590.14	1,247.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139.41	69.50	162.65	146.27	160.35	165.16
4.	Assam	877.13	915.88	971.35	1,186.01	1,040.46	1,331.77
5.	Bihar	1,148.32	1,427.40	1,159.49	1,621.67	958.11	1,536.72
6.	Chandigarh	12.15	15.26	23.89	20.98	21.22	20.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	500.41	716.04	412.26	758.28	575.05	987.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.40	8.56	14.37	15.54	16.99	17.22
9.	Daman and Diu	6.91	7.67	10.53	15.69	11.25	9.97
10.	Delhi	154.04	222.64	163.80	137.29	234.38	147.56
11.	Goa	26.03	29.50	16.77	24.92	19.29	40.52
12.	Gujarat	832.86	873.66	693.78	1,272.42	844.90	1,376.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	273.60	438.18	291.96	493.23	310.46	510.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	185.84	306.92	246.49	281.26	209.30	343.39
15	Jammu & Kashmir	335.51	393.29	367.90	420.94	357.30	414.43
16	Jharkhand	359.62	372.01	411.50	590.18	391.70	570.60
17	Karnataka	697.24	858.18	740.45	1,141.61	695.77	1,268.33
18	Kerala	521.99	509.83	304.14	632.88	445.06	737.69
19	Lakshadweep	5.08	1.36	5.69	2.72	3.81	4.32
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,162.50	1,738.02	1,132.19	2,046.60	1,458.76	1,956.84
21	Maharashtra	1,431.76	1,834.40	1,085.92	1,734.44	1,221.34	1,773.47
22	Manipur	128.81	86.91	112.16	105.51	78.50	78.99
23	Meghalaya	104.13	70.72	102.22	133.55	159.86	145.68
24	Mizoram	103.28	93.29	94.68	95.57	80.66	90.45
25	Nagaland	114.92	63.04	104.85	81.05	94.88	134.55
26	Orissa	667.16	944.10	652.62	1,205.77	685.20	1,255.88
27	Puducherry	22.56	23.35	18.61	21.77	35.50	32.56
28	Punjab	379.35	460.59	295.23	649.49	284.99	687.75
29	Rajasthan	1,115.96	1,722.69	1,287.84	1,799.11	1,204.84	1,856.77

30	Sikkim	51.60	41.36	41.01	50.71	41.67	50.57
31	Tamil Nadu	952.75	2,248.06	1,093.22	1,633.37	752.76	1,816.97
32	Tripura	123.11	130.15	136.29	118.77	123.89	141.27
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,431.06	3,671.26	2,862.83	4,451.78	3,095.17	4,901.10
34	Uttarakhand	270.55	324.42	276.41	335.95	260.87	346.01
35	West Bengal	1,058.62	1,196.78	959.51	1,487.62	741.99	1,743.92
36	Telangana	378.72	334.68	436.63	505.55	384.47	687.15
	TOTAL	17,124.48	23,076.94	17,370.07	26,320.13	17,635.67	28,458.73

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution and Kind Grants under Immunization.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

Higher education of minority girls

3652. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher education level in minority girls in the country is not satisfactory;

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

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by Ministry to promote higher education amongst minority girls and women in the country, especially in rural areas; and

(d) the details of funds allocated/utilised during each of the last three years and the current year to promote higher education amongst minority girls and women, State-wise and year-wise

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b): As per 'All India Survey on Higher Education, 2015-16' of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education which covers University, College and Stand-Alone institutions, 11,21,066 minority women were enrolled in higher education during 2015-16, as compared to 8,96,473 during 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the following Schemes for educational empowerment, especially in higher education, of six notified Minority Communities *viz* Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh: (i) Post-Matric scholarship scheme (for class XI to Ph.D.); (ii) Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme (for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels); (iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) (for minority students pursuing higher studies *i.e.* M.Phil and Ph.D.); (iv) Padho Pardesh Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the students belonging to the minority Communities; (v) Education Loan Scheme, implemented by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

In these educational empowerment schemes, at least 30% of the targets are earmarked for girls/women students and the actual percentage given to girls/women in many cases are as high as 50%. The Scheme-wise and State-wise details of financial achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year in respect of the above schemes are available on the website- www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. State-wise and Gender-wise data is not maintained in respect of MANF and Padho Pardesh schemes.

New schemes for skill development of women

3653. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are additional new schemes implemented by Central Waqf Council for the education and skill development of women in the last three years ending January, 2018;

(b) which are the new schemes that have been introduced to empower the women and for enabling their economic growth and for helping them to regain their social status;

(c) a list of such effective schemes with proven results for the last three years ending January, 2018, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) whether any financial assistance for self employment opportunities is also available for such women, if so, details of such schemes

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) In the Financial Year 2017-18, the Central Waqf Council decided to provide training through NGOs to women for their empowerment in the trades of (i) Tailoring and Knitting (ii) Food Processing (iii) Embroidery and (iv) Cloth Printing. Further, the Council also decided to provide coaching for the muslim students for competitive examinations for jobs which are based at graduation level through Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented the following schemes/programmes for educational empowerment of six centrally notified minorities, with separate earmarking of targets for women/girls. These schemes which are currently implemented in the current 14th Finance Commission period are:—

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (2) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
- (3) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme
- (4) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (5) Free coaching and Allied Scheme
- (6) Nai Manzil-Integrated education and livelihood initiative for minority communities.

- (7) Padho Pardes-Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (8) Nai Udaan-Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC).

At least 30% of the target under the schemes at Sl.No. 1 to 7 above are earmarked for girl students. The aforesaid schemes have been implemented for the minority community in all the States/UTs.

