

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 11 to 17)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Snehlata Shrivastava
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

P.C. Tripathy
Joint Secretary

Usha Jain
Director

J.B.S. Rawat
Additional Director

Kaveri Jeswal
Joint Director

R.K. Mair
Editor

© 2019 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

[Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Sixteenth Session, 2018-2019/1940 (Saka)]

No. 13, Wednesday, January 2, 2019/Pausha 12, 1940 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question Nos. 301.....	1-8
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 281 to 300 (01.01.2019).....	9-39
302 to 320 (02.01.2019).....	39-112
Unstarred Question Nos. 3221 to 3450 (01.01.2019).....	113-669
3451 to 3680 (02.01.2019).....	669-1214
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	1215-1233
COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES	
(i) 17th to 19th Reports	1233
(ii) Statement.....	1234
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
(i) 55th to 58th Reports	1235
(ii) Statements	1236
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	
23rd Reports	1236
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
Final Action Taken Statements	1237
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS	
317th to 323rd Reports	1237
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 46th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.....	1238
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 210th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region Dr. Jitendra Singh.....	1239

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal Shri Haribhai Chaudhary.....	1239
(iv) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs Dr. Virendra Kumar.....	1240
AADHAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018.....	1241-1246
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to set up MEMU coach factory in Bhilwara, Rajasthan Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria.....	1247
(ii) Regarding increase in air-fare Shri Prabhubhai Nagarbhai Vasava.....	1247
(iii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Raja Mahendra Pratap Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar.....	1247
(iv) Regarding augmentation of railway facilities in Ganganagar Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan Shri Nihal Chand.....	1248
(v) Need to make sale of paddy by farmers hasslefree in procurement centres of Jharkhand Shri Laxman Giluwa.....	1249
(vi) Need to reopen closed mines in Jharkhand Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.....	1249
(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to farmers for fencing of their agricultural fields Shri Om Birla.....	1250
(viii) Need to stop sealing drive in Delhi Dr. Udit Raj.....	1251

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ix) Need to ensure remunerative price to onion growers Shri Harishchandra Chavan.....	1251
(x) Need to utilize surplus money lying with RBI and other PSUs for developmental works Shri Gopal Shetty.....	1251
(xi) Need to implement the approved cadre restructure and career progression for physiotherapists in the country Shri Ajay Misra Teni	1252
(xii) Regarding putting Saakshar Bharat Mission in Jharkhand on hold Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.....	1253
(xiii) Regarding construction of bridge on river Burhi Gandak in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar Shrimati Rama Devi.....	1254
(xiv) Regarding eight-laning of National Highway No. 4 Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda.....	1254
(xv) Need to provide financial assistance to farmers affected by drought in Maharashtra Shri Rajeev Satav.....	1254
(xvi) Regarding setting up of integrated Veterinary Park in Perambalur Constituency, Tamil Nadu Shri R.P. Marutharajaa.....	1255
(xvii) Regarding release of funds for damage caused by cyclone 'Gaja' Shri K. Parasuraman.....	1255
(xviii) Regarding non-completion of one side platform of Chandkhali Halt station on Sealdah-Canning line Shrimati Pratima Mondal.....	1256
(xix) Regarding safeguarding the interests of poor migrant workers Dr. Mamta Sanghamita.....	1256
(xx) Regarding inclusion of local MP and MLA in Paradip Port Trust Board Dr. Kulmani Samal.....	1257
(xxi) Need to include Dhangar community of Maharashtra in Scheduled Tribes List Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.....	1257

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xxii) Need to set up a Mega Food Park/Food Processing Unit in Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav	1258
(xxiii) Need to streamline loan disbursement mechanism by banks for developmental projects Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra	1258
(xxiv) Need to cover damage to crops caused by stray animals under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Shrimati Tabassum Begum	1259
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Issues relating to Rafale Deal.....	1260
Shri Rahul Gandhi.....	1260
Shri Arun Jaitley.....	1261
Prof. Saugata Roy.....	1282
Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo.....	1288
Shri Arvind Sawant.....	1291
Shri Jayadev Galla.....	1294
Shri Mohammad Salim.....	1298
Shri Dhananjay Mahadik	1301
Shri Dharmendra Yadav.....	1303
SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 374A	1304
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions (01.01.2019)	1305
(02.01.2019)	1306
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (01.01.2019)	1307-1315
(02.01.2019).....	1315-1324
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions (01.01.2019)	1325-1326
(02.01.2019)	1325-1326
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (01.01.2019)	1327-1328
(02.01.2019).....	1327-1330

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Dr. M. Thambidurai

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Shri Pralhad Joshi

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

Shri Kalraj Mishra

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shrimati Snehlata Shrivastava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: I extend my best wishes to you all on the occasion of New Year 2019. May all live happily.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, best wishes for the New Year. Let the House function smoothly and properly. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This entirely depends on you.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Now Question Hour - Q. No. 301.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G. Hari and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you to please go to your seats. This will not do. This is not fair. Your problem will not be solved in this way. You have to discuss with the Minister whatever is the problem. You should not do that. It does not give a good message to your State also. I do not think that common people will like this. No. This unruly behaviour, you must know, is not proper.

...(*Interruptions*)

1103 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

HON. SPEAKER : Now Question No. 301, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

[*English*]

Vacancies in Lower Judiciary

*301. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the pending cases in

lower judiciary, the Government is working with the Supreme Court to conduct an examination to fill the vacancies in lower judiciary as a one time measure and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has approved this step of the Government; and

(c) if so, the criteria fixed for holding the examination and the time by which the whole process is likely to be completed?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.09.2018 the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,644. The number of Judicial Officers in position and vacant posts is 17,509 and 5,135 respectively.
2. In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the state Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case. The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo-motu* writ petition (civil) no. 2 of 2018.
3. A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs *through* Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November,

2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts. The Department of Justice has hosted a webportal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

4. In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice vide its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo-motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is *subjudice* at present.

[English]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Madam, Parliament is the highest law-making forum. In the answer given by the Minister, he has said that they have written letters, this and that. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Not any time.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is the Question Hour and Question Hour means Question Hour. After Question Hour, if they are ready, I have no objection, but you cannot do like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

1103½ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Muthamsetti Srinivasa Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: What we are more concerned about is the outcome, not about the output. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry has done any impact assessment of not having appropriate judicial officers for filling up these posts in subordinate and district courts. ...*(Interruptions)* What is the economic cost to the country? What is the social cost to the country? What are the long-term solutions? Have they done any impact assessment for this? We are more concerned about the outcome, not about the output. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, I think, the hon. Member has a point. We need to fill up the vacancies.

In the subordinate judiciary, about 5,000 vacancies are existing, but I think that the hon. Member with his professional background would appreciate that as far as filling up of vacancies in the subordinate judiciary is concerned, neither the Government of India nor the State Government has any role. ...*(Interruptions)* The role is that of the High Courts. Many High Courts conduct examination themselves. In many States, on their recommendations, the State Public Service Commission conducts the examination. I have been writing to the Chief Justices. We have also requested the hon. Supreme Court. The Government has been emphasising, again and again, to the Chief Justices of High Courts to fill up the vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am happy to inform that hon. the Chief Justice of India, in a case, has taken up on a priority basis the filling up of vacancies in the subordinate judiciary. We are working together, but I take his point that this has to be expedited because access to justice is very important as far as subordinate judiciary is concerned and we are working together with the Judiciary to fill up the vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Madam, you must have noticed that I had asked for an impact assessment of not filling up these Judges vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*

My second supplementary to the hon. Minister is that in the answer, in point No. 4, the Government says that they have suggested for creation of a Central Selection Mechanism. Will this not violate Articles 227 and 234? Are they going to introduce a Constitution Amendment? If the Central Selection Mechanism is created, what will happen to the local reservation at the State level? ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I also want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government is attempting to resolve the higher pendency of criminal cases. ...*(Interruptions)*

Another important point is, the 245th Law Commission under the Chairmanship of A.P. Shah has made seven recommendations on this pendency issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Why have they not accepted those recommendations, because 37.4 per cent of the cases relate to traffic violation and 71 per cent are criminal cases? We know that many under-trials belong to Adivasis, Dalits and Muslims. ...*(Interruptions)*

Regarding the infrastructure, can the Minister tell us as to what is the financial allocation the Government has

made for creation of infrastructure in Subordinate District Courts in the last four years?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, the hon. Member has asked many questions, but let me reply to them one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*. As far as disposal of criminal cases are concerned, I have personally written to all the Chief Justices of High Courts that criminal cases and civil cases that are pending for the last ten years must be expedited on a fast-track basis. We have also emphasized that those under-trials who have completed 50 per cent of their detention as under-trials must be released on bail. We are giving full support for infrastructure. ...*(Interruptions)*

We would like to inform the hon. Member that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, since 1993, Rs. 6000 crore have been spent, out of which, 42 per cent has been given in the last 4½ years during the Narendra Modi Government. The larger issue is, why is there a suggestion for Central Selection? We do not want to impinge upon the State's power or the reservation in the State. What we are saying is that we need to have some kind of a Central mechanism on a portion of Additional District Judges post, so that good students from National Law Schools and other brilliant boys must also come through All India selection process to enhance the credibility of judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)* That is all we are saying so that we have a good intake at the level of Additional District Judge or other Judges. We have also been emphasizing from time to time that the time has come for the All-India National Judicial Service to be considered in all seriousness. All these things are designed basically to strengthen the intake at the Subordinate Level in the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Madam, the question raised by my good friend Mr. Owaisi is with regard to the pending cases in the lower judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Minister has replied in detail. First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for establishing a separate High Court for the State of Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)* Yesterday, the High Court of Telangana was established and it was inaugurated. Madam, the sanctioned strength of this Court is only 24. There are lakhs of cases pending within the jurisdiction of Telangana in the undivided High Court. The present High Court cannot dispose of the cases with the sanctioned strength of 24. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you Madam, whether the Government intends to increase this strength of the High

Court Judges in the High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad i.e. the Telangana High Court.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, this question does not arise. Since he has raised this question, let me say that yes, we have done our best that there is a proper High Court in Telangana and there is also a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh. I wish well for the High Courts of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* As regards addition of Judges, I am very happy that Telangana High Court has started functioning. We will certainly look into it. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a mechanism. But today, I take this opportunity through this question to say that I wish good luck to the High Court of Telangana. ...*(Interruptions)*

I also wish good luck to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. Let these two High Courts rise by their performance, access to justice and make a name in the annals of judiciary of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Thanks, Speaker Madam, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to ask questions. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, there is lot of vacancy in lower Judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)* If the status of Higher Judiciary is seen, than there are also many vacancies. We have a phrase here. That Justice delayed is justice denied. "In many courts, cases are pending, our Minister is also a senior advocate of the Supreme Court himself. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to ask him the way the Indian Administrative Service is, will the Government bring the Indian judicial service? Because there are only a few people in it. ...*(Interruptions)* People of the poorest sections, they can not join the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)* Is there any provision to bring this type of Indian Judiciary Service?"

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Chairman, the question which the respected Member has asked is a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)* I have discussed this before, as there is I.A.S, I.P.S. and Indian Foreign Services, in the same way the time has come for an all India judicial service, whose examination should be conducted by U.P.S.C. Let the people of every category come in with authenticity, children of National Law School should come and the rest come, so that the intake in the subordinate judiciary is good. ...*(Interruptions)* One thing I want to clarify is that I do not want to encroach on the existing system in it. ...*(Interruptions)* A portion is that vacancies should be

available, but the consent of the High Court is necessary, the consent of the State Governments is necessary. ...*(Interruptions)* Many High Courts have recommended it, many High Courts are opposing it, many State Governments have apposed it. ...*(Interruptions)* We are discussing this matter. ...*(Interruptions)* I think that there should be consensus on it and we are working on it so that highly qualified people are recruited in subordinate Judiciary.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, the hon. Law Minister has tabled his written reply and I have just now seen the reply. Here, I would like to refer to the statement of the hon. Minister at serial No. 4 ...*(Interruptions)* I wish to inform this House that this case was taken up by the then hon. Chief Justice J.S. Khehar's Bench *suo-motu*; and we had opposed it because the All-India Judicial Services will be a contravention of article 233 of the Constitution of India. It will really hit the federal structure of the country itself...*(Interruptions)*

The matter is pending before the hon. Supreme Court itself. It has not been taken up yet. My question is this. When the matter is sub judice and is pending before the Supreme Court, why is the hon. Law Minister going all around the country for selling the idea of the All-India Judicial Services and also not filling up the vacancies, especially in the Kolkata High Court when the Collegium has already recommended the names of the Judges of the Kolkata High Court? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As regards filling up of vacancies is concerned, I can tell him that our Government has done the filling up of the highest number High Court Judges. In 2016, we appointed 126 hon. Judges in different High Courts of India, which is also the highest numbers in the last 30 years.

In the year 2017, we had appointed about 118 hon. Judges. This year also, more than 100 Judges have been appointed though since 1989, the average appointment of Judges in the High Courts of India has been 72 to 82. Therefore, our record is very good. Many Judges have been appointed in the Kolkata High Court also and others are in the process. ...*(Interruptions)*

As regards pending of matter of the All-India Judicial Services, in our very considered view, it does not impinge upon the federal character. I am saying that our idea is to

have only a portion of vacancies of Additional District Judges without encroaching on the rights of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

But what is important is what I have said. It is an idea whose time has come.

I do not think merely because a case is pending, the Parliament is refrained from debating the issue, and the country is refrained from debating the issue. We have seen that the hon. Chief Justice, in another case, is examining the matter. Now, it is 70 years since Independence. Why should the intake in the subordinate judiciary not invite the best talent of the country from institutes like the National Law School, etc. so that we have a good pool of talented people becoming Additional District Judges and subsequently in the higher category? That is the whole idea.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Madam Speaker, regarding the appointment of judges in High Courts and in the Supreme Court, there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the hon. Supreme Court, there is no judge from the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribe community. In many High Courts, there is no judge from these communities. Day before yesterday, the hon. Law Minister made a statement in the media that the Government is thinking about recruiting judges from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the High Courts as well as in the Supreme Court.

I would like to ask the hon. Law Minister, through you, whether the Government of India is seriously considering appointing judges in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I wish to clarify to the hon. Member that there is no reservation for any category as far as appointment in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court is concerned. Nor did I ever make any statement about reservation in the High Courts or in the Supreme Court. Many States have reservation in the subordinate judiciary. Of course, I take his point that people from all the communities must have presence in the higher judiciary. It is an issue which requires wide consideration without compromising on the merit. I think that is an issue the House has to consider. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Pension Policy for CAPF**

*281. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current pension policy under which the benefits are being availed by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel;

(b) whether there is a demand for 'One Rank One Pension' (OROP) by CAPF personnel also and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a strong demand by CAPF Ex-Servicemen for shifting back to pre-2004 Pension Scheme;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any action or is planning to take action to fulfil the demand for OROP and pre-2004 Pension Scheme for CAPF personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) There is a demand by the CAPF personnel for reversion to the old pension scheme for the personnel who joined service after 01.01.2004. There is also a demand for 'One Rank One Pension (OROP)' by the CAPF personnel on the line of Defence personnel.

However, all new entrants who joined the Central Government Service w.e.f. 01.01.2004 except the Armed Forces, are covered under the new restructured Defined Contribution Pension System which replaced the previous system of Defined Benefit Pension System. The personnel who joined prior to the aforesaid date continue to be governed by the pension scheme under the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

Subsequently, the Government of India has issued orders extending certain benefits as applicable under the old pension scheme to the Central Government Servants covered under new pension scheme on provisional basis. These benefits, inter-alia, include invalid pension, retirement gratuity, family pension in case of death in service, disability pension in case of discharge of duty due to disease/injury, extra ordinary pension in case of death in service attributed to Government duty etc.

As regard to OROP as demanded by the CAPF personnel, it is stated that the Defence personnel are governed by Defence Pension Rules, while the CAPF personnel are governed by CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and New Pension Scheme (NPS). The OROP was introduced for Defence personnel in consideration of their early age of retirement in the Government services. CAPF personnel retire at the age of 57 yrs./60 yrs. depending on their ranks.

Adoption of Modern Techniques in Agriculture

*282. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture is the main source of livelihood for rural people and most of the farmers are still following the age old agriculture methodology and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Indian agriculture needs a technology-driven revolution, especially given the extant challenges of fragmented landholding, low level of input usage, limited access to irrigation, absence of extension services and inadequate linkage to markets and if so, the step taken by the Government to educate the farmers to adopt modern techniques for better yield at less expenditure and also to infuse multiple technologies in farming to transform agriculture from being a matter of livelihood to one of agri-business where every farmer becomes an entrepreneur;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring latest innovative methods and technologies to the ground level i.e. to the farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has a scheme to provide tractor and other mechanized equipment free of cost or at subsidised cost to the farmers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any eligibility criteria including preference given to small and medium farmers and if so, the details thereof including the support available at district level to facilitate the farmers for successful implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

As per the results of 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2013, about 63.5 percent of the agricultural households in the rural areas of the country reported cultivation as their principal source of income. Details of the number of farmers still following age old agriculture methodology are not available in the Survey.

(b) Due to fragmentation, the size of landholding in India has fallen to average size of 1.1 hectare (ha) in 2015-16 from 1.6 ha in 2011-12, according to a rural survey carried out by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. Nearly 87% farm holdings are less than 2 ha falling under small and marginal category. Agriculture sector (i.e. crop sector) in India is technology driven since mid-1960s. Other allied sectors of agriculture are also making use of technology in a big way. Technology driven agriculture has been input responsive and input use in agriculture increased constantly. Technology-led growth has helped in yield gain by several times. Selective mechanization of Indian farms is essential to increase agricultural productivity, to achieve timeliness in farm operations, to enhance input use efficiency and to reduce drudgery of agricultural workers. In the field of agricultural mechanization, some of the major challenges are due to variations on account of geography, climate, soil-type, crop and crop varieties, farm holding size, power availability, drudgery involved in farm operations etc. In situation of limited resources, the importance of increased use of technology in agriculture assumed much significance. Research system is trying to develop technology requiring low quantity of input need and their efficient utilization.

The Government is making efforts to use a number of available technologies to improve irrigation reach and efficiency, extension services and market access to farmers. To provide irrigation to every field, micro-irrigation systems are being encouraged in a big way under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichai Yojana (PMKSY). To meet knowledge demand and fill gap, use of information and communication technology are being utilized extensively to reach out to farmers through m-Kisan portal and for meeting market access, markets are being linked with national grid under the ambit of e-NAM. Also Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) started a project 'Attracting & Retaining Youth in Agriculture' (ARYA) which is being implemented in 25 States through KVKS, one district from each State. In each district, approximately 4-5 clusters of contiguous

villages have been identified. Depending upon the type of enterprise, individual or group-based activities/enterprises are being encouraged. In one district, about 100-200 rural youths were identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units in the area of Apiary, Mushroom, Seed Processing, Soil testing, Poultry, Dairy, Goatry, Carp-hatchery, Vermi-compost etc. Under this project, operational costs to support critical inputs like seeds, fertilizers, small equipment are being provided to farm youth. This provides additional opportunities to the unemployed rural youth in primary and secondary agriculture and related enterprises. Moreover, ICAR has established a network of 25 Agri-business Incubation (ABI) Centers. These ABIS act as an effective platform for fostering the growth of sustainable business endeavour to nurture the techno-entrepreneurs by providing a wide range of services such as research support, business planning, office space, access to information and communication technologies, and advice on management, marketing, technical, legal financial issues. These measures have infused multiple technologies in farming to transform agriculture from being a matter of livelihood to one of agri-business where every farmer can become an entrepreneur.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to bring latest innovative methods and technologies to the ground level i.e. to farmers are as follows:-

- The ICAR has established 704 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS) in the country with an aim of technology assessment and demonstration for its application and capacity development of farmers.
- For large scale technology dissemination among farmers 676 Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAS) have been set-up in 29 States and 3 UTs with funding from Centrally sponsored scheme on Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms.
- Facilitated establishment of 1205 Agri-clinic and Agri-business centres for providing input delivery and farm advisory services to farmers.
- Established Kisan Call Centre at 21 locations for providing farm advisory to farmers.
- m-Kisan portal developed for providing

information/services/advisories to farmers by SMSS in their language and preference of agricultural practices.

These KVKS and ATMAS are motivating and encouraging farmers to adopt improved crop production technologies by organizing various programmes and activities including testing and demonstration of technologies in farmer's field; training of farmers; conducting farm schools and exposure visits of farmers. Apart from imparting regularly training to farmers, the Agricultural Universities, KVKS and ATMAS in the State are organizing exhibitions and various other extension activities like farmers fair, kisan ghothis, field days, technology weeks, ex-trainees sammelans, celebration of important days, diagnostic visits, soil health camps and pre-Rabi and pre-Kharif campaigns for creating awareness on improved agricultural technologies.

(d) and (e) Mechanization and Technology Division of Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing a Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM). The SMAM is providing a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on Small and Marginal farmers.

Under SMAM scheme, Financial Assistance for procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment including tractors for SC, ST, Small and Marginal Farmers, Women and NE State beneficiaries is provided upto 50% of the cost of machinery limited to ceiling limit and for other beneficiaries it is upto 40% of the cost of machinery limited to ceiling limit. The pattern of assistance provided to farmers for procurement of Tractors under SMAM is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Pattern of Assistance Provided to Farmers for Procurement of Tractors Under SMAM

Type of Agricultural Machinery	For SC, ST, Small and Marginal farmers		For other beneficiary	
	Maximum Permissible Subsidy per Machine/Equipment per beneficiary	Pattern of Assistance	Maximum Permissible Subsidy per Machine/Equipment per beneficiary	Pattern of Assistance
Tractor 2WD(08-20 PTO HP)	Rs. 2.00 lakh	50%	Rs. 1.60 lakh	40%
Tractor 4WD (08-20 PTO HP)	Rs. 2.25 lakh	50%	Rs. 1.80 lakh	40%
Tractor 2WD (above 20-40 PTO HP)	Rs. 2.50 lakh	50%	Rs. 1.60 lakh	40%
Tractor 4WD (above 20-40PTO HP)	Rs. 3.00 lakh	50%	Rs. 2.40 lakh	40%
Tractor 2WD (above 40-70 PTO HP)	Rs. 4.25 lakh	50%	Rs. 3.40 lakh	40%
Tractor 4WD (above 40-70 PTO HP)	Rs. 5.00 lakh	50%	Rs. 4.00 lakh	40%

Naxal Affected Districts

*283. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether naxal affected districts in the country have come down as of October 2018;

(b) if so, the factors attributed by the Government to this achievement

(c) the details of classification used for a naxal affected district; and

(d) the steps being planned by the Government to completely eliminate naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As a result of steadfast implementation of National Policy and Action Plan, the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario has improved consistently over the years. The geographical spread of LWE violence has also reduced considerably. Accordingly a comprehensive review was undertaken in consultation with the States and of the 126 districts (include districts carved out of 106 districts under Security Related

Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, 44 have been excluded from the SRE Scheme, thus taking the number of LWE affected districts to 82. Simultaneously, to avoid potential expansion of LWE in the new areas, 08 new districts have been included under the Scheme. A total of 90 districts are now covered under the SRE Scheme. Of these 30 districts account for 90% of LWE violence and are categorized as most LWE affected districts.

A National Policy and Action Plan approved in 2015 envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, development interventions, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. While on security front, the Central Government assists the LWE affected State Government by providing Central Armed Police Forces battalions, training, funds for modernization of State police forces, equipment and arms, sharing of intelligence etc; on development side, the Central Government has taken various measures including construction of roads, installation of mobile towers, improving network of banks, post offices, health and education facilities in the LWE areas. Further, the Government has approved a new scheme 'Special Central Assistance for most LWE affected districts' in 2017 for a period of 03 years with an annual outlay of Rs. 1000 crore with objectives to fill the critical gaps in public infrastructure and services, which are of emergent nature.

Production of Crops

*284. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:
SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of major grain crops, oilseeds and sugarcane has declined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, crop and State-wise including Tripura; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production and productivity of such crops and to bring them at par with the developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The production of rice, wheat, nutri/coarse cereals, pulses and overall food grains in the country have increased during last three years. As per Fourth Advance Estimates for 2017-18, total Food grain production in the country is estimated at record 284.83 million tonnes which is higher by 9.72 million tonnes than the previous record production of foodgrain of 275.11 million tonnes achieved during

2016-17. The production of pulses has increased 25.23 million tonnes during 2017-18 from 16.32 million tonnes million tonnes during 2015-16. Further, oilseeds production has increased to 31.31 million tonnes during 2017-18 over the production of 25.25 million tonnes during 2015-16 and sugarcane production has increased to 376.90 million tonnes during 2017-18 over the production of 348.45 million tonnes during 2015-16. The production of oilseeds and sugarcane in the country have been fluctuating depending upon weather, rainfall conditions, shift in area to other profitable crops etc. The details of State-wise production of major food grains, oilseeds and sugarcane in the country including Tripura during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2015-16 to 2018-19 (kharif only) are given in the enclosed Statement

The first assessment of production of major agricultural crops for whole agriculture year including rabi crops is available with the Second Advance Estimates, normally released around mid-February every year. As such, it is too early to arrive at an assessment of production of major agricultural crops for whole agriculture year 2018-19 in the country. However, as per the First Advance Estimates, total production of kharif foodgrains during 2018-19 is estimated at record 141.59 million tonnes. The production of kharif oilseeds and sugarcane are estimated at 22.19 million tonnes and 383.89 million tonnes which are higher by 1.19 million tonnes and 6.99 million tonnes as compared to 2017-18, respectively.

(c) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments, several Crop Development Schemes/Programs such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card etc.

Under these Schemes/Programmes, funds are provided to States implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, improve soil health under Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm mechanization, etc. The States are also provided support for creation of agricultural infrastructure for optimal use of water and other natural resources.

Further, to achieve higher agricultural productivity, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting basic and strategic research relating to crop improvement, production and protection technologies suitable to different situations including development of location-specific varieties/hybrids and technologies.

Statement

State-wise estimates of production of rice, wheat, nutri/coarse cereals, pulses, foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane during 2015-16 to 2018-19

States	Rice				Wheat				Nutri/Coarse Cereals			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Andhra Pradesh	7488.7	7452.4	6176.2	5068.7	NA	NA	0.0	1916.0	1982.0	2755.0	555.5	
Arunachal Pradesh	204.0	220.0	#	#	7.7	7.7	#	102.8	102.5	#	#	
Assam	5125.1	4727.4	5164.0	3926.0	34.3	23.5	29.0	91.6	94.1	91.0	93.2	
Bihar	6802.2	3239.3	7911.2	6787.8	4736.4	5110.8	5741.0	2548.6	2719.1	2455.0	666.2	
Chhattisgarh	5789.4	8048.4	4725.5	6298.8	137.4	159.5	130.7	215.5	357.5	346.9	350.2	
Goa	115.1	113.2	#	#	NA	NA	8	0.0	0.0	#	#	
Gujarat	17020	1930.0	2039.0	1938.4	2484.0	2737.0	3102.0	1549.7	1937.0	1709.0	783.8	
Haryana	4145.0	4453.0	4523.4	4299.3	11352.0	11546.8	11162.4	796.0	1087.0	834.0	982.7	
Himachal Pradesh	129.9	146.6	116.6	116.8	667.6	704.2	586.7	777.0	826.4	671.4	643.7	
Jammu and Kashmir	646.4	572.2	613.9	577.2	541.5	475.5	478.8	535.4	561.0	516.5	545.9	
Jharkhand	2882.2	3841.8	4078.0	4047.0	287.3	425.2	469.8	395.5	590.8	607.9	551.4	
Karnataka	3021.0	2604.8	2807.0	2665.7	156.0	171.0	199.0	5608.2	5281.0	6274.0	5030.7	
Kerala	549.3	437.1	499.0	139.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	
Madhya Pradesh	3546.7	4226.8	4123.9	5362.0	17688.7	17939.3	15910.8	3848.8	4766.9	5304.1	6004.3	
Maharashtra	2593.0	3109.5	2712.7	3127.5	981.0	1875.1	1619.3	3635.7	6579.0	6091.7	2847.1	
Manipur	338.8	430.4	#	#	5.6	5.6	#	61.6	58.8	#	#	
Meghalaya	301.1	203.0	#	#	0.9	0.9	#	44.0	44.4	#	#	
Mizoram	62.1	61.5	#	#	NA	NA	#	10.3	8.9	#	#	
Nagaland	318.8	336.7	#	#	6.0	6.2	#	148.0	149.5	#	#	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Odisha	5875.4	8325.9	6527.9	6854.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	157.2	256.2	170.2	179.2
Punjab	11823.0	11586.2	13382.0	13363.5	16077.0	16440.5	17850.0	457.3	477.2	452.0	450.0
Rajasthan	369.8	452.7	450.9	452.3	9871.0	8985.3	9189.4	5808.9	6734.5	6574.8	5844.4
Sikkim	13.1	19.7	#	#	0.4	0.3	#	75.3	75.9	#	#
Tamil Nadu	7517.1	2369.4	7277.7	1959.6	NA	NA	0.0	3406.6	1345.2	3581.8	1371.6
Telangana	3047.0	5173.4	6250.0	3490.1	8.5	7.0	6.0	1834.0	2768.2	2648.8	2051.4
Tripura	794.8	814.6	#	#	0.4	0.5	#	12.2	21.3	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	12501.0	13754.0	13270.6	14483.5	25425.2	30056.0	31879.1	3460.0	3909.0	3894.9	3272.1
Uttarakhand	639.1	630.0	655.0	600.0	772.4	882.0	908.0	282.8	308.0	285.0	270.0
West Bengal	15953.9	15302.5	14967.0	11679.0	960.0	862.7	312.0	732.7	721.6	1154.7	160.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.4	12.6	#	#	NA	NA	#	0.4	0.2	#	#
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	#	#	0.3	0.3	#	NA	0.0	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.8	31.7	#	#	0.1	0.1	#	1.6	1.5	#	#
Daman and Diu	2.0	2.0	#	#	NA	NA	#	0.6	0.5	#	#
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	#	#	NA	NA	#	NA	0.0	#	#
NCT Delhi	17.3	17.3	#	#	85.6	87.2	#	7.7	6.7	#	#
Puducherry	43.9	52.2	#	#	NA	NA	#	0.0	0.1	#	#
Others	NA	NA	2633.8	2001.4	NA	NA	125.5	NA	NA	559.3	472.8
All-India	104408.2	109698.4	112905.5	99239.4	92287.5	98510.2	99699.7	38522.3	43772.1	46988.5	33127.1

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

-Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	375.1	479.1	420.1	385.7	6408.1	9061.3	7118.2	7419.8
Punjab	43.5	33.0	27.7	9.6	28400.8	28536.9	31711.7	13823.1
Rajasthan	1990.2	3181.2	3386.4	1798.1	18039.9	19353.6	19601.5	8094.8
Sikkim	5.4	5.5	#	#	94.1	101.3	#	#
Tamil Nadu	554.8	427.1	549.7	119.1	11478.5	4141.6	11409.2	3450.3
Telangana	239.6	536.0	506.0	374.3	5129.0	8484.6	9410.8	5915.8
Tripura	10.9	23.2	#	#	818.3	859.6	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	1164.6	2184.4	2208.0	660.7	42550.8	49903.4	51252.7	18416.3
Uttarakhand	51.6	53.0	57.0	42.0	1746.0	1873.0	1905.0	912.0
West Bengal	334.0	259.5	443.8	50.9	17980.6	17146.3	16877.5	11890.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.9	0.5	#	#	14.7	13.3	#	#
Chandigarh	NA	0.0	#	#	0.3	0.3	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.6	5.7	#	#	41.1	38.9	#	#
Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	#	#	2.6	2.5	#	#
Lakshadweep	NA	0.0	#	#	NA	0.0	#	#
NCT Delhi	1.2	0.1	#	#	111.7	111.2	#	#
Puducherry	0.8	0.6	#	#	44.7	52.8	#	#
Others	NA	NA	171.1	78.5	NA	NA	3499.8	2552.7
All-India	16323.5	23130.9	25234.8	9220.4	251541.6	275111.7	284828.4	141586.9

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

State-wise estimates of production of rice, wheat, nutri/coarse cereals, pulses, foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane during 2015-16 to 2018-19

States	Production ('000 Tonnes)								
	Total Oilseeds				Sugarcane				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**	2019-20**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	873.0	664.2	1090.0	508.1	9353.0	7830.0	7948.0	7601.4	
Arunachal Pradesh	36.4	36.6	#	#	40.8	37.7	#	#	
Assam	215.2	204.3	209.0	13.1	1038.3	1207.2	1115.0	1106.7	
Bihar	126.5	125.9	142.4	3.8	12649.3	13036.0	13983.2	12991.6	
Chhattisgarh	149.6	169.9	122.9	145.9	67.8	848.0	1247.0	1427.9	
Goa	4.0	4.0	#	#	NA	40.2	#	#	
Gujarat	4179.1	4789.3	5858.3	4152.2	11120.0	11950.0	12052.0	12967.7	
Haryana	829.7	964.5	1118.3	13.0	6692.0	8223.0	9633.0	10893.5	
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	6.2	6.2	1.2	38.7	21.1	31.5	30.3	
Jammu and Kashmir	32.6	28.6	40.7	1.9	0.3	NA	1.8	0.1	
Jharkhand	176.5	264.0	299.2	39.0	708.9	512.9	520.0	520.0	
Karnataka	749.7	805.8	936.5	648.0	37833.8	27378.0	28263.0	34200.0	
Kerala	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	138.1	113.1	124.2	49.8	
Madhya Pradesh	6171.0	8224.0	6949.0	7324.7	5281.0	4730.0	5430.0	4556.7	
Maharashtra	2436.1	5113.5	4266.3	4625.5	73679.6	52262.4	83133.7	93040.0	
Manipur	31.8	32.3	#	#	348.0	348.0	#	#	
Meghalaya	15.2	14.9	#	#	0.4	0.4	#	#	
Mizoram	3.0	2.5	#	#	51.3	50.5	#	#	
Nagaland	68.6	68.9	#	#	190.2	192.4	#	#	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	120.1	121.2	91.1	63.0	577.2	344.3	240.3	313.5
Punjab	56.8	57.8	59.1	5.4	6607.0	7152.0	8024.0	8780.0
Rajasthan	5692.5	6240.2	5971.3	3394.4	531.3	488.7	381.9	294.1
Sikkim	60.3	6.4	#	#	NA	NA	#	#
Tamil Nadu	932.2	604.1	1006.4	438.9	25494.1	18987.6	16535.6	11472.1
Telangana	496.0	723.0	647.0	333.2	2405.0	2061.0	2558.0	2939.0
Tripura	9.0	12.5	#	#	40.5	44.1	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	864.5	1050.2	1147.0	185.4	145385.0	140169.2	177056.0	171833.8
Uttarakhand	35.6	26.0	27.0	15.8	5885.8	6477.0	6304.0	6565.8
West Bengal	926.9	908.7	1134.1	213.1	2075.0	1549.7	1437.0	1440.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	#	#	0.7	0.9	#	#
Chandigarh		0.0	#	#	NA	NA	#	#
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	#	#	1.6	13.6	#	#
Daman and Diu	NA	0.0	#	#	NA	NA	#	#
Lakshadweep		0.0	#	#	NA	NA	#	#
NCT Delhi	4.6	4.5	#	#	NA	NA	#	#
Puducherry	1.0	0.8	#	#	214.0	NA	#	#
Others	NA	0.0	185.7	62.9	NA	NA	885.6	867.9
All-India	25250.8	31275.6	31308.0	22188.8	348448.4	306069.0	376904.6	383892.0

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

#Included in others.