Besides Ministry of Minority Affairs has implemented three specific schemes which are exclusively for women. These are as follows:-

- (i) Nai-Roshni – for Leadership Development of minority women belonging to notified minority communities. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tool and techniques for interacting with Government system and others at all levels. The scheme is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) all over the country. NITI Aayog has also conducted an evaluation study on ‘Nai – Roshni’. Majority of the findings of the study indicate that the Programme has been appreciated by most of the segments of the population of the society and it has assisted in creating confidence among minority women and developed leadership spirit in them.
- (ii) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls – The Scheme provides scholarships to meritorious girls studying in class IX to XII belonging to minorities. The scheme is implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation.
- (iii) Mahila Samridhi Yojana – The scheme is implemented through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) wherein skill development training is imparted to group of women in women friendly trades. Training period is of maximum six months and raw material cost of upto ₹ 1,500/- per trainee and stipend @ ₹ 1000/- per trainee is provided. During the period of training, women are formed into Self Help Group, followed by infusion of micro-credit maximum upto ₹ 1.00 lacs per member for the purpose of using the skill developed during the training, for income generation activities.

Details of all the above schemes are available on the websites of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in), Maulana Azad Education Foundation (www.maef.nic.in) and NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org).

Burden of subsidy withdrawal on the Haj Pilgrims

3654. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the difference between the fare of chartered flights in comparison to the regular scheduled flights to Jeddah is more than three times;

(b) whether Government plans to cover the exorbitant charges of the chartered flights as the subsidy provided to the Haj Pilgrims will be totally withdrawn in the near future; and

(c) whether Government under these circumstances, would propose to address this burden of subsidy withdrawal on the Haj Pilgrims who perform Haj through Haj Committee of India?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The fares of regular flights between India and Saudi Arabia vary from time to time. These are not comparable to the Haj fares. Haj operation is a specialized operation which requires committed resources in terms of aircraft and crew for a specified period of time. While scheduled flights carry passengers to and fro in the sector, the chartered flights are not carrying any passenger on the return phase of the operation, thereby necessitating deployment of more number of flights. Since a large number of Haj pilgrims are to be transported to Saudi Arabia and back in a short span of time, it is not possible through regular flights and therefore operation of chartered flights are essential.

(b) and (c) Air travel cost depends on the lowest price discovered for each Embarkation Point (EP) through competitive bidding in which several airlines of Saudi Arabia and India participate. As per the bilateral agreement with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, bids are invited from all the designated airlines of India and Saudi Arabia and the bids are awarded to the airlines on the basis of the lowest rates arrived at through competitive bidding. To ensure that there is minimum financial burden on Haj pilgrims even after discontinuation of Haj subsidy on air travel of the pilgrims, for Haj 2018 option was given to the pilgrims to opt either for their designated embarkation point of the State or the nearest economical embarkation point on the basis of indicative airfare of Haj 2017. On the basis of response received from the pilgrims, 20 embarkation points have been continued for Haj 2018. It is the endeavor of the Government to bring the airfares down through competitive bidding within the framework of the annual bilateral agreement with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Application from women Haj pilgrims

3655. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Haj Committee of India from women who wish to go on Haj without a male guardian from each State;

(b) whether Government proposes to consider the cases of such women under a special category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (c) The new Haj Policy for Haj Committee of India (HCoI) pilgrims for Haj 2018-22 provides that ladies above 45 years of age, who wish to go for Haj but who do not have a male Mehram (male companion) are allowed to travel in groups of 4 or more ladies. State-wise details of total number of applications received by the HCoI from women travelling without Mehram for Haj 2018 is given below. All the group of ladies without Mehram have been selected by the HCoI without qurrah (draw of lots) for Haj 2018.

State	No. of women applied
Assam	4
Karnataka	28
Kerala	1124
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	16
Puducherry	8
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	12
Uttarakhand	4
Uttar Pradesh	32
West Bengal	48
Tamil Nadu	24
TOTAL	1308

**Abolition of policy of Preferential Selection by
Reservation of Haj pilgrims**

3656. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new policy announced on 13 November, 2017 contains several changes including cancellation of “Preferential Selection by Reservation” of Haj Pilgrims applying continuously since the last four years and brought them at-par with the freshers;

(b) if so, whether major cities of Maharashtra like Mumbai, Akola, Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Dhule, etc. are extraordinarily at the looser’s end as thousands of pilgrims in Maharashtra alone are bound to suffer from this injustice which is Pro-rich favouring PTOs; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to save the interest of Financially Backward Pilgrims who wish to go to Haj after saving for “Decades Together?”

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) The Ministry had constituted the Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) on 31.01.2017 to review the Haj Policy 2013-17 and to suggest framework for new Haj Policy 2018-22. The Committee submitted its report on 07.10.2017. In the report, the Committee *inter alia* recommended that the reserved category of applicants *viz.* 70+ and 4th timers should be abolished. The Ministry examined the recommendation of the Committee taking into consideration the suggestions/representations received from Haj Committee of India and other stakeholders and it has been decided to retain the reserved category of 70+ pilgrims. For Haj 2018, as recommended by the HPRC, 4th time reserved category has been abolished. As a result of adoption of new formula for distribution of Haj quota among the States/Union Territories, many of the States have benefitted. The Haj quota of Maharashtra has been increased from 9680 during Haj 2017 to 11527 during Haj 2018.

(b) To ensure that there is minimum financial burden on Haj pilgrims even after discontinuation of Haj subsidy on air travel of the pilgrims, for Haj 2018 option was given to the pilgrims of specified Embarkation Points (EPs) to opt either for their designated EP or the nearest economical EP on the basis of indicative airfare of Haj 2017.

Conversion of Madrasas to public schools

3657. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any proposal wherein it has been suggested that all Madrasas be converted to public schools with Islamic educations as an optional subject; (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has accepted/proposes to accept the said proposal/suggestion;

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

(e) the steps being taken by Government to provide infrastructural facilities in Madrasas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (d) The Prime Minister's Office has informed that it has not received any Government proposal in respect of conversion of Madarsas into public schools with Islamic educations as an optional subject.

(e) The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Human Resource Development, has informed that it is implementing an Umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/Minorities (SPEMM), which comprises of two schemes namely, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI).

Under SPQEM, financial assistance is provided to Madarsas that introduce modern subjects, *viz.* Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English. Social academic proficiency for Classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. Financial assistance is provided for Science/Mathematics kits, setting up of Book Bank, Science/Computer laboratory, etc. The SPEMM scheme is completely voluntary/demand driven in nature.

Financial assistance to orphanages

3658. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme to provide financial assistance to various orphanage being run by minority institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Merit cum Means Scholarship

3659. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that share of quota fixed for Buddhist students in Maharashtra has been shifted to other States since none of the Buddhist students applied for the scholarship;

(b) whether Government has received any request from Maharashtra Government to shift the quota fixed for Buddhist students to other minority students considering a large number of applications received; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) Merit-cum-Means (MCM) based Scholarship Scheme implemented throughout the country (including State of Maharashtra), has State/UT-wise and community-wise physical allocation fixed on the basis of Census. The Scheme guidelines, stipulates that if the physical target of scholarship for a particular minority community in a State/UT is not utilized, it will be re-distributed among the same minority community in other States/UTs strictly in accordance with merit and without disturbing the national ratio. If the redistribution still remains unutilized, it is further re-distributed among the other communities. The Government has no proposal to change this stipulation as it may disturb the National level allocation for a community.

(b) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

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

Schemes for Parsi community

†3660. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parsi population is on consistent decline despite different schemes

having been conducted for the Parsi, the Jain, the Buddhist, the Sikh, the Christian and the Muslim minorities in the country;

(b) whether Government would propose any separate and more effective scheme to protect the interests of the Parsi community in view of their gradually declining population;

(c) the present number of the Parsi people living Below Poverty Line who are getting benefits of schemes; and

(d) the amount spent through various schemes for the Parsi community during the last three years

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) The population of Parsis (Zorostrarians), a notified minority community has declined from 1,14,000 in 1941 to 57,264 in 2011 as per census data. Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing a scheme namely "Jiyo Parsi-Scheme for containing the population decline of Parsis in India" since 2013-14 with the objective to contain and attempt to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions to stabilize their population and balance their population in India.

(c) The Scheme has three components:

- (i) Advocacy – includes counseling of couples with fertility, marriage, family and elderly counseling including workshops on relationship management, parenting, drug awareness etc.
- (ii) Health of Community- includes creche/child care support, senior citizen honorarium for child care, assistance to elderly etc. The income criterion for the family whose elderly to be benefitted is ₹ 10.0 lakhs per family per year.
- (iii) Medical Assistance – includes Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) which also includes In-vitro Fertilization and Intra Cytoplasmic Injection (ICS) and other modes including surrogacy. Benefits under this component can be availed by any eligible Parsi couples. However, percentage of financial assistance depends on annual income of the beneficiary.

As on date, 151 babies have been borne with intervention of the scheme.

Under the "Hamari Dharohar" Scheme of the Ministry, three exhibitions namely The Everlasting Flame, Across Oceans and Flowing Silks and Threats of Continuity: Zoroastrian Life and Culture were held from 21.3.2016 to 30.05.2016 in Delhi to protect interest and create awareness about the Parsi Community.

In addition to above, a fourteen minutes Film titled "Not Just Sugar and Milk" produced with the financial support under "Jio Parsi" Scheme and was inaugurated on 23.12.2017 at the Udavada Utsav in Gujarat to understand the ethos of the Parsi Community.

(d) The details of amount spent under the scheme, during last three years and current year are as under:-

Year	Amount Allocated (₹ in crore)	Amount spent (₹ in crore)
2014-15	2.00	0.50
2015-16	2.00	1.18
2016-17	1.55	1.54
2017-18	2.00	1.42

(As on 28.02.2018)

Waste to energy plants

3661. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established waste-to-energy plants in the country including Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports establishment of waste to energy plants based on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Waste/Residues for generation of power and biogas to meet thermal and electrical energy needs and for production of BioCNG for transportation, cooking etc. The State/UT-wise details of operational Waste to Energy plants set up in the country including the State of Karnataka are given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of waste-to-energy plants set up with installed capacity and number of plants*

Sl. No.	State/UT	MSW based Power Plants	Agricultural, Urban and Industrial Effluent/Waste based Waste to Energy plants			
			Grid Power	Off-grid Power	Biogas	BioCNG
			MW (No. of plants)	MW (No. of plants)	MW (No. of plants)	m ³ /day (No. of plants)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	23.16 (4)	17.66 (11)	74,640 (6)	-
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	12,000 (1)	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.33 (1)	-	-
4.	Delhi	52.00 (3)	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	-	-	11.28 (10)	24,840 (4)	12,538 (2)
6.	Haryana	-	-	4.0 (2)	-	2,050 (2)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	12,000 (1)	-
8.	Karnataka	-	1.00 (1)	4.8 (3)	58,080 (3)	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	2,760 (1)	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.4 (1)	3.9 (2)	-	5,640 (3)	1,200 (1)
11.	Maharashtra	3.00 (1)	9.59 (3)	14.63 (10)	73,080 (8)	19,533 (3)
12.	Punjab	-	9.25 (2)	4.17 (3)	33,720 (5)	1,847 (1)
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	3.0 (1)	-	4,000 (2)
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	6.4 (3)	4.05 (3)	1,42,920 (27)	-
15.	Telangana	-	18.5 (3)	1.0 (1)	30,000 (4)	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	44.63 (22)	57,200 (5)	2,000 (1)
17.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1.89 (2)	67,200 (5)	5,460 (1)
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	14,040 (2)	-
TOTAL (180)		66.4 (5)	71.8 (18)	111.44 (69)	6,08,120 (75)	48,628 (13)

Independent agency to manage seized assets

3662. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assets seized by Enforcement Directorate (ED) in 2015, 2016 and 2017;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to appoint an independent agency to manage the seized assets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the agency identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The amount of Assets attached under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 for the year 2015, 2016 and 2017 is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	2015	3640.84
2.	2016	9043.70
3.	2017	5874.95

(b) and (c) A proposal to engage an independent agency for managing the confirmed attached immovable properties under PMLA, 2002 is under consideration of the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

Training programme for solar energy entrepreneurs

3663. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training programme is designed for professionals who are looking at demystifying the business, finance, technology and regulatory landscape of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for making business opportunities in solar energy by providing proper training to unemployed youths; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for producing more solar energy power from small entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides support to various academic and professional institutions under its Human Recourses Development (HRD) Programme for training and skill development at various levels. These trainings include knowledge sharing on technology development and implementation of renewable energy projects. Usually 25-30 persons are trained in one training programme. Around 17,762 persons were trained in 12th Plan Period. The participants included MLAs, MLCs, CEOs, policy

makers, State Government Officers, Zilla Parishad/District/Taluk Level Officers, and unemployed youths including women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

The MNRE has prepared a comprehensive training programme for professionals, policy makers, state nodal agencies, project developers, technicians, etc. for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. The training will cover all aspects of technology, project development and implementation.