NA: Not Applicable.

Manufacturing of Plastic

*285 SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude oil utilized for manufacturing of plastic on an annual basis;

(b) whether as per the International Energy Agency, the demand for plastic and other petrochemical products will drive oil demand by 2050;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken any measures for ensuring that sustainable alternative for plastic is developed so that the dependence on oil imports is further reduced; and

(d) whether the recycling of existing plastic waste is projected to reduce the dependence on crude oil and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to accelerate the recycling measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) In India, it is estimated that currently about 12% crude oil is converted petrochemicals which includes Plastics. Further, the capacity of polymer/plastic manufacturing facilities based on Naphtha derived from crude oil is about 10.49 Million Metric Tons Per Annum (MMTPA).

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Biodegradable or compostable polymers that microbial decomposition to carbon dioxide and water, use of bio derivatives will reduce demand for crude oil for manufacturing of plastic, This Department through its Scheme for Centers of Excellence promotes research and development of sustainable, eco-friendly and bio degradable polymers in Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) and other premier educational institutions.

(d) Yes, Madam. The government has notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 (amended in 2018) to ensure environmentally sound management of plastic waste in the country. As per the provisions of these Rules, all recyclable plastics should be segregated and channelized to registered plastic waste recyclers for recycling as per the Indian Standard IS 14534.1998. The PWM Rules, 2016 further mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for plastic waste

collection and channelization system for environmentally sound recycling of plastic based on the Principle of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR).

Groundnut Cultivation

*286. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the details of the area under groundnut cultivation in the country and the rank of India in groundnut production in the world.

(b) the details of the groundnut production in various States of the country during the (a) last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise.

(c) whether groundnut production in the country has greatly reduced during the last three years, if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the affected farmers and if so, the details thereof, and

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to the farmers for producing groundnut in the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of groundnut in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) India is the second largest producer of groundnut in the world. As per the Fourth Advance Estimates, the area under groundnut cultivation in the country during 2017.18 is estimated at 49.15 lakh hectares. The first comprehensive assessment of area and production of agricultural crops during whole agriculture year including rabi groundnut is available with the Second Advance Estimates, normally released around mid-February every year. However, as per First Advance Estimates (kharif only) the area under groundnut cultivation in the country during 2018-19 is estimated at 38.90 lakh hectares.

(b) and (c) No, Madam, groundnut production in the country has not decreased during the last three years The State/ UT-wise production of groundnut in the country during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2015-16 to

2018-19 (kharif only) are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The Government has launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)" in 2014.15 which continued through 2017-18 to augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the import of edible oils by increasing the productivity and production of oilseeds including groundnut. From 2018-19, the NMOOP scheme has been merged with National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and is implemented as NFSM (oil seed and palm (OS & OP)). The scheme is implemented through the State Department of Agriculture Horticulture in 28 states. A new sub-scheme Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFAI) was also launched in 15 districts of 6 Eastern states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal) in Rabi 2016-17 for utilization of rice fallows for cultivation of pulses and oilseeds.

Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to farmers for various components/interventions. The major interventions/components under NFSM-Oilseeds are purchase of breeder seeds, Production foundation and certified seeds, distribution of 10 minkits, plant protection equipment's/chemicals, supply of improved farm implements, distribution of sprinkler sets, block

demonstrations, farmers and officers training etc. Adoption of cluster approach is advocated for ensuring the participation of all farmers belonging to small/marginal, SC/ST/minority/women categories in a cluster. There is a provision for additional 10% assistance to small/marginal, SC/ST/minority/women farmers group under supply of plant protection equipment, improved farm implements sprinkler set, etc.

In order to create mass awareness about use of improved varieties and technology, a National Kisan Mela on Groundnut was organized by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh, Gujarat on 1st October, 2018. The farmers and extension functionaries from groundnut growing states participated in the National Kisan Mela on Groundnut.

In addition, to incentivize farmers for producing groundnut, Government of India has announced a Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs. 4890/- per quintal for groundnut during 2018-19. Also, the export of groundnut oil in bulk has been allowed without any restrictions with effect from 27.03.2017.

Statement

State/UT-wise Estimates of Production of Groundnut during 2015-18 to 2018-19

States/UTs	Production ('000 tonnes)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2018-19**
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	801.0	603.0	1041.0	478.5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	0.9	#	#
Bihar	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7
Chhattisgarh	33.6	46.4	33.4	44.7
Goa	4.0	4.0	#	#
Gujarat	2339.1	3157.3	3936.0	2837.7
Haryana	4.6	4.8	3.0	4.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.61
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	20.8	28.4	33.6	28.8

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	395.0	419.0	558.6	228.0
Kerala	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	331.6	378.0	349.0	369.0
Maharashtra	334.0	420.3	331.5	224.1
Manipur	3.0	3.0	#	#
Nagaland	0.9	1.0	#	#
Odisha	56.2	55.2	36.0	17.5
Punjab	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.9
Rajasthan	1048.7	1140.6	1259.2	1516.7
Tamil Nadu	892.3	588.9	973.6	429.4
Telangana	206.0	342.0	351.0	35.0
Tripura	1.6	2.7	#	#
Uttar Pradesh	65.0	85.0	89.0	100.9
Uttarakhand	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2
West Bengal	189.9	175.5	165.2	2.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	#	#
Puducherry	0.9	0.8	#	#
Others	NA	NA	14.4	4.2
All India	6733.3	7461.5	9178.6	6327.5

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only).

NA: Not Applicable.

#: Included in others.

Processing of Solid Waste

*287. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:

SHRI G. HARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 11,625 tons of solid waste is generated from cities and towns along the river Ganga and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that less than one third of the municipal solid waste generated in the 97 cities and

towns along the said river is processed, posing a major challenge to clean the river and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to focus on segregating wet and dry waste to deal with the crisis rather than waiting for new waste processing plants to be ready and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to decentralize composting of wet waste in the said cities and towns which would take care of about 40-60 per cent of the total municipal refuse being generated daily; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Total waste generation from 97 Ganga towns is around 11,729 Tonnes per day. Capacity of the available waste processing plants in these towns is around 32% of the generated waste. Additional waste processing capacity of around 26% of generated waste has been approved by the States. Details of waste generated and processing capacity State-wise in Ganga towns are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Government has advised States, Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBS) to comply with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016, which inter-alia, mandates waste segregation at source in three streams, namely bio-degradable (wet), non-

bio-degradable (dry) and domestic hazardous waste and preference for on-site (decentralised) processing of bio-degradable (wet) waste.

(d) and (e) 40 to 60 percent of total municipal waste comprises of wet waste, which can be converted into compost by using various aerobic methods such as windrow composting, vermi-composting, pit-composting, pile-composting etc. Decentralized processing is considered a sound and economical option in most cases because it obviates transportation costs of waste, need of large pieces of land for the plants and the public resistance for establishment of such large plants in their area. However, sanitation is a State subject and specific decision on centralized/decentralized processing of waste is taken by concerned State/UT/ULB.

Statement

Ganga Towns – SWM Status as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	No. of Ganga towns	Waste Generation in Tonnes/day	Total available waste processing Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Additional waste processing capacity approved for construction, in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)	Processing capacity available and additional approved for construction in Tonnes/day (% of generated waste)
1.	Uttarakhand	16	350	175 (50%)	44 (13%)	219 (63%)
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21	3,275	1,637 (50%)	557 (17%)	2,194 (67%)
3.	Bihar	18	1,940	82 (4%)	1,840 (95%)	1,922 (99%)
4.	Jharkhand	2	32	10 (31%)	22 (69%)	32 (100%)
5.	West Bengal	40	6,132	1,882 (31%)	595 (10%)	2,477 (41%)
Total		97	11,729	3,786 (32%)	3,058 (26%)	6,844 (58%)

Remunerative Prices to Farmers

*288. SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM:

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has failed to provide remunerative prices to farmers of the

country while the cost of production has gone up rapidly and prices of crops have gone down drastically since 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-remunerative price of crops to farmers is forcing them to hand over their land to industries for corporate farming; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the reasons for providing non remunerative prices to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) No, Madam Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors CACP is an expert body tasked to recommend MSPS after a broad consultative process taking into consideration a host of factors. These MSP crops cover approximately 99 per cent of the total agricultural production in the country.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of one and half times the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSPs for all notified Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent

of cost of production for the agricultural year 2018-19. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it fulfills the commitment to the farmers to provide 50 per cent return over all-India weighted average cost of production for the first time for all mandated crops.

The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. The prices of agricultural produce tend to fall immediately after harvest due to increase in market arrival of new crops in a lumpy manner. The cost of production and wholesale prices of some of the major MSP crops since 2015-16 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no evidence to suggest at all-India level that non-remunerative price of crops to farmers is forcing them to hand over their land to industries for corporate farming.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Cost of production and Wholesale Prices of major MSP crops

(Rs/quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Cost# of production				Wholesale prices			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kharif Crops									
1.	Paddy (common)	1020	1045	1117	1166	1521	1631	1694	1669
2.	Jowar (Hybrid)	1487	1501	1556	1619	1965	2088	2147	2219
3.	Bajra	893	925	949	990	1525	1749	1555	1570
4.	Ragi	1688	1733	1861	1931	1970	2505	2880	2569
5..	Maize	941	966	1044	1131	1425	1589	1520	1496
6.	Arhar (Tur)	3237	3241	3318	3432	7570	6818	4371	4172
7.	Moong	3993	4065	4286	4650	7718	6295	5283	5406
8.	Urad	3455	3584	3265	3438	8764	9310	5771	4863
9.	Groundnut in Shell	3314	3371	3159	3260	4909	5243	4572	4364
10.	Soyabean (yellow)	1770	1852	2121	2266	3418	3234	3095	3461
11.	Cotton (Medium Staple)	2753	2889	3276	3433	4204	5084	4705	5189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rabi Crops									
1.	Wheat	785	797	817	866	1793	1985	1924	2038
2.	Gram	2124	2241	2461	2637	4784	7490	5579	4377
3.	Rapeseed and Mustard	1702	1871	2123	2212	4202	4306	3990	4074
Other Crops									
1.	Sugarcane	132	140	152	155	NR	279	271	270
2.	Jute	2042	2125	2160	2267	4067	4445	3450	3801
3.	Copra (mining) \$	4138	4676	4758	5007	8470	6681	10947	12264

Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses and imputed value of family labour.

* Apr-Nov.

\$ Calender Year.

NR-Not Reported.

Fertilizer Vending Machines

*289. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer vending machines have been set up in some States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereat, State-wise;

(c) whether such machines are proposed to be set up in other States including Tamil Nadu also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and M/s GSFC were allowed to conduct field trials on Fertilizers Dispensing Machine (FDM) in States namely Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. M/s GNFC has informed that technical and operational feasibility of FDMs could not be established. The company has, therefore, not installed the FDMs on commercial basis. However, M/s GSFC has informed that the company has installed one machine at Vadodara and have experienced

technical and operational difficulties in dispensing of fertilizer through this machine.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers or Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare from any company for installing FDMs in any other State.

[Translation]

Migration of Farmers

*290. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any information on farmers leaving the job of farming in search of other employments due to losses being incurred by them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make farming a profitable venture so as to address the said problem and check migration of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The shit in

workforce from primary (agriculture) sector to secondary and tertiary sectors is a normal phenomenon of the development process experienced by countries across the world and the same is true for India as well. As per the Census data numbers of cultivators have declined from 127.3 million in 2001 to 118.8 million in 2011. The share of workforce engaged in the agriculture sector (comprising of cultivators and agricultural labourers) has come down from 58.2 per cent in 2001 to 54.6 per cent in 2011. The reasons for this include inter-alia, better employment opportunities in industry and services sectors, increasing urbanization etc. However, the foodgrain production in the country has continued its upward trend and reached a record level of 284.83 million tonnes in 2017-18 (4th Advance Estimate).

(b) In a market economy like India movement of people for better economic opportunities is inexorable. However, several steps have been taken by the Union Government to improve the economic conditions of farmers and making agriculture attractive to farmers. These include, inter-alia, implementation of schemes like National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, creation of a unified national agriculture market (e-NAM), etc. Further, Government has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for all notified agricultural crops the season 2018-19 with a return of at least 50 percent over all-India weighted average cost of production. The Union Cabinet has initiated an Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Aardra Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM AASHA) in September, 2018, which envisages a holistic arrangement for assurance of remunerative price environment for farmers to increase agriculture production and productivity.

[English]

Protection to Witnesses

*291. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government as well as the State Governments to

provide round the clock police protection to witnesses who face threats for deposing against those accused in heinous criminal cases and intended to be concealed;

(b) if so, whether the witness protection scheme has been formulated in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority and the Bureau of Police Research and Development;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has started the process of consultations with the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said scheme;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring forward a legislation to make it mandatory for States to provide protection to such witnesses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such legislation is likely to be brought and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a "Witness Protection Scheme, 2018" in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority Bureau of Police Research and Development and the State Government. This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme and has also directed that the Union of India as well as States and Union Territories shall enforce the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 in letter and spirit and that it shall be the law under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the subject.

Data on Farm Credit

*292. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India's data for March 2016 on farm credit (Basic Statistical Returns) show that 77 million agriculture credit accounts with Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBS) carry an average loan ticket of Rs. 1.16 lakh and around 70 per cent of them are crop loans and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has studied the aforesaid data and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the tenant farmers are not benefited from the farm loan waiver schemes of the Union and State Governments as their loans are in the form of gold loans and other forms of short-term credit, rather than crop loans and if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether there are three successful farmer benefit programmes in vogue in the United States of America since 2002 such as annual direct payments, counter-cyclical payments if market prices are below the statutorily determined target prices (MSP) and loan deficiency payments or marketing loans that provide interim financing and additional income support if market prices fall below the statutorily determined prices; and

(e) if so, whether the Government has studied these programmes and if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of outstanding credit to agriculture by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB), as on 31st March, 2016, is as under:—

Occupation	Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crore)
Agriculture	80186303	996166.20
1. Direct Finance	76832484	894458.90
Of which (1a):		
Crop loans	53938257	604233.10
2. Indirect Finance	3353819	101707.20

(c) Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, (ADWDR) implemented by Government of India, 'Short Term Production loans disbursed to small and marginal farmers including tenant farmers, from 01st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2007, overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and remaining unpaid on 29th February, 2008, were waived'. Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States

and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. The Government of India, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes/Policy measures formulated keeping in view the overall as well as region/state specific sectoral requirements.

(d) and (e) These programmes have not been studied by the Government.

[Translation]

Spurious Pesticides/Weedicides/Fertilizers

*293. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding supply of spurious pesticides/weedicides/fertilizers by certain companies which is adversely affecting crops and human health;

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

(c) the number and details of companies against which strict action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Insecticides Act 1968, the monitoring of pesticides quality is a The Central shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. Government and State Governments have notified 182 and 10354 Insecticide Inspectors respectively to check sale of misbranded pesticides Insecticide samples are drawn on regular basis and analyzed in 69 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLS) and at the two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded.

As informed by the States, between 2015-16 to 2017-18, a total of 192043 samples have been drawn by the Insecticide Inspectors of the State Governments, out of which 4864 (2.53%) samples have been found misbranded and accordingly prosecution has been initiated in 1906 cases. The State Governments have not communicated any company wise report to this Department. However, the State-wise details may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1038	148	02	844	115	03	791	85	
21.	Maharashtra	6089	407	99	6030	282	68	7019	297	243
22.	Manipur									
23.	Meahalava									
24.	Mizoram							257	20	20
25.	Nagaland									
26.	Odisha	529	16		401	36		507	22	01
27.	Puducherry	128	0		128	00		79	00	
28.	Punjab	4052	147	40	3898	98	27	3889	177	25
29.	Raiasthan	3374	91	35	2800	57		2960	84	
30.	Sikkim									
31.	Tamil Nadu	21905	215	40	21547	168	05	21226	146	30
32.	Telangana	3380	17		3592	06		3700	24	
33.	Tripura	26			22	00		55	00	
34.	Uttarakhand	129	1		129	01		136	14	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	6452	355	173	6632	453	434	6735	452	381
36.	West Benaal	681	2		1152	03		1045	0	
Total		63003	1709	479	63490	1470	582	65550	1685	845

Statement-II

Location and Company-wise details of the samples against which prosecution has been initiated by the Central Insecticide Inspectors

Sl.No	Name of the company and location	Status
1	2	3
2017-18		
1.	M/s Vidharbha Biotech, Yavatmal, Maharashtra	Pending
2.	M/s Vidharbha Biotech, Yavatmal, Maharashtra	Pending
3.	M/s Ajay Biotech Pune, Maharashtra	Pending
2016-17		
1.	M/s Shalimar Agarbati Co., Bangalore	Accused convicted penalty imposed

1	2	3
2.	M/s Moksh Agarbatti Co., Bangalore	Accused convicted penalty imposed
3.	M/s Vijayalakshmi Agarbatti, Bangalore	Accused convicted penalty imposed
4.	M/s Sldhivinayak Chem Tech, Delhi	Pending
5.	M/s United Chemicals, Delhi	Pending
6.	M/s Thakkar Chemicals, Delhi	Pending
7.	M/s Maharashtra Bio-Fertilizers, Pvt. Ltd., Latur Maharashtra	Pending
2015-16		
1.	M/s Meghmani Organics, Gujarat	Pending
2.	M/s NPK Chemicals and Insecticides Pvt. Ltd., Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Pending
3.	M/s Radhey Impex, Surat Gujarat	Accused plead guilty, penalty imposed
4.	M/s Shanawaz Ahmed, Karnataka	Accused convicted, penalty imposed
5.	M/s GSP Crop Science Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Pending
6.	M/s Sidhivinayak Chem Tech, Delhi	Pending
7.	M/s Garuda Agro Chem., Madurai, Karnataka	Pending
8.	M/s Dhanuka Agritech limited, Haryana	Pending
9.	M/s Dhanuka Agritech limited, Haryana	Pending
10.	M/s Dec-can Agro Chemicals, Bengaluru	Pending
11.	M/s Bloomfield Agritech, Ltd., Mumbai	Pending
12.	M/s Bharat Insecticide Ltd., Jammu and Kashmir	Accused convicted, penalty of 10000/- imposed
13.	M/s Vizien Organic Ltd. Delhi	Pending
14.	M/s Crop Chemicals, Punjab	Pending
15.	M/s Fayaz Ahmed, Karnataka	Accused convicted, penalty of 20000/- imposed
16.	M/s Mohmamed Habeebulla, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	Pending
17.	M/s Pioneer Pesticides, Punjab	Pending
18.	M/s Beeju Sugandhi Works, Bangalore	Pending
19.	M/s M.F perfumers, Bangalore	Pending
20.	M/s Sunshine Fine Chemsol. Pvt. Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra	Pending

Statement-III*Details of Fertilizers samples analysed in last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Samples analysed	Non-Standard samples	Action initiated	Samples analysed	Non-Standard samples	Action initiated	Samples analysed	Non-Standard samples	Action initiated
1.	Assam	339	3	1	417	7	2	411	4	0
2.	Mizoram	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	519	0	0	454	14	4	545	7	7
4.	Bihar	3418	167	0	3467	139	2	3302	68	68
5.	Odisha	6418	244	244	6052	211	211	5975	245	0
6.	West Bengal	1490	174	148	2710	250		3064	332	332
7.	Tripura				614	0		508	7	7
8.	Gujarat	11333	130	130	11440	123	123	9263	94	94
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6554	765	765	6373	662	662	6841	768	768
10.	Chhattisgarh	1941	122	0	1831	137		2417	141	0
11.	Maharashtra	16662	2212	2043	15274	2703		18614	2342	1148
12.	Rajasthan	14415	165	130	13279	187	172	12279	196	137
13.	Haryana	1993	56	21	1732	82	21	1901	105	38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1863	62	52	1750	63	63	2129	78	78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2046	7	0	433	0	0	2161	63	44
16.	Punjab	3601	157		3537	99	0	3571	183	147
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10324	529	529	10362	825	825	10290	845	845
18.	Uttarakhand	258	10	5	321	23	9	334	20	12
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10446	116	93	9815	138	110	10023	171	171
20.	Teianganana	6855	66	53	13261	127	95	11192	189	141
21.	Karnataka	8020	254	137	8767	213	160	8072	145	98
22.	Kerala	2583	129	129	2918	150	150	3275	107	107
23.	Puducherry	467	1	1	606	3	3	447	2	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	17094	869	869	17300	794	753	19779	730	628
25.	Govt. of India	3146	248	0	3661	315	0	3654	309	0
Total All India		131785	6486	5360	136380	7265	3365	140047	7151	4872

[English]

Aadhaar Based Biometric Authentication

*294. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted or is aware of any study on the impact of Aadhaar Based Biometric Authentication (ABBA) on public distribution system and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has recognised that ABBA has in many cases led to increased hassles for the poor such as repeated trips, longer queues and in some cases even deaths;

(c) if so, the reasons for insisting on ABBA despite large social costs associated with it and the steps proposed by the Government to provide relief to the beneficiaries; and

(d) whether the Government has considered the technology of Smart Cards for disbursement like in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not using Smart Cards?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) So far no study has been conducted on the impact of Aadhaar Based Biometric Authentication (ABBA) on Public Distribution System (PDS). The National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA) inter-alia provides for undertaking reforms by application of information and communication technology tools including end-to-end computerization In order to ensure transparent recording of transactions at all levels, and to prevent diversion and leverage of "Aadhaar" for unique identification with biometric information of entitled beneficiaries for proper targeting of benefits under the Act.

With an aim to Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and to address the challenges such as leakages and diversion of foodgrains, elimination of fake and bogus ration cards etc., this Department in collaboration with all States/UT is implementing a scheme on 'End-to-End Computerization of PDS Operations' including automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSS) for biometric authentication of beneficiaries.

During the last one year, the number of monthly biometric/Aadhaar authenticated transactions in PDS has

increased from nearly 4 crore in October 2017 to about 8 crore in October, 2018. Further, only about 33% ration card holders (about 8 Crore out of nearly 23 Crore ration cards under NFSA) are presently getting the foodgrains after Aadhaar based biometric authentication distribution.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 26/09/2018 has held that – "it becomes compulsory for those who seeks to receive any subsidy, benefit or service under the welfare scheme of the Government expenditure whereof is to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India. It follows that authentication under Section 7 would be required as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service only when such a subsidy, benefit or service is taken care of by Consolidated Fund of India. An added requirement is that such individual would undergo authentication at the time of receiving such benefits etc". However, the Hon'ble court has also held that – "no genuine beneficiary would be denied of any subsidy due to failure of authentication". Accordingly, this Department has directed all State/UT Governments to ensure, that owing to failure of biometric Aadhaar authentication, no genuine beneficiary shall be denied the foodgrains entitled under the PDS, and to ensure this, exception mechanisms have also been provided for.

The Government had already earlier piloted a Smart Cards scheme for delivery of essential commodities under TPDS In Union Territory of Chandigarh and Haryana State during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. The pilot scheme was later subsumed under the scheme on End-to-End Computerization of TPDS operations.

[Translation]

Decontrol of Urea

295: SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to decontrol urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done;

(c) whether strengthening of infrastructure is required at the existing fertilizer rake plants in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Creation, strengthening, development and up-gradation of rake points is an ongoing activity of the Indian Railways. Rake points are meant for all commodities including Fertilizers. Adequate supply of Fertilizers is ensured throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh with the existing rake points.

[English]

Urban Development Schemes

*296. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised for urban development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that major portion of the funds allocated to the States for urban development remains unutilised;

(c) if so, the reason therefor, State and scheme/project-wise;

(d) whether any mechanism exists for monitoring the funds allocated for the said purpose to the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of funds released and utilized on the

urban on development schemes – Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Metro Rail Projects, North-Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and 10% Lumpsum Scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approves the overall State plans and releases the central financial assistance under its The detailed projects are conceived, appraised, missions. approved and implemented by the States/Union Territories (UTs). The urban infrastructure projects generally require three years for execution and completion after selection of cities/projects, approval of plans and setting up of implementation structures. Utilisation of funds released under the missions/schemes depends upon these aspects. Moreover, utilization certificates are submitted by the States/UTs for seeking subsequent instalments, when it has reached upto the threshold for the next release. Hence, there is a gap between actual utilization on ground and utilisation reported by the States/UTs.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In order to monitor progress of schemes and funds allocated to the States/UTs, various institutional frameworks, like submission of periodic progress reports, review meetings, video conferences, field visits have been put in place. Instalments of central assistance are released keeping in view the reports of the Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMA)/Utilisation Certificates issued by the State Government authorities as required under the respective scheme guidelines.

Statement

Status of funds allocation and utilization under Urban Development Scheme

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Scheme	Allocation				Utilization
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2015-16 to 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	AMRUT	2643.69	4803.50	4943.00	6000.00	9876.71
2.	SCM	1496.20	4598.50	4509.50	6000.00	3560.22
3.	SBM-U	1400.00	2300.00	2550.00	2500.00	4199.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	PMAY-U	3222.50	4597.68	16531.64	9300.52	20892.01
5.	HRIDAY	200.00	150.00	130.00	161.50	266.29
6.	Metro Rail	9287.17	15498.59	13960.00	14314.60	48206.41
7.	NERUDP	152.00	158.00	230.00	250.00	591.92
8.	10% Lump Sum Scheme	125.00	235.00	181.85	162.00	673.07

Soil Pollution

*297. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil pollution has increased all over the country in the last two decades;

(b) if so, the extent of the problem of soil pollution, State and Union territory-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences have estimated that 71 per cent of the country's cultivated fields and croplands are moving towards conditions that would no longer support farming, if so, the details thereof and the extent of the problem, State and Union territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome them and the progress made so far, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) No systematic assessment of soil pollution is available in the country. However, as per harmonized database (NAAS 2010), nearly 120.4 million ha area of the country is subjected to land degradation.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. About 71% of India's cultivated fields or nearly 100 million ha of croplands are subjected to various forms of land degradation affecting farming. The extent of such land degradation, State and Union territory-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The Government is undertaking soil and moisture conservation measures under Watershed Development

Component (WDC) of the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* (PMKSY). The State and Union Territory-wise progress is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Similarly, the Government has launched Reclamation of Problem Soils (Alkali/Saline and Acid) as a sub Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) on Pilot basis during 2016-17 in 15 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab and Tamil Nadu having higher extent of problem soils. The State and Union Territory-wise progress is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Also, the Government has enacted The Environment (Protection) Act in 1986 (<http://cpcb.nic.in/env-protection-act/>) and the last amended in 1991 with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment including water, air and land.

Statement-I

State-wise extent of land degradation in arable land of India.

Sl. No.	State	TGA (sq.km)	Land degradation in arable area (000' ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	275045	8378
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	71
3.	Aranachal Pradesh	83743	971
4.	Assam	78438	3869

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	94163	1142	20.	Mizoram	21081	150
6.	Chhattisgarh	134805	4562	21.	Nagaland	16579	60
7.	Delhi	1483	28	22.	Odisha	155707	2525
8.	Goa	3702	122	23.	Puniab	50362	420
9.	Gujarat	196024	3037	24.	Rajasthan	342239	19211
10.	Haryana	44212	551	25.	Sikkim	7096	47
11.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	1021	26.	Tamil Nadu	130058	2857
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	222236	1405	27.	Tripura	10486	212
13.	Jharkhand	79714	3472	28.	Uttar Pradesh	238566	13891
14.	Karnataka	191791	7744	29.	Uttarakhand	55845	1057
15.	Kerala	38863	2516	30.	West Bengal	88752	2030
16.	Madhya Pradesh	308641	12481	31.	Others*	1248	125
17.	Maharashtra	307713	9305	Total		3287270	103875
18.	Manipur	22327	258	<i>Source: Maji et al. (2010). Degraded and Wastelands of India – Status and Spatial Distribution.</i>			
19.	Meghalaya	22429	357				

Statement-II

State-wise details of progress under WDC-PMKSY – projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released (2015-16 to 2017-18 and 2018-19) as Central share

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central Share Released #			
		No. of Projects	Area of the Projects	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	86.73	120.96	123.35	129.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	18.00	23.12	9.62	19.17
3.	Assam	372	1.577	45.00	0.00	65.09	0
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	5.00	28.26	19.21	26.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	20.00	34.96	33.45	32.49
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	100.00	115.04	87.51	84.69
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	6.91	12.82	10.94	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	20.00	35.40	26.83	24.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	0.00	25.59	43.66	31.10
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	20.00	17.68	0	28.83
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	125.00	145.72	175.69	101.07
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	20.00	16.62	17.83	13.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	150.00	129.44	134.84	97.45
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	250.00	186.95	279.21	0
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	9.00	11.29	13.84	14.14
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	18.00	11.56	8.95	0
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	8.87	16.06	22.35	14.41
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	27.00	60.84	32.08	23.10
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	67.50	91.99	94.48	58.17
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	7.95	0.00	7.96	0
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	200.00	199.35	243.59	179.40
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	6.30	0.00	1.40	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	75.00	62.36	82.75	36.00
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	70.00	0.00	51.14	45.70
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	20.89	27.12	16.66	11.70
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	25.68	16.15	9.97	6.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	75.00	58.38	63.93	0
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	10.00	24.06	15.48	25.87
Total		8214	39.07	1487.83	1471.72	1691.81	1002.80

@Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16

#Released under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in Union Territories. (2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Statement-III

State-wise Physical and Financial Progress on Reclamation of Problem Soils (Alkali/Saline and Acid) as a sub-Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) on Pilot basis

(Physical/Target in ha. and Financial/Outlay in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Physical	Financial (including State Share)	Physical	Financial (including State Share)	Physical	Financial (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	711	111.111	362	55.56	740	111.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	478	176.99	278	166.66
4.	Chhattisgarh	2300	166.66	1190	81.53	2222	333.33
5.	Gujarat	1847	1120.00	1502	1148.01	1528	916.66
6.	Haryana	NI	NI	NI	NI	278	166.66
7.	Karnataka	825	249.33	278	125.00	833	500.00
8.	Maharashtra	NI	NI	NI	NI	0	0.00
9.	Manipur	1400	97.087	NR	NR	370	55.55
10.	Meghalaya	339	53.39	1455	55.55	400	60.00
11.	Mizoram	724	111.11	740	111.11	740	111.11
12.	Nagaland	0	0.00	640	100.00	311	46.66
13.	Odisha	NI	NI	NI	NI	277	166.66
14.	Punjab	NI	NI	NR	NR	0	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	440	333.5	346.6	175.23	844	506.66
Total		8586	2242.188	6991.6	2028.98	8821	3141.06

NI – Not Implemented.

NR – Not Reported.

[Translation]

Modernization of Food Processing Industries

*298. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any innovative measures have been taken for the modernization of food processing industries in the country during the last three years;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the implementation of infrastructure development projects in the food processing sector has been successful in various States including Chhattisgarh during the Twelfth Five Year Plan along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) and (b) An

innovative umbrella scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)' has been launched in 2017 to promote modernisation and capacity enhancement of food processing industries in the country. The implementation period of the scheme is 2016-2020 with a total allocation of Re 6000 crore. The PMKSY has seven component schemes via; (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

A new Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of Rs.500 crore to, inter alia, promote Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO), agro-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOS has been launched in 2018.

(c) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, infrastructure development projects were funded under the scheme of Mega Food Parks (MFP) and Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure (Cold Chain). The Ministry has so far approved 40 MFPS in different States including one MFP in the State of Chhattisgarh. Fourteen (14) MFPS have become operational so far. The Ministry has also approved 286 Cold Chain Projects in different States, of which

94 projects were approved during Twelfth Five Year Plan, including 2 projects the State of Chhattisgarh. One hundred and thirty-five (135) Cold Chain Projects have been completed.