(c) The MNRE is supporting short term training programmes of one week to six months duration for technicians and engineers for their skill development in project development, system design, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance and repairs of solar power projects. Suryamitra Training Programme was launched in 2015 to create trained manpower for deployment of Solar Power Projects. Suryamitra Training aims to train 50,000 ITI students as technicians for installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance and repairs in solar power projects by 2019-20. So far up to 28.02.2018 18,000 Suryamitras have been trained. The trainings under this programme are conducted by Educational institutions, NGOs, Solar Companies having adequate training facilities, etc.

(d) Small entrepreneurs are generally engaged in solar off-grid sector. As such no specific target has been set for small entrepreneurs for solar power generation.

Purchasing energy from renewable sources

3664. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives being given for switching from supply driven programmes to demand driven programmes and technologies;

(b) whether any alternative subsidy structures have been developed to encourage utilities to integrate wind, small hydro etc. into their systems;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have been mandated to purchase energy from renewable sources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has provisions for incentives in the form of generation based incentives/subsidies, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, Goods and Services Taxes at low rates, concessional

custom duty, income tax holiday for 10 years and viability gap funding for various projects/programmes of Renewable Energy. The details of incentives being offered by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance under various renewable energy schemes/programmes including wind, small hydro power, etc. in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Besides, The Government *vide* Ministry of Power's order no. 23/12/2016-R&R, dated 13th February, 2018 have Waived off Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing Green Energy Corridor scheme to encourage utilities to integrate large scale wind, small hydro, solar power, etc. generation capacity in the renewable energy rich states at a total project cost of ₹ 10,141 crore with 40% coming through KfW loan, 40% coming through NCEF and remaining 20% as States Contribution.

(d) and (e) Section 86(1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to specify Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). Relevant extract of the Act states "promote cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee".

As per order no. 23/3/2016-R&R, dated 22nd July, 2016, Ministry of Power has declared trajectory for solar and non-solar RPOs.

Statement

Subsidies and incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the installation of various renewable energy programmes

A. Grid-Interactive Renewable Power Programmes:

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects

Accelerated depreciation benefits upto 40%

2. Solar Power Projects.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| (a) Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharalal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). | Minimum Project Capacity 10 MW
Maximum Project Capacity 50 MW | VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹ 2.50 crore/MW based on reverse bidding process for power producers. |
| (b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector. | Benchmark of ₹ 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity. | Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. |

Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.

VGf support to the CPSUs/Government Organisations (producers) at a fixed rate of ₹ 1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.

₹ 1.5 crore/MW for Canal Bank and ₹ 3.0 crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.

25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs).

20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.

₹ 1.1 crore/MW for all capacities.

(c) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Total size of the scheme 1000 MW.

(d) Grid-connected Solar PV Power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops. 1 MW to 10 MW

(e) Solar Park Scheme —

(f) Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments —

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects Support to new SHP projects (producers) in Government sector:

Category Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW Above 1 MW – 25 MW

Special category (J&K, HP & UK) and NE States	75,000 per KW.	7.5 crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, J & K, H.P. and Uttarakhnad (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project
Other States	1.0 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project

Renovation and Modernisation:

Government Sector projects	₹ 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project
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4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects (producers):

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

Type of Projects	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/public sector sugar mills:-	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore/project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 cr per project)

40 bar and above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
60 bar and above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
80 bar and above	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh

* Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance to Producers
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 10 crore/project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 5 crore/project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20 crore to ₹ 1.00cr/MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00cr/project.

B. OFF-GRID/DECENTRALIZED RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMMES

Sl. No	Programme	CFA/Subsidy to consumers (limited to following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system, whichever is less)
1	2	3
1.	Family Type Biogas Plants	
	(a) NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	₹ 15,000 to ₹ 17,000 per plant
	(b) Plain areas of Assam	₹ 10,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant

1

2

3

- (c) J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand ₹ 7,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and SC and ST (not included in above areas).
- (d) All Others ₹ 5,500 to ₹ 9,000 per plant
2. Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems.
- (a) Lighting systems/Power packs Subsidy of 30% of the device/project cost.
- (b) Solar pumps Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity.
- (c) Solar Study lamps Student contribution ₹ 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance.
- (d) Solar Street light under AJAY scheme 75% of the project cost
3. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology Subsidy @ 30% of the bench mark cost or actual cost whichever is less will be available to all types of beneficiaries in general category states and 60% to all types of Non-profit making bodies and institutions in special category states, viz., NE states, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Islands. International border districts will come under general category States.
4. Micro-hydel plants/Water mills Subsidy/CFA to producers: ₹ 1.25 lakh/kW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW.

- ₹ 0.50 lakh per Watermill for Mechanical output.
 - ₹ 1.50 lakh per Watermill for Electrical Output.
 - CFA/Subsidy to consumers:
 - ₹ 15,000 /kW (with 100% producer gas engine)
 - ₹ 2,500/kW for duel fuel engine
 - ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications
 - 20% higher CFA for special category states
-

5. Biomass Gasifier

Solarisation of Konark Temple

3665. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of the State Government of Odisha regarding solarisation of Konark Temple is lying pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal for 'Demonstration of Solar Energy Applications in Konark' was received from the Government of Odisha. The State Government of Odisha has been asked to revise the proposal, to run Konark on 100% RE.

Vision Document and Mission Statement of Ministry of NRE

3666. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has evolved its own Vision Document and Mission Statement as well as any annual plan of action in furtherance of its stated objectives, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what efforts are routinely made to create awareness amongst the functionaries and employees of the Ministry; and

(c) whether there is any structured mechanism to assess from time to time the progress made by the Ministry in achieving these stated objectives, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry of the Government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy sources. The Vision of the Ministry is to develop new and renewable energy technologies, processes, materials, components, sub-systems, products and services at par with international specifications, standards and performance parameters in order to make the country a net foreign exchange earner in the sector and deploy such indigenously developed and/or manufactured products and services in furtherance of the national goal of energy security. The Mission of the Ministry is to ensure:—

- Increase in the share of clean power: Renewable electricity to supplement fossil fuel based electricity generation;

- Energy Availability and Access: Supplement energy needs of cooking, heating, motive power and captive generation in rural, urban, industrial and commercial sectors;
- Energy Affordability: Cost-competitive, convenient, safe and reliable new and renewable energy supply options;
- Energy Security: Lesser dependence on oil imports through development and deployment of alternate fuels and their applications to contribute towards bringing the gap between domestic oil supply and demand; and
- Energy Equity: Per-capita energy consumption at par with global average by 2050 through sustainable and diverse fuel mix.

As per the Government of India's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), a cumulative electric power capacity of 40% from non-fossil fuel based energy resources is to be achieved by 2030. Accordingly, the Government has planned a target of installing renewable energy capacity of 175 GW by the year 2022. Annual Plans are prepared based on proposals received from state governments and availability of funds.

(b) The MNRE runs various public awareness programmes to disseminate information on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) through electronic, print, social and outdoor media.

It also conducts/supports conferences, seminars, exhibitions, events, etc. for popularizing and creating awareness about renewable energy among various stakeholders.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has established mechanism to monitor implementation of its various schemes which includes:—

- Physical verification by implementing agencies.
- Submission of generation data on regular basis by the project developers.
- Periodic inspection and review by the officials of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- Third party evaluation.

Lull in solar power sector

3667. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that action in the solar power arena saw a lull in November, 2017 with tenders for new projects declining by 25 per cent to 300 MW

and auction of new offerings dropping by 98 per cent to just 5 MW from level of activities seen in October;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cumulative installations surpassed 17 GW as of September, 2017 with over 7GW installed in the first nine months of 2017; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The non-issuance of tenders in a particular month does not mean lull in the sector. Tenders of 25 MW were issued in October, 2017, whereas no tender was issued in November, 2017. However, tenders of – 5585 MW were issued in December, 2017, 2300 MW in January, 2018, and 3070 MW in February, 2018 taking the cumulative tendered capacity of solar power projects to 16980 MW in 2017-18 (up to the month of February, 2018).

(b) and (c) A cumulative capacity 14765.65 MW grid connected solar power projects was installed upto September, 2017. A capacity of grid connected solar power projects of 4,763.83 MW was installed during first nine months *i.e.* from April, 2017 to December, 2017 in the current financial year. However, it reached to 7,295 MW for the period April, 2017 to February, 2018.

Shelving of solar power plant at Mahbubnagar, Telangana

3668. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1000 MW solar power plant was proposed to be set up in Mahbubnagar in Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has decided to shelve the project; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Telangana has reported that it has not yet taken a final decision on the issue due to constraints in acquiring the land from farmers, as majority of lands were assigned to Schedule Caste beneficiaries.

On request of Telangana Government, MNRE had cancelled a 1000 MW solar park sanctioned earlier.

The State Government has reported that instead of setting up of 1000 MW solar

power plant in Mahabubnagar, Telangana, they have planned to take up 5000 MW by 2022 and taken up decentralised solar power projects to overcome the need for land acquisition from farmers in large scale and also to overcome legal problems arising while acquiring the land. The Government of Telangana has planned to set up decentralised solar power projects at consumer load points at sub-station level and have already completed an installed capacity of 3282.67 MW as on 23.2.2018.

Promoting rooftop solar power generation

3669. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to promote production of energy on rooftop on a wide scale;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the targets for next two years and five years; and
- (d) how Government intends to implement the project if it has one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has set a target of installing 100 GW of solar power capacity in the country by 2022, of which 40 GW is targeted to be achieved through rooftop solar projects.

In order to achieve the target, this Ministry is implementing 'Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme', wherein, central financial assistance is being provided for installation of rooftop solar projects in residential/institutional/social sectors and achievement linked incentives to Government sector. In addition, Ministry has taken following major steps for installation of grid connected rooftop solar power systems in residential sector:-

- (i) Encouraging States to come out with conducive policy and regulatory framework on net-metering/feed-in-tariff to install rooftop solar power plants
- (ii) Loans under Priority Sector Lending upto ₹ 15 crore for renewable energy projects.
- (iii) Bank loans as part of home loan/home improvement loan for solar rooftop systems.
- (iv) Capacity building and public awareness through electronic and print media.

Performance assessment of DDUGJY in Himachal Pradesh

3670. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any performance assessment of the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating the number of villages electrified during the last three years alongwith the number of un-electrified villages in Himachal Pradesh, District-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to electrify such un-electrified villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The progress of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for the entire country, including Himachal Pradesh, is monitored regularly in Review, Planning and Monitoring (RPM) meetings. A Web based monitoring mechanism also has been deployed for monitoring the progress of the un-electrified households and the information is made available in public domain. As reported by the State, as on 01.04.2015, there were 35 un-electrified villages in Himachal Pradesh. Out of these, 28 villages have been electrified as on 28.2.2018 and 7 villages found un-inhabited. Details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*). As on date, no un-electrified village is reported by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for electrification.