The State-wise approved and operational/completed projects under the two schemes are available in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Approved and Operational/Completed Projects Under MFP and Cold Chain Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Mega Good Park		Cold Chain	
		Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Operational	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	17	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
4.	Assam	1	1	2	2
5.	Bihar	1	0	3	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	2	1	22	9
8.	Haryana	2	0	11	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	14	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	6	3
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	—	—
12.	Karnataka	2	1	12	5
13.	Kerala	2	0	8	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	6	4
15.	Maharashtra	3	2	61	30
16.	Manipur	—	—	2	1
17.	Mizoram	1	0	2	2
18.	Nagaland	1	0	3	0
19.	Odisha	2	1	2	2
20.	Punjab	3	1	19	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	1	1	10	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	12	3
23.	Telangana	2	0	9	4
24.	Tripura	1	0	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3	—	25	11
26.	Uttarakhand	2	2	25	15
27.	West Bengal	1	1	11	8
Total		40	14	286	135

[English]

Selling of Pesticides

*299. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of multinational companies have been selling pesticides in the country without sufficient safety information and check, resulting in deaths of farmers;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) whether the multinational pesticides manufacturing companies as well as indigenous pesticides manufacturing companies are conducting their business in an unethical manner; and

(d) if so, the role played by the Government in checking the activities of multinational as well as indigenous pesticides manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering their efficacy and safety to human being animals and environment, Furthermore the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. These labels and leaflets, inter alia, provide information on safe usage of the insecticide. It is mandatory for every manufacturer to place these Labels and leaflets in the packages or insecticides.

In addition, as per the Insecticide Act, 1968, the monitoring of pesticides quality is a shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. The Central Government and State Governments have notified 182 and 10354 Insecticide Inspectors respectively to check sale of misbranded pesticides. Insecticide samples are drawn on regular basis and analyzed in 69 State Pesticides Testing Laboratories (SPTLS) and at the two Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories. Action is initiated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 against those samples which are found misbranded. During 2015-16 to 2017-18, a total of 192910 samples have been drawn by both the Central and State Insecticide Inspectors, out of which 4949 (2.56%) samples have been found misbranded and accordingly prosecution has been initiated in 1936 cases.

Anti-National Activities by NGOs

*300. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOS) are, involved in anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the State Governments and Union Territories to monitor the activities of such organisations that indulge in anti-national activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) There are

established institutional and procedural mechanisms and safeguards in place to check anti-national activities by individuals, associations and organizations, Government, in coordination with security agencies of the Centre and the States maintains vigil in order to detect individuals, associations and organizations indulging in anti-national activities. Inputs in this regard are shared with State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time and appropriate action is taken as per law.

[Translation]

Defence Corridor

*302. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to set up defence corridor in same; Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh and has acquired/proposes to acquire land for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan prepared in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India has identified Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh for establishment of Defence Industrial corridors. Six nodal points in Uttar Pradesh namely Aligarh, Agra, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur and Lucknow have been identified for this purpose.

The preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the two corridors has been entrusted by Government of India to a consultant which is currently in progress.

[English]

Telecommunication Services

*303. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes prepared by the Government for extension of telecommunication services in tribal and naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) the target fixed and achieved by the Government with regard to extension of telecommunication services across the country, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated/spent by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Following schemes are being implemented by Government for providing telecom services in tribal and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas:

I. Mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas:

(1) **LWE Phase-I project:** Government has set up 2343 mobile towers under LWE Phase-I project. Details are enclosed as Statement-I.

(2) **LWE Phase-II project:** Government has approved a project for providing mobile connectivity in the 4072 identified locations in Left wing Extremism affected areas on 23.05.2018. State-wise list is enclosed as Statement-II.

II. **BharatNet project:** BharatNet project is being implemented to create broadband infrastructure for provision of connectivity to all 2.5 lakh (approx.) Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country, including in tribal and naxal affected areas. As on 23.12.2018, a total of 1,16,590 GPs have been made Service Ready, and for the remaining GPs, the implementation is underway. State/UT-wise details are enclosed as Statement-III.

As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband internet services is being provided at all the GPs in the country, including in tribal and naxal affected areas. On an average, 5 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being provided at each GP. Of these, 3 APs will be connected to Government Institutions such as Police Stations, Schools, Hospitals, and Post Offices, while 2 APs will be available for public use. So far, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 39,379 GPs and of these, services are being provided in 10,943 GPs.

III. **Comprehensive Telecom Development Project for the North-Eastern Region (NER):** Comprehensive Telecom Development Project for the North-Eastern Region (NER) to install 6673 mobile towers for 8621 identified uncovered villages, 321 mobile towers for National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER is being implemented. Details are enclosed as Statement-IV.

IV. **Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands:**

- (i) Submarine Optical Fiber Cable connectivity between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (ii) Satellite Bandwidth Augmentation for Andaman and Nicobar from 260 Mbps to 2 Gbps and augmentation of Intra Island OFC network in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (iii) Mobile connectivity in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to cover uncovered villages and seamless coverage on National Highway (NH 223).
- (iv) **Lakshadweep:** Augmentation of Satellite bandwidth from 102 Mbps to 1.71 Gbps.

Rs. 19334 crore has been disbursed under BharatNet project for all States/UTS or the country. In addition, Rs. 2713.52 crore has been disbursed by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for three schemes, namely, mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region and Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands.

Statement-I

Details of Mobile Towers set up under LWE Phase-I

Sl.No.	State	No. of sites set up
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62
2.	Bihar	250
3.	Chhattisgarh	525
4.	Jharkhand	816
5.	Maharashtra	65
6.	Madhya Pradesh	22
7.	Odisha	256
8.	Telangana	173
9.	Uttar Pradesh	78
10.	West Bengal	96
Total		2343

Statement-II

State-wise list of mobile towers proposed to be installed in LWE Phase-II

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	No. of Mobile Towers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	429
2.	Bihar	8	412
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	1028
4.	Jharkhand	21	1054
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	26
6.	Maharashtra	2	136
7.	Odisha	18	483
8.	Telangana	14	118
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3	179
10.	West Bengal	5	207
Total		96	4072

State-wise details of service ready Gram Panchavats (GPs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Service Ready GPs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1227
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
4.	Assam	1590
5.	Bihar	5865
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	4052
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21
9.	Daman and Diu	17
10.	Gujarat	5119
11.	Haryana	6186

1	2	3	1	2	3
12.	Himachal Pradesh	226	24.	Puducherry	101
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	263	25.	Punjab	7911
14.	Jharkhand	2320	26.	Rajasthan	8452
15.	Karnataka	6110	27.	Sikkim	14
16.	Kerala	1129	28.	Tamil Nadu	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	12691	29.	Telangana	2047
18.	Maharashtra	15126	30.	Tripura	527
19.	Manipur	255	31.	Uttar Pradesh	27964
20.	Meghalaya	122	32.	Uttarakhand	1508
21.	Mizoram	23	33.	West Bengal	2081
22.	Nagaland	86			
23.	Odisha	3501		Total	116590

Statement-IV

State-wise list of mobile towers to be installed in the North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	State	No. of uncovered villages	No. of Tower Planned to be installed	No. of Towers planned to be installed alongwith National Highway
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2805	1893	149
2.	Assam	2503	1874	33
3.	Manipur	528	384	53
4.	Meghalaya	2374	2162	11
5.	Mizoram	252	227	19
6.	Nagaland	134	112	48
7.	Tripura	2	2	7
8.	Sikkim	23	19	1
	Total	8621	6673	321

Infrastructure of Courts

*304. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to check the standard of infrastructure of the courts

in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the courts are Divyang friendly and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard in association with the States/UT Governments. The scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As on date, Rs. 6,623 crore has been released since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, Rs. 3,179 crore (48%) has been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. 18,731 court halls and 16,539 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on date against the working strength of 17,509 Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts of the country. In addition, 2,906 court halls and 1,754 residential units are under construction.

Infrastructure Development for judiciary in the States is being monitored by the State level monitoring Committee headed by *portfolio* judge of the concerned High Court in terms of the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in All India Judges Association Case.

The Scheme has been evaluated by third party. The Evaluating Agency has concluded as under:—

- (i) The CSS has immensely contributed towards improving judicial infrastructure;
- (ii) It has helped in improving the quality of overall justice delivery system at the subordinate courts in the country; and
- (iii) It has also been also instrumental in reducing the pendency of cases and for the partial establishment of the elements of model courts and e-Courts at the District level.

The above mentioned scheme covers court buildings of District and Subordinate Courts which are able to be accessed by all categories of people in the society. However, State Governments ensure construction of buildings is differently-abled friendly as per standard and mandatory norms.

The Union Cabinet while approving continuation of the above scheme from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020, *inter-alia*, directed formulation of norms and specification of court halls and residential units to be constructed under Scheme for implementation throughout the country for future. In pursuance, Department of Justice has formulated norms and specification of court halls and residential units to be constructed under Scheme for implementation throughout the country for future and circulated them to all concerned.

A Sub-Group on 'Model Courts' was constituted by the Advisory Council of the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The Sub-Group was headed by Shri Justice P. V. Reddi. Shri Justice A. P. Shah and Prof. N.R. Madhav Menon were the members. The Sub-Group submitted its Report in 2014 which was circulated to all the High Courts. The Report of the Sub-Group, *inter-alia*, recommended that a Model Court Complex would need to ensure access by persons with disability.

[Translation]

Backlog of Cases

*305. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether High Courts have set up monitoring/arrears committees/cells to clear backlog of cases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which the number of pending cases have been reduced as a result of the work carried out through the said monitoring/arrears committees/cells?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts in 2015 where it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute an Arrears Committee, the then Minister of Law and Justice had written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts requesting them to appraise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency *especially* regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per the available information, all Arrears 24 High Courts have established Arrears Committees. Arrears Committee

has also been established in the Supreme Court of India. At district level, the District Judge holds monthly meetings of all judicial officers to monitor progress made in reduction of long pending cases.

2. Progress made by the High Courts in reducing pendency was taken up for consideration again in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in April 2016. Based on the reports submitted by the Arrears Committee of various High Courts, it was, *inter-alia*, resolved that (i) all the High Courts shall assign top most priority for disposal of cases which are pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts where cases are pending for more than five years shall facilitate their disposal in mission mode; (iii) High Court shall progressively thereafter set a target of disposing of cases for more than four years; (iv) While prioritizing the disposal of cases pending in the district courts for more than five years, additional incentives for the Judges of the district judiciary could be considered where feasible; and (v) Efforts shall be made for strengthening case-flow management rules. It was further resolved that the Chief Justices of the High Courts will set up a Cell/Committee for monitoring the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices Conferences and each High Court shall create a mechanism for submitting progress report to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, Arrears Committees are functioning in the Supreme Court, and all the 24 High Courts and in District Courts.

3. Following this Conference, the Department of Justice had written to the Registrars General of all the High Courts requesting them to appraise the Government of the steps being taken towards Implementation of the resolution passed in the Conference. A tabulated summary of key steps taken by High Courts for the reduction of pendency in courts consequent to the recommendations of the Arrears Committee are given in the enclosed Statement.

4. Pendency in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

5. The Government is, however, fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice

Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last four years under various initiatives to make the functioning of subordinate judiciary more efficient are as follows:

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, Rs.6,623.87 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,179.57 crores (which are 48% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 18,731 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,539 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,906 court halls and 1,754 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of Rs. 3,320 crore.
- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,755 registering an increase of 3.083 during 2014 to 2018. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 10.80 crore cases including more than three crore pending cases and more than 7.91 crore orders / judgments are available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and

advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. eCourts project has been consistently Amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

6. As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, in certain States recruitment is done by the High Courts, whereas in other States, the recruitment is done by High Courts in consultation with State Public Service Commission.

7. During the Chief Justice's Conference held in 2016 it was, *inter-alia* resolved that the Chief Justices shall take effective steps in coordination with the State Governments to ensure an increase in the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts commensurate with the needs of their states in compliance with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal versus Union of India, and to ensure compliance with the time schedule and directions laid down in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case a (2006). It was also resolved that the Chief Justices shall, in particular, ensure that the Selection and Appointment Committees in the High

Court's periodically monitor the process of filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts.

8. In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the state Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case. The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo-motu* writ petition (civil) No. 2 of 2018.

9. A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.

10. The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

Statement

Summary of Responses Received from High Courts on Steps Taken Towards Reducing Pendency on the recommendations of Arrears Committees

Sl. No.	High Court	Steps taken to reduce pendency
1	2	3
1	Allahabad	The High Court has framed " <i>Saral Petty Offence Fine Deposit Scheme</i> " (Power Jyoti Scheme) in order to reduce pendency of petty cases in the District and Subordinate Courts and a Committee to monitor the Scheme has also been constituted. 212 Fast Track Courts have been created and Government Order regarding creation of 38 Additional Courts has been issued. A committee to scrutinize and recommend the names of retired judicial officers for appointment of presiding officers to the Additional Court has also been constituted. Monthly pendency reduction campaigns are carried out. High Court Legal Services Committee has been constituted to give effect to policies, programmes and schemes of legal aid and legal services. Steps are also taken to impart 40 hours training on mediation to at least 500 judicial officers.

1	2	3
2.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	Arrears Committee has been constituted. A number of circulars have been issued directing strict observance of Court timings, abstention from administrative work during court working hours, equitable allotment of work to all Additional District Judges and Principal District Court, monitoring and monthly review of the performance of judicial officers, disposal of cases by way of arbitration/conciliation/judicial settlement including Lok Adalat/mediation, etc. The High Court has adopted the Case Flow Management in Subordinate Court Rules.
3.	Bombay	A committee of two Judges has been constituted and periodical meetings are conducted. Steps for disposal of cases in the Subordinate Courts which include formulation of an 11 point programme for speedy disposal of cases have been taken. A Special Board Scheme, wherein 3 days in a week is earmarked for trials of cases pending for more than 5 years as Special Board Days, has been introduced. Special Drive for reduction of arrears of cases is also organized and a Committee headed by Principal District Judge has been constituted at District level to provide recommendation to the State Government to withdraw old and ineffective Government litigation.
4.	Calcutta	Extra units are given as incentive to the Judicial officers on disposal of cases pending for more than five years. Directions have been issued to dedicate one day in a week for hearing old cases. Sensitization on day management, time management and use of mediation as well as ADR are conducted. Lok Adalats are held regularly in different districts. In the High Court 50 'old motion hearing cases' are listed on a priority basis.
5.	Chhattisgarh	The Arrears Committee in its meeting has recommended the following:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges of the District Judiciary be granted additional units as incentives; and • Need to strength the Case Flow Management Rules for trial Courts.
6.	Delhi	The Committee has been constituted to suggest ways and means of reducing pendency. At the District Judiciary, directions have been issued to give priority to 5 year plus cases. Additional units are given for disposal of such cases.
7.	Gujarat	Arrears Committee has been constituted and norms for disposal of cases by judicial officers of the subordinate courts have been revised. The High Court has established District and Sessions Courts in newly created District by the Government. A committee has been constituted for sensitization on family matters. Special Courts i.e., Commercial Courts, to try offences under the Companies Act 2013 and NIA have been established.
8.	Gauhati	The Arrears Committee of the High Court has been monitoring the disposal of old cases. Cases up to 2008 are being listed on priority basis. Instructions have been issued to the District Courts to dispose old cases on top priority.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	The High Court of Himachal Pradesh has adopted the CMIS system for listing of cases and have_ prioritized disposal of certain cases. Lok Adalats are organized on a regular basis. Mediation centers have been set up. Instructions have been issued to subordinate courts to achieve the target of five plus zero pendency.

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	A number of circulars have been issued to the subordinate Courts. These include giving top priority to the disposal of old cases, ensuring expeditious disposal of cases relating to crime against women, children, differently abled, disposal of anti corruption cases in time bound manner. Additional units are given for disposal of such cases. Lok Adalat and ADR are used for disposal of cases. 2 credit points are awarded to judicial officers for each case settled through mediation.
11.	Jharkhand	The State Government has been requested to create posts of section officer and legal assistants. At the district judiciary, priority is given to cases pending for more than 10 years. Guidelines relating to disposal of cases of under trial prisoners have been issued. In the High Court old admission cases are listed for 2 days and old hearing matters are listed for one day every week to prioritize disposal of 5 plus old cases.
12.	Karnataka	The Arrears Committee has formulated a guideline directing judicial officers to identify (a) 200 oldest cases to be taken up on priority and (b) 45 old cases among them for disposal within 3 months. General Circular has been issued providing for additional units for disposal of old cases.
13.	Kerala	Subordinate Courts have been directed to focus on disposal of five plus year old cases. High Court have been assigned TFD (targeted for Disposal) of cases listed up to 2010. One Bench of the High Court has been assigned to deal with five plus year old cases.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	New Listing Policy has been introduced which identifies and classifies more than five year old cases to be listed mandatorily. 10 years old cases are also given priority. At the Subordinate courts, Arrears Committee cum Case Management Committee cum Committee for State Court Management System has been constituted. An Action Plan has been prepared to clear backlog of cases pending for more than 5 years. The District Judges in the State have been directed to furnish the information/report with regard to nature of cases pending for 5 years or more for certain offences.
15.	Madras	Directions have been issued to the subordinate judiciary to hear and dispose of old cases pending for more than 5 years on every Monday (criminal cases) and Wednesday (civil cases). Video conference is conducted on a regular basis between the Chief Justice, the member Judge of the Arrears Committee and the judges of the subordinate courts in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry to discuss and review the issue relating to pendency of old cases.
16.	Manipur	The High Court of Manipur has an Arrears Committee consisting of Hon'ble Chief Justice as Chairman, two Senior most Judges of the High Court as Member and Registrar (Judicial) as Secretary. Regular meetings are held and disposal of cases are monitored by the Committee. Emphasis is made to dispose of cases which are more than 10 years old. Recently, in a meeting chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Justice direction was also issued to all the District and Sessions Judges, Addl. District and Sessions Judges, Judges of Special Courts. Judges of Family Courts and Presiding Officers of MACT/Revenue/

1	2	3
		Cooperative Society Tribunal to dispose of cases of more than 10 years old within 10 months.
17.	Meghalaya	Arrears Committee has been reconstituted.
18.	Odisha	Arrears Committee was constituted as per instruction of Hon'ble Apex Court for expeditious disposal of cases pending in the High Court. Necessary instructions have been imparted from time to time by the Arrears Committee for speedy disposal of cases.
19.	Patna	Directions have been issued to District and Sessions court to undertake special drive to dispose cases pending before 2000 within 3 months and to dispose of matter instituted before 2006 within 6 months. Target of 50 cases per month has been specified for disposal. Exclusive Benches have been constituted for disposal of criminal appeals especially pending since 1992 in the High Courts.
20.	Punjab and Haryana	The High Court has introduced mechanism to list old cases on priority. The High Court has conceptualized Annual Action Plan 2016-17, fixing targets for all judicial officers (except District and Sessions Judges) in the Subordinate courts. Instructions have been issued to the Subordinate courts to dispose of cases which are more than 15 and 20 years within a period of 6 months and 3 months respectively. Further specific instructions to dispose of traffic cases and cases under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act have also been issued.
21.	Rajasthan	Hon'ble Arrears Committee has prepared an Action plan for speedy and time bound disposal of cases. An effective mechanism of monitoring was also evolved. Monthly progress reports are obtained to monitor timely disposal of cases by the Subordinate courts. Bimonthly meetings are convened under the Chairmanship of respective District Judge to discuss issues relating to work performance, pendency, etc. Old cases are listed regularly in the High Court.
22.	Sikkim	The Arrears Committee is convening regular monthly review meetings with judicial officers of the Subordinate Courts to ensure compliance with Subordinate Courts of Sikkim Case Flow Management Rules, 2006. The High Court has fixed norms for disposal of cases and additional units are given for disposal of such cases.
23.	Tripura	Matters regarding non execution of warrants in cases pending for more than five years have been taken up with the Director General of Police (DGP). DGP has constituted a cell at the District level headed by the Superintendent of Police to monitor the execution of all long pending warrants. An Action Plan to reduce the number of cases pending for more than 5 years has been prepared. Time frame for disposal of cases in the District Judiciary has been issued.
24.	Uttarakhand	On the recommendations of Arrears Committee and after approval of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Subordinate Courts have been directed to dispose of by 31st March 2018, cases of all nature, which were instituted before 1st January, 2012. Arrears Committee at districts level has also been constituted.

Facility to Women Officers

*306. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide LTC facility to women officers during child care leave and foreign visit in order to encourage women in Defence forces;

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

(c) the details of the benefits to be accrued to women officers by the above measures?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Women officers in the armed forces are entitled for LTC during the Child Care Leave (CCL). They can undertake foreign visit during the CCL with the approval of the competent authority and following prescribed Procedures. However, LTC is not admissible for foreign visits. Defence Personnel, including women officers staying alone, are entitled to one additional free railway warrant for selected areas.

Grant of Home Travel Concession/LTC and admissibility for the same during CCL enables employees and their family members to meet more often, provides welcome respite from rigors of the service and also encourages domestic tourism.

Announcement of GDP

*307. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several analysts and economists of the country have strongly criticised the announcement of revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2004-2005 to 2010-2011 along with the announcement of GDP by his Ministry for second quarter of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the released Government data regarding GDP seems opposite to the ground level economy;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether this type of controversial development related data can affect foreign capital investment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) had revised the base year as 2011-12 in 2015 and has recently released the Back-Series estimates for the year 2004-05 to 2010-11 on 28.11.2018. The Ministry has also released the National Accounts Estimates for the 2nd quarter of 2018-19 on 30.11.2018. There have been several articles in newspaper GDP Back-Series. on the Government has clarified that releasing Back-Series as per changed methodology of current base year is a requirement for making the earlier series comparable with the current series. Back Series estimates are based on the improved methodology of 2011-12 base, which are in line with UN System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

The Back-Series estimates have been released after consultation and approval of the methodology by the Advisory Committee on National Account Statistics (ACNAS), which is an expert advisory body on methodology of compilation of National Accounts Statistics. Releasing Back-Series data is a general practice of most National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and MOSPI has done it several times in the past.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise as the Back-Series estimates have used the latest survey results, data sources and methodology which are also being used in the current series. The trends of indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Value Added (GVA) etc. are largely similar in the revised series (Base 2011-12) as compared to series released with Base 2004-05. The computation of GDP and GVA is complex exercise requiring the economy to be recalibrated using the revised methodology and latest data sources/survey results and thus the growth rates differ. These series captures the structural changes in the economy.

(e) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is dependent on several current macroeconomic factors including GDP/GVA. The Back -Series estimates of 2004-05 to 2010-11 are based on the methodology of current Base Year of 2011-12.

[English]

Activities Undertaken from CSR Funds

*308. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the major development works/activities undertaken from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds by coal PSUS;

(b) the quantum of funds accrued and utilized by coal PSUS for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the status of physical progress of such development works/activities; and

(d) whether any of the coal PSUS is in default of spending CSR funds and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Development work/activities are undertaken by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and NLC India Limited (NLCIL) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Scheduled VII of Companies Act 2013 for infrastructure development, skill development, social empowerment, water supply, health and sanitation, sports and culture and education facilities etc. In addition to above, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and NLCIL have undertaken construction of toilets in Government schools of various states under Swachh Bharat Programme. The details of funds allocated for CSR activities during last three years and current year along with progress of these activities are given below.

CIL and its Subsidiaries

(Rs, Crores)

Year	Budget	Expenditure	Activities Undertaken	Activities completed	Activities Ongoing
2015-16	465.23	1076.07	726	726	0
2016-17	442.75	489.67	1149	1149	0
2017-18	383.05	483.78	1162	1049	113
2018-19	370.53	76.29*	1210	343	867
NLC India Limited					
2015-16	46.77	81.93		Completed	
2016-17	43.46	37.19		Completed	
2017-18	43.59	43.59		Completed	
2018-19	53.21	—		Activities undertaken are in progress.	

*Unaudited figure from April to October, 2018.

(d) No, Madam. The coal PSUS are not in default of spending CSR funds. Coal India and its subsidiaries collectively as well as NLCIL have achieved CSR fund utilization during each of the last three years (FY 15-16 to FY 17-18).

Minority Status to Communities

*309. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to enlist more communities in the country under minority status and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is pressure from certain State

Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the criteria followed for adding new communities under minority status; and

(d) whether the Government has any permanent mechanism for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam, A proposal for recognition of Lingayat and Veerashavia Community, who believe in Basava's teachings, as a religious minority and upon such recognition take action to notify them as minority community under section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 was

received from Government of Karnataka in March, 2018. The proposal was examined in depth in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and National Commission for Minorities (NCM) an apex organisation constituted under NCM Act 1992 for advising the Government on Minority issues. The request of Government of Karnataka has not been acceded to.

(c) and (d) The Central Government notifies the minority community under section 2 (c) of NCM Act, 1992. However for deciding any community as minority community, advice of various Central Ministries/Departments, National Commission for Minorities, other concerned organisations, demographical positions, views of the stakeholders are taken into consideration.

Defence Projects

*310. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no major "Make-in-India" projects in defence have actually kicked off in the last three years;

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

(c) whether stock taking of several mega defence projects collectively worth over Rs.3.5 lakh crore remain stuck at different stages without the final contract being inked; and

(d) if so, the facts and the details thereof and the steps the Government has taken to break the bureaucratic and other logjams in various defence projects?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) 1. No, Madam. Several 'Make in India' projects have taken off. These include Dtrace to Air Missile System Akash 156 mm × 45 calibre Artillery Gun Dhanush', Attack Submarine INS Kalvari, Weapon Locating Radar 'Swati', High Speed Heavy Weight Ship launched Torpedo 'Varunastra' etc.

2. During the last three financial years ie 2015-16 to 2017-18, Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 111 proposals, worth Rs. 1,708,900 Crore approximately under 'Buy (Indian-IDD)' , 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make Drtan or Make' categories of capital

procurement as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), which means Request for Proposal (RFP) is issued only to the Indian Vendors.

3. During the last three financial years ie. 2015-16 to 2017-18, 99 contracts worth about Rs. 65,471 Crore have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed forces.

4. The steps taken by the Government to expedite and fast track the capital acquisition projects include:-

(i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced to make the procurement process more efficient and effective. These include:

(a) Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) report to be approved by SHQS.

(b) Delegation of powers in approval process.

(c) Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) validity has been reduced to six months (from one year) for 'Buy' cases and to one year (from two years) for 'Buy and Make (Indian)' cases.

(d) Draft Request for Proposal (RFP) has to accompany Statement of Case (SoC) for AoN.

(e) Cases with AoN value of more than Rs. 150 Crore to be directly brought before Services Capital Acquisition Plan Categorisation Higher Committee (SCAPCHC) thereby eliminating initial placement before Services Capital Acquisition Plan of such cases Categorisation Committee (SCAPCC) etc.

(f) Simplification of 'Make' procedure.

(g) Promulgation of separate simplified procedure for 'Make-II' subcategory of 'Make' procedure in February 2018.

(ii) The Government has issued guidelines for Penalties in Business Dealing with Entities.

(iii) The Government has issued, guidelines for handling of complaints in respect of procurements under Defence Procurement Procedure.

Missing Passports

*311. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passports of 23 persons went missing from the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued instruction to revoke these passports and issue new ones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of External Affairs has received information that a total of twenty three (23) passports have been misplaced by the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi.

(c) and (d) To prevent misuse of these misplaced passports, all the passports have been declared as 'Lost' in the passport database. All the Passport Issuing Authorities have also been instructed to ensure that if these applicants apply for reissue of passports, caution may be exercised while processing their passport applications.

[Translation]

Defence Products

*312. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policies regarding the manufacturing of State-of-the-art defence products;

(b) whether the Government has signed any strategic agreement with private companies regarding the manufacturing of defence products in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by the Government for the transfer of State-of-the-art defence technology to India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) 1. Self-reliance is a major cornerstone on which the military capability of any nation rests. Accordingly, the Defence Production Policy promulgated by the Government, aims at achieving substantive self-reliance

in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame possible, creating conditions conducive for private industry to play an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of small and medium enterprises (SMES) in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country.

2. In view of the aforesaid policy and 'Make in India' initiative, several policy initiatives have been taken for promoting manufacturing of State-of-the-art defence products. These include:—

(a) **Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDEX):** iDEX framework was launched on 12th April 2018 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister during Defexpo India 2018, which aims at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including enterprises (MSMES), Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.

(b) **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** A multi-stake holder Task Force was (b) constituted by the Ministry to prepare a road map for AI in national security by leveraging the existing AI capabilities and to make recommendations relating to making India a significant power of AI in defence, specifically in the area of aviation, naval, land systems, cyber, nuclear and biological warfare including both defensive and offensive needs including counter AI needs. The Task Force submitted its Report to Hon'ble Raksha Mantri on 30th June, 2018.

(c) **Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti:** The Ministry has instituted (c) a new framework titled 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti', which aims to provide a boost to the IPR culture in indigenous defence industry This would facilitate the migration from the culture of seeking Transfer of Technology (ToT) from foreign sources to generating Intellectual Property in India, to achieve the goal of self-reliance in Defence sector.

(d) **Technology Development Fund:** Government has set up the Technology Development Fund (TDF)

scheme, which aims at funding the development of defence and dual use technologies that are currently not available with the Indian defence industry. The focus of this scheme is for development of technologies that can form the Kernel of components/assemblies, which can in turn be used to develop defence equipment.

- (e) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** In May 2001, the Defence industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) has notified revised FDI policy under which FDI is allowed under . automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (f) **Provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2016):** Additionally, several enabling provisions have been incorporated in the DPP-2016 for promoting manufacture of the State-of-the-art defence products and technologies, which are placed as Statement.

3. During the last three years and the current year (upto October 2018), 121 contracts worth Rs. 73,918 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces.

Statement

(a) **Buy (Indian-IDDM) in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2016):** One of the notable feature of DPP-2016 is the introduction of a new procurement category Buy (Indian-IDDM). This category refers to procurement of defence equipment from Indian vendors of products that are indigenously designed, developed and manufactured.

(b) **'Make' Procedure:** The make procedure has been revised to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment / platform required by the armed forces with a view to achieve self-reliance. The new procedure is likely to give substantial boost to manufacturing of indigenously designed products through

collaborative process with Indian industry. 'Make-II' sub-category has been notified wherein a number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering suo-moto proposals suggested by industry/individual etc., have been introduced. Operating Procedure (SOP) for consideration of 'suo-moto' proposals under 'Make-II' sub/category of Capital Acquisition has been promulgated.

(c) **Defence Offsets:** Offset implementation process has been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPS) and offset components, even in signed contracts.

(d) **Strategic Partnership (SP):** Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.

(e) **Buy and Make (Indian):** The Buy and Make (Indian) category has a provision for procurement from an Indian vendor engaged in a tie-up with a foreign OEM, involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.

(f) **Buy and Make:** The "Buy and Make" category has provision for procurement from a foreign vendor, through an Indian Production agency (PA), involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.

(g) **Multiplier for Technology Acquisition by DRDO:** A multiplier up to 3 is permitted in the discharge of offset obligations relating to technology acquisition by DRDO.

[English]

e-Court IMMP

*313. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAOTALA:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project (e-Courts IMMP) has been implemented with the aim of computerization of the District and Subordinate courts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total number of District and Subordinate courts computerized by the said mission State-wise;

(c) the financial allocation made by Government for this purpose since inception of this project and the manner in which this initiative would help in transparent and speedy trial of cases; (d) whether the Government has proposed installation of e- Court facility for all the courts of the country, and if so, details thereof; and

(e) the details of other steps being taken for modernisation of courts across the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Yes. The Government is implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project with the aim of computerisation of district and subordinate courts across the country, in association with the eCommittee, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of technology in the working of the courts through computerisation of district and subordinate courts are as under:—

- (i) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011 – 2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts. Laptops were provided to 14,309 judicial officers and change management exercise was completed in all the High Courts. Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and more than 4,000 court staff have been trained as System Administrators in Case Information System (CIS). Video Conferencing facility was operationalised between corresponding jails. 488 court complexes and 342 corresponding jails.
- (ii) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II is being implemented for a period of four years (2015-19) or until the project is completed, whichever is later. The target set out under the

project are 14249 courts covered under the first phase, 4013 new courts and 1738 expected courts, totaling 20,000 courts. Against the financial outlay of Rs. 1670 crores in the second phase, Rs. 1085 crores have been released, including Rs. 931.31 crores to High Courts. Rs. 616.45 crore have been utilised by the High Courts.

- (iii) As per information received from eCommittee of Supreme Court of India, 16845 courts have been computerized till date. The High court wise details of such district and subordinate courts are enclosed as Statement.
- (iv) All the district and subordinate courts computerized under eCourts project have been linked to National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), which is a common repository of case records across the country. The portal also provides online information to citizens including litigants such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, and final judgments. Currently litigants can access case status information in respect of over 10.81 crore cases and more than 7.87 crore orders/judgements pertaining to the computerized district and subordinate courts. Litigant centric information can be obtained through the website of the eCourts portal by accessing -using the URL: <https://ecourts.gov.in>. Case information is thus available speedily to the petitioners and respondents.
- (v) ECourts mobile app with the facility of QR Code was launched on 22.07.2017 for use of litigants and lawyers. Services under different captions viz. Search by CNR, Case Status, Cause List and My Cases are available on this application, which is available on both Google Play and Apple Store. The number of downloads have crossed 12 lakhs.
- (vi) Furthermore, the facility of providing case information services through SMS has also been implemented and the process of disseminating system-generated SMSS is operational. The case details can also be obtained by sending unique CNR number (Case Number Record) to a mobile number through SMS. Cause lists, judgements, case status etc. can be received in the litigants'

mailbox on registration of email address. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants.

(vii) The eFiling application was launched on 14 August, 2018 and is made available at *efiling.ecourts.gov.in* where online registration of lawyers and litigants can be done, e-filing application has been developed and is integrated with Case Information Software (CIS 3.0), which is the standard application software across all district and subordinate courts of the country. Integration with CIS 1.0 software of High Courts is also complete. e-filing module with payment of court fees is ready for courts in the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana. In other states, except for e-payment, the e-filing module is ready for launch in the courts that have shifted to CIS 1.0 and CIS 3.0.

(viii) One of the important eCourts project components is establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN) connecting all District and Subordinate court complexes, spread across the country. The eCommittee of Supreme Court of India gave approval to award the eCourts' WAN project to BSNL, Work order to the tune of Rs. 169 crores has been awarded to BSNL for establishing Wide Area Network (WAN) connecting 2992 district and subordinate court complexes across the country, including 547 court complexes with no connectivity. National Informatics Centre has operationalised an online monitoring tool for tracking real-time progress and monitoring of pan - Indian WAN project against the set baselines. Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has already been laid at 2107 court complexes so far, out of 2992 project locations.