Statement*District-wise electrification status of un-electrified villages in Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Un-Electrified Villages as on 01.04.2015	Villages electrified as on 28.02.2018	Uninhabited villages
1.	Chamba	1	-	1
2.	Kinnaur	4	4	-
3.	Kullu	4	4	-
4.	Lahul and Spiti	1	-	1
5.	Mandi	4	4	-
6.	Shimla	20	15	5
7.	Una	1	1	-
TOTAL		35	28	7

Implementation of carriage and content scheme

3671. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have been asked to come up with roadmaps to implement carriage and content scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions put forward by the States in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme would provide consumers the option to choose their electricity suppliers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India, through Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, introduced before the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014, has proposed to amend the Electricity Act 2003, which includes the segregation of carriage and content in the distribution sector by introducing multiple supply licensees in the content (electricity supply business) continuing with the carriage (one distribution network) as regulated activity. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Energy. The Committee has submitted its report on 07.05.2015. Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Energy and further discussion with Stakeholders including States, further amendment to the Electricity (Amendment) Bill are under process.

It is being proposed to introduce a transfer scheme for separation of distribution and supply business (carriage and content) within such period as may be decided by respective State Government.

The concept of introduction of multiple supply licensee in the Distribution sector with common network by way of separation of Carriage and Content has been proposed to be introduced with the objective to bring in further competition and efficiency in the distribution sector by giving choice to the consumers.

Quality standard of LED bulbs

†3672. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even a single Chinese company has joined due to strict quality standards in purchase of LED bulbs under Ujala Yojana;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to prescribe similar strict standards for other products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA), the programme for distribution of LED bulbs in the country, is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of power sector PSUs. EESL procures LED bulbs under UJALA as per quality standards for LED products specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which have been made mandatory in May, 2015 by BIS. Besides, EESL, in its tender documents issued for procurement of LED bulbs under UJALA, prescribes that the bidder must have LED bulbs manufacturing facilities in India.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the safety of Indian consumers and to curb the inflow of sub-standard electronic products, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified the “Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012”, mandating Indian Safety Standards for notified electronic product categories. Further, the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electrical Lines) Regulations, 2010 also specifies safety and performance standards for various electrical equipment. However, in case Indian Standards for some equipment are not available, the equipment have to conform to appropriate International Standards.

Prescribing technical standards through regulations is an ongoing process. Technical regulations and standards are prescribed for various products from time to time, keeping in view the requirements relating to product/consumer safety, product efficiency, energy conservation, environmental safety, checking adverse impact on health of human beings, animals and plants and also to curb manufacturing, supply and import of sub-standard products in the country.

Funds to States for strengthening power infrastructure

3673. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are receiving funds of over ₹ 85,000 crore under ongoing Central Government schemes for strengthening their power infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that losses due to pilferage/theft exceeding 15 per cent cannot be considered for tariff determination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), with an outlay of ₹ 76,623 crore for Distribution Projects in Urban areas. For Rural distribution sector, the Government of India has launched Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), with an overall outlay of ₹ 75,893 crore and ₹ 16,320 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) The respective State Electricity Regulators determine the trajectory of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses beyond which they cannot be considered for tariff determination. Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) aims to reduce AT&C losses to 15%.

Status of Saubhagya Scheme

3674. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Saubhagya scheme to provide electricity to all households by December, 2018;

(b) if so, the details of funding, target and modalities of the scheme;

(c) the details of number of households in the country not covered by electricity, State-wise; and

(d) how does Government plan to supply regular and uninterrupted power to all rural households if urban areas do not have proper electricity supply till date, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore, including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 12,320 crore from Government of India in order to achieve universal household electrification. The scheme provides for last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural and all poor un-electrified households in urban areas. All remaining un-electrified households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides budgetary support towards 60% (85% for special category states) of the project cost. An additional budgetary support of 15% (5% for special category states) is available on achievement of 100% household electrification of all willing households by 31st December, 2018.

(c) Based on the information provided by the States on Saubhagya Portal, as on 10.10.2017, there were around 4.05 crore un-electrified households reported to be electrified. The State-wise details of the same are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Electricity is a concurrent subject; providing electricity to all the households is the primary responsibility of concerned State Governments/Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Government of India has taken a joint initiative with all the States/UTs for drawing up of State specific plans for providing 24x7 power supply to all households, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State policy. All the State Governments and Union Territories have signed the “24x7 Power For All” document to provide electricity to all from 1st April, 2019. In addition, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY); Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya.

Statement

State-wise number of un-electrified Households (HHs)

Sl.No.	State	Unelectrified Households
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,171
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	81,200
3.	Assam	2,415,770
4.	Bihar	6,486,451
5.	Chhattisgarh	641,631
6.	Gujarat	12,781
7.	Haryana	682,180
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13,641
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	270,859
10.	Jharkhand	3,051,577
11.	Karnataka	690,079

Sl.No.	State	Unelectrified Households
12.	Kerala	103
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,503,109
14.	Maharashtra	380,756
15.	Manipur	106,480
16.	Meghalaya	139,267
17.	Mizoram	10,956
18.	Nagaland	109,866
19.	Odisha	3,256,991
20.	Puducherry	375
21.	Rajasthan	2,125,818
22.	Sikkim	5,628
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,125
24.	Telangana	388,659
25.	Tripura	215,938
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14,666,692
27.	Uttarakhand	185,081
28.	West Bengal	133,808
TOTAL		40,597,992

Inadequate stock of coal at power plant

3675. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the onset of summer, the power plants are facing coal shortage with no or just one day's coal stock;

(b) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) has not been able to meet the demand of power sector with 11 thermal power stations operating with less than a week's stock and about 14 such plants with less than four days' stock; and

(c) whether an ideal coal stock position at power plants would call for 21 days stock of 30 million tonnes with additional 30 million tonnes ready for dispatch at the pithead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 21.03.2018, as per coal stock data furnished by power plants to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and as per norms of CEA, there were 12 Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) having critical coal stock (less than 7 days) and 15 TPSs, having supercritical coal stock (less than 4 days).

During the current year 2017-18 (upto February, 2018), the despatch of coal from CIL to power plants was 411.3 Million Tonnes (MT), as against 383.8 MT supplied during the same period last year, thus showing a growth of 7.2%.

Due to several measures taken by the Government, the availability of coal in power plants have improved. The overall coal stock position in the coal based power plants have increased from 7.3 MT, as on 19.10.2017 to 15.84 MT, as on 21.03.2018 which is sufficient to meet the requirement for 10 days.

(c) The norms for number of days of coal stock to be kept in the power plant depends on the distance of the power plant from the mine-head and should be as per norms given in the Statement.

Statement

The norms for number of days of coal stock

Distance of Power Plant	Number of Days of Stock
Pit-head Station	15
Upto 500 kms. away from Coal Mine	20
Upto 1,000 kms. away from Coal Mine	25
Beyond 1,000 kms. away from Coal Mine	30

The average number of days for which the coal stock is to be maintained for all the CEA monitored 114 power plants is 22 days.

Adoption of new emission norms by coal based power plants

3676. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is adopting new emission norms in operating its coal based power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made to study the impact of power plants

on environment after adoption of new emission norms by power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified new environmental norms for Thermal Power Plants on 7th December, 2015. To meet the new Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) norms, retrofitting/replacement of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) is required in existing plants. Installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) system is required to limit the SO₂ emission and to control the emission of NO_x, Advanced Over Fired Air (OFA) system and low NO_x burners (LNB) could be installed by power plants.

To comply with the new norms without disrupting power supply situation in the country, a phased implementation plan from the year 2018 to 2022 for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222 units) has been prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in consultation with the stakeholders and this plan was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the plan prepared by CEA.

(c) to (e): As per the assessment of CPCB, implementation of new emission norms will lead to reduction in emission of PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x by about 40%, 48% and 48% respectively, which will help in improvement in air quality in and around thermal power plants.

Coal shortage in power plants

3677. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the stipulated stock level of coal (in tonnes) that is required to be maintained in thermal power plants;

(b) whether thermal power plants have been unable to maintain the required stock level of coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the stock level of coal in thermal power plants since 2014, month-wise;

(d) whether power plants have shut down due to poor availability of coal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the number of power plants that have been shut down since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The norms for number of days of coal stock to be kept in the power plant depends on the distance of the power plant from the mine-head and should be as per norms given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Due to several measures taken by the Government, the availability of coal in power plants have improved. The overall coal stock position in the coal based power plants have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 19.10.2017 to 15.84 MT as on 21.03.2018 which is sufficient to meet the requirement of Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) for 10 days. The details of month-wise coal stock position for linkage based TPSs since year 2014 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). None of the thermal power plants have reported shut down due to coal shortage since 2014.

Statement-I

The norms for number of days of coal stock

Distance of Power Plant	Number of Days of Stock
Pit-head Station	15
Upto 500 kms away from Coal Mine	20
Upto 1,000 kms away from Coal Mine	25
Beyond 1,000 kms away from Coal Mine	30

The average number of days for which the coal stock is to be maintained for all the CEA monitored 114 power plants is 22 days.

Statement-II

Coal stock position as on last day of the month

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Jan.	18023	16598	34729	22213	14477
2.	Feb.	19059	20624	36157	26154	15675
3.	March	20291	26103	38874	27737	15843
						(As on 21.03.18)

Sl.No.	Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
4.	April	18092	29761	35917	23474	
5.	May	15383	29714	32649	17719	
6.	June	12425	30454	30505	17109	
7.	July	9819	30319	30348	16899	
8.	Aug.	8990	30082	28424	11869	
9.	Sep.	8581	25945	22783	8489	
10.	Oct.	8375	23506	18972	7866	
11.	Nov.	10845	26978	19684	10249	
12.	Dec.	13970	31049	21183	13199	

Upgradation of coal operated power stations in NCR

†3678. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of coal operated power stations of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) operated in National Capital Region;

(b) the quantum of power generated by each power station every day and pollution emitted therefrom;

(c) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has asked the above coal operated power stations to upgrade themselves to meet the standards prescribed by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, by when the above power stations would be upgraded as per standards prescribed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Two plants of NTPC and one plant of NTPC Joint Venture are located in the National Capital Region (NCR). The details of daily average generation of power by each of the power station and the emissions therefrom for year 2017-18 (upto Feb. 2018) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified new environmental norms for Thermal Power Plants on 7th Dec., 2015. Subsequently, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to these plants to upgrade themselves/install systems to meet the new environmental norms as per the timelines given below:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Plants	PM Emission	SOx Emission	NOx Emission
	Upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator	Installation of FGD	Installation of low NOx burners, providing Over Fire Air (OFA) system
Dadri Thermal Power Station NCTPS	Immediate	31.12.2019 in U-1 to 6	By 2019
Indira Gandhi TPP, Aravalli Power Corporation	U-1,2,3-by 31.12.2019	By 31.12.2019 in U-1,2,3	By 2019
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	To be retired in June 2018		

Statement

Actual (range) emissions and average daily generation of NTPC plants in National Capital Region (NCR) for Financial Year 2017-18 (upto Feb. 2018)

Station	Capacity in MW	SPM (mg/Nm ₃)	SOx (mg/Nm ₃)	NOx (mg/Nm ₃)	Average Daily Generation for 2017-18 (till Feb.'18) (MUs)
Dadri (for 210 MW Units)	1820	100	500-800	350-455	27.30
Dadri (for 490 MW Units)		50	500-800	320-460	
Badarpur (for 210 MW Units)	705	50	600-800	250-350	4.66
Jhajjar (for 500 MW Units)	1500	40	800-1200	252-537	21.15

Revival of distressed assets of stranded Thermal Power Plants in Gujarat

3679. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government advised Government of Gujarat and imported coal-based power producers to find a way for reviving stranded thermal power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks have been suggested to de-stress the assets of stranded thermal power projects, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether distressed assets of thermal power projects in other States would also proposed to be revived in the same way, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered between the procurers and developers are legally enforceable contracts between the parties and are governed by the relevant provisions of the said contract and Ministry of Power has no *locus standi* in this regard. Ministry of Power acts as a facilitator so that all the stakeholders (Developers, Procurers and Banks) are able to deliberate on and resolve the issue amicably.