(ix) During the Phase II, till date, 166.09 crore electronic transactions one of the topmost accessed services of the government of India.

(x) The eCourts Project equips the Judiciary to use ICT enabled tools to improve court and case management. The availability of online database

enables judiciary to plan court administration. It leads to making the justice delivery system across the country more transparent, more accessible and affordable. Availability of case data online imparts transparency to the functioning of courts and facilitates easy access of such data to lawyers and litigants. Thus, ICT enablement of courts increases efficiency of justice delivery system through organised and easy access to case information, and transparency is the eventual outcome.

(xi) Other steps taken for modernisation of courts include efforts towards scanning and digitisation of court records. Central Government has accepted the recommendation of the 14th Finance Commission which included scanning and digitisation of court records of all High Courts, district and subordinate courts. The 14th Finance Commission has urged the state governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the 14th Finance Commission in the tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of computerised district and subordinate courts
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	2072
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1078
3.	Bombay	2079
4.	Calcutta	811
5.	Chhattisgarh	357
6.	Delhi	427
7.	Gauhati	496
8.	Gujarat	1108
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	218
11.	Jharkhand	351

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	897
13.	Kerala	486
14.	Madras	1032
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1293
16.	Manipur	37
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Odisha	534
19.	Patna	1025
20.	Punjab and Haryana	1018
21.	Rajasthan	1094
22.	Sikkim	19
23.	Uttarakhand	186
24.	Tripura	69
Total		16845

[Translation]

Fast-Track Courts

*314. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of fast-track courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the total amount allocated and the expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year for setting up of these courts;

(d) whether the Government has allocated more funds to various States for the establishment of these courts and for appointment of more judges in these courts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) The decision of setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCS) and allocation of

funds lies within the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. In its judgment in Brij Mohan Lal and Others vs Union of India and Others on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court had, inter-alia, directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue FTCS on an ad-hoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the FTCS scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

The Government of India proposed setting up of 1800 FTCS with a cost of Rs. 4144 crore as a component of its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission (FC) in order to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving women, children etc. The 14th FC endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. As per information received from State and UT Governments, the number of Fast Track Courts functioning State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

In accordance with a Supreme Court order, Government is providing financial assistance for running 12 Special Courts in 11 states to expeditiously dispose off criminal cases against MPs and MLAs.

Statement

Details of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) functional (State-wise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Telangana	38
3.	Assam	3
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
5.	Mizoram	0
6.	Nagaland	0
7.	Bihar	48
8.	Chhattisgarh	23
9.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
12.	Jharkhand	0
13.	Karnataka	0
14.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0
16.	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	100
17.	Goa	2
18.	Manipur	4
19.	Meghalaya	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Chandigarh	0
23.	Haryana	0
24.	Rajasthan	0
25.	Sikkim	2
26.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	72
27.	Tripura	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	286
29.	Uttarakhand	4
30.	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88
31.	Delhi	14
Total		708

[English]

Safety and Security of Coal Mines

*315. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the guidelines prescribed by the

Government for safety and security in coal mines across the country;

(b) Whether the Government has conducted Safety Audit in all coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries;

(c) If so, the details thereof and the deficiencies identified during the Safety Audit;

(d) Whether the serious injuries in per metric tonne rate is increasing;

(e) If so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) The further steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve safety standard of coalmines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Safety, welfare and health of workers employed in mines are the concern of the Central Government (Entry 55-Union List-Article 246). The objective is regulated by the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers this Act in the mining sector. The relevant Regulations/ Rules relating to safety of Coal mines are as below: –

- Mines Act, 1952
- Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
- Mines Rules, 1955
- Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
- Mines Rescue Rules, 1985

Also, keeping in line with the mandate under the Mines Act, 1952, the Officers of DGMS undertake sample inspections of mines and based on the contraventions observed during the inspection action as provided under law is taken.

Further, Ministry of Coal has not issued any guidelines in respect of security of Coal Mines of CIL and its subsidiaries. However, Coal companies are availing services of different security agencies like Departmental Security, Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR) sponsored Security, Home Guards, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and State Industrial Mand Security Force (SISF).

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Safety Audit has been conducted in all producing coal mines of CIL and its subsidiaries in the year 2017-18 by the multi-disciplinary inter-company teams.

During the safety audit of each mine, the respective Safety Audit team assesses the existing safety status of the respective coal mine and point out deficiencies thereof for each mine. Deficiencies identified by the respective safety audit team are mine, site and situation specific and varies from mine to mine. However, requisite corrective measures, as deemed fit, for rectifications of such deficiencies have been initiated by the respective mines.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The details of the serious injuries per metric tonne of coal produced, as per returns submitted by Mine Management to DGMS, shows a decreasing trend which are as follows:—

Year	Serious Injury per metric tonne
2015	0.000000456
2016	0.000000403
2017	0.000000279
2018	0.000000269

(f) Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has taken following steps to improve safety standard of coal mine in the country:—

- (i) Sample inspection of mines and action is taken as per law based on the observations during inspection.
- (ii) Enquiry into Accidents, Dangerous Occurrences etc. and action is taken as per law based on the findings of the enquiry.
- (iii) Amendment of safety laws.
- (iv) Issue of guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas through circulars and Issue of technical instructions to DGMS officers for their guidance.
- (v) Introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques and preparation of safety management plan aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (vi) Introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.

In addition to above, the following steps to improve safety standard of coal mines are also being taken by coal companies:—

1. Preparation and implementation of risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPS).
2. Preparation and implementation of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPS) along with Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).
3. Formulation and compliance of Site-specific Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS).
4. Conducting safety audit of mines.
5. Online Centralized Safety Monitoring System "CIL Safety Information System (CSIS)" has been developed for monitoring different safety parameters.

New Telecom Policy

*316. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the New Telecom Policy along with the benefits arising for the rural masses from the implementation of the said policy;

(b) the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to accord special concession under the said policy to States with poor network connectivity due to topographical or similar constraints for setting up of broadband infrastructure and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the proposed areas for the 'NagarNet' and JanWi-Fi' in the State of Himanchal Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The key objectives of the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018 are provisioning of broadband for all; creating 4 million additional jobs in the digital communications sector; enhancing the contribution of the digital communications sector to 8% of India's GDP

from approximately 6% in 2017; propelling India to the top 50 nations in the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Development Index of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) from 134 in 2017; enhancing India's contribution to global value chains; and ensuring digital sovereignty. These objectives are targeted to be achieved by 2022.

The policy, inter-alia, aims to provide universal broadband connectivity at 50 Mbps to every citizen; provide 1 Gbps connectivity to all Gram Panchayats of India by 2020 and 10 Gbps by 2022; ensure connectivity to all uncovered areas; attract investments of USD 100 Billion in the digital communications sector; train 1 million manpower for building new age skills; expand Internet of Things (IoT) ecosystem to 5 billion connected devices; establish a comprehensive data protection regime for digital communications that safeguards the privacy, autonomy and choice of individuals and facilitates India's effective participation in the global digital economy; and enforce accountability through appropriate institutional mechanisms to assure citizens of safe and secure digital communications infrastructure and services.

(c) The policy envisages channelizing the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for ensuring connectivity for all uncovered areas in the North Eastern States, Himalayan region, Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Aspirational Districts, Islands and Border Areas.

(d) Establishing 1 million public Wi-Fi Hotspots in urban areas and 2 million Wi-Fi Hotspots in rural areas of the country including in the State of Himachal Pradesh have been envisaged under the Nagarnet and JanWiFi initiatives in the Policy.

Starting of New Trains

*317. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for starting new trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by his Ministry in this regard, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Madam. As per available records, no proposal has been received in the

Ministry forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for introduction of new trains.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Technology to bring Transparency

*318. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has utilised technology to bring transparency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the websites of the Ministries and subordinate offices remain either out of order or are not updated regularly; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard so as to provide the benefit of present technology for transparency to the people and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Informatics Centre (NIC) an attached office of Ministry of Electronics and Information echnology, provides ICT services to Government offices across the country. Following are some key projects that help in promoting transparency.

1. Central Public Procurement Portal

Government has mandated online electronic tendering and also emphasized that all tender enquiries be hotioed in Central Public Procurement Portal which provides complete transparency on the various tender oices issues, bid received, results of bid evaluation and also the details of Award of the tender.

2. Eoffice

eOffice is being used by government offices to usher in efficient and transparent inter-government and intra-Government file transactions. eOffice is digital workplace solution for automating file processing in government

offices. It is based on Central Secretariat Manual of e-Office Procedure (CSMEOP). The product turned as single reusable system to enhance transparency whereby files can be tracked and their status is known.

3. National Portal of India

National Portal of India – <https://india.gov.in>, along with the services portal – <https://services.india.gov.in> are the one stop solution for information dissemination for the citizen. This has created transparency in government function, policies, schemes, services, etc.

4. Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India

Government of India under the aegis of National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) initiated Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India (<https://data.gov.in>). The objective of the policy is to provide proactive access to Government owned shareable data in open/machine readable format. OGD India has datasets in an open format that citizen could use, reuse and redistribute free of cost.

5. MyGov

MyGov (www.mygov.in), is Government of India's citizen engagement and crowd sourcing platform, aims to promote active citizen participation for better governance. It facilitates continuous engagement between government and citizens using a range of engagement methodologies.

MyGov has created a participative democracy, making optimum use of technology to reach out to citizen and motivate them to chip in ideas and endeavors for nation building, metamorphosing these ideas into action and acknowledging specific contributions. To solicit the ideas and views of the citizen, various activities on MyGov consist of essays, quizzes, surveys, blogs, discussions, talks, etc.

6. S3WaaS - Secure, Scalable and Sugamya Website as a Service

S3WaaS has been built with an objective to empower the District Administrations across India to generate, configure, deploy and manage the district level websites for publishing district specific information and services in an accessible way. The standard Information Architecture of the sites helps districts to disseminate information such as schemes, services, tenders, jobs,

and other local governance activities, etc. in their local Language. This has helped in promoting transparency at the grassroots level. Till date more than 477 districts have been migrated to this system.

(c) and (d) NIC hosts the Government Websites. However respective Ministries/Departments are responsible for their Websites along-with the Content.

There are Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW, URL: <http://guidelines.gov.in>) which have been adopted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) and made a part of Central Secretariat Manual of Office procedure. The Guidelines deal with entire life cycle of a Government website and also guide on the types of web information which a Government website should provide. It is the responsibility of the respective Ministries/Departments to ensure the citizen centric information as prescribed the GIGW is available on the website and is kept up-to-date for the consumption of the citizen.

[English]

Safety of Trackmen

*319. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of maintenance worker being run over by trains while patrolling the tracks are increasing day by day and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Railways has constituted a committee of general managers to suggest ways to improve the working condition of trackmen including their uniform and tool kit;

(c) if so, whether the aforesaid committee has submitted its recommendations and if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether there is a proposal to deploy 'Rakshak'-type protection system on the entire high density network on a crash basis and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said protection system will be introduced in the entire network and the details of other measures taken for the safety of trackmen?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Madam. The

cases of maintenance worker being run over by trains while patrolling the track are not increasing day by day.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A Committee consisting of three Railway General Managers was constituted to review uniform and tool kits for Track maintainers.

The Committee has submitted its report on 22.01.2018. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, instructions have been issued to all Zonal Railways on 05.02.2018 for providing job specific protection gear like luminous vests, safety helmets with detachable miner's light, safety shoes, tricolor LED 3-cell torch, sturdy light weight backpack tool kit bag, winter jacket, raincoat with separate water proof trouser, winter jacket, snow boots etc. to Track Maintainers and provision of 'Rakshak' type protection system on high density network of Indian Railways.

(d) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal to deploy 'Rakshak' type protection system on the entire high density network of Indian Railways. A work has already been sanctioned during 2018-19 for provision of VHF based Train Warning System (Rakshak type) Golden on Approaching Quadrilateral and its diagonals on Indian Railways.

(e) 'Rakshak' type protection system is a new upcoming technology. Deployment of this system over entire Indian Railways depends on success of this protection system on high density network.

Other measures taken by Indian Railways for safety of Trackmen include counselling by field staff, organising safety seminars, periodical medical examination of field staff, providing warning hooters etc.

Requirement of Coal

*320. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the total annual requirement of coal in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any targets for coal production in the country in order to meet the shortfall and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to increase the production of coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog assesses requirement of coal for the country. However, State/UT wise requirement of coal is not assessed. The all India demand of coal estimated by NITI Aayog during last three years is given below:-

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Estimated coal Demand/Requirement	822.36	884.87	908.40

(c) Ministry of Coal has fixed all India target of coal production at 700 MT 724.71 MT and 730.10 MT for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

(d) and (e) There has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production. The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 676.48 MT in 2017-18. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (four years) is 110.71 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 33.73 MT from 2009-10 to 2013-14 (four years).

Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 567.36 MT in 2017-18 (four years), an absolute increase of 105 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 31.15 MT between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (four years).

Further, in the current year during April-November, 2018, all India coal production was 433.90 MT with a growth rate of 9.8% and coal production of CIL was 358.32 MT with a growth rate of 8.8% over the corresponding period of previous year.

The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal. To achieve the production targets, the Environment and Forest clearances of the mine projects are being expedited, assistance of the concerned state governments is regularly taken in land acquisition. The rail projects and other ancillary projects are under progress for evacuation of coal.

[Translation]

Tourist Visa

3221. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

- (a) the steps of the Government to further simplify the process of issuing of tourist visa;
- (b) the total number of tourist visas granted for Bihar; and
- (c) the countries with which the Government has signed agreements for issuing tourist visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Multiple entry Tourist visa for a period of 10 years has been extended to nationals of USA, Canada and Japan. Multiple entry tourist visas for a period of 5 years as a default option has also been extended to nationals of more than 160 countries, Government has also extended the e-Visa facility under 5 sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa and e-Conference Visa to the nationals of 166 countries for entry through 26 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. Visa-on-arrival is granted to nationals of Japan and South Korea for business, tourism, conference and medical purposes.

(b) State-wise information of tourist visas issued is not maintained.

(c) Granting of visa is a sovereign and unilateral decision of the receiving country. Grant of e-visa facility by India is expected to encourage other countries to reciprocate and facilitate travel of Indian passport holders to their countries.

[English]

Provisions relating to Child Abuse

3222. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr PC) including provisions relating to child abuse across the country;

(b) the time limit for reporting the incidents across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of child abuse have been increasing in the country;

(d) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to curb these incidents;

(f) whether the Ministry of Women and Child Development has proposed to this Ministry for removal of the time limit for reporting the incidents; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Union Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 and following amendments have been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr PC), 1973 relating to sexual assault including child abuse:-

- (i) Amendment in section 173 to provide that investigation in relation Gto rape shall be completed within two months.
- (ii) Amendment in section 374 to provide that an appeal filed against conviction or acquittal in cases filed under section 376, 376A, 376AB, 376B, 376C, 376D, 376DA, 376DB or 376E of Indian Penal Code (IPC) has to be disposed of within a period of six months from the date of filing of such appeal.
- (iii) Amendment in section 438 to do away with the anticipatory bail for persons accused of rape or gang rape of women under 16/12 years of age.
- (iv) Amendment in section 439 to add a new proviso that the High Court or Court of Session shall, before granting bail to a person who is accused of an offence triable under sub-section (3) of section 376, 376AB, 376DA, 376DB of IPC give notice of the application for bail to Public Prosecutor within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the notice of such application. Section 439 also provides that the presence of any person authorised by victim shall be obligatory at the time of hearing of bail application of the accused.

Further, section 468 of Cr.P.C prescribes the time period (limitation) for taking cognizance of various offences i.e. six months if the offence is punishable with fine only; one year, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; and, three years if the offence is punishable with Imprisonment for term exceeding one year but not exceeding three years.

There is no period of limitation for offences which are punishable with imprisonment exceeding three years or which are punishable with death penalty. Further Section 473 of Cr.P.C. lays down that any Court may take cognizance of an offence after the expiry of the period of limitation, if It satisfied on the facts and in the circumstances of the case that the delay has been properly explained or that it is necessary to do so in the interests of justice.

As per the latest oration published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise (including West Bengal and Maharashtra) cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, read with other sections of Indian Penal Code during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, provides for enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape including provision of death penalty for the offence of rape on women below 12 years; completion of investigation, filing of charge sheet and trial in rape cases in 2 months and appeals against conviction or acquittal to be disposed of within 6 months. The other steps taken in this regard include modernization and capacity building of forensic labs for facility timely investigation, development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of Sexual Offenders across the country, a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24x7 Helpline Number 112 and a scheme for setting up One Stop Centre in every district across the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued Advisories dated 14.07.2010 on "Crime against Children" and dated 25.06.2013 on "Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction to file

FIR in case of Missing Children". These advisories are available on www.mha.gov.in.

In addition, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has launched POCSO e-Box/email/sms on NCPCR website for easy and direct reporting of POCSO cases to the Commission. Apart from development of manuals such as the manual on "Guidelines on Safety and Security of Children in School Settings", it has conducted POCSO Awareness Campaigns.

(f) and (g) No such proposal has been made to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012** for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	1054	830
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	54	59
3.	Assam	506	819	821
4.	Bihar	191	187	233
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	1656	1570
6.	Goa	107	79	75
7.	Gujarat	613	1609	1408
8.	Haryana	707	988	1020
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209	206	205
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	30	25
11.	Jharkhand	112	182	348
12.	Karnataka	1380	1526	1565
13.	Kerala	1392	1486	1848
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4624	4717
15.	Maharashtra	3926	4815	4815
16.	Manipur	50	43	43
17.	Meghalaya	118	167	151

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	165	169	167
19.	Nagaland	17	15	27
20.	Odisha	1126	1372	1928
21.	Punjab	652	666	596
22.	Rajasthan	1327	1311	1479
23.	Sikkim	70	55	92
24.	Tamil Nadu	1065	1544	1583
25.	Telangana	924	1394	1158
26.	Tripura	245	133	156
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8009	4541	4954
28.	Uttarakhand	189	168	218
29.	West Bengal	1291	1504	2132
Total State(s)		32103	32398	34223
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	39	49
31.	Chandigarh	49	62	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	15	11
33.	Daman and Diu	1	5	10
34.	Delhi UT	2240	1936	1620
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	5
36.	Puducherry	24	49	53
Total UT(s)		2346	2107	1799
Total (All India)		34449	34505	36022

Source: Crime in India.

[Translation]

Nasha Mukti Centres

3223. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 40% of women/house wives are habitual users of liquor;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for "Nasha Mukti" of such women;

(c) whether any special centres have been opened for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the number and names of States where such centres have been opened and the number of women who came to these centres for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA) : (a) Data on women/housewives who are habitual users of liquor is not maintained in this Ministry.

(b) to (d) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAS). At present, the Ministry provides financial assistance to four IRCAS in the country that are running exclusively for women. The details of these centres are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	Project location	No. of beneficiary
1.	Sneha Bhavan	Imphal West, Manipur	149
2.	United Voluntary Youth Council	Churachandpur, Manipur	2142
3.	New Life Home Society	Aizawl, Mizoram	164
4.	Sri Baba Trust and Foundation	Bangalore, Karnataka	85

[English]

Protection of Traditional Retailers

3224. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV.
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's policy that allows

100 per cent FDI, under automatic route in market place e-Commerce model, has put a question mark on the existence of lakhs of mom-and-pop stores in the country;

(b) if so, whether armed with capital and technology, companies like Amazon and Walmart have fundamentally disrupted the retail sector by offering deep discounts to consumers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even during Diwali, the peak time of retail activities, physical stores had suffered so badly that the owners of these establishments ordered goods worth crores of rupees from e-Commerce giants and upon their arrival refused to take delivery and sent them back instead, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint/representations from the owners of traditional stores in the country against the e-Retailers and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interest of the traditional store owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per the information received from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, they receive suggestions/grievances on issues related with e-commerce sector. The same are considered by the Government in consultation with stakeholders. Necessary amendments, if required, are made in the policy from time to time. Recently, the Government vide Press Note 2(2018 Series) dated 26.12.2018 has reviewed the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce to provide clarity to FDI policy on e-Commerce sector. It has inter-alia been mentioned that e-commerce entities providing marketplace will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field. Further, only a single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.

Innovations in Agriculture Sector

3225. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes innovations

in agri-sector for reducing wastage. increasing agri-produce and cutting fertilizer use to enhance soil fertility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes a comprehensive strategy to promote start-ups in agri-sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) ICAR has developed location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly farming practices; namely resource conservation technologies (zero tillage, laser levelling, bed planting, system of rice intensification, direct seeding of rice), participatory watershed management for rainfed agriculture, conservation agriculture, micro irrigation, integrated water management, soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management, climate resilient technologies, organic farming and Integrated Farming System with due cognizance of traditional indigenous technology knowhow and grassroot farm innovations. The Council has developed technology for preparation of various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost etc. using available rural and urban wastes.

The ICAR is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients with reduproach i.e. right quantity, right time, right mode and right type of fertilizer to reduce use of chemical fertilizers to enhance soil fertility. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers slow releasing fertilizers including neem coated urea, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTS) are also avocated to minimize their use. The ICAR also imparts training, organises front-line demonstrations etc, to educate farmers on all these aspects.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) To promote start-ups in agri-sector, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established a network of 25 Agri-business Incubation (ABI) Centers, keeping in view the spectrum of technologies, available infrastructure and the core competency of the institutes.

These ABIS act as an effective platform for fostering the growth of sustainable business endeavour and nurturing the techno-entrepreneurs. The ABI centers provide a wide range of services such as research support; business planning; office space; access to information and communication technologies; and advice on management, marketing, technical, legal and financial issues. ABI centres have facilitated more than 600 incubates/entrepreneurs/start-ups for their agri-business related technical as well as infrastructural needs. The success stories of 100 such start-ups in various sectors including Agriculture Engineering Machines/ Tools, Bio-pesticides and Crop Nutrition, Crop Production and Production Processes, Fish Products and Processes, Food Products and Processes, Seed and Planting Material and Textile Industry have been documented and published.

Privatisation of HNPL

3226. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representation from the State Government of Kerala regarding the privatization of Hindustan News Print Ltd. (HNPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The government of India has accorded "in – principle" approval for the strategic disinvestment of HNPL During the disinvestment process, the Government of India has received requests from the State Government of Kerala expressing their willingness to take over the assets of HNPL However, in the meantime on 13.06.2018 Corporate Insolvency Resolution Proceedings under the insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 were ordered against the holding company of HNPL i.e. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited.

[Translation]

Fraud Call Centres

3227. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of swindling billions of rupees from millions of people living in the country and abroad by fraud call centres in all major cities by fraudulent people of the country including Noida in Uttar Pradesh has come to light;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the guilty persons along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Madam. During the period of last six months, Noida Police and its Cyber Cell units have busted about 24 fake call centres functioning in Noida, Greater Noida areas and arrested more than 100 individuals for duping national/international individuals in the name of online services, employment and lottery.

(b) and (c) Police and public order are State subjects as per seventh schedule of the Constitution, and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigations of such crimes through their law enforcement machinery. States Police takes necessary action whenever such incidents come to notice. Central database of such actions is not maintained.

[English]

National Bamboo Mission

3228. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up new National Bamboo Mission (NBM) to focus on this sector and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any projects targeting the development and trade of bamboo resources;

(c) if so, the action plan drawn to promote start-ups for bamboo products;

(d) the financial assistance extended by the Government during each of the last three years and current year for promotion of Bamboo products;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide cheaper bamboo products in the country; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to popularize the use of Bamboo products by common man of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Madam. The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been launched in April, 2018 with an outlay of Rs 1290 crore for two year i e. till the end of 14h Finance Commission. Budget Estimate for the Year 2018-19 is Rs 300.00 crores. The scheme aims to supplement farm income of farmers with focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers. Major objectives of the Mission are:-

1. To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material requirement of industries.
2. To improve post-harvest management through establishment of innovative primary processing units near the source of production, primary treatment and seasoning plants, preservation technologies and market infrastructure.
3. To promote product development keeping in view market demand, by assisting R&D, entrepreneurship and business models at micro small and medium levels and feed bigger industry.
4. To rejuvenate the under developed bamboo industry in India.
5. To promote skill development capacity building, awareness generation for development of bamboo sector from production to market demand.
6. To re-align efforts so as to reduce dependency

on import of bamboo and bamboo products by way of improved productivity and suitability of domestic raw material for industry, so as to enhance income of the primary producers.

(b) and (c) So far 88 Bamboo Treatment Units, 464 Product Development/Processing Units, 135 infrastructure Projects for Promotion and Development of Bamboo Markets have been approved in 16 States as per the Annual Action Plans received for 2018-19. The operational guidelines also provide for assistance for value added product development and processing, development of tools & equipment, research and development, both in the Government and Private Sector which could include start-ups also.

(d) Year-wise details of financial assistance provided in last three years under erstwhile National Bamboo Mission (upto year 2017-18) and restructured National Bamboo Mission (from year 2018-19) for development of Bamboo/Bamboo Products is as under:-

Year	Released amount (Lakh Rs.)
2015-16	6892.91
2016-17	1689.38
2017-18	1052.54
2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)	11105.22

(e) Considering the need and demand from bamboo based stakeholders and to provide cheaper bamboo products to the consumers, the Government has reduced GST on bamboo furniture and bamboo flooring to 12%. The Mission also envisages establishment of primary processing units close to the production area to reduce transportation costs and complete utilization of bamboo to move towards zero wastage so as to improve economies and lower costs to consumers.

(f) For popularizing use of bamboo and bamboo based products, 235 seminars, conferences, awareness campaign etc. at National, State and Districts Levels, and capacity building programmes for 15041 participants including farmers/artisans and field functionaries have been approved so far under the restructured NBM. Awareness is also created through print and electronic media and participation of NBM in fairs and other events.

Vacant CMD Post in PSUS

3229. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that a number of PSUS are functioning without a CMD for long period. if so, the details of such PSUS and the date since when these positions have been vacant; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY

INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per available information, there are 50 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSES) which are presently without regular Managing Director/Chairman and Managing Director/Chairman. The list of these 50 CPSES along with date of vacancy is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Filling up of Board level posts in CPSES is a continuous process and these vacant posts are being manned by assigning additional charge arrangements so that regular functioning of concerned CPSE is not affected. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to ensure that top level vacancies in CPSES are filled up as per extant guidelines in a timely manner.

Statement

List of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) without regular Managing Director (MD)/Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)/Chairman

Sl.No.	Name of CPSE	Date of Vacancy
1	2	3
1.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited	1.6.2016
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	17.10.2018
3.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council	15.12.2015
4.	Bridge and Roof Company Limited	5.6.2016
5.	British India Corporation Limited	13.11.2014
6.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited	1.2.2013
7.	Cement Corporation of India Limited	1.10.2018
8.	Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited	11.12.2018
9.	Engineering Projects India Limited	1.10.2018
10.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited	3.11.2016
11.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited	Not available
12.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Limited	1.12.2016
13.	Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited	8.12.2016
14.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	Not available
15.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited	1.12.2018
16.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited	13.6.2018
17.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited	13.9.2014
18.	HMT Bearings Limited	1.7.2016

1	2	3
19.	Hindustan Cables Limited	7.10.2011
20.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	7.12.2016
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited	4.6.2010
22.	HLL Lifecare Limited	1.6.2016
23.	HMT International Limited	21.4.2017
24.	HMT Chinar Watches Limited	19.1.2009
25.	HMT Machine Tools Limited	1.12.2014
26.	HMT Watches Limited	1.6.2015
27.	Hotel Corporation of India Limited	26.12.2015
28.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	12.9.2016
29.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited	1.8.2016
30.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	25.7.2018
31.	Instrumentation Limited	13.6.2018
32.	ITI Limited	1.6.2018
33.	Kamarajar Port Limited	1.8.2017
34.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited	1.2.2018
35.	Mahanadi Coalfield Limited	18.5.2018
36.	National Film Development Corporation of India Limited	25.4.2018
37.	National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited	6.3.2017
38.	National Textile Corporation Limited	19.12.2017
39.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited	1.7.2016
40.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation	1.1.2017
41.	National Safai Karamacharis Finance and Development Corporation	1.9.2016
42.	National Project Construction Corporation Limited	15.7.2017
43.	National Hand loom Development Corporation Limited	8.6.2018
44.	National Small Industries Corporation	1.10.2018
45.	Projects and Development India Limited	8.11.2016
46.	Railtel Corporation of India Limited	1.10.2017
47.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	7.3.2017
48.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited	3.4,2017
49.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	1.7,2018
50.	The State Trading Corporation of India Limited	12,8.2018

Social Welfare Schemes

3230. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for implementation of various social welfare schemes under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode specially in Delhi/NCR;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. At present there is no proposal in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for implementation of social welfare schemes under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

[Translation]

Shortage of Mineral Fertilizer

3231. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of all types of mineral fertilizers and the country is dependent on imports of raw material for such major fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to build a consortium of public and private companies to overcome the said shortage and for import and acquisition of mineral resources from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken/ being taken by such consortium in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Due to constraints in the availability of Natural Gas in the country, which is the preferred feed stock for production of nitrogenous fertilizers, a part of Urea requirement of the country is imported by the Government through State Trading Corporations. Similarly, there is a near total dependence on imports for Phosphoric

fertilizer and its raw materials and full import dependence for Potash. However, Government does not import any fertilizer raw material required for production of fertilizers. But, almost all P&K fertilizer producing companies are using imported Rock Phosphate, Potash, and Phosphoric Acid etc. for production of P&K fertilizers due to non-availability/ shortage in the country.

(b) There is no such proposal at present to constitute any such consortium of public and private companies. However, Government has been encouraging Indian Companies to establish Joint Ventures abroad in Countries which are rich in fertilizer resources for production facilities with buy back arrangements and to enter into long term agreement for supply of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs to India. Further, the Department is also working with the goal of having access to acquisition of the abroad. constituted on materials Consortium Companies fertilizer (PSUS/Private/ Cooperatives) is Indian project basis based on the raw of requirements of the companies and prospective offerings from the JV partners.

Loans for Small Dairy Units

3232. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides loans upto Rs. 6 lakh for setting up small dairy units across the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the total number of farmers provided loans for setting up small dairy units during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the said loan amount is very meagre for setting up a modern dairy unit and if so whether the Government is considering to increase this amount;

(d) whether banks do not show much interest in giving away small and micro loans and if so, the details of the action likely to be taken by the Government against such banks refusing loans to farmers; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to give loans at zero per cent rate of interest to meet the demand of animal husbandry sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ) (a) Yes Madam. Department of

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF). Government of India provides back-ended capital subsidy upto 25% of the project cost for General Category (33.33% for SC/ST) beneficiaries for, amongst others, setting up of a small dairy unit with a unit cost of Rs. 7.00 lakh under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) across the country, including Rajasthan.

(b) State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the year 2017-18 the eligible total financial

outlay for availing subsidy under the component of establishment of small dairy units was Rs. 6.00 lakh for 10 animal unit, which has been increased by DADF to Rs. 7.00 lakh during the year 2018-19.

(d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that banks are showing interest in providing loans under DEDS which can be seen from the fact that as on 30th November 2018, a cumulative number of 3.43 lakh beneficiaries have availed subsidy under the scheme.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Statement

State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Dairy Units	Subsidy Amount Disbursed	Dairy Units	Subsidy Amount Disbursed	Dairy Units	Subsidy Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	4.54	16	2.48	23	3.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12	11534	4575.96
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	1326	643.94	1248	487.63
4.	Chhattisgarh	463	342.76	178	186.22	114	44.87
5.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	743	504.61	2664	1973.73	5924	3080.62
8.	Haryana	187	145.95	294	150.55	308	244.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	374	286.19	234	198.02	637	649.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	144.86	365	211.21	723	448.77
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	15	14.29	139	101.11
12.	Karnataka	439	224.58	964	423.79	2067	1093.59
13.	Kerala	88	46.05	839	442.08	2155	1152.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	37.54	505	494.17	1479	814.90
15.	Maharashtra	4532	2342.17	431	385.07	6056	3125.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Odisha	175	51.33	192	92.89	970	383.61
17.	Punjab	674	482.46	756	559.58	1670	1094.70
18.	Rajasthan	43	47.41	92	74.72	4378	2188.76
19.	Tamil Nadu	2385	435.77	4098	904.42	7877	1727.78
20.	Telangana	914	305.51	265	125.55	4962	2438.35
21.	Uttar Pradesh	975	555.51	996	588.15	3442	1796.15
22.	Uttarakhand	1349	617.46	1161	560.17	2183	1110.20
23.	West Bengal	1	0.67	229	139.14	293	176.32
Total (A)		16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	58182	26739.18
N.E. States							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	113.90	58	101.20	71	138.20
2.	Assam	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32	1324	1126.08
3.	Manipur	29	20.23	43	36.27	115	46.12
4.	Meghalaya	4	1.50	8	3.60	18	10.60
5.	Mizoram	22	17.10	32	33.60	182	106.23
6.	Nagaland	63	29.26	499	217.40	334	149.80
7.	Sikkim	66	50.06	472	267.54	416	266.59
8.	Tripura	286	127.83	151	76.23	433	290.91
Total (B)		1879	1411.01	2785	1935.16	2893	2134.53
Union Territory (UT)							
Daman and Diu						1	1.50
Grand Total (A+B+UT)		18177	8976.20	22526	11687.41	61076	28875.21

[English]

AYUSH Treatment under PMJAY

3233. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cover expenses of AYUSH treatment under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the package likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYAY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Protection of Domestic e-Commerce Industry

3234. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken and policies adopted by the Government to protect domestic players against large foreign companies in e-Commerce industry;

(b) whether the Government has made any consultation with other Ministries/ Departments concerned in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has constituted any committee to sort out the issues and to suggest measures for protecting domestic players in e-Commerce industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As informed by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, FDI Policy on different sectors including e-Commerce is formulated/reviewed after intensive consultations with stakeholders. Views/suggestions received are considered by the Government and necessary amendments, if required, are made in the policy from time to time. Policy on this sector is also decided with similar consultations. Recently, the Government vide Press Note 2(2018 Series) dated 26.12.2018 has reviewed the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce.

Black-marketing of Seeds and Fertilizers

3235. SHRI BV. NAIK:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of transparency, tenant farmers are not getting fertilizers and seeds provided by co-operative societies and these go to black-market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to make the role of cooperative societies more transparent; and

(d) whether any scheme is being considered upon by Government for using accounts of farmers opened under Jan Dhan Yojana for providing fertilizer subsidy to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ

(SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No such case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Under Phase-I of the DBT scheme, the fertilizer subsidy is provided to manufacturers of fertilizers upon sale to farmers through POS machines which includes sale to farmers through co-operative societies. Farmers are identified on the basis of Aadhar card, Kisan Credit card and EPIC card.

Rent to Private Godowns

3236. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is paying lakhs of rupees as rent to private godown owners across the country, including the States of Karnataka and Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated, any comprehensive policy for attaining self-reliance in godown capacity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of rent paid by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to private godown owners in various States including Karnataka and Gujarat during the year 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) On the basis of peak stock requirement during normal procurement season, the overall storage capacity required for central pool foodgrains in the country is about 650 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). Against this, the total storage capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Agencies (both owned and high capacity), is 877.37 LMT (as on 31.10.2018) comprising 749.90 LMT in covered godowns and 127.47 LMT in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

However, depending requirement in for specific areas and on modernization of storage facilities, Government has

been implementing the following schemes for construction of godowns and silos in the country for Central Pool Stock of foodgrains:—

- (i) **Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme:** Under this Scheme, which was formulated in 2008, storage capacity is created by private parties, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Government Agencies for guaranteed hiring by Food Corporation of India (FCI). A capacity of 142.02 Lakh MT (LMT) has been created as on 30.11.2018. Under this scheme, no funds are allocated by Government for construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies. After a godown is constructed and taken over by FCI, storage charges are paid to the investor for the guaranteed period of 9/10 years irrespective of the quantum of foodgrains stored.
- (ii) **Central Sector Scheme:** This scheme is Implemented in the North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala. Funds are released by the Government to FCI and also directly to the State Governments for construction of godowns. A total capacity of 1,97,860 MT has been completed by FCI and State Governments during last 5 years from 01.04.2013 up to 30.11.2018.
- (iii) **Construction of Steel Silos:** In addition to conventional godowns, construction of steel silos has been undertaken In Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage Infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains. As on 30.11.2018, a capacity of 11.75 LMT silos has been created.

Statement

The State-wise details of rent paid by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2017-18 to private godown owners is as given below:

(figures in Rs Lakh) (prior to audit)

Sl.No.	State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1,280.73

1	2	3
2.	Jharkhand	1,374.04
3.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim)	580.87
4.	Assam	242.50
5.	Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura	49.25
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.86
7.	Haryana	27,450.24
8.	Himachal Pradesh	216.12
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,761.31
10.	Punjab (includes Chandigarh)	42,353.21
11.	Rajasthan	1,130.86
12.	Uttar Pradesh	8,966.17
13.	Uttarakhand	7.22
14.	Andhra Pradesh (includes Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	90.61
15.	Kerala	62.62
16.	Karnataka	2,024.18
17.	Tamil Nadu (includes Puducherry)	1,505.27
18.	Telangana	1,081.75
19.	Gujarat	134.04
20.	Maharashtra (includes Goa)	5,615.23
21.	Madhya Pradesh	231.21
22.	Chhattisgarh	1,222.17
Total		97,383.46

[Translation]

Amendment in Manual for Drought Management

3237. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make required amendments in the provisions of the Manual for Drought Management, 2016 to allow extension of the period of drought declaration according to the impact of drought bill the month of July of next year or until next monsoon, whichever is earlier;

(b) if so, the time by which the same is likely to come into effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per the Manual for Drought Management, 2016 (Drought Manual), the State Government is required to declare drought through a notification for Kharif, not later than 31 October and for Rabi, not later than 31" March. The validity of such drought notification is not more than 6 months. In case of delayed sowing/transplantations, States can ask for extension of drought declaration date (31st October/31st March) of/upto 3 weeks on providing documentary evidence.

The Manual for Drought Management was prepared in 2016 through a consultative process, involving the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments Scientific, Technical and Research Organization.

[English]

NBCC Limited

3238. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is fact that the National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) Limited has taken over the profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSES), HSCC (India) Limited;

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

(c) whether it is also true that after disinvestment, the employees of HSCC (India) Limited have been forcefully removed by the management of NBCC Limited;

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

(e) whether the management has prepared plan to retrench the employees of HSCC (India) Limited in the next six months; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Government to protect the job interests and livelihood of the employees of

HSCC (India) Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) NBCC (India) Limited has taken over HSGC (India) Limited as a part of strategic disinvestment of CPSES by Government of India. NBCC signed a Share Purchase Agreement with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 100% acquisition of shares of HSCC on 6.11.2018 by payment of Rs. 285 crores.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer (e) above.

Complaints under Consumer Protection Forum

3239. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the numb complaints received in the Consumer Protection Forum in the last one year;

(b) the number of complaints resolved in the last one year; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government in the last one year for prevention of consumer frauds and malpractices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During the period between 01.01.2018 and 30.11.2018, total 184910 cases have been filed before the Consumer Fora in the country and 161299 cases have been decided by the Consumer Fora during the aforesaid period.

(c) The Government introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 in Parliament on 5th January, 2018 which has been passed by Lok Sabha on 20.12.2018. The Bill seeks to establish an executive agency to be called the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), to regulate matters relating to isolation of rights of consumers, unfair trade practices and false or misleading advertisements and

to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers as a class.

Damage due to Floods

3240. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale damage caused to ration shops in Kuttanad in the State of Kerala after the floods and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned any specific allocation for the repairing and rebuilding of the ration shops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) The State Government of Kerala has intimated that 118 ration shops in Kuttanad Taluk of Alappuzha District were affected by the flood and 158.012 MT of rice, 31.911 MT of wheat, 2.374 MT of sugar, 1886 Kg. of Atta, 5187 Litres of Kerosene were damaged.

(b) and (c) As per information received from State Government, an estimate of about Rs. 9 lakhs for all the flood affected ration shops, at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per shop, to be released from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), has been sent to the State Government, but the same is not sanctioned yet.

[Translation]

Subsidy on fertilizers

3241. SHRI DHARAMBIR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy made available by the Government on various fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and fertilizer wise;

(b) whether the poor and marginal farmers are not getting the benefits of subsidy on fertilizers and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide fertilizer subsidy directly through bank accounts of farmers by Direct Benefit Transfer scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The fertilizer-wise subsidy made available by the Government on various fertilizers during each of the last three years and the current year 2018-19 as on 26.12.2018 is enclosed as Statement. The State/UT-wise subsidy paid figures are not available as the subsidy is paid to fertilizers companies.

(b) The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) scheme w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for P&K fertilizers. Under the said scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers depending upon its Nutrient content. As the P&K fertilizers are decontrolled, the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) is fixed by Companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level. The MRP printed on each bag of these fertilizers, is inclusive of subsidy given by the Government of India. Accordingly, any farmer, who is procuring these fertilizers at MRP, is availing the benefit of subsidy.

The Urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified MRP. The MRP of 45 Kg. Bag of Urea is Rs. 242 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and takes as applicable) and the MRP of 50 Kg. Bag of Urea is 268 per bag (exclusive of charges towards neem coating and taxes as applicable). The Government of Uttar Pradesh levied Additional VAT on Natural Gas due to which an amount of Rs. 34 for 50 Kg. and Rs. 31 for 45 Kg. bag of urea is collected over and above the MRP of urea from the farmers in the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, UP Government has withdrawn the additional VAT from natural gas w.e.f. 14.11.2018. The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Under the fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is released to the fertilizer companies, instead of the buyers on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. Sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers is made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Voter Identity Card, etc.

Statement

Details of Fertilizer Subsidy made available by the Government on various fertilizers during the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and current year 2018-19 as on 26.12.2018, fertilizer-wise

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Indigenous Urea	Imported Urea	Indigenous	imported P&K	City Compost
2015-16	38,200.00	16,400.00	11,969.00	9,968.56	-
2016-17	40,000.00	11,256.59	11,842.88	6,999.99	0.55
2017-18	36,973.70	9,980.00	14,337.00	7,900.00	7.26
2018-19 (As on 26.12.2018)	29,067.12	8,800.24	13,641.58	8,776.10	7.06

[English]

Housing for all

3242. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Housing for All' schemes under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] is being implemented all over the country including in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred during the last two years, State-wise and with particular reference to Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) whether it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 1.66 lakh is being given to the beneficiaries under the said scheme which is not sufficient to meet their needs;

(d) if so, whether the Government intends to increase the said amount;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether repairing of the houses is likely to be brought under the said scheme and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and urban affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs), including Ministry of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. in addressing the housing requirement of the

people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas, The PMAY(U) comprises the following four verticals:-

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

Details of central assistance released, State/UT-wise including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, during the last two years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) An amount of Rs. 1.666 lakh, which includes Rs. 1.50 lakh as central share and Rs. 0.166 lakh as State Share, is being given to each beneficiary of the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the PMAY(U). As per the information provided by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. there is no proposal at the end of the State Government to increase the State share under the Scheme.

(f) The fourth vertical of the PMAY(U) is either for construction of new houses or for enhancement of existing houses for the eligible EWS beneficiaries who are not able to take advantage of other verticals of the Scheme. Central assistance of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs in eligible for construction of new houses or for enhancement of existing houses under the Scheme.

Statement

Details of Central Assistance Released, State/UT-wise including the State of Jammu and Kashmir, during the last two years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (U)

[as on 24th December, 2018]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)	
		During last two year F.Y. 2016-18	Current year (2018-19)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	0.23	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,911.88	464.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.71	9.93
4.	Assam	340.29	6.39
5.	Bihar	724.67	116.84
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1.23	1.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	564.99	157.93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	25.46	9.54
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	4.07	2.17
10.	Delhi (UT)	59.31	84.14
11.	Goa	2.37	3.39
12.	Gujarat	1,715.26	1,456.87
13.	Haryana	158.96	228.31
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28.60	21.92
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.51	17.92
16.	Jharkhand	863.66	14.53
17.	Karnataka	1,893.64	258.56
18.	Kerala	320.41	587.59
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2,780.56	1,389.15

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	1,278.39	1,473.62
22.	Manipur	159.78	0.67
23.	Meghalaya	5.24	0.22
24.	Mizoram	60.53	7.05
25.	Nagaland	70.33	61.62
26.	Odisha	268.44	204.03
27.	Puducherry (UT)	47.19	12.19
28.	Punjab	160.03	97.03
29.	Rajasthan	288.64	151.91
30.	Sikkim	1.31	1.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,829.00	830.00
32.	Telangana	916.30	152.09
33.	Tripura	448.07	141.21
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,699.75	918.26
35.	Uttarakhand	160.93	37.80
36.	West Bengal	1,226.56	379.84
Grand Total		21,129.32	9,300.52

Influx of Rohingyas

3243. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Security Force (BSF) has prevented the influx of Rohingyas into India after they fled Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also true that about eight to 10 lakh Rohingyas have entered Bangladesh because of alert vigil of BSF or else they would have entered into India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU) : (a) and (b) BSF troops are dominating Indo-Bangladesh border round the clock to prevent illegal entry of foreigners including Rohingyas. The details of Rohingyas apprehended by BSF along Indo-

Bangladesh Border w.e.f. 01.01.2015 to 30.11.2018 is as under:—

Year	Rohingyas apprehended (Numbers)
2015	54
2016	71
2017	123
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	230
Total	478

(c) The information sought pertains to a foreign country, hence, not available.

Supplying of Multi-Axle Trucks for the Indian Army

3244. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian automobile company won the defence contract for supplying the Indian army high mobility multi-axis trucks which was earlier bagged by foreign companies entailing huge outlay;

(b) if so, the details of the Indian company which has bagged the contract and the quantum of trucks to be supplied and the net worth of the contract etc.;

(c) whether any other Indian-made automobile has similarly bagged a contract for supply of jeeps to the Army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Automobile industry was delicensed in 1991 with the announcement of New Industrial Policy. The norms for domestic/foreign investment were also liberalized over the years for vehicle manufacturers. As such, the details sought vide this question are not maintained by the Department of Heavy Industry. However, Ministry of Defence has intimated that since 2015-16, 5 contracts worth Rs. 1828 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of High Mobility Vehicles/ Truck. Further, one contract for light vehicle has been signed with Indian vendor.

Shortage of Manpower in NIA

3245. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of manpower and infrastructure has affected the operational capabilities of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of branches/units of the NIA functioning at present;

(c) the details of cases being investigated by the NIA since its inception along with the present status of the case, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the NIA in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up more units of NIA with adequate manpower for proper functioning and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to make NIA more effective?

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

(b) The details of branches/Units of NIA functioning at present are as under:-

Sl.No.	Hqrs./Branches
1	2
1.	NIA Hqrs., New Delhi
2.	NIA branch office, Hyderabad
3.	NIA branch office, Guwahati
4.	NIA branch office, Lucknow

1	2
5.	NIA branch office, Mumbai
6.	NIA branch office, Kochi
7.	NIA branch office, Kolkata
8.	NIA branch office, Jammu
9.	NIA branch office, Raipur

(c) Since its inception and till date, the Central Government has entrusted 242 cases to the National

Investigation Agency (NIA) for investigation. The State-wise details of these cases with present status are enclosed as statement.

(d) The manpower, financial and infrastructure requirements of NIA are reviewed from time to time and the necessary requirements are met as early as possible.

(e) and (f) Opening of new branches of NIA would be considered keeping in view the workload. A LWE Cell, with 22 posts, has recently been sanctioned along with 75 posts for NIA Headquarters to increase the efficiency of NIA.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Case No. and Identity	Section under which case registered	Present status of the case
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	RC-01/2009/NIA/DLI Dated 05/06/2009 DHD(J) Case	IPC-120B, 121, 121A UA(P) Act-16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 Arms Act-25(1)(d)	Final Judgement.
2.		RC-02/2009/NIA/DLI Dated 05/06/2009 DHD(J) Case	IPC-120B, 121, 121A UA(P)Act-16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and Arms Act-25(1)(d)	Final Judgement.
3.		RC-10/2010/NIA/DLI dated 17/09/2010 UNLF Case	IPC-120B, 121, 121 A, 122 and UA (P) Act-16, 17, 18, 18A, 18B and 20	Judgement pronounced.
4.		RC-03/2011/NIA/GUW Dated 24/11/2011 Activities of KCP(MC/MTF) Manipur	IPC-120B, 121, 121A and UA(P) Act-10 and 13	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
5.		RC-04/2013/NIA/GUW Dated 30/12/2013 Activities of ULFA (I)	(1) IPC-120B, 121, 121A, 384, 364A (2) UA(P)Act-17, 18, 18A, 18B, 20, 39, 40	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
6.		RC-01/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 22/07/2014 Narsingbari, Baksa-I, Assam NDFB(S) Case	IPC-120(B), 143, 122, 123, 326, 307, 302 Arms Act 25 (I-A) and 27 UA(P) Act-10, 13	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
7.		RC-02/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 22/07/2014 Khagrabari, Baksa-II, Assam NDFB(S) Case	Under Sections 10(B), 147, 122, 123, 436 and 302 of IPC and Sections 25(I-A) and 27 of Arms Act r/w Sections 10 and 13 of UA(P) Act	Under Trial and further Investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Assam	RC-03/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 22/07/2014 Balpara Pt-I, Kokrajhar, Assam Case	IPC-448, 457, 302, 307, 326, 324, 427, 34 Arms Act-27 UA(P) Act-16, 18, 20	Under Trial and further investigation is continuing.
9.		RC-04/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 30/12/2014 Dhekiajuli, Sonitpur NDFB(S) Case Assam	IPC-20(B), 121, 147, 148, 302 Arms Act-27 UA(P) Act-10, 13	Judgement Pronounced and Further Investigation on.
10.		RC-05/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 30/12/2014 Bishwanath Chariali, Sonitpur NDFB(S) Case Assam	Under Sections 326, 307 and 302 of IPC, Section 25(1A) and 27 of Arms Act r/w Sections 10 and 13 of UA(P) Act	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
11.		RC-06/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 30/12/2014 Kokrajhar-I(Lungsung) NDFB(S) Case, Assam	Under Sections 120(B), 121, 121(A), 122, 447, 326, 302 and 307 of IPC and Section 27 of Arms Act r/w Sections 10 and 13 of UA(P) Act	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
12.		RC-07/2014/NIA/GUW Dated 30/12/2014 Kokrajhar-II(Saralpara) NDFB(S) Case, Assam	IPC-120(B), 121, 121A, 122, 447, 326, 307, 302 UA(P) Act-10, 13 Arms Act-27	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
13.		RC-01/2015/NIA/GUW Dated 20/02/2015 <u>Identity of the Case</u> Serfanguri, Kokrajhar, Case (Pakurguri) Assam	IPC-120(B), 121, 121(A), 122, 326, 307, 302 UA (P) Act-10, 13 added 16, 18, 20 Arms Act-25(1 A), 27.	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
14.		RC-08/2018/NIA/GUW D/R-05/10/2018 Arrest of Sahanawaj Alom by Hojai district Police, Assam	IPC-120B, 121, 121A UA(P) Act-10(a), 17, 18 and 19	Case is under investigation.
15.		RC-09/2018/NIA/GUW D/R-20/11/2018 Attack on Villagers by ULFA at Kherbari Bichanimukh, District Tinsukia, Assam	Sections 120B, 121, 121A, 122 and 302 of IPC. Sections-10 & 13. Arms Act-25(1A) and 27	Case is under investigation.
16.	Andhra Pradesh	RC-08/2010/NIA/DLI dated 22/07/2010 Zia-UI-Haque Case	IPC-120-B, 122, 123, 124-A UA(P) Act-16 and 20 and Arms Act-25(1) (B) (a) Explosive Substance Act-5	Under Trial and further Investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Andhra Pradesh	RC-02/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Mecca Mosque Blast Case	IPC-302, 307, 326, 511 r/w 120(B) IPC, Explosive Substances Act-3, 4 and 6 and UA (P) Act-13, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 23	Judgement pronounced and further investigation continued.
18.		RC-01/2012/NIA/HYD dated 03/01/2012 FICN Hyderabad	IPC-489(B), 489(C) r/w 120(B) Sec. 16, 17 & 18 of UA(P) Act 1967 amended in 2008	Court judgement.
19.		RC-01/2013/NIA/HYD dated 14/03/2013 Hyderabad (Dilsukhnagar) Twin Bomb Blast Case	1) Sections 302, 307, 120B of IPC; sections 3 and 5 of The Explosives Substances Act 1908; sections 16, 18 and 20 of The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967	Final Judgement.
20.		RC-02/2013/NIA/HYD dated 14/03/2013 Hyderabad (Dilsukhnagar) Twin Bomb Blast Case	Sections 302, 307, 324, 326, 124A, 153A, 201 r/w 120B of IPC; sections 3 and 5 of The Explosives Substances Act 1908; Sections 16, 18 and 20 of The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967	
21.		RC-02/2015/NIA/HYD dated 23/12/2015. <u>Identity of the Case:</u> FICN Case Vishakhapatnam Rly. Station, Hyderabad	IPC: Sections 489B and 489C. UA(P) Act: Section 16 of UA(P) Act 1967 amended in 2014	Under Trial and further investigation on.
22.		RC-01/2017/NIA/HYD D/R 25/01/2017 Train derailment case at Kureru	Under Section 150 of Railways Act 1989, sections 16 and 18 of UA(P) Act, 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
23.		RC-01/2018/NIA/HYD D/R-14/04/2018 Seizure of FICN by the Officers of Regional Unit, Vasakhapatnam	IPC-120B, 489B and 489C	Under Trials further investigation on.
24.		RC-02/2018/NIA/HYD D/R-06/12/2018 killing 02 MLA case by CPI(M), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Sections-120B r/w 147, 148, 149, 302, 342, 353 and 397 of IPC. Sections-25 and 27 of Arms Act. Sections-16, 18 and 20 of UA(P) Act.	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	RC-02/2015/NIA/GUW Dated 25/05/2015 <u>Identity of the Case</u> Khonsa Ambush on Army by NSCN(IM)	IPC-302, 326, 121, 120(B), 212, 34 Arms Act-25(1A), 27 Explosive Substances Act-4 UA(P)Act-16	Under Trials and further investigation on.
26.		RC-02/2016/NIA/GUW Dated 20/09/2016 Illegal confinement of Indian Citizen in Myanmar by NSCN(K)	IPC-344 and 346 UA(P)Act-10 and 13	Closure report.
27.	Bihar	RC-01/2013/NIA/DLI dated 19/03/2013 CPI(Maoist) Aurangabad	UA(P) Act-16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 38 and Arms Act 25(1-AA), 26, 35, Explosive Substances Act-4, 5 and Criminal Law (A) Act-17	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
28.		RC-07/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Gaya Serial Bomb Blasts	Sections 153A, 324, 307, 427 and 452 of IPC, 17 of Criminal Law Amendt. Act, 3 and 4 of Explosives Substance Act UA(P) Act-16, 18, 20 & 23 of	Judgement pronounced.
29.		RC-08/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Gaya Serial Bomb Blasts		Judgement pronounced.
30.		RC-09/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/07/2013 Gaya Serial Bomb Blasts		Judgement pronounced.
31.		RC-10/2013/NIA/DLI dated 01/11/2013 Patna Serial Bomb Blasts	Sections 302, 307, 326, 324, 121, 121(A), 120(B), 34 IPC, Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act, 16/18/20 UA(P) Act and 151, 153 of Railway Act, Section 17 CLA Act	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
32.		RC-11/2013/NIA/DLI dated 01/11/2013 Patna Serial Bomb Blasts		
33.		RC-15/2015/NIA/DLI dated 23/12/2015 <u>Identity of the Case:</u> FICN Case NH-28, PS- Ramgarhwa, Distt. East Champanan, Bihar	IPC: Sections 489B& 489C. and sections 16, 18, and 20 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Part Judgement.
34.		RC-08/2016/NIA/DLI dated 15/03/2016. FICN-Rs.25,43,000/- FICN Gati KWE (Gati Kintetsu Express Pvt. Ltd.) Raxaul, East Champanan	IPC-489 (B) and 489(C), 120B Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967-16 and 18	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Bihar	RC-02/2017/NIA/DLI dated 25/01/2017 Planting of Pressure Cooker IED at Railway Track Ghorasan, Motihari, Bihar	U/Sec. 150 Railways Act, 1989, sections 3 and 4 Explosives Substance Act, 1884 and sections 18, 18B, 20 and 38 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
36.		RC-20/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-27/11/2017 Funding to LeT operatives by Shiekh Abdul Nayeem	UA(P) Act-Sec 17, 18, 19, 20, 38, 39 and 40 IPC-Sec 120(B) and 121, 121A	Under Trial and further investigation on.
37.		RC-04/2018/NIA/DLI Dated 03/02/2018 Recovery and Explosion of IED Near Kalchakra Maidan, Bodhgaya, Bihar	IPC-120, 121A, 122, 123 and 153A, UAP-16, 18 and 20 Weapons of Mass Destruction and Delivery System Act-14, 17 and 19, Explosive Substance Act-4 and 5	Under Trial and further investigation on.
38.		RC-14/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-14.4.2018 Arrest of three Naxalites and subsequently recovery of money in Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Arms Act-25(1B)(a), 25(1A), 25(1AA), 26(2) and 35 Explosive Substance Act-3 and 4, UAP Act-16, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 23	Under Trial and further investigation on.
39.		RC-24/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-16.08.2018 Recovery of large no. of weapons from the house Kamlesh Bhagat of CPI(M) cadre	IPC-414,120B. UA(P) Act-18, 20, 23 and 38 Arms Act-25(1AAA), 25(1AA)	Case is under investigation.
40.		RC-31/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-05.10.2018 Recovery of AK-47 weapons to Maoist and other criminals in various states from Army Armoury Jabalpur, Bhopal	IPC-121, 379,414,120B & 34. Arms Act-25(1A), 25(1AA), 25(1B)(a), 26 and 35. UA(P) Act-39.	Case is under investigation.
41.	Chhattisgarh	RC-06/2013/NIA/DLI dated 27/05/2013 Jeeram Ghati Naxal Attack Case	IPC, Sec 341, 147, 148, 149, 307, 302, 427, 395, 396, 120(B) Arms Act: Sec 25 and 27 Act Explosive : Sec 3 and 5 Act: UA(P) Act, 1967 Sections-38(2) & 39(2) Others Acts and Sections	Investigation completed and Under Trial.

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Chhattisgarh	RC-01/2014/NIA/DLI dated 28/03/2014 Ambush on Security personnel in Sukma Chhattisgarh	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 307, 302, 396 and 397 of IPC, Sections 25 and 27 of Arms Act and Sections 10(B), 13(A), 16, 20, 23 and 38(2) of UA(P) Act, 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
43.	Delhi	RC-04/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/11/2009 Headley Case	IPC 120(B), 121A, 123 and 177 UA(P) Act, section 16, 18 and 20 SAARC Convention (Suppr. of Terrorism) Act-6(2)	Under Trial and further investigation on.
44.		RC-01/2010/NIA/DLI dated 13/01/2010 NSCN-IM Case	IPC-121-A, 122, 120-B and sections 16, 17, 18, 20 of UA(P) Act	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
45.		RC-09/2011/NIA/DLI dated 07/09/2011 Delhi Bomb Blast Case-II	IPC-302, 307, 323, 325, 120(B) UA(P)Act-16 Explosives Substance Act-3, 4 and 5	Under Trial and further Investigation on.
46.		RC-10/2011/NIA/DLI dated 30/09/2011 Delhi Bomb Blast Case-I	UA(P)Act-16 Explosives Substance Act-3 and 4	Closure Report.
47.		RC-06/2012/NIA/DLI dated 10/09/2012 Activities of Indian Mujahideen	Sections 121A and 123 of Indian Penal Code (IPC), Section 17,18, 18B and 20 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act	Under Trial and further investigation on.
48.		RC-02/2013/NIA/DLI dated 23/03/2013 NVD Case	Section 121, 121A, 122, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and Section 18 of UA (P) Act	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
49.		RC-03/2013/NIA/DLI dated 29/03/2013 Liaqat Ali Case	Section 120(B), 121, 121A, 123 of IPC, Section 18 and 20 of UA(P) Act and Section 3 and 4 of Explosives Substances Act	Under Trial and further investigation on.
50.		RC-02/2014/NIA/DLI dated 25/06/2014 FICN Case-Delhi	Section 120B, 489B and 489C of IPC and Section 16 and 18 of UA(P) Act 1967	Part Judgement and Further investigation on.
51.		RC-03/2015/NIA/DLI dated 18/05/2015 FICN at Old Delhi Railway Station, New Delhi	Section 489B, 489C and 120B of IPC. UA(P) Act-16, 18 and 20	Final judgement pronounced.

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Delhi	RC-14/2015/NIA/DLI dated 09/12/2015. <u>Identity of the Case:</u> ISIL Case Delhi	U/S 120B and 125 of IPC, section 17, 18, 18B, 38, 39 and 40 of UA(P) Act, and section 5 and 6 of the Explosives Substances Act, 1908	Under Trial and further investigation on.
53.		RC-04/2016/NIA/DLI dated 28/01/2016. ISIL/Abu Dhabi Module Case	Section 120B of IPC and sections 18, 18-A and 18-B of UA (P) Act, 1967	Part Judgement Pronounced and Further investigation on.
54.		RC-09/2016/NIA/DLI dated 18/03/2016. ISIL/ISIS Case of Delhi Police Special Cell(SB), Police Station Delhi	Section 120B of IPC and sections 18, and 20 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
55.		RC-05/2017/NIA/DLI dated 16/03/2017 Arrest of KCP C-in-C, New Delhi	IPC-120B UA(P)-20	Under Trial and further investigation on.
56.		RC-12/2017/NIA/DLI Dated 05/09/2017. ISIS Operative Shahjahan R/O Kannur Case-Special cell New Delhi	IPC: 420, 467, 468, 471, 120B. UA(P) Act: 18, 20 and 38. Passport Act; 12	Under Trial and further investigation on.
57.		RC-15/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-01/11/2017 Arrest of KCP (LK)	UA(P)-18 and 20	Under Trial and further investigation on.
58.		RC-17/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-08/11/2017 Arrest of Al-Qaida Member in Delhi	UA(P) Act-Sec-18, 18B and 20 Arms Act-Sec-25, 27, 54 and 59, The Foreigners Act-Sec-14	Case is Under trial/Further Investigation.
59.		RC-21/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-30/11/2017 Black mailing to Colonel Seema Singh	IPC-345D, 506, 507, 120B and 123, Further-Charge Sheet filed by NIA on 12.03.2018 against 01 accused U/S 123, 354D, 417, 418, 420, 468, 471, 506 and 507 of IPC, sections 66E and 67 of IT Act 2000 and section 18 of UA(P) Act 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
60.		RC-38/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-20/12/2018 Conspiracy Case Delhi	Sections-120B, 121, 121A and 122 of IPC. Sections-4 and 5 of Explosive substances Act. Section-17, 18, 18B, 20, 38 and 39 of UA(P)Act.	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Goa	RC-07/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/12/2009 Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	IPC 120-(B), 121-(A), 122, 123, and 427 of UA(P) Act, sections 16, 17, 18, 23 of UA(P) Act 1967 and Other Act 3, 4, 5 of Explosives Substances Act 1908 and Sec. 6 and 9(B) of Explosive Act 1884.	Final Judgement.
62.		RC-08/2009/NIA/DLI dated 11/12/2009 Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa		
63.	Gujarat	RC-07/2010/NIA/DLI dated 29/06/2010 Modasa town Bomb Blast Case	Sections 120(B), 121A, 122, 124A, 154(A), 302 and 323 of IPC, UA(P) Act, 1967, sections-15, 16, 18 and 20, Explosives Substances Act, 1908, sections-3, 4 and 5, Explosive Act 9B(1)(A) and (B) and section 135 of Bombay Police Act.	Closure Report filed.
64.		RC-13/2015/NIA/DLI dated 05/12/2015. <u>Identity of the Case:</u> Murder of Two Officer bearers of a Political Party at Bharuch City, Gujarat on 02/11/2015	16, 17, 18, 20, 23 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 r/w. Section 120-B, 302, 114, 153-A, 449, 201 of the Indian Penal Code 1860; Sections 25(1B)a, 27(1) of the Arms Act; and Section 135 of Gujarat Police Act.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
65.		RC-06/2017/NIA/DLI dated 16/03/2017 FICN Case Rajkot, Gujarat	U/Sec. 406, 420, 120B, 489B, 489C of IPC, 1860.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
66.		RC-09/2017/NIA/DLI dated 25/05/2017. ISIS case Ahmedabad, Gujarat	IPC: 120B, 121A and 125. UA (P) Act: 13, 18, 20, 38 and 39. Expl. Substances Act: 5.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
67.		RC-16/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-07/11/2017 Hijacking case of Jet Airbase	Anti-Hijacking Act-Sec-3(1), 3(2)(a) and 4(b)	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
68.		RC-35/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-19.11.2018 Seizure of FICN by ATS at Junagarh, Gujarat	Sections 120B, 489B and 489C of IPC.	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Haryana	RC-09/2010/NIA/DLI dated 29/07/2010 Samjhauta Exp. Case	IPC -302, 307, 124-A, 438 and 440 Railway Act-150, 151, 152 Explosive Substances Act-3, 4, 6 PDPP Act-3, 4	Investigation Completed and Under Trial.
70.	Himachal Pradesh (Kullu)	RC-01/2017/NIA/DLI dated 19/01/2017 ISIS case Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	IPC: 419 UA(P)Act: 18 and 20.	Investigation Completed and Judgement pronodfficed.
71.	Jammu and Kashmir	RC-06/2011/NIA/DLI dated 25/04/2011 Terror Funding Lodhi Road	IPC-120B. UA(P)Act.-17, 18 and 20.	Part Judgement Pronounced and Further Investigation on.
72.		RC-07/2011/NIA/DLI dated 19/05/2011 FICN Janipur	RPC-120B, 489B and 489C. UA(P) Act-13, 38 and 40.	Judgement pronounced.
73.		RC-11/2011/NIA/DLI Dated 25/10/2011 JKART-HM Terror Financing case of Jammu and Kashmir/ Delhi	IPC-121A and 120B UA(P) Act-17, 18, 39 and 40	Under Trial and further investigation on.
74.		RC-12/2011/NIA/DLI dated 14/11/2011 Terror funding in Jammu and Kashmir	IPC-121A UA(P) Act-17, 18, 39 and 40	Closure Report.
75.		RC-08/2015/NIA/DLI dated 06/08/2015 Udampur Terrorist Attack Case	RPC-302, 307, 120 and 120-B. Arms Act-7 and 27. UA(P)Act-15 and 16.	Under Trials further investigation on.
76.		RC-11/2016/NIA/DLI dated 27/07/2016 Terrorist attack case Kupwara	UA(P)Act: 18, 20 and 38. Foreigners Act: 14 Wireless Act: 32.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
77.		RC-12/2016/NIA/DLI dated 27/07/2016 Terrorist attack case Kupwara	IPC : 120B, 121 and 307. UA(P) Act: 16, 18, 20 and 38. Arms Act: 7, 25 and 27 Expl. Subs Act 1983: 3 and 4	Under Trial and further investigation on.
78.		RC-14/2016/NIA/DLI dated 19/09/2016 Uri, Baramulla Terroirst Attack on Army Case	RPC: 302, 307, 124A, and 120B Arms Act: 7, 27. UA(P) Act: 15, 16 and 18.	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Jammu and Kashmir	RC-15/2016/NIA/DLI dated 06/10/2016 Handwara, Jammu and Kashmir Terrorist Attack on Army	RPC: 120(B), 121 and 307 Arms Act: 7 & 27. UA(P) Act: 16	Case under investigation.
80.		RC-16/2016/NIA/DLI dated 07/12/2016 Nagrota, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir Terrorist Attack case	RPC: 120(B), 121 and 307 Arms Act: 7 and 27, UA(P) Act-16, 18 and 20	Under trial/Further investigation.
81.		RC-17/2016/NIA/DLI dated 16/12/2016 Illegal Transfer of Funds in Large scale from Pakistan to India through import of California Almonds (Badam Giri)	17 of UA(P) Act.	Case under investigation.
82.		RC-10/2017/NIA/DLI dated 30/05/2017, Funding to Separatist Organisations in Jammu and Kashmir	IPC: 120B, 121 and 121A UA(P) Act: 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 38, 39 and 40.	Under trial/Further investigation.
83.		RC-13/2017/NIA/DLI Dated 16/10/2017 Nasir Shafi Mir Case	IPC-121, 121A, 122, 123 and 120B, UA(P)-17, 18, 20 and 23 Explosive substances Act- 4 & 5	Under Trial and further investigation on.
84.		RC-19/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-25/11/2017 Arrest of Md. Amir, LeT Terrorist (Pakistani National) in Kupuwara, Jammu and Kashmir	UA(P)Act-Sec 18 and 20 Arms Act-Sec 7 and 25 Foreigner Act-Sec 14 IPC-Sec 120(B) and 121	Under Trial and further investigation.
85.		RC-05/2018/NIA/DIL Dated-12.02.2018 Escape of Pakistani Terrorist Naveed Jatt from SNHS Hospital, Kasmir, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	RPC-302, 307, 224 and 120B UA(P)-16 Arms Act-07 and 27	Under Trial/Further Investigation.
86.		RC-07/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-21.02.2018 Arrest of Danish Ghulam Lone and Sohail Ahmad Bhat by Kupwara police, Jammu and Kashmir	RPC Sec.-120B UAP Sec.-13, 18, 18B.	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
87.	Jamm and Kashmir	RC-09/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-22.02.2018 Attack on Army station (36 brigade of 1 JAKLI) at Sunjawan Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	RPC-120B, 121, 302 and 307 Arms Act-7 and 27 UA(P)-16 and 18	Case is under investigation.
88.		RC-10/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-27,02.2018 Attack on CRPF group centre, Lethpura (Avantipura), Jammu and Kashmir	RPC- 459, 460 and 307 Arms Act-7 and 27 UAP Act-16, 18 and 20	Case is under investigation.
89.		RC-16/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-17.04.2018 Encounter with terrorist in forest area of Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir	UAP-16, 18 and 20 RPC-307 Arms Act-7/27	Under Trial/Under Trial and further investigation on.
90.		RC-17/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-17.04.2018 Unlawful Activity of Aasiya Andrabi and her associates in Jammu and Kashmir (DEM case)	UAP-18, 20, 38 and 39 RPC-120B, 121, 121A, 124A, 153A, 153B and 505	Under trial/Further Investigation.
91.		RC-20/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-02.07.2018 Hawala funding by Falah-i-Insaniat Foundation (FIF) case	UAP-17,18, 21, 38 and 40 IPC-120B and 121	Case is under investigation.
92.		RC-28/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-25.09.2018 Subversive Activities by Munib Hamid Bhat, Let case, Kulgam, Jammu and Kashmir.	Sections-13(2), 18, 38 and 39 of UA(P) Act.	Case is under investigation.
93.		RC-29/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-25,09.2018 Encounter with Police and Terrorist at Jhajjar Kotti, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir case-II.	Sections-307, 120B, 121, 122 and 123 of RPC Sections 16, 18 and 38 of UA(P) Act, Sections-7, 25, 26 and 27 of Arms Act.	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
94.	Jammu and Kashmir	RC-30/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-28.09.2018 Firing by terrorist on Police party at PS Jhajjar Kotli, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir case-I.	Sections-307, 120B, 121, 122 and 123 of RPC. Sections-7, 25, 26 and 27 of Arms Act. Sections-16 and 18 of UA(P) Act.	Case is under investigation.
95.		RC-32/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-18.10.2018 Arms theft case from the house of MLA, Srinagar	RPC-380. PEPO-Sec 03 UA(P) Act-16, 18, 20 and 38. Arms Act-07 and 25.	Case is under investigation.
96.		RC-36/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-28.11.2018 Killing of Anil Kumar Parihar and Ajit Kumar Parihar by unknown criminals at PS Kishtwar, Jammu and Kashmir	Sections 302, 120B and 121 of RPC. Sections 7 & 27 of Arms Act. Sections 3, 13, 18 and 19 of UA(P) Act.	Case is under investigation.
97.		RC-37/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-13.12.2018 Attempt to Attack on Police Party, PS Kathibagh, Srinagar	Section-307 of RPC Sections-16(b) and 18 of UA(P) Act. Sections-7 and 25 of Arms Act.	Case is under investigation.
98.	Jharkhand	RC-08/2012/NIA/DLI dated 17/12/2012 Activities of CPI (Maoist) in Jharkhand	IPC-388, 387, 121, 121(A), 414, 120B, Arms Act-25 (1b)a, 26, 35 UA(P) Act-10, 13 Others Acts and Sections-17 Cr.L.A. Act	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
99.		RC-12/2013/NIA/DLI dated 31/12/2013 IM Case Jharkhand	Sections 302, 307, 326, 324, 121, 121(A), 120(B), 34 IPC, Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act, 16/18/20 UA(P)Act and 151, 153 of Railway Act, Section 17 CLA Act	Part Judgement and Under Trial and further investigation on.
100.		RC-11/2017/NIA/DLI dated 30/06/2017, Killing of JD(U) MLA by CPI(M) activists at Bundu, Ranchi	IPC-302, 379, 120B and 34 Arms Act-27 UA(P) Act, 1967 - 18, 20 and 38 Criminal Law Amendment Act-17	Case is under trial/Further Investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Jharkhand	RC-14/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-31/10/2017 Seizure from Maoist (Ranchi) Case	IPC-386 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11, 17, 18 and 19 CLA-17 and 18	Under Trial and further investigation on.
102.		RC-01/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-19/01/2018 Seizure of money from CPI (Maoist) cadre, Jharkhand	IPC-120B and 420 UAP-17	Under Trial/Further investigation.
103.		RC-02/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-19/01/2018 Seizure of money from head of PLFI, Jharkhand	IPC-212, 213, 414, 34 UAP-13, 17 and 40 Criminal Law Amendment Act-17	Case is Under Investigation.
104.		RC-06/2018/NIA/DLI Dated-16/02/2018 Extortion/Money Laundering by the Maoist in Jharkhand	IPC-414, 384, 386, 387 and 120B Arms Act-25(1-b)(a), 26 and 35 Criminal Law Amendment Act-17(1)(2), UA(P)-16, 17, 20 and 23	Case is under Investigation.
105.		RC-13/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-14.4.2018 Arrest of 16 Armed Cadres, including functionaries of CPI, Maoist in Jharkhand	UA(P) Act-13, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 Criminal Law Amendment Act-17.	Case transferred to Government of Jharkhand 09.05.2018.
106.		RC-19/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-09.05.2018 Arrest of Armed cadres of CPI Maoist along with huge armes and incriminating documents.	UAP-13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 IPC-141, 121-A, 124-A, 120-B Arms Act-25(1-AA), 25(1-b)a, 26, 35 Explosive Substances Act-3, 4 and 5 CLA Act-Sec. 17	Under Trial/Further Investigation.
107.		RC-21/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-09.07.2018 Seizure of money from CPI(M) Naxali Manoj Kumar, District Giridih, Jharkhand	UAP-13, 16, 17, 20, 21 and 23 IPC-386 and 120B Criminal Law Amendment Act-Sec 17.	Case is under investigation.
108.		RC-22/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-09,07.2018 Seizure of money, arms/ amns from TSPC Naxali Kamlesh Ganju, District Chatra, Jharkhand.	UAP-16, 17, 20, 21 and 23 IPC-387, 385, 386 and 120B Criminal Law Amendment Act-Sec 17(i) (ii). Arms Act-25(1b) (a), 26 4 35	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
109.	Jharkhand	RC-23/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-09.07.2018 Seizure of money, arms/ amns from TSPC Naxali Shya Bokhta, District Chatra, Jharkhand	UAP-10, 11, 17, 18, 19 and 20 IPC-386 and 120B Criminal Law Amendment Act-Sec 17 and 18. Arms Act-25(1b)(a), 26 and 35	Case is under investigation.
110.	Kerala	RC-05/2009/NIA/DLI dated 08/12/2009 Calicut twin blast case	IPC-120(B), 124(A), 153(A), 324 r/w Sec. 34 IPC, Explosive Substances Act-3, 4 and 5 of UA(P) Act-15(a), 15(a)(I)	Final Judgement.
111.		RC-06/2009/NIA/DLI dated 08/12/2009 Calicut twin blast case		Final Judgement.
112.		RC-02/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 Edakkad-Kashmir encounter case	IPC-120(B), 121, 121(A), 122, 123, 124(A), 212, 465, 471 r/w 34 and sections 13(2), 16, 18, 19, 38, 39, 40 of UA(P) Act.	Final Judgement.
113.		RC-03/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 SIMI Binanipuram case	IPC-120(B), 124(A), UA(P) Act-10 and 13 (i)(b) and Section 4 of Explosive Substances Act.	Final Judgement.
114.		RC-04/2010/NIA/DLI dated 21/01/2010 SIMI Wagamon camp case	IPC-120(B), 122, 124(A), 153(A), UA(P) Act-5, 3, 10 and 13 Arms Act-25 and 27	Final Judgement.
115.		RC-05/2010/NIA/DLI dated 22/01/2010 Kalamassery bus burning case	IPC-120(B), 121(A), 364, 323, 506 (ii), 436 and 34 Arms Act-27 PDPP Act-4	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
116.		RC-01/2011/NIA/DLI dated 04/04/2011 Prof. Joseph's Palm chop case	IPC: Sec 143, 147, 148, 120(B), 341, 427, 323, 324, 326, 506 (ii), 201, 202, 212, 153(A), 307 r/w 149, UA(P) Act: Sec 15 r/w 16, 18, 18(B), 19 and 20 and Explosive Substances Act: Section 3	Judgement pronounced and Under Trial and further investigation is on.
117.		RC-01/2011/NIA/HYD dated 02/12/2011 FICN Thaliparamba Case	IPC -489(B), 489(C) r/w 34 IPC, UA(P)Act-15, 17 (added on 15/12/2011)	Under Trial and further investigation continued.
118.		RC-02/2012/NIA/HYD dated 28/01/2012 Kondotty FICN Case	IPC Sec U/s 489 (A) and (C), 120(B) r/w 34 IPC	Under Trial and further investigation continued.

1	2	3	4	5
119.	Kerala	RC-03/2012/NIA/HYD dated 28/01/2012 Nedumbassery FICN Case-2012	IPC-Sec U/s 489 (A) and (C), 120 (B) r/w 34 IPC	Under Trial and further investigation continued.
120.		RC-04/2013/NIA/DLI Dated 04/04/2013 Italian Marine case	IPC-302, 307, 427 read with 34 Section 3 of Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on continental Shelf Act 2002.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
121.		RC-04/2013/NIA/HYD dated 16/05/2013 Mavelikkara Maoist case	IPC-109, 120(B), 143, 147, 149, 361. (2) Juvenile Justice Act 1986: Sec (s)23. (3) Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967: Sec(s) 3 red with 10, 13, 18, 18(B) 20 and 35	Final Judgement.
122.		RC-01/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 Kasargod FICN Cases	U/s IPC 489(B), 489(C), 420, 201, 120(B), 109 r/w 34	Under Trial and further investigation continued.
123.		RC-02/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 Kasargod FICN Cases	U/s IPC-489(B), 489(C), 420, 201 r/w 34 IPC	Under Trial and further investigation continued.
124.		RC-03/2013/NIA/KOC dated 09/07/2013 Kasargod FICN Cases	U/s IPC-489(B), 489(C), 420, 201, 120(B), 109 r/w 34	Under Trials and further investigation continued.
125.		RC-04/2013/NIA/KOC dated 05/06/2013 Kasargod FICN Cases	U/s IPC-489(B), 489(C), 420, 201, 120(B), 109.	Under Trial and further investigation continued.
126.		RC-05/2013/NIA/KOC dated 24/07/2013 Kannur PFI Case	U/S 143, 147, 153, 153(A) and 149 IPC r/w Sections 13(1)(a)(b), 18 and 18 (A) of UA(P) Act r/w Section 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act and Section 5(1)(a) and 25(1)(a) of Arms Act.	Judgement pronounced and Investigation Completed.
127.		RC-06/2013/NIA/KOC dated 07/08/2013 Manjeri FICN Case	U/S 489 B/489 C read with 34 IPC	Final Judgement Pronounced.

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Kerala	RC-01/2014/NIA/KOC dated 13/07/2014 Nedumbassery FICN Case-2014	U/s 489A, 489B, 489C and 34 IPC, Section 16 and 18 of UA(P) Act.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
129.		RC-01/2015/NIA/KOC dated 31/07/2015. Iranian Boat Case	Sections 3 and 7 of Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessel) Act, 1981 and Section 3(g) of the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002.	Final Judgement pronounced.
130.		RC-01/2016/NIA/KOC dated 02/01/2016. Vellamunda CPI(Maoist) Case	U/s 143, 147, 148, 452, 427, 506 Para-II, 435, 124A and 149 of IPC, Sec. 25(1)(a), 3 of Arms Act. and Sections 10, 13, 19 and 20 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Case is under trial, and further investigation on.
131.		RC-02/2016/NIA/KOC dated 24/08/2016. Kasargod ISIS case	U/s 120(B) and 125 of IPC, Sec. 57 of Kerala Police Act. and Sections 13, 38 and 39 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
132.		RC-03/2016/NIA/KOC dated 24/08/2016. Palakkad ISIS case	U/s 120B, 125 IPC, Sec. 57 of Kerala Police Act and Sections 13, 38 and 39 of UA(P) Act, 1967	Case is under investigation.
133.		RC-04/2016/NIA/KOC dated 24/09/2016. ISIS case Palarivottam, Kerala.	U/s 153A, 34 IPC and Sections 13 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Case is under investigation.
134.		RC-05/2016/NIA/KOC Dated 01/10/2016, ISIS Omar-Al-Hindi Module case.	U/s 120B, 121, 121A and 122 of IPC and sections 18, 18B, 20, 38 and 39 of UA (P) Act, 1967.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
135.		RC-01/2017/NIA/KOC Dated 18/08/2017 Akhila Case	U/s 153A, 295A and 107 of IPC and section 57 of Kerala Police Act	Case is under investigation.
136.		RC-02/2017/NIA/KOC Dated 16/12/2017 ISIS Module case Kannur	UA(P) Act-Sec 38 and 39	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
137.	Kerala	RC-01/2018/NIA/KOC Dated 28/01/2018 Identity of the Case ISIS North Paravur Case	IPC-120B, 153A, 342, 368, 376, 354C, 385, 417, 465, 471, 468 and 34 UAP-10, 11, 13, 18B and 20	Case transfer to state
138.		RC-02/2018/NIA/KOC Dated 01/06/2018 ISIS Wandoor case	38 and 39 of UA(P) Act	Case is under investigation.
139.		RC-03/2018/NIA/KOC Dated 27/10/2018 Seizure of FICN at PS Thrissur East, Kerala case	Sec-489B and 489C of IPC	Case is under investigation.
140.	Karnataka	RC-04/2012/NIA/HYD dated 19/11/2012 LeT Bangalore	IPC-U/s 120(B), 121, 121(A), 122, 123, 153(A)(B), 307, 379, Arms Act 1957-3, 25 and UA(P) Act 1967-Section 10, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 18.	Court judgement.
141.		RC-01/2015/NIA/HYD dated 20/05/2015. Bangalore Church Street blast case	U/S 120(B), 121, 121(A), 153, 302, 307 IPC, Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act 1908 Sections 10, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 20 UA(P) Act 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
142.		RC-03/2016/NIA/HYD D/R 19/09/2016 ED blast in City Civil Court Complex Mysore, Karnataka.	U/s: IPC-121, 121A, 120B Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 under Sections 3, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 20 and sec 3, 4 and 5 of Explosive Substances Act 1908 and Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act: 3 and 4	Under Trial and further investigation on.
143.		RC-04/2016/NIA/HYD D/R 08/12/2016 Murder of R. Rudresh at Bangaluru City, Karnataka.	U/S 120B, 109, 150, 153(A), 302, 201 r/w 34 IPC, Section 3 and 27 of Arms Act, Section 15, 16, 17 18 and 20 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
144.		RC-12/2018/NIA/DLI D/R 14.4.2018 Recovery of FICN from the possession of two persons in Karnataka.	IPC-489B, 489C, 120B and 34	Case is under trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
145.	Karnataka	RC-26/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-06/9/2018 Seizure of FICN, Bangalore Case	Sec-489-B, 489C, 120B and 34 of IPC	Under Trial and further investigation on.
146.	Maharashtra	RC-03/2009/NIA/DLI dated 04/06/2009 FICN Case Mumbai	IPC-120-B, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C	Final Judgement.
147.		RC-03/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Malegaon-I Bomb Blast Case.	MCOC Act- 3(1)(i), 3(2), 3(3) and 3(4), IPC - r/w 302, 307, 324, 325, 326, 427, 436, 295, 121-A, 212, 120-B, 153-A, 505(2) and 34, UA(P) Act-10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 23, Explosive Act-6 and 9(B) Explosives Substances Act-3, 4, 5 and 6, Passport Act-12(l) (c) and Criminal Law Amendment Act 7(d)	Under Trial and further investigation on.
148.		RC-05/2011/NIA/DLI dated 13/04/2011 Malegaon-II Bomb Blast Case	IPC-302, 307, 326, 324, 427, 153A r/w 120B Arms Act-3, 5 and 25, UA(P) Act 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 23, MCOC Act-3(1)(i), 3(1)(ii), 3(2), 3(3) and 3(5), Explosive Substances Act-3, 4, 5 and 6.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
149.		RC-04/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 LeT (Abu Jundal) case, Beed, Maharashtra.	Under Sec-18 of UA(P) Act 1967	Under Trial and further investigation on.
150.		RC-01/2013/NIA/MUM dated 24/06/2013 LeT case Maharashtra (Nanded Case)	IPC-201. Arms Act, 1959-3, 25 and 27. UA(P) Act 1967-18, 20 and 38.	Under Trials further investigation on.
151.		RC-01/2014/NIA/MUM dated 28/11/2014 ISIL Case Mumbai	IPC-125. UA(P) Act, 1967-16, 18 and 20	Under Trial and further investigation on.
152.		RC-01/2016/NIA/MUM dated 18/01/2016 FICN Case Thane, Mumbai 18 and 20 added.	U/Sec. 489-B, 489-C, 420, 462, 468, 471 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code 1860. In Charge Sheet UA(P) 16, 18 and 20 added.	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
153.	Maharashtra	RC-02/2016/NIA/MUM dated 18/03/2016 ISIL Case-II Mumbai	U/Sec. 10, 13, 18, 38, 39 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
154.		RC-03/2016/NIA/MUM dated 14/09/2016 Prabhani ISIL Case, I Mumbai	Sec. 120-B IPC r/w 13, 16, 18, 18B, 20, 38, 39 of UA(P) Act and 4, 5 and 6 Explosives Substances Act.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
155.		RC-04/2016/NIA/MUM dated 20/09/2016 Nagpada ISIL Case Mumbai	U/Sec. 120 B of IPC r/w. Section 10, 13, 38 of the UA(P) Act.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
156.		RC-05/2016/NIA/MUM dated 18/11/2016 Unlawful activities of Islamic Reearch Foundation (IRF)	U/Sec. 153A of IPC r/w. Sections 10, 13, 18 of the UA(P) Act.	Under Trial and further investigation on
157.		RC-01/2018/NIA/MUM dated 02/05/2018 Abetting and aiding members of Ansarullah Bangla Team (ABT)	IPC-465, 467, 468, 471 and 34 UA(P)Act, 1967-19 and 20. Foreigners Act-Sec. 14. Passport rule 1955-Sec. 3 and 6. Act-Foreigners Order 1948-Sec. Para 3(1)	Under Trial/Further Investigation.
158.		RC-02/2018/NIA/MUM D/R 02/08/2018 Arrest of accused Faizal Hassim and Allahrakha Mansuri for conspiring with Pakistan for terror attack in Mumbai, Gujarat and UP	UA(P) Act-16, 18, 18A, 18B and 20	Case is under investigation.
159.		RC-03/2018/NIA/MUM D/R-04/12/2018 Seizure of FICN at PS Bhiwandi Taluka, District Thane, Maharashtra.	Sections-489B, 489C and 34	Case is under investigation.
160.	Manipur	RC-01/2011/NIA/GUW dated 11/07/2011 PLA/Maoist Case, Assam	IPC-120B, 121A and UA(P) Act-17, 18, 18A and 18B	Partial judgement and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
161.	Manipur	RC-02/2011/NIA/GUW dated 18/07/2011 Ambush on MLA at Manipur	1) IPC-302, 307, 326, 427, 400, 34 2) Arms Act-25 (1-C) 3) UA (P) Act-16(1), 18, 20	Closure Report.
162.		RC-01/2012/NIA/GUW dated 16/04/2012 Couple murder case of Manipur	IPC- 34, 302, 400 Arms Act-25(1)C UA(P) Act-16(1)(a) and 20	Closure Report.
163.		RC-02/2012/NIA/GUW dated 25/06/2012 PREPAK-UPPK nexus with other Militant Groups	1) IPC-307, 447, 427, 326, 34 2) Explosive Substances Act-3 3) UA(P) Act-16 and 20	Closure Report.
164.		RC-03/2012/NIA/GUW dated 14/08/2012 Activities of RPF/PLA	IPC-121, 121A, 117, 124A, 120B UA(P) Act-16, 20	Closure Report.
165.		RC-04/2012/NIA/GUW dated 07/12/2012 Terrorist Activities of PREPAK-UPPK of Manipur	1) IPC-120B, 121, 121A, 386, 420, 468, 471. 2) UA(P) Act-17, 18, 20	Judgement Pronounced.
166.		RC-03/2015/NIA/GUW dated 07/06/2015 <u>Identity of the Case</u> Ambush on Army (6th Dogra Bn) by NSCN(K) in Chandel District, Manipur.	IPC-302, 307, 120B, 121, Arms Act-25(1C) Explosive Substances Act-5 UA(P) Act-16, 20	Under Trial and further investigation on.
167.		RC-03/2016/NIA/GUW Dated 29/11/2016 Killing of surrendered Ex-Chairman PREPAK and his driver at 7th BN Manipur Rifles campus, Khabeisoi, Manipur.	IPC-302, 448 and 34 Arms Act-25(1C) UA(P) Act-20	Under Trial and further investigation on.
168.		RC-01/2017/NIA/GUW Dated 24/05/2017 Seizure of money of PS Senapati, Manipur.	UA(P) Act-17	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
169.	Manipur	RC-01/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-29/03/2018 Ambush on ROP party of Assam Rifles in Manipur.	IPC-121, 121A, 302, 307, 326, 400. Section-25(1-C) of Arms Act	Case is under investigation.
170.		RC-02/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-01/06/2018 Missing of 9mm Pistol from 2nd BN, Manipur Rifles, Imphal (Manipur)	Sections 409, 120(B) of IPC read with section 20 of UA(P) Act, 1967.	Under Trial/Further Investigation.
171.		RC-04/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-08/06/2018 Arrest of Smt. Tanthaoliu Gonmei w/o Gaising Meiringmei in Manipur	Sec-17 and 20 of UA(P) Act, 1967	Case is under investigation.
172.		RC-05/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-01/07/2018 Supply of Arms and amns to insurgent outfits in Manipur	IPC-121, 121A and 400 Arms Act-25(1C)	Case is under investigation.
173.		RC-07/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-31/07/2018 Arrest of woman arms dealer from Mantripukhri, Lamlonlei with foreign currency, Manipur	IPC-121 and 121A Arms Act-25(1C) Explosive Act-5.	Case is under investigation.
174.	Madhya Pradesh	RC-08/2011/NIA/DLI dated 25/06/2011 Sunil Joshi Murder Case	IPC-302, 34, 201, 120-B. UA(P) Act-16 and 18 and Arms Act-25 and 27.	Case transferred from NIA Spl. Court to Addl. District and Session Judge Dewas, MP on 02/09/2014.
175.		RC-04/2017/NIA/DLI dated 14/03/2017 Bhopal-Ujjain passenger train bomb blast case	IPC-34, 120B and 307 UA(P): 16(1)(b), 23(1) and 23(2). Explosive Substances Act: 3 and 4.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
176.	Mizoram	RC-02/2013/NIA/GUW Dated 05/06/2013 Recovery of sophisticated weapons from Aizawl, Mizoram	IPC-34 and Arms Act-25(1AA) UA(P) Act-18, 19 Foreigners Act-14	Judgement Pronounced and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
177.	Mizoram	RC-06/2018/NIA/GUW Dated 31/7/2018 Seizure of 02 AK-47 by DRI, Aizawl, Regional Unit (Mizoram)	IPC-125 UA(P)-18 Arms Act-25(1A), 25(1AA) and 25(1B)	Case is under investigation.
178.	Meghalaya	RC-03/2018/NIA/GUW Dated-08/06/2018 Arrest of Deputy Secretary along with two other NSCN(K) Member in Meghalaya	Sec-121, 121A, 120A, 120B and 384 of IPC Sec-10 and 13 of UAP	Under trial/Further Investigation on.
179.	Nagaland	RC-01/2013/NIA/GUW dated 08/02/2013 Nagaland Police and NSCN (IM) Nexus case	IPC-1206, 406, 409 Arms Act-25(1B)(a)(b) UA(P) Act-16, 18 Others Acts and Sections-29 of Police Act, 1861	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
180.		RC-03/2013/NIA/GUW Dated 11/11/2013 Zunheboto (Nagaland) Arms siphoned Case	1) IPC-409, 120B, 121, 468, 34 2) Arms Act-25(1A) 3) Police Act 1861-29 4) NSR 1962-7, 8	Under Trial and further investigation on.
181.		RC-04/2015/NIA/DLI dated 18/05/2015 Firing on Assam Rifles by NSCN(K) at Indira Gandhi Stadium, Kohima, Nagaland	IPC-307/326 added 120 r/w 302 Arms Act-25(1B) UA(P) Act-16/18 added 20/23 Explosive Substances Act-4/5 (added)	Under Trial and further investigation on.
182.		RC-01/2016/NIA/GUW dated 18/08/2016 Nagaland Extortion Case-NSCN(K)	IPC-384 UA(P) Act-10, 13 added 17, 20 Arms Act-25(1B) NSR Act-7 and 8 Drugs and Cosmetics Act-13	Under Trials and further investigation on.
183.	Odisha	RC-02/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 Death of BSF Officer in ambush by Maoists.	IPC-147, 148, 121, 121(A), 122, 124(A), 324, 326, 307, 302, 395, 149 Arms Act 25, 27 Explosive Substance Act 3, 4, 5, Other Acts and Sections-17 Cr. LA Act	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
184.		RC-03/2012/NIA/DLI dated 08/06/2012 Recovery of war like stores from Maoist Koraput, Odisha.	IPC-120B, 121, 121A, 122, 124A, Arms Act-25, Explosive Substance Act-4 and 5, and Cr. LA Act-17.	Closure Report.

1	2	3	4	5
185.	Odisha	RC-12/2015/NIA/DLI dated /12/2015 <u>Identity of the Case-</u> Low intensity combustible blasts in railway coaches of Train 12816 Exp. 17480 Exp. And 12838 Exp. At Puri Rly Station	IPC-Sections 436 and 438. Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984- Section 4. UA(P) Act, 1967-16 and 18. Railway Act- Sections 145, 147, 151, 152 and 153.	Case transferred to State Police Odisha.
186.	Punjab	RC-05/2012/NIA/DLI dated 28/08/2012 BKI case	Sections 120-B read with 121-A Indian Penal Code and Sections 17, 18, 39 and 40 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.	Case under investigation.
187.		RC-07/2012/NIA/DLI dated 27/09/2012 FICN Punjab	Sections 489(A), 489(A), 489(C), 420, 120(B) of IPC, section 25 of Arms Act, Section 21, 25, 29 of NDPS Act.	Final Judgement.
188.		RC-01/2016/NIA/DLI dated 04/01/2016. SP Punjab Police and two others abducted by terrorists on 31/12/2015 night near village-Kohlian, Punjab.	Sections 303, 307, 120B, 121, 121A, 124 and 153 of Indian Penal Code, Section 04 of the Prevention of damage to Public property Act, 1984, section 3 and 4 of Explosives Substance Act, section 25 of Arms Act, sections 16, 18, 20 and 38 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and section 3 and 4 of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act (PDPP).	Under Trial and further investigation on.
189.		RC-02/2016/NIA/DLI dated 04/01/2016. On Murder of Civilian of Bhagwal Village, Narot Jaimal Singh, Gurdaspur, Punjab by unknown persons in the intervening night of 31/12/2015 and 01/01/2016.		
190.		RC-03/2016/NIA/DLI dated 04/01/2016. On 02/01/2016 4AM onwards a Terrorist (suspected JeM group) Attack on Indian Air Force Base at Pathankot, Punjab.		

1	2	3	4	5
191.	RC-18/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-16/11/2017 Killing of Ravinder Gosain, Ludhiyana case.	RC-18/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-16/11/2017 Killing of Ravinder Gosain, Ludhiyana case.	UA(P) Act, Sec-10, 12 and 13 IPC-Sec-302 and 34 Arms Act-Sec-25	Under Trial and further investigation on.
192.	RC-22/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Murder of Pastor Sultan Masih at Golden Church, Mohalla Peeru Banda, Ludhiana (Punjab)	RC-22/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Murder of Pastor Sultan Masih at Golden Church, Mohalla Peeru Banda, Ludhiana (Punjab)	IPC-302 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11, 13 and 16 Arms Act-25	Under Trial and further investigation on.
193.	RC-23/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Murder of Satpal Sharma and Ramesh Kumar at PS Maloud, Khanna (Punjab)	RC-23/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Murder of Satpal Sharma and Ramesh Kumar at PS Maloud, Khanna (Punjab)	IPC-120(B), 302 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11 and 13 Arms Act-25	Under Trial and further investigation on.
194.	RC-24/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Attack on Shri Amit Arora by unknown person near Jodhewal, Ludhiana (Punjab)	RC-24/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Attack on Shri Amit Arora by unknown person near Jodhewal, Ludhiana (Punjab)	IPC-307 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11, 13 and 16 Arms Act-25	Case is under investigation.
195.	RC-25/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Killing of Durga Gupta near Laheri Road, Khanna (Punjab)	RC-25/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Killing of Durga Gupta near Laheri Road, Khanna (Punjab)	IPC-120(B), 302 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11 and 13 Arms Act-25	Under Trial and further investigation on.
196.	RC-26/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Attack on Naresh Kumar at Shaheedi Park, New Kidwai, Nagar, Ludhiana (Punjab)	RC-26/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Attack on Naresh Kumar at Shaheedi Park, New Kidwai, Nagar, Ludhiana (Punjab)	IPC-307 UA(P)-10, 11, 13 and 16 Arms Act-25	Under Trial and further investigation on.
197.	RC-27/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Killing of Sharma at Guru Nanak Stadium, Ludhiana City (Punjab)	RC-27/2017/NIA/DLI Dated-10/12/2017 Killing of Sharma at Guru Nanak Stadium, Ludhiana City (Punjab)	IPC-302 and 34 UA(P)-10, 11, 13 and 16 Arms Act-25 and 27	Under Trial and further investigation on.
198.	RC-15/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-14.4.2018 Conspiring and planning by Hardeep Singh Nijjar to carry out terrorist attack in India.	RC-15/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-14.4.2018 Conspiring and planning by Hardeep Singh Nijjar to carry out terrorist attack in India.	UAP Act-13, 17, 18 and 20 IPC-120B	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
199.		RC-18/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-02.05.2018 Case against BKI member Hardeep Singh Nijjar	UAP-10, 16 and 18 IPC-153A, 124A and 120B Arms Act-Sec. 25	Case is under investigation.
200.		RC-34/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-09.11.2018 Arrest of 03 Kashmiri youths at Jalandhar, Punjab	Sections-121, 121A and 120B of IPC. Sections-10, 13, 17, 18B, 20, 38, 39 and 40 of UA(P) Act. Section-25 of Arms Act. Sections-3, 4 and 5 of Explosive substances Act.	Case is under investigation.
201.		RC-39/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-20/12/2018 Explosion of bomb with intention to kill police personnel in Jalandhar, Punjab	Sections-307, 120B, 427, 153, 153A and 153B of IPC. Sections-10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 23 of UA(P) Act. Sections-3, 4 & 5 of Explosive Substances Act.	Case is under investigation.
202.	Puducherry	RC-01/2014/NIA/HYD dated 02/02/2014 Puducherry Pipe Bomb Case.	Section 307 of IPC, Section. 4 of Explosives Substances Act 1908, Sections 16 and 18 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967. (as amended in 2008)	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
203.	Rajasthan	RC-04/2011/NIA/DLI dated 06/04/2011 Ajmer Sharif Bomb Blast Case	IPC 302, 307, 323, 295(A), 201, 120 B, UA (P) Act-13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 and Explosive Substances Act-3 and 4.	Final Judgement pronounced.
204.		RC-05/2016/NIA/DLI dated 29/02/2016. ISIS Case PS(SOG), Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Section 120B of IPC and sections 13, 18, 38 and 39 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
205.		RC-07/2016/NIA/DLI dated 15/03/2016. Syed Abid Jaiali's association with terrorists of HM of Shipra Path PS, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Section 38 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.	Closure Report.
206.	Tamil Nadu	RC-03/2013/NIA/HYD dated 01/05/2013 Thameem Ansari Cases	IPC-Sec 120(B), 121(A) IPC, UA (P) Act - Sec 18, 18(B) of UA(P) Act, Others-Sec 3, 4 and 9 of Official Secret Act 1923.	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
207.		RC-02/2014/NIA/HYD dated 20/06/2014 Sakir Hussain Case (Espionage)	IPC -Sec 120(B), 34, 124(A), 489(C) IPC, UP(P)-Sec 16, 17, 18, 20 of UA(P) Act	Part Judgement Pronounced and Further Investigation continuing
208.		RC-03/2017/NIA/DLI dated 26/01/2017 ISIS Tamil Nadu Module case.	U/s 120B of IPC, sections 17, 18, 18B, 20, 38 39 and 40 of UA(P) Act, 1967.	Under Trial and further investigation on.
209.		RC-03/2018/NIA/DLI Dated 29/01/2018 Shasi Kumar Murder Case	IPC-302, 153A and 120B UAP-16 and 18	Under trial/Further Investigation.
210.		RC-33/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-30.10.2018 ISIS case Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.	Sections-143 and 120B of IPC. Sections-15, 16, 18, 20 and 38 of UAP(Act).	Under trial/Further Investigation.
211.	Telangana	RC-01/2016/NIA/HYD D/R 22/06/2016 ISIS case Hyderabad.	Indian Penal Code-1860 - Section (s) 121-A, 122. Explosives Substances Act-1908 - sections 4 and 5 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967 : sections 18, 18-B, 38, 39	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
212.		RC-02/2016/NIA/HYD D/R 12/08/2016 Dumgudam Police Station Case.	Section-386 of IPC; Section(s) 8(I) and 8 (II) Andhra Pradesh Public Security 1992 (APPS); Section(s) 10, 13, 15, 16, 18 and 20 of Unlawful - Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967	Case under investigation.
213.	Uttarakhand (Roorkee)	RC-02/2015/NIA/DLI dated 30/04/2015 Roorkee IED Blast Case	IPC-302. UA(P) Act, 1967-13, and 16. Explosive Substances Act-3 and 4	Case under investigation.
214.	Uttar Pradesh	RC-01/2015/NIA/DLI dated 30/04/2015 Bijnaur, IED Blast Case	IPC-121(A) and 122, UA (P) Act, 1967-18, 13, and 23, Arms Act-25, Explosive Substances Act-4 and 5.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
215.		RC-10/2015/NIA/DLI dated 12/11/2015 Bijnaur, IED	IPC-121A, 122 and 120B, UA(P) Act, 1967-12, 18 and 23 Explosive Substances Act-4 and 5.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.

1	2	3	4	5
216.	Uttar Pradesh	RC-11/2015/NIA/DLI dated 12/11/2015 IED Blast at Bijnaur, Uttar Pradesh	IPC-120B, 121A, 122 and 216. UA(P) Act, 1967-12 and 23. Explosive Substances Act-4 and 5.	Investigation completed and Under Trial
217.		RC-01/2017/NIA/LKW dated 27/01/2017 Derailment of 19321 Indore Patna Express.	Sections 337, 338, 427, 304-A IPC, 16 and 18 of UA(P) Act, 1967 and sections 150, 151 and 154 of the Railway Act.	Case is under investigation.
218.		RC-05/2017/NIA/LKW dated 18/11/2017 Murder of Rarnesh Babu Shukla, Retd. Principal	IPC-Sec-302 UA(P) Act Sec-16(1)(a)	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
219.		RC-02/2017/NIA/LKW dated 15/03/2017 Encounter with ISIS member Saifulla Khan at Old Lucknow.	Sections 307, 121-A, 122, 123 and 124A of IPC, Sec. 3, 4, 25 and 27 of Arms Act and sections 16, 18, and 23 of UA(P) Act, 1967	Closure Report filed.
220.		RC-03/2017/IMIA/LKW dated 15/03/2017 Arrest of terroirst at Kanpur	Sections-121, 121-A, 123 and 12A of IPC and section 16, 18, 23 and 38 of UA(P) Act	Case is under trial.
221.		RC-04/2017/NIA/LKW dated 26/07/2017 Recovery of suspected explosives PETN in Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha	IPC - Sec-121-A, 121 BUA(P) Act Sec-16, 18, 20 Explosive Substance Act Sec. 4, 5 and 6	Closure Report.
222.		RC-01/2018/NIA/LKW D/R-18/9/2018 Seizure of FICN at PS-Hasanganj, Lucknow (UP)	IPC - Sec-489B and 489C	Under Trial/Further investigation
223.		RC-02/2018/NIA/LKW D/R-25/9/2018 Kamruz Zaman Member of HM arrested by the ATS, Lucknow, UP.	Sections-13, 20 and 38 of UA(P) Act.	Case is under investigation.
224.		RC-03/2018/NIA/LKW D/R-19/11/2018 Arms looting from police personnel at Shamli, UP.	Sections 395, 397 and 412 of IPC. Sections 13, 16 and 18 of UAP Act	Case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
225.	West Bengal	RC-06/2010/NIA/DLI dated 24/04/2010 KYKL case	IPC 121, 121A, 122, 124A.	Investigation completed and Under Trial
226.		RC-11/2010/NIA/DLI dated 30/11/2010 Activities of IM in Kolkatta	IPC 121, 121A, 387, 120B.	Case under investigation.
227.		RC-01/2012/NIA/DLI dated 12/04/2012 Activities of CPI (Maoist) Kolkata	IPC 120(B), 121, 121A, 122 Arms Act 25(1)(A), Explosive Substance Act-5 UA(P) Act-18, 20 and 40(1)(b), (c)	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
228.		RC-05/2013/NIA/DLI dated 10/04/2013 Mohan Viswakarma CTC Member CPI (Maoist) Case	IPC 120B. 121, 121A, 122 and 123 UA(P) Act-18, 20 and 21	Investigation completed and Under Trial
229.		RC-03/2014/NIA/DLI dated 10/10/2014 Burdwan Bomb Blast Case	1) 120B, 121A, 122, 123, 326, 307, 286, 34 of IPC 2) 16, 18, 18A, 19, 20 of UA(P) Act, 1967 3 and 4 of Explosive Substance Act, 1908	Under Trail and further investigation on.
230.		RC-05/2015/NIA/DLI dated 12/06/2015 Malda West Bengal KOLKATTA BR.	IPC 489-B, 489-C and 120-B and Section 18 of NDPS Act. Added Section 16 of UA(P) Act.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
231.		RC-06/2015/NIA/DLI dated 12/06/2015 FICN Baishnab Nagar, Malda West Bengal	IPC-489B, 489C and 120-B UA(P) Act-16.	Investigation completed and Under Trial.
232.		RC-07/2015/NIA/DLI dated 03/07/2015 Bomb Blast occurred in Train No. 31811 Up (Sealdah to Krishanagar EMU Local) at Titagarh Railway Station	IPC-Sections 341, 323, 325, 326, 307, 427, 286 and 34. Explosive Substances Act-Section 3 and 4 r/w Sections 150 and 151 of Railway Act.	Case transferred.
233.		RC-09/2015/NIA/DLI dated 17/08/2015 <u>Identity of the Case</u> FICN Murshidabad, West Bengal	IPC-120B, 489B and 489C UA(P) Act-16, 18 and 20	Under Trial and further investigation on.

1	2	3	4	5
234.	RC-06/2016/NIA/DLI dated 03/03/2016. FICN PS Kaliachak, Malda, West Bengal	IPC: 489B, 489C,		Investigation completed and Under Trial
235.	RC-10/2016/NIA/DLI dated 22/07/2016 ISIS Case Kolkatta	U/s 121A of IPC, Sec. 25(1)(a) of the Arms Act, 1959 and Sec. 16, 18, and 18B of the UA(P) Act, 1967.		Case is under trial.
236.	RC-13/2016/NIA/DLI dated 04/08/2016 FICN Case PS Baishnabnagar, Malda.	IPC 489B, 489C, 120B Added Section 16 of UA(P) Act.		Investigation completed and Under Trial.
237.	RC-07/2017/NIA/DLI dated 24/03/2017 FICN Case PS Kaliachak, West Bengal.	IPC-489B, 489C of IPC, Section 15 (1)(a)(iii) and 16(b) of UA(P) Act, 1967		Case transferred to CID West Bengal.
238.	RC-08/2017/NIA/DLI dated 28/03/2017 FICN Case English Bazar, Malda, West Bengal.	IPC: 489B, 489C, 411, 413, 414, and 34		Investigation completed and Under Trial.
239.	RC-08/2018/NIA/DLI Dated 22.02.2018 FICN Baishnav Nagar, District Malda, West Bengal	IPC-489B, 489C and 34		Investigation completed and Under Trial.
240.	RC-11/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-01.03.2018 Arrest of three members of Ansarullah Bangla Team(ABT) by STF, Kolkata Police	IPC-120B, 121, 121A, 122, 123, 419, 467, 469 and 471 UAP-13, 16, 17, 18, 18A, 20, 38 and 40. Arms Act-25(1)(a)/29 Foreigners Act-14		Case in under trial and further investigation on.
241.	RC-25/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-16.08.2018 Seizure of FICN, PS-Farakka, Murshidabad (WB)	IPC-489B, 489C, 120B and 34.		Under Trial/Further investigation on.
242.	RC-27/2018/NIA/DLI D/R-25.09.2018 Seizure of FICN at PS-Shamserganj, Murshidabad (WB)	Sections 489B & 489C of IPC Section-14 of Foreigners Act		Under Trail/Further investigation.

Encounter by Police

3246. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of innocent persons died in encounter with the police and other security investigation agencies across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of people who died in such encounter in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or amended the existing guidelines/norms to carry out encounter by the police and other security agencies to stop the death of innocent persons; and

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

therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR) : (a) and (b) A Statement furnished by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) indicating the number of cases registered on the basis of intimations about deaths in the course of police action, encounter by defence forces and para military forces during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed.

(c) and (d) NHRC has issued guidelines dated 12.05.2010 laying down the procedure to be followed for investigation of cases of deaths during the course of police action. Pursuant to the guidelines framed by NHRC, every death during the course of police action is to be reported to within 48 hours of its occurrence.

Statement

State-wise No. of Cases Registered in respect of deaths in Police Encounter, Defence Forces Encounter and Para Military Forces Encounter during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto 31.03.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Death in Police Encounter			Death in Defence Forces Encounter			Death in Para Military Forces Encounter		
		No. of Cases Registered 2015-2016	No. of Cases Registered 2016-2017	No. of Cases Registered 2017-2018	No. of Cases Registered 2015-2016	No. of Cases Registered 2016-2017	No. of Cases Registered 2017-2018	No. of Cases Registered 2015-2016	No. of Cases Registered 2016-2017	No. of Cases Registered 2017-2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
3.	Assam	43	31	16	5	1	0	1	1	2
4.	Bihar	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	9	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
10.	Karnataka	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	3	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Manipur	8	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
15.	Meghalaya	15	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	7	9	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
19.	Punjab	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	West Bengal	5	1	1	0	0	0	10	6	3
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	48	75	40	0	0	0	2	0	0
34.	Jharkhand	17	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Telangana	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		179	169	155	7	1	1	20	10	8

Soil Health Mission

3247. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Soil Health Mission" introduced by

the Government is being implemented properly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of farmers being benefited by the scheme is satisfactory and the desired objectives have been achieved by the Government, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for its satisfactory implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) 'Soil Health Card' (SHC) scheme has been launched in February 2015 to assist State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage on nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

(b) In the Cycle-I (2015-17), 10.74 crore Soil Health Cards and in Cycle-II (2017-19), against the target of 12 crore soil health cards distribution, 7 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed to farmers so far.

As per a study carried by National Productivity Council (February, 2017) it has been reported that there is savings of 8-10% of fertilizers and 5-6% increase in crop yield, as a result of fertilizer application as per the recommendations of Soil Health Cards.

(c) The following components/interventions have been taken up for satisfactory implementation of the scheme:

- (i) Assistance for soil sample testing and distribution of soil health cards.
- (ii) Demonstration/assistance to farmers.
- (iii) Capacity building and use of ICT.
- (iv) Organization of farmer melas/camps.
- (v) Organization of Workshops.

Apart from above weekly review is taken on status of activities through video-conference with an application software has been developed through NIC for online generation of Soil Health cards and Fertilizers Recommendation, December 5th is observed as World Soil Day every year where in various activities are taken up by state governments and Krishi Vigyan Kendras like distribution of soil health cards, organization of exhibitions, farmers workshops Media campaign oh video spot/audio spot on various TV channels/FM radio station, online contests on poster making, slogan writing, video spots and quiz contest on MyGov portal are also organized.

Status of Hriday

3248. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the National Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY);

(b) whether the work has been completed in al 12 heritage cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the details of the cities in which work is pending and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the pending works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme was launched on 21st January, 2015 and the mission period of the scheme is till 31st March, 2019. So far, 70 projects worth Rs. 422.61 Crore have been sanctioned for the 12 heritage cities. Out of the 70 projects, 24 have been completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation and one expected to be completed before March, 2019.

Development of varieties of Seeds

3249. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country are dependent on seeds developed by Multinational Corporations and private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government allocates funds for development of new seeds varieties by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other agricultural universities; and

(d) if so, the funds allocated during the last three years for the purpose and the number of seeds varieties developed so far by ICAR and other agriculture universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Farmers in the country are not dependent on seeds developed by multinational corporations and private seed companies except hybrids of Bt cotton, maize, pearl millet and sunflower.

Crop Science Division of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), through its 21 Research Institutes, 03 Bureaux, 02 National Research Centres, 02 Project Directorates, 22 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPS) and 10 Network Research Projects in active collaboration with State Agricultural Universities (SAUS) is engaged in the development of eco-friendly, improved seed (crop) varieties/hybrids, to enhance crop productivity and ensure food and nutritional security in the country, Development of varieties is a continuous process as per the mandate of the crop based institutes.

ICAR is mandated to produce breeder seed of all released and notified varieties as per the indents received from Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, which in turn is converted to other classes of seeds viz., foundation and certified through multiplication by different agencies for availability to the farmers. Breeder seed indents and production of various released and notified varieties under the AICRP on NSP (Crops) during last four years is as under:—

Year	Indent (q)	Production (q)
2014-15	86292.2	100074.8
2015-16	122159.6	127823.4
2016-17	104045.7	122616.2
2017-18	98047.8	118665.8

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Under the different schemes of Crop Science Division, ICAR, the budget allocated/utilized during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is Rs. 48168.68 lakhs, Rs. 43420.89 lakhs and Rs. 36965.97 lakhs, respectively, whereas, during the current financial year (2018-19), total Budget Estimate (BE) is Rs. 191883 lakhs.

Since 2015, total of 850 stress tolerant, high yielding, improved quality, agro-climatic zone specific varieties have been developed under different AICRPs by crop based ICAR Institutes and SAUs; which comprised of 447 of cereals, 128 of oilseeds, 121 of pulses, 72 of fibre crops, 53 of forage crops, 28 of sugarcane and 1 of other crop.

[Translation]

Farm Loan and Agri Production

3250. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture production has not increased on the yearly basis despite the increase in the availability of farm loan; and

(b) if so, the quantum of agriculture production registered during each of the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Except for the years of aberrant monsoon rainfall, warm/extreme weather conditions during the period of sowing/vegetation and unfavourable weather, temperature condition at the time of maturity of crops, the production of major agricultural crops in the country has been generally following an increasing trend.

The crop-wise production of major agricultural crops in the country during the last three years i.e. from 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given as under:—

Crop	Production (in million tonnes)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Rice	104.41	109.70	112.91
Wheat	92.29	98.51	99.70
Nutri/coarse cereals	35.52	43.77	46.99
Total Pulses	16.32	23.13	25.23
Total foodgrains	251.54	275.11	284.83
Total oilseeds	25.25	31.28	31.31
Sugarcane	348.45	306.07	376.90
Cotton#	300.05	325.77	348.88

*As per Fourth Advance Estimates.

#Million bales of 170 kgs. each.

[English]

Contractors under PAMY

3251. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private contractors who have been

awarded contracts under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) scheme as of 2018, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released to each private contractor under PMAY as of 2018;

(c) whether there are instances of cost over-run and time over-run and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the number of slums where In-situ' slum Redevelopment has been approved, and is being implemented as of 2018, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the number of beneficiaries of the In-situ' Slum Redevelopment and Affordable Housing programme as of 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA) launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on June 25, 2015 for providing all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban families/beneficiaries. Under PMAY(U) mission, there are four components viz. 'In-situ' Slum

Redevelopment (ISSR), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). ISSR, AHP and BLC components are being implemented through States/Union Territories (UTs)/Urban Local Bodies (ULBS) while CLSS is being implemented through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) i.e. National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO). The States/UTs/ULBS construct houses under ISSR/AHP components through housing construction agencies/contractors. The MOHUA provides technical and financial central assistance to the States/UTs/ULBS and does not maintain the details of public/private contractors who have been awarded contracts for construction of houses public/private under ISSR/AHP components of PMAY(U) mission.

(d) and (e) 10,704 slums with 8,23,310 houses for beneficiaries have been approved under ISSR component of PMAY(U) mission and earlier housing scheme as of 2018 while under Affordable Housing Programme, 61,24,100 houses have been sanctioned beneficiaries under AHP, BLC and CLSS components of PMAY(U) mission as of 2018. State/UT-wise details are in given the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned and central assistance released, No. of slums and No. of houses for beneficiaries approved under In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) of PMAY(U) and earlier housing scheme along with No. of houses for beneficiaries under Affordable Housing Programme of PMAY(U) as of 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of houses sanctioned under PMAY(U)	Central assistance released (Rs. in crore)	No. of slums under ISSR component of PMAY(U) and earlier housing scheme	No. of houses for beneficiaries under ISSR component of PMAY(U) and earlier housing scheme	No. of houses for beneficiaries under Affordable Housing Programme of PMAY(U)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	611	0.27	—	—	611
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9,65,372	3,745.26	249	17,437	9,63,755
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,284	87.41	45	2,608	4,748
4.	Assam	57,531	346.71	113	3,469	57,531
5.	Bihar	2,31,778	963.32	486	32,096	2,20,502

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	129	2.79	4	4,960	129
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,10,549	842.34	157	19,588	2,04,303
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,968	35.02	1	144	3,968
9.	Daman and Diu	797	6.24	—	—	797
10.	Delhi	6,481	144.72	8	40,580	6,481
11.	Goa	304	5.78	—	—	304
12.	Gujarat	3,89,555	3,523.85	358	92,266	3,20,408
13.	Haryana	2,50,243	498.06	361	4,691	2,47,017
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,403	59.85	24	1,846	8,103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,444	87.88	99	3,780	34,075
16.	Jharkhand	1,63,248	988.62	319	25,492	1,43,800
17.	Karnataka	4,10,889	2,562.83	354	27,529	3,88,756
18.	Kerala	89,498	934.64	697	9,409	87,380
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,07,005	4,471.56	237	26,014	5,96,710
21.	Maharashtra	7,64,919	2,782.90	1,054	2,85,254	5,42,616
22.	Manipur	29,081	160.46	—	780	29,081
23.	Meghalaya	799	5.48	9	1,008	799
24.	Mizoram	29,863	83.42	21	690	29,721
25.	Nagaland	25,764	148.18	28	4,374	24,710
26.	Odisha	1,04,427	842.09	393	24,421	85,892
27.	Puducherry	9,539	59.51	7	1,040	9,539
28.	Punjab	51,486	261.68	69	4,817	50,461
29.	Rajasthan	1,62,859	681.22	621	44,900	1,46,727
30.	Sikkim	518	2.93	9	202	518
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,35,555	2,791.11	622	45,576	5,30,675
32.	Telangana	1,98,613	1,394.38	184	13,633	1,97,415
33.	Tripura	80,002	619.33	17	3,183	76,997
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,60,737	2,739.20	809	39,733	7,52,328
35.	Uttarakhand	22,608	264.28	128	5,237	19,478
36.	West Bengal	3,38,237	1,709.23	3,221	36,573	3,37,765
Total		65,52,086	33,652.34	10,7041	8,23,310	61,24,100

Quality tests of Medicines

3252. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism exists to test the quality of medicines supplied through the hospitals run by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the medicines supplied through the hospitals run by it are of low quality;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaint on the aforesaid matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) There is no specific mechanism under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to test the quality of medicines supplied through the hospitals run by the Government. There may be such mechanism under procurement policy to test the quality of medicines supplied through the hospitals run by the Government. For all the medicines procured in Central Government Hospitals, the lab report/ quality certificate (Form-39) of all the drugs is taken to ensure the quality of medicine.

Manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 made thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. License for manufacturing, sale and distribution of Drugs are granted by State Licensing Authorities appointed by respective State Governments. One of the condition of the license is that licensee shall either in his own lab or in any other laboratory approved by the Licensing Authority test each batch of the raw material used by him for the manufacture of products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records showing the particulars in respect of such tests. All drugs manufactured in the country are required to comply

with the same standards prescribed under the said Act and Rules. The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action in case of any violation of above requirements.

(c) and (d) A nation-wide survey (2014-16) was conducted to assess the extent of Not of Standard Quality (NSQ)/Spurious drugs. Out of a total 47012 drug samples drawn from both Governments and private sources, the percentage of 'Not of standard quality' drugs was 3.16 and that of spurious/adulterated drugs was 0.0245. Out of the total samples, the number of samples drawn from Government sources was 8369 and the percentage of 'Not of standard quality' and spurious/adulterated drugs was 10.02 and 0.0597 respectively. The test Reports of the drug samples declared as Not of Standard Quality (NSQ) were forwarded to the concerned State Licensing Authorities with a request to take appropriate action and also to take legal samples of same batch of drugs for testing.

(e) and (f) Isolated complaints regarding suspected quality of medicines have been received. As and when such complaints are received, based on the merit, the matter is taken up by CDSCO/in coordination with State Licensing Authority for action as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945.

[Translation]

Human Trafficking in Maharashtra

3253. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of human trafficking have been increasing continuously in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of human trafficking cases registered during the last two years;

(c) whether laxity has been seen in anti-human trafficking system as a result of which the targeted success is not being achieved with regard to prevention of human trafficking;

(d) whether cases of missing children and women have been increasing continuously in Maharashtra as compared to other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per information published by National Crime Records

Bureau (NCRB), a total of 692 and 517 cases of human trafficking were registered in the State of Maharashtra during the years 2015 and 2016 respectively. The latest data published by NCRB is of the year 2016. The State/UT wise details of missing children and missing women for the years 2015 and 2016 including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

'Police' is a State subject under Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking and missing children and women are the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories to the States and UTs on human trafficking and crime against women and missing children from time to time. These advisories The Ministry of Women and Child are available at www.mha.gov.in. Development has developed web portals namely "TrackChild" and "Khove Paya" to track missing and found children. The "Khoya-Paya" portal has been integrated as

a citizen corner on Track Child portal. 'TrackChild' provides live database of 'missing' children. The portal also provides facility for mapping vulnerable locations, i.e. the places where a large number of children were reported missing with a view to taking corrective action in those areas. The Ministry of Women and Child Development also provides support for an outreach service for children in distress through a dedicated toll free number 1098. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) for tracing missing children and has circulated them to all States and UTs for dissemination to all stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. The Ministry of Railways collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Railways to Ensure Care and Protection of Children in Contact with Railways.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015			2016		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1406	879	2285	1365	790	2155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	26	102	29	9	38
3.	Assam	904	594	1498	857	524	1381
4.	Bihar	1148	909	2057	3730	1087	4817
5.	Chhattisgarh	1424	678	2102	1643	619	2262
6.	Goa	18	23	41	17	9	26
7.	Gujarat	601	491	1092	944	371	1315
8.	Haryana	894	842	1736	973	795	1768
9.	Himachal Pradesh	163	86	249	93	77	170
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	216	198	414	138	166	304
11.	Jharkhand	180	187	367	260	219	479
12.	Karnataka	1018	1659	2677	889	1054	1943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	807	772	1579	768	756	1524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5590	2329	7919	6037	2466	8503
15.	Maharashtra	2543	1907	4450	2532	1856	4388
16.	Manipur	22	12	34	49	97	146
17.	Meghalaya	89	78	167	68	56	124
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	10	23	33	47	24	71
20.	Odisha	1265	542	1807	1363	538	1901
21.	Punjab	374	185	559	414	183	597
22.	Rajasthan	1544	963	2507	1338	642	1980
23.	Sikkim	64	55	119	77	32	109
24.	Tamil Nadu	2907	1373	4280	3162	1470	4632
25.	Telangana	1808	1179	2987	2277	1402	3679
26.	Tripura	130	41	171	132	37	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1257	1463	2720	1465	1438	2903
28.	Uttarakhand	250	281	531	224	211	435
29.	West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	5986	2349	8335
Total State(S)		32073	20089	52162	36877	19277	56154
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11		36	11	47
31.	Chandigarh	142	75	217	127	74	201
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	8	17	25	10	19	29
34.	Delhi UT	4292	3636	7928	3982	2939	6921
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	44	20	64	35	18	53
Total UT(S)		4522	3759	8281	4190	3063	7253
Total (All India)		36595	23848	60443	41067	22340	63407

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise report on Missing Women (above 18 years) during 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3216	3089
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	21
3.	Assam	1753	1993
4.	Bihar	574	1488
5.	Chhattisgarh	4189	5006
6.	Goa	265	218
7.	Gujarat	5112	6161
8.	Haryana	2152	2581
9.	Himachal Pradesh	519	475
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	654	805
11.	Jharkhand	127	241
12.	Karnataka	7165	7203
13.	Kerala	3930	4158
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15380	15398
15.	Maharashtra	23443	25784
16.	Manipur	28	129
17.	Meghalaya	109	87
18.	Mizoram	1	0
19.	Nagaland	16	14
20.	Odisha	4570	5015
21.	Punjab	999	1046
22.	Rajasthan	6158	7076
23.	Sikkim	50	66
24.	Tamil Nadu	6465	6434
25.	Telangana	4735	6961
26.	Tripura	522	702

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2541	2934
28.	Uttarakhand	418	398
29.	West Bengal	17465	18951
Total State(S)		112587	124434
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	63
31.	Chandigarh	198	221
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31	22
33.	Daman and Diu	34	42
34.	Delhi UT	8135	8085
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	63	87
Total UT(S)		8517	8520
Total (All India)		121104	132954

Source: Crime in India.

Homes for Urban Poor

3254. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the construction of homes for the urban poor in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said homes are to be constructed in all cities/States in the country or proposed to be constructed in some selected cities/States;

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

(d) the details of funds earmarked/ provided for the said purpose and the targets fixed for its implementation in selected cities/States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS LAND (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban

Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas.

All the Statutory towns as per Census-2011 and towns notified subsequently including notified Planning/Development areas are eligible for coverage in the Mission. The areas falling within notified tanning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or State such Authority under any Legislation

which are entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations are also eligible for coverage under the PMAY(U). A total of 4327 cities/towns have so far been included under the PMAY(U).

Under the PMAY(U), the States/UTs formulate project proposals based on the demand for housing assessed by them which are approved by the State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) of the State. After approval from the SLSMC, the States/UTs submit proposals to this Ministry for approval of central assistance.

State-wise details central assistance approved, of central assistance released and houses approved under the PMAY(U) are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of central assistance approved, Central Assistance released and houses approved under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (U)

[as on 24th December, 2018]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Central Assistance Approved (Rs. in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.18	0.27	611
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14,532.98	3,745.26	9,65,372
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.83	87.41	6,284
4.	Assam	864.74	346.71	57,531
5.	Bihar	3,611.33	963.32	2,31,778
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2.79	2.79	129
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,137.40	842.34	2,10,549
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	66.11	35.02	3,968
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	13.11	6.24	797
10.	Delhi (UT)	144.72	144.72	6,481
11.	Goa	6.32	5.78	304
12.	Gujarat	6,366.03	3,523.85	3,89,555
13.	Haryana	3,947.08	498.06	2,50,243
14.	Himachal Pradesh	149.87	59.85	8,403

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	527.23	87.68	34,444
16.	Jharkhand	2,412.76	988.62	1,63,248
17.	Karnataka	6,533.30	2,562.83	4,10,889
18.	Kerala	1,394.46	934.64	89,498
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9,305.89	4,471.56	6,07,005
21.	Maharashtra	11,081.49	2,782.90	7,64,919
22.	Manipur	436.41	160.46	29,081
23.	Meghalaya	12.09	5.48	799
24.	Mizoram	455.90	83.42	29,863
25.	Nagaland	412.37	148.18	25,764
26.	Odisha	1,654.17	642.09	1,04,427
27.	Puducherry (UT)	144.20	59.51	9,539
28.	Punjab	760.25	261.68	51,486
29.	Rajasthan	2,610.19	681.20	1,62,859
30.	Sikkim	7.79	2.93	518
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,169.84	2,791.11	5,35,555
32.	Telangana	3,049.18	1,394.38	1,98,613
33.	Tripura	1,233.44	619.33	80,002
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11,682.81	2,739.20	7,60,737
35.	Uttarakhand	435.39	264.28	22,608
36.	West Bengal	5,129.44	1,709.23	3,38,237
Grand Total		1,00,448.88	33,652.34	65,52,096

[English]

New Crop Insurance Scheme

3255. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and the salient features of New Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether free crop insurance would be ensured for the small and marginal farmers of Maharashtra and rest of the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the precautions taken by the Government to make the scheme Suraksha Kavach more advantageous to the farmers from getting out of burden of premiums and crop losses;

(d) whether many instances have come to the notice of the Government where compensation amount under the crop insurance scheme has not been paid or paid after abnormal delays to farmers, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) Insurance Schemes (RWBCIS) and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the above whether the Government has also launched Restructured Weather Based Crop scheme is different from the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana; and

(f) the number of farmers who have been benefited under RWBCIS so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) A new crop insurance scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season and has been implemented by 27 States/Union Territories in one or more seasons. Salient features of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The premium for all farmers including small and marginal farmers has been reduced and the farmers are required to pay maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi and 2% for Kharif season food and oilseed crops. The maximum premium rate for annual commercial/horticultural crops is 5% sum insured. Remaining part of the actuarial/bedded premium is paid by the central and State Government on 50:50 basis. In some States like West Bengal, Jharkhand Central asam and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc., State Government is also paying full or partial share of farmer's premium.

Admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of Completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of valid data ntal State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time However, payment of claims in some States/areas gets delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data, disputé raised by Insurance Companies on yield data, reconciliation of individual farmer data on portal by bank branches, late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States and NEFT related issues, etc.

With a view to resolve the aforesaid issues and to make the scherne more farmer friendly by ensuring better transparency and accountability, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from 01.10.2018. The guidelines, inter-alia, provide for the following to facilitate timely settlements of claims:—

- (i) Detailed activity-wise seasonality discipline including real time transmission of Crop Cutting Experiments/yield data through smartphone, reconciliation and approval of yield data and auto calculation of claims on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).
- (ii) Compulsory uploading of details of individual insured farmers including bank details on NCIP by farmers, banks. Common Service Centers(CSC) and insurance company and their inter-mediaries, and reconciliation and approval of this data.
- (iii) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.
- (iv) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release in State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/ submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (v) Payments of claim directly to the bank account of beneficiary farmers including Aadhar based UPI payments.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Schemes (RWBCIS) has been specifically formulated to cover those crops where methodology for calculation of yield data/past yield data based on CCES, as required under yield index based PMFBY, is not available. Further, the availability of past weather data and requisite infrastructure viz. Automatic Weather Stations (AVWSS) and Automatic Rain Gauge Stations (ARGS) needs to be ensured/notified by the State Government.

The RWBCIS provides insurance protection to farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and

excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc the factors which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. Thus it is a named peril insurance scheme and claims are calculated on the basis of difference in (below or above) observed trigger value. Decide trigger points/values for loss calculation and finalise area-wise Term-sheets for each The assessment/reference unit area under the scheme is related to availability of The State Government in consultation with experts and insurance companies crop. Automatic Weather Stations (AWSS)/ Automatic Rain-Gauge Stations (ARGS), which are mostly available at circle, block levels Unlike RWBCIS, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a yield index linked/comprehensive risk insurance scheme covering pre-sowing to post harvest losses wherein insurance unit is village/village panchayat for major crops and claim calculation is based on yield/loss assessment through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs).

However, all other parameters, namely, enrolment of farmers, premium rates for farmer selection of insurance company through transparent bidding process, sum insured equal to selection of insurance company through transparent bidding process, sum insured equal to, Scale of Finance etc. are same in both schemes.

However, it is the prerogative of the State Government to select the scheme or implement both the Schemes in the State/UT and notify crops and areas.

State/UT-wise details of farmers covered and farmers benefitted under RWBCIS since its inception till Kharif 2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient Features of PMFBY

- (i) Provides comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss on account of non-preventable natural risks, thus helping in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.
- (ii) Increased risk coverage of Crop cycle — pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.
- (iii) Area approach for settlement of claims for widespread damage. Notified Insurance unit has been reduced to Village Panchayat for major crops.
- (iv) Uniform maximum premium of only 2%, 1.5% and 5% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops, Rabi Crops and Commercial/ horticultural crops respectively.
- (v) The difference between premium and the rate of Insurance charges payable by farmers is provided as subsidy and shared equally by the Centre and State.
- (vi) Uniform seasonality discipline and Sum Insured for both loanee and non-loanee farmers.
- (vii) Removal of the provision of capping on premium which led to reduction in sum insured to facilitate farmers to get claim against full sum insured without any reduction.
- (viii) Individual farm level assessment and settlement of claims for localized calamities of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, Cloud Burst and Natural Fire.
- (ix) Provision of individual farm level assessment for Post harvest losses against the cyclonic and unseasonal rains and hailstorm for the crops kept in the field for drying upto a period of 14 days, throughout the country.
- (x) Provision of claims upto 25% of sum insured for prevented sowing.
- (xi) "On-Account payment" upto 25% of sum insured for mid season adversity, if the crop damage is reported more than 50% in the insurance unit. Remaining claims based on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data.
- (xii) Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smartphones and Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.
- (xiii) Crop Insurance Portal has been developed for ensuring better administration, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including crediting the claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.
- (xiv) Focused attention on increasing awareness about the schemes among all stakeholders and appropriate provisioning of resources for the same.

Statement-II*Details of enrolments and farmers benefitted during 2016-17 and Kharif 2017 under RWBCIS*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Farmer Enrolments		No. of Farmers Benefitted	
		2016-17	Kharif 2017	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	766,455	770,531	757,781	540,847
2.	Assam	51,749	—	23,370	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	6,690	5,233	1,059	4,363
4.	Himachal Pradesh	119,360	17,446	89,251	16,752
5.	Karnataka	132,026	150,458	60,221	99,020
6.	Kerala	58,990	20,918	52,735	17,853
7.	Madhya Pradesh	513,595	158,879	367,450	129,583
8.	Maharashtra	212,558	55,801	121,912	54,411
9.	Rajasthan	44,150	23,231	42,728	18,287
10.	Telangana	88,772	186,665	83,575	130,668
11.	Uttar Pradesh	6,250	3,771	3,548	3,767
12.	Uttarakhand	53,396	35,981	43,570	35,300
13.	West Bengal	1,713	—	13	—
Grand Total		2,055,704	1,428,914	1,647,213	1,054,455

*[Translation]***Increasing agri-production in Jharkhand**

3256. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts being made at the central level for increasing agricultural production in Jharkhand in view of rising population and declining area of agricultural land in the State;

(b) the details of schemes implemented/being implemented for increasing agricultural production in Jharkhand;

(c) the extent to which the production has increased as a result of the said efforts and through such schemes in Jharkhand; and

(d) the reaction of the Government regarding the said increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The Government of India has been implementing various schemes/programmers for increasing agricultural production to meet the demands of increasing population in the State of Jharkhand. These schemes are National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)-a Sub-scheme of RKVY, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchal Yojana (PMKSY), Rained Area Development (RAD) etc.

Besides, Government has also increased the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all. notified Kharif and Rabi crops including pulses and other commercial crops for the season 2018- 19 atleast 50 percent over cost of production.

After implementation of these programmers the production of major foodgrains and horticultural crops has shown increasing trend in the state of Jharkhand as is evident from the table enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Production of Foodgrains and Horticultural crops in the state of Jharkhand during 2016-17 and 2017-18

Crops	2016-17		2017-18*	
	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand
Foodgrain Crops (Million Tonnes)				
Rice	109.70	3.84	112.91	4.08
Wheat	98.51	0.43	99.70	0.47
Pulses	23.13	0.81	25.23	0.85
Coarse cereals	43.77	0.59	46.99	0.61
Total	275.11	5.67	284.83	6.01
Horticulture (000' Metric Tonnes)				
Crops	2016-17		2017-18*	
	All India	Jharkhand	All India	Jharkhand
Fruits	92918.04	1047.968	97054.751	1075.97
Vegetables	178172.40	3370.000	179691.795	3476.35
Plantation	17972.03	5.83	17873.839	6.13
Aromatics and Medicinal	971.65	0.00	1194.749	0.00
Flowers	2392.26	43.00	2528.979	8.79
Spices	8122.06	0.00	8368.600	0.00
Honey	94.50	1.25	105.000	1.35
Total	300642.94	4468.048	306617.713	4568.59

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 3rd Advance Estimates.

[English]

Buffer Stock of Various Food Items

3257. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of storage of the buffer stock fixed by the Government for various food items;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up an institution under PPP model to manage the proposed

buffer stock of pulses and also to tackle the problem of food shortage and price spikes of essential food items; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) Government approved aeration of a dynamic buffer of upto 20 lakh MT of pulses. Further, Foodgrain Stocking

Norms for the Central Pool for rice and wheat are as under:—

(in lakh MT)		
As on	Wheat	Rice
1.4.18	74.6	135.8
1.7.18	275.8	135.4
1.10.18	205.2	102.5
1.1.19	138	76.1

(b) and (c) Government has approved engaging professional pulses buffer management entity for efficient management of the buffer stock, As of now, the buffer is managed by the designated agencies viz., FCI, NAFED, SFAC & MMTC, under the overall oversight of the Department and Price Stabilization Fund Management Committee (PSFMC).

Inclusive India Summit

3258. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to organize any All India Course Coordination Meet aiming to discuss issues related to recognition, registration, ongoing professional development and examination of Rehabilitation Professional;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has organized any 'Inclusive India Summit' to bring together leaders from diverse sectors of the country to seek their commitment in changing India into an inclusive nation for Persons with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (PwIDDs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Rehabilitation Council of India conducts All India Course Coordinators Meet to discuss issues related to recognition, registration, on-going professional development and examination for Rehabilitation Professionals in regular intervals. All the Course Coordinators of training institutions are invited to attend such meet.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To popularize the Inclusive India initiative in the country, the National Trust organized an 'Inclusive India Summit 2017' in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 12th September, 2017. The objective of the summit was to bring together leaders from diverse sectors of the country and seek their commitment in changing India into an inclusive nation for Persons with Intellectual and Development Disabilities (PwIDDs).

Delay in Installation of CCTNS

3259. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much delayed Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) that seeks to e-integrate the country's 15,000 police stations and create a national crime and criminal database has been rolled out nationally and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that as many as 13,775 of the total 15,398 police stations across the country are now entering 100 per cent data into the CCTNS software, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the said system has helped in digitization and integration of crime and criminal records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) has been rolled out nationally and as on 30.11.2018, it has been deployed in 14764 police stations in the country.

(b) As on 30.11.2018, 14724 police stations are entering 100 percent FIRs on the CCTNS software.

(c) 2.25 Crore FIRs have been registered on CCTNS and 3.9 Crore legacy records have been digitized (as on 30.11.2018). 12,153 police stations have been provided national level search on Crime and Criminal Data of CCTNS through Digital Police Portal.

Agricultural Project with FAO

3260. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government along with the UN body Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has launched agriculture project that seeks to bring transformative change

in farm sector through conservation of biodiversity and forest landscapes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the States/regions selected for the project;

(c) the details of programmes/projects proposed in these regions;

(d) whether it aims to transform agricultural production to generate global environmental benefits by addressing biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The government has launched a Global Environment Facility (GEF) assisted project namely, "Green - Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for global environment benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes" in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) during September, 2018 in high-conservation-value landscapes of five States namely (i) Madhya Pradesh: Chambal Landscape, (ii) Mizoram: Dampa Landscape, (iii) Odisha: Similipal Landscape, (iv) Rajasthan: Desert National Park Landscape and (v) Uttarakhand: Corbett-Rajaji Landscape. The project seeks to mainstream biodiversity, climate change and sustainable land management objectives and practices into Indian agriculture. The overall objective of the project is to catalyze transformative change of India's agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes. The project will support harmonization between India's agricultural and environmental sector priorities and investments so that the achievement of national and global environmental benefits can be fully realized without compromising India's ability to strengthen rural livelihoods and meet its food and nutrition security.

Cyclone Mekunu

3261. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Cyclone

Mekunu had hit the coastal region of the State of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has sent any central team to study the situation and sought the report in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Indian sub-continent is the worst affected region in the world;

(d) if so, whether the Government is contemplating any measures to promote research to find out the ways for a solution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As reported by India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Karnataka Government, Cyclone Mekunu did not hit coastal areas of Karnataka. It developed over southwest Arabian sea in the evening of 21st May, 2018 and moved north-northwestwards towards Oman coast.

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) No, Madam, it is not true. The loss of lives in Indian sub-continent due to cyclones have reduced drastically in recent years, being limited to single or double digit figures in most cases. It is due to significant improvement in cyclone warning services by IMD apart from other measures of cyclone management. IMD acts as the Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre (RSMC)-Tropical cyclones, as designated by World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) to provide tropical cyclone advisories to all the countries in the sub-continent. IMD provides the tropical cyclone advisories to the member countries of WMO/UN-Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Panel on tropical cyclones over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, viz., Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Yemen, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE.

Drought in Karnataka

3262. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than half of Karnataka, consisting of 176 Taluks are facing drought conditions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of funds sought by the State Government for drought relief and the recommendations made by the visiting central team and the amount released so far, for Karnataka;

(c) whether the Union Government has released the funds demanded for drought relief, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time period by which the requisite funds would be released to the State Government of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The State Government of Karnataka declared drought during Kharif 2018 in 24 Districts covering 100 Taluks and submitted a Memorandum seeking financial assistance of Rs. 2434.00 crore. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited Karnataka from 16th to 19th November, 2018, for assessing the drought situation in the State and submitted its report for consideration by Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC). The recommendations of the IMCT are not final and subject to consideration by the SC-NEC and the High Level Committee (HLC), headed by Home Minister to approve quantum of financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Non-Motorized Transport Policy

3263. SHRI NARAMALLI SIVAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to prepare a Non-Motorized Transport Policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the budget allocated towards various schemes with focus on developing Non-Motorized Transport in cities; and

(c) whether the Government has selected cities for preparing public bicycling plans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam. National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) 2006, however, provides for giving priority to Non-Motorized Transport.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

High Level Committee on Mob Lynching

3264. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Level Committee (HLC) chaired by the Union Home Secretary on mob lynching has made recommendations to the Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the Union Home Minister to curb mob lynching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether each recommendation has been accepted or rejected;

(d) if so, the reasons for such acceptance or rejection;

(e) the number of meetings held by the HLC and the GoM on the issue of mob lynching including the dates on which such meetings were held along with the issues discussed and decisions arrived at in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has drafted a Bill to curb mob lynching and vigilante groups; and

(g) 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) to (g) Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by the Union Home Minister to deliberate in the matter and make recommendations. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary was constituted to assist and provide inputs to the Group of Ministers. The Group of Ministers has since met and is seized of the matter.

Irregularities In Implementation Of NFSA

3265. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of irregularities in the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA);

(b) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into such incidents, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government reviewed the implementation of the Act and observed any shortcomings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and measures taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is now governed as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries/families, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains to eligible beneficiaries under TPDS and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), etc rest with the concerned State/UT Government.

There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the TPDS including leakage/diversion of foodgrains, foodgrains not reaching the intended beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to ineligible persons etc in some States/regions in the country. Since, TPDS is operated under joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments/UT Administrations, therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Central Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned, if required, for inquiry and appropriate action.

Implementation of the Act is reviewed on a regular basis through meetings with States/UTs at various levels. As a result of regular review, implementation of the Act has started in all the States/UTs.

With the objective to check leakages and diversion of foodgrains, removal of bogus/ineligible ration cards and for improving targeting of food subsidy and transparency in PDS operations, Government is implementing a scheme of end-to-end Computerization of TPDS operations, which comprises of digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerization of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievances redressal mechanisms etc. During the process of digitization of beneficiaries database, de-duplication,

Aadhaar seeding, in the run up to implement of NFSA, 2.75 crore ration cards have been deleted due to detection of Ghost/fraudulent/duplicate/ineligible/migration/deaths etc.

[Translation]

Setting up of Radio Tower in Maharajganj

3266. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether letter No, MP/MRJ/1485/18 dated 04.09.2018 regarding Setting up of a 10 KWFM transmeter of All India Radio in Maharajganj District of Uttar Pradesh has been received by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government is likely to consider setting up of a 10 KWFM transmeter of All India Radio in Maharaigani district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has informed that the letter No. MP/MRJ/1485/18 dated 04.09.2018 from Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, Hon'ble Member of Parliament regarding early installation of 10kW FM Transmitter in Maharajganj was received in the office of Director General, All India Radio. A scheme for setting up of 10kW FM Transmitter at Maharajganj for providing coverage along Indo-Nepal Border has been approved by the Prasar Bharti. While 10kW Transmitter is under procurement, the installation work is awaiting handing over of site to All India Radio by Sashastra Seema Bal.

[English]

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

3267. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of scheduled caste majority villages covered under the Yojana;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for these villages during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the target set under the PMAGY and the achievements made thereunder during the said period;

(e) whether the Government is satisfied with the achievements, if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) whether the Government is planning to increase the number of scheduled caste majority villages under PMAGY, if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) To enable an area based development approach, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) since 2009-10, which aims at integrated development of villages having population of Scheduled Castes above 50%. The scheme was started on pilot basis in 1000 such villages in 05 States and was further expanded in 2014-15 as Phase-I to cover 1500 more villages in 11 States. Out of the 1000 villages selected under the Pilot phase, 617 villages has so far been declared as 'Adarsh Gram' whereas 140 village of Phase-I has been declared as 'Adarsh Gram'.

Under the scheme, there is no State-wise allocation fund. The details of funds sanctioned and utilized for these villages during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) In the light of the benefits accruing to the residents of the villages through successful implementation of the Scheme, the coverage of scheme has been further extended during the current financial year to cover 4484 Scheduled Castes majority villages in 25 States/UTs. Out of these 4484 village. 4094 village are new villages which will be provided Rs. 21 lakh per village and 390 villages are of Phase-I for additional round of funding of Rs. 10 lakh per village to bring them at par with the newly selected villages.

Statement

State-wise details of funds Sanctioned and Utilized under PMAGY during last three years i.e 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

(in Rs. cr.)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Fund sanctioned	Fund utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.77	0.00
2.	Assam	15.75	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	45.50	41.75
4.	Haryana	1.32	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	21.00	1.09
6.	Karnataka	42.11	40.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	60.97	55.63
8.	Odisha	36.75	0.00
9.	Punjab	20.92	2.39
10.	Telangana	0.66	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	51.75	32.03
Total		297.5	182.89

Fishing Inside Sanctuaries

3268. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to allow the poor fishermen to fish inside sanctuaries of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any steps will be taken in this regard in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change regulates the

activities inside the Sanctuaries including fishing under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Since the matter of allowing fishing inside sanctuaries is outside the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, no such steps have been envisaged.

Allocation of Fertilizers

3269. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many a times, allocation of fertilizers is made to the companies not having good marketing network in the State of Odisha and as a result, the allocated quantum of fertilizers remains unlifted during the period and the State loses its due share;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry would allocate fertilizers especially urea only to the companies having good marketing network in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Madam, Department of fertilizers ensures availability of fertilizers at the state-level as per the requirement projected by Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) before the start of each season and distribution within the state is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

Requirement of all the states/UTS is fulfilled from indigenous production as well as from imports. The agreed monthly supply plan is prepared in consultation with the companies keeping in view established marketing zones of the companies.

Department of Fertilizers has ensured availability of fertilizers in all States including Odisha. However, lifting and distribution of fertilizers within the State as per requirement is the responsibility of the concerned State Government by placing timely indents and also by tying up with the suppliers. In case of Odisha, with the existing arrangements, availability has remained comfortable. The details of availability against sales of fertilizers in the State of Odisha during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto November'18) are as follows:-

(Figures in LMT)

	2017-18		2018-19 (upto Nov.'18)	
	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales
Urea	5.42	5.26	4.28	4.19
P&K	5.67	5.19	5.03	4.48

Lands of sick fertilizer units

3270. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell assets and lands of eight Sick and closed PSUS;

(b) if so, the details of assets and lands of closed PSUS;

(c) the authority for taking decision for lease and/or sale or properties and assets of closed units of PSUS; and

(d) the details of the Government initiatives regarding the land and assets of closed units of the PSUS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (d) There are total 9 PSUS under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers. Out of which, 2 PSUS namely The Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd (FACT) and Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) are presently sick but not closed. Further, all 8 units of 2 PSUS namely Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) were closed during 2002. Government initiatives on land and assets of closed units of FCIL and HFCL are as The details of under:-

The Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL):

FCIL is neither sick nor closed PSU. However, as per the approval of CCEA/Cabinet, Jand and usable assets of closed units of FCIL have been provided to the Joint Ventures of nominated PSUS for setting up of State of the are 12.7 lakh MT per annum capacity Urea Plants at Sindri, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam & Talcher units of ECIL and in lieu of which FOCIL would get 11% equity in each of the Joint Venture. Accordingly, Ramagundam unit is being revived by Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (RFCL), Joint Venture of EIL, NFL & FCIL; Talcher Unit of FCIL is being revived by

M/s. Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL), a Joint Venture of RCF, GAIL, CIL & FCIL, Sindri and Gorakhpur units of FCIL are being revived by M/s. Hindustan Livarak and Rasyan Limited (HURL), a Joint Venture of NTPC, CIL, IOCL, FCIL & HECL, Unusable assets/ scrap items are being sold through MSTC with the help of PDIL as approved by CCEA/ Cabinet and sale proceeds of all closed units shall be P by ECIL for settlement of their liabilities and utilize surplus fund for their administrative liabilities.

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd (HFCL):

HFCL is neither sick nor closed PSU. However, as per the approval of CCEA/Cabinet, land and usable assets of closed Barauni Unit of HFCL have been provided to the Joint Venture of nominated PSUS for setting up of state of the art 12.7 lakh MT per annum capacity Urea Plant at Barauni Unit and in lieu of which HFCL would get 11% equity in the Joint Venture. Accordingly, Barauni Unit is being revived by M/s. Hindustan Urvarak&Rasayan Limited (HURL), a Joint Venture of NTPC, CIL, IOCL, FCIL and HFCL. Unusable assets/ scrap items are being sold through MSTC with the help of PDIL as approved by CCA Cabinet and sale proceeds of all closed units shall be used by HFCL for settlement of their liabilities and utilize surplus fund for their administrative liabilities.

Making Parliament Multilingual

3271. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that making the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha multilingual and inclusive is the need of the hour as we are living in the globalised world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any efforts to make both the Houses of Parliament multilingual and inclusive;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) to (e) As per Article 120 of the Constitution, business in Parliament shall be

transacted in Hindi or in English; provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother-tongue. As per section 3(1)(b) of the Official Languages Act, 1963. Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used in addition to Hindi for the transaction of business in Parliament.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centers

3272. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCS) scheme under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCS at District level;

(b) if so, the details and criteria for funding under the scheme;

(c) the details of districts which have been identified and approved for setting up and operating DDRCS; and

(d) whether Kannur district of Kerala State has been identified under the scheme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a scheme namely District Disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCS) under which financial assistance is provided to set up and operate DDRCS at District level. Across the country, 310 districts have been identified and approved for setting up of DDRCS. The details and criteria for funding under DDRCS is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Statement-II indicating State-wise districts identified and approved for setting up is enclosed.

(d) Kannur in Kerala is one of the identified districts for setting up of DDRCS.

Statement-I

The details and criteria for funding under DDRC Scheme

DDRC formation

- Formation of the District Management Team (DMT)
- Headed by District Magistrate/Collector
- Includes officials from Social Welfare, Health, Panchayati Raj, Women and Child development, Education, etc.

The functions of DMT

- Selection of registered implementing agencies.
- Selection/Deployment of Manpower and finalizing their engagement conditions.
- Monitoring and coordinating activities of DDRC.
- Convergence with other activities in the district relating to rehabilitation of Divyangjan.
- Security of assets of DDRC and material received under ADIP scheme of the Department, if any.
- Meets at least 4 times in a year.

The implementing agencies of DDRC

The implementing agency may be

- A Red Cross Society

Or

- Any such autonomous/semi-autonomous body of State Govt.

Or

- A reputed NGO with a good track record

The activities/components admissible for grant under DDRC

Items	Pre-revised	Revised rates (*)
Total Honorarium	8.10	23.40
Office/Expenses/contingencies	2.10	5.25
Equipments (for 1st year only for setting up)	7.00	20.00

[*20% higher amount of honorarium is permissible for DDRCs in the Special areas/States as under]:

- 8 North-Eastern States,
- States in the Himalayan Region (Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand and Himachal Pradesh)
- Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts (as notified by Ministry of, Home Affairs)-106 Districts, and
- Districts adjoining the international borders-34 Districts.

The posts admissible for grant under DDRC

Sl. No.	Posts and qualifications	Honorarium after using multiplication factor of 2.50 (Rs) (*)
1	2	3
1.	Clinical Psychologist (M.Phil in clinical Psychology/MA in Psychology preferably with 2 years experience in the field of disability rehabilitation)	20500
2.	Sr Physiotherapist/Occupational Therapist (Post Graduate in related field with 5 years experience)	20500
3.	Orthopedically Handicapped Sr. Prosthetist/Orthotist – Degree in Prosthetic and Orthotic preferably from National Institute with 5 yrs experience or a diploma in Prosthetic and Orthotic with 6 years experience.	20500
4.	Prosthetist/Orthotist technician ITI trained with 2/3 years experience	14500

1	2	3
5.	Sr Speech Therapist/Audiologist (Post graduate in related field/B.Sc (Speech and Hearing))	20500
6.	Hearing Assistant/Junior Speech Therapist – Diploma in Speech and Hearing with knowledge of hearing aids repair/ear mould making	14500
7.	Mobility Instructor – Matriculation + Certificate/Diploma in Mobility	14500
8.	Multipurpose Rehabilitation Worker (10+2 with diploma in CBR/MRW course or one year diploma course in early childhood special education with two years of experience)	14500
9.	Accountant cum clerk cum storekeeper (B.Com/SAS with 2 years experience]	14500
10.	Attendant cum Peon cum Messenger (VIII class Pass)	9500
11.	Field 8b Publicity Assistant. (Graduate)	14500
12.	Vocational Counselor cum Computer Assistant (Graduate)	14500

[*20% extra for Special areas]

Statement-II

State-wise districts identified and approved for setting up

Sl. No.	Name of the DDRC	State
1	2	3
1.	DDRC Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Island
2.	DDRC Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Island
3.	DDRC Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
4.	DDRC Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
5.	DDRC Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh
6.	DDRC Srikakkulam	Andhra Pradesh
7.	DDRC East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
8.	DDRC Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
9.	DDRC Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
10.	DDRC Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
11.	DDRC Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
12.	DDRC Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
13.	DDRC Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
14.	DDRC Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
15.	DDRC West Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
16.	DDRC Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17.	DDRC Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh
18.	DDRC East Kamang	Arunachal Pradesh
19.	DDRC Papumpare	Arunachal Pradesh
20.	DDRC West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
21.	DDRC Tezpur	Assam
22.	DDRC Dibrugarh	Assam
23.	DDRC Silchar	Assam
24.	DDRC Karimganj	Assam
25.	DDRC Dhubri	Assam
26.	DDRC Nagaon	Assam
27.	DDRC Jorhat	Assam
28.	DDRC Barpeta	Assam
29.	DDRC Sivasagar	Assam
30.	DDRC Cachar	Assam

1	2	3	1	2	3
31.	DDRC Darrang	Assam	62.	DDRC Siwan	Bihar
32.	DDRC Bongaigaon	Assam	63.	DDRC Bhagalpur	Bihar
33.	DDRC Dhemaji	Assam	64.	DDRC Gopalganj	Bihar
34.	DDRC Golaghat	Assam	65.	DDRC Raipur	Chattishgarh
35.	DDRC Tinsukia	Assam	66.	DDRC Raigarh	Chattishgarh
36.	DDRC Udalgiri	Assam	67.	DDRC Durg	Chattishgarh
37.	DDRC Lakhimpur	Assam	68.	DDRC Rajnandgaon	Chattishgarh
38.	DDRC Darbhanga	Bihar	69.	DDRC Jashpur	Chattishgarh
39.	DDRC Gaya	Bihar	70.	DDRC Bastar	Chattishgarh
40.	DDRC Banka	Bihar	71.	DDRC Dhamtari	Chattishgarh
41.	DDRC Muzaffarpur	Bihar	72.	DDRC Silvassa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
42.	DDRC Chapra	Bihar	73.	DDRC Diu	Daman and Diu
43.	DDRC Kishanganj	Bihar	74.	DDRC Panaji	Goa
44.	DDRC Nawada	Bihar	75.	DDRC Surat	Gujarat
45.	DDRC Jehanabad	Bihar	76.	DDRC Jamnagar	Gujarat
46.	DDRC Samastipur	Bihar	77.	DDRC Ahmedabad	Gujarat
47.	DDRC Begusarai	Bihar	78.	DDRC Vadodara	Gujarat
48.	DDRC Nalanda	Bihar	79.	DDRC Raikot	Gujarat
49.	DDRC East Champaran	Bihar	80.	DDRC Bhavnagar	Gujarat
50.	DDRC Kaimur	Bihar	81.	DDRC Surendranagar	Gujarat
51.	DDRC Madhubani	Bihar	82.	DDRC Nadiad	Gujarat
52.	DDRC Bhojpur	Bihar	83.	DDRC Junagarh	Gujarat
53.	DDRC Aurangabad	Bihar	84.	DDRC Dahod	Gujarat
54.	DDRC Vaishali	Bihar	85.	DDRC Banaskantha	Gujarat
55.	DDRC Araria	Bihar	86.	DDRC Sabarkantha	Gujarat
56.	DDRC Katihar	Bihar	87.	DDRC Rohtak	Haryana
57.	DDRC Purnia	Bihar	88.	DDRC Kurukshetra	Haryana
58.	DDRC West Champaran	Bihar	89.	DDRC Sonapat	Haryana
59.	DDRC Sitamarhi	Bihar	90.	DDRC Hissar	Haryana
60.	DDRC Supaul	Bihar	91.	DDRC Fatehbad	Haryana
61.	DDRC Rohtas	Bihar			

1	2	3	1	2	3
92.	DDRC Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	123.	DDRC Ernakulam	Kerala
93.	DDRC Dharamsala	Himachal Pradesh	124.	DDRC Palakkad	Kerala
94.	DDRC Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	125.	DDRC Alappuzha	Kerala
95.	DDRC Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	126.	DDRC Kannur	Kerala
96.	DDRC Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	127.	DDRC Kottayam	Kerala
97.	DDRC Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	128.	DDRC Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
98.	DDRC Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	129.	DDRC Rewa	Madhya Pradesh
99.	DDRC Doda	Jammu and Kashmir	130.	DDRC Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
100.	DDRC Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	131.	DDRC Indore	Madhya Pradesh
101.	DDRC Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	132.	DDRC Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
102.	DDRC Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	133.	DDRC Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
103.	DDRC Ranchi	Jharkhand	134.	DDRC Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
104.	DDRC Hazaribag	Jharkhand	135.	DDRC Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
105.	DDRC Dumka	Jharkhand	136.	DDRC Satna	Madhya Pradesh
106.	DDRC Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	137.	DDRC Khargaon	Madhya Pradesh
107.	DDRC Dhanbad	Jharkhand	138.	DDRC Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh
108.	DDRC Palamu	Jharkhand	139.	DDRC Agar	Madhya Pradesh
109.	DDRC Bellary	Karnataka	140.	DDRC Alote (Ratlam)	Madhya Pradesh
110.	DDRC Belgaum	Karnataka	141.	DDRC Jawad	Madhya Pradesh
111.	DDRC Mangalore	Karnataka	142.	DDRC Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
112.	DDRC Tumkur	Karnataka	143.	DDRC Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
113.	DDRC Gulbarga	Karnataka	144.	DDRC Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
114.	DDRC Mandya	Karnataka	145.	DDRC Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
115.	DDRC Bidar	Karnataka	146.	DDRC Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh
116.	DDRC Kolar	Karnataka	147.	DDRC Guna	Madhya Pradesh
117.	DDRC Kozhikode	Kerala	148.	DDRC Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
118.	DDRC Thrissur	Kerala	149.	DDRC Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
119.	DDRC Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	150.	DDRC Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
120.	DDRC Pathanamthitta	Kerala	151.	DDRC Kolhapur	Maharashtra
121.	DDRC Malappuram	Kerala	152.	DDRC Buldana	Maharashtra
122.	DDRC Kollam	Kerala	153.	DDRC Wardha	Maharashtra

1	2	3	1	2	3
154.	DDRC Latur	Maharashtra	185.	DDRC Mayurbhanj	Odisha
155.	DDRC Aurangabad	Maharashtra	186.	DDRC Koraput	Odisha
156.	DDRC Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	187.	DDRC Phulbani	Odisha
157.	DDRC Dadar/Mahim	Maharashtra	188.	DDRC Ganjam	Odisha
158.	DDRC Gondia	Maharashtra	189.	DDRC Nabrangpur	Odisha
159.	DDRC Hingoli	Maharashtra	190.	DDRC Keonjhar	Odisha
160.	DDRC Nanded	Maharashtra	191.	DDRC Jaipur	Odisha
161.	DDRC Amravati	Maharashtra	192.	DDRC Puri	Odisha
162.	DDRC Nagapur	Maharashtra	193.	DDRC Baleshwar	Odisha
163.	DDRC Pune	Maharashtra	194.	DDRC Bhadrak	Odisha
164.	DDRC Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	195.	DDRC Puducherry	Puducherry
165.	DDRC Nashik	Maharashtra	196.	DDRC Karaikal	Puducherry
166.	DDRC Solapur	Maharashtra	197.	DDRC Patiala	Punjab
167.	DDRC Jalgaon	Maharashtra	198.	DDRC Sangrur	Punjab
168.	DDRC Imphal	Manipur	199.	DDRC Ferozepur	Punjab
169.	DDRC Thoubal	Manipur	200.	DDRC Bhatinda	Punjab
170.	DDRC Churachandpur	Manipur	201.	DDRC Hoshiarpur	Punjab
171.	DDRC Imphal West	Manipur	202.	DDRC Moga	Punjab
172.	DDRC Shillong	MeghaJaya	203.	DDRC Nawanshahr	Punjab
173.	DDRC East Garo Hills	Meghalaya	204.	DDRC Amritsar	Punjab
174.	DDRC Jantia Hills	MeghaJaya	205.	DDRC Ludhiana	Punjab
175.	DDRC West Garo Hills	Meghalaya	206.	DDRC Ajmer	Rajasthan
176.	DDRC West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	207.	DDRC Jodhpur	Rajasthan
177.	DDRC Aizwal	Mizoram	208.	DDRC Udaipur	Rajasthan
178.	DDRC Lunglei+Lunglit	Mizoram	209.	DDRC Jhunjhnu	Rajasthan
179.	DDRC Kolasib+Mamit	Mizoram	210.	DDRC Bikaner	Rajasthan
180.	DDRC Dimapur	Nagaland	211.	DDRC Jaselmer	Rajasthan
181.	DDRC Tuensang	Nagaland	212.	DDRC Tonk	Rajasthan
182.	DDRC Mon	Nagaland	213.	DDRC Jalore	Rajasthan
183.	DDRC Kalahandi	Odisha	214.	DDRC Pali	Rajasthan
184.	DDRC Sambalpur	Odisha	215.	DDRC Alwar	Rajasthan

1	2	3	1	2	3
216.	DDRC Bharatpur	Rajasthan	247.	DDRC Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
217.	DDRC Bhilwara	Rajasthan	248.	DDRC Agra	Uttar Pradesh
218.	DDRC Sikar	Rajasthan	249.	DDRC Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
219.	DDRC Nagaur	Rajasthan	250.	DDRC Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
220.	DDRC Barmer	Rajasthan	251.	DDRC Balia	Uttar Pradesh
221.	DDRC Banswara	Rajasthan	252.	DDRC Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
222.	DDRC Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	253.	DDRC Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
223.	DDRC Gangtok	Sikkim	254.	DDRC Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
224.	DDRC South Sikkim	Sikkim	255.	DDRC Ambedkar Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
225.	DDRC West Sikkim	Sikkim	256.	DDRC Raibarielly	Uttar Pradesh
226.	DDRC Vellore	Tamil Nadu	257.	DDRC Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
227.	DDRC Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu	258.	DDRC Maharajgani	Uttar Pradesh
228.	DDRC Madurai	Tamil Nadu	259.	DDRC Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
229.	DDRC Salem	Tamil Nadu	260.	DDRC Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
230.	DDRC Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	261.	DDRC Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
231.	DDRC Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	262.	DDRC Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
232.	DDRC Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	263.	DDRC Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
233.	DDRC Karimnagar	Telangana	264.	DDRC Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
234.	DDRC Nalgonda	Telangana	265.	DDRC Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
235.	DDRC Warangal	Telangana	266.	DDRC Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
236.	DDRC Mahbubnagar	Telangana	267.	DDRC Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
237.	DDRC Khammam	Telangana	268.	DDRC Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh
238.	DDRC Rangareddi	Telangana	269.	DDRC Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
239.	DDRC Medak	Telangana	270.	DDRC Siddharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh
240.	DDRC Agartala	Tripura	271.	DDRC Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
241.	DDRC Dhalai	Tripura	272.	DDRC Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh
242.	DDRC North Tripura	Tripura	273.	DDRC Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
243.	DDRC South Tripura	Tripura	274.	DDRC Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
244.	DDRC Gorakpur	Uttar Pradesh	275.	DDRC Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh
245.	DDRC Mau	Uttar Pradesh	276.	DDRC Etah	Uttar Pradesh
246.	DDRC Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	277.	DDRC Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
278.	DDRC Kheri	Uttar Pradesh
279.	DDRC Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
280.	DDRC Budaun	Uttar Pradesh
281.	DDRC Basti	Uttar Pradesh
282.	DDRC Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
283.	DDRC Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
284.	DDRC Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
285.	DDRC Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh
286.	DDRC Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
287.	DDRC Sant Kabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
288.	DDRC Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh
289.	DDRC Shravasti	Uttar Pradesh
290.	DDRC Tehri Garwal	Uttarakhand
291.	DDRC Haridwar	Uttarakhand
292.	DDRC Almorah	Uttarakhand
293.	DDRC Bageshwar	Uttarakhand
294.	DDRC Nainital	Uttarakhand
295.	DDRC Jalpaigudi	West Bengal
296.	DDRC Murshidabad	West Bengal
297.	DDRC Dakshin Dinajpur	West Bengal
298.	DDRC 24 Parganas North	West Bengal
299.	DDRC Birbhum	West Bengal
300.	DDRC Cooch Behar	West Bengal
301.	DDRC Bardhaman	West Bengal
302.	DDRC Purulia	West Bengal
303.	DDRC Bankura	West Bengal
304.	DDRC Howrah	West