Pollution caused by coal based power plants

3680. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken to check the pollution caused by coal based thermal power plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has taken following measures to check the pollution caused by coal based thermal power plants:

I. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has notified Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2015 on 7th December 2015 related to Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), SO_x, NO_x, Mercury emissions and water consumption limit for thermal power plants.

To comply with the new norms without disrupting power supply situation in the country, a phased implementation plan from the year 2018 to 2022 for installation of pollution control equipments (Flue Gas De-Sulphurization and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator) was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the plan prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

II. Supercritical technology is being adopted by Thermal Power Plants to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation.

III. To improve utilisation of fly ash, Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates on fly ash and its products has been reduced to 5%. A web portal for monitoring of fly ash generation and utilization data of Thermal Power Plants and a mobile based application titled "ASHTRACK" has been launched by the Government that will help to establish a link between fly ash users and power plants executives for obtaining fly ash for its use in various areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is adjourned to meet at 3.40 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**REGARDING A DEMAND MADE BY A MEMBER TO IMPLEMENT
THE JUDGEMENT PASSED BY THE HON. SUPREME COURT
AND A POINT OF ORDER RAISED BY A MEMBER
UNDER RULE 168**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That I can allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I thank the hon. Deputy Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a serious problem is now going on. Rule of law has become an empty phrase because our Constitution has become a failed one. The Central Government refuses to implement the judgement passed by the hon. Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 141 has become a meaningless article. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you saying? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: There is a demand in Tamil Nadu that all the AIADMK MPs must resign. ...*(Interruptions)*... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, it is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. That is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: They want us to resign. ...*(Interruptions)*... *
No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Supreme Court's judgement can not be implemented, then, why is there the Constitution, why is there the rule of law? ...*(Interruptions)*... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am expunging that from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only... ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us take up the Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, can I say something now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. I think, you are on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, what is the issue being taken up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: According to the List of Business ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, may I say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you also. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the List of Business before me, there is a Short Duration Discussion...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, can I make a request? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. He is on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with this first. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the List of Business before me, the next item is Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Correct, Sir. It is on the banking scams.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Shri Harivansh, Shrimati Roopa Ganguly, and Shri R.K. Sinha have to raise a discussion on the reported scams... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is where my point of order comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is very clear. The notices which we had given on the same subject under the Rule Book cannot die, or, we have to be informed of the reasons, the House has to be informed. It has to be a written order from the Chair and the Chair must inform the House as to why our notices were not in order. You cannot have the Opposition raising the matter on a bank fraud of this magnitude and Opposition's notices not getting accepted and only the ruling party's notices are accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, we have a fundamental objection here. We have not been informed in writing what was not in order with our notices, the LoP's notice, my notice, Shri Pramod Tiwari's notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to your point.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And we have initiated this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Chairman, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And what is happening, Sir, is, please allow me, those three who have given the notice have been conveniently made to abstain — it is a very serious matter — so that this discussion does not take place. We want the House to run and the discussion to start now. We are ready for discussion.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We are ready for discussion, but under the rule which we had mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I will explain. Anand Sharmaji, you said that your notice was also there, but you have not been informed whether it is accepted or not. That is the point. Now, the point is, the hon. Chairman and his office may get a number of notices. There is a procedure of processing them and they are accordingly processed. After that, hon. Chairman takes a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why it is in the List of Business. He has taken a decision that Short Duration Discussion in the name of the following persons will be listed. So, for me, I have to go by that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is exactly under Rule 168 that we as Members, each one of us, have certain privileges. The House is run as per the rules. There cannot be any arbitrariness in accepting or rejecting the Members' notices. Sir, we have a right to be informed why our notice was not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, unless and until there is an agreement reached with the Chairman or with the Deputy Chairman and between the Government and the Opposition that this discussion will be under this rule, I seek protection of my rights as a Member under the rule book. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My position is that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Either the rules should not mention that notice, but if

the rule book allows that, until the rule book is re-written, which the hon. Chairman hinted that rules will be re-written, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can approach the hon. Chairman. I am not able to reply to that because I can go only by what is there in the List of Business which is approved by the hon. Chairman. I have to go by that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Fine, Sir. But we are the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You meet the hon. Chairman. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have a duty to raise matters of public concern.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not questioning that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There has been the biggest bank fraud that has happened under the watch of this Government. Twenty-three thousand crores of public money has been stolen. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on that. ...(Interruptions)... Don't go to the merit. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Those who have done it have been allowed to leave the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go to the merit. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: And that issue will not be taken up. ...(Interruptions)... We cannot accept this situation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go to the merit. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we will not allow any other matter to be taken up until this matter is taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman has allowed one motion. I have to go by that only. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a matter of principles. ...(Interruptions)... We will not allow anything. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please, let me listen to the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Under no circumstances, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट के पास बिजनेस है, प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन एक्ट बिल है, तो क्या हमारे अपोजिशन के लोग उस बिल को लेना नहीं चाहते हैं? जहां तक शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन का सवाल है, उसके तीनों मूवर्स हरिवंश जी, रूपा गांगुली जी और आर. के. सिन्हा जी, तीनों यहां पर नहीं हैं। तो अभी, जब मैं आपको मिलता हूँ तो आप कहते हैं कि हम सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं, हम चर्चा चाहते हैं और जब सदन चल सकता है, तब आप उसके ऊपर व्यवधान करा देते हैं। तो मैं डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, अभी तक हाउस में कहा जा रहा था कि कांग्रेस के लोग, अपोजिशन के लोग हाउस को चलने देना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will not allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under the watch, public money has been looted and you want us to be quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are doing our duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is our right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*.. There is no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Our notices are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to place it on record that our notices are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are we not being allowed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd April, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 2nd April, 2018.*

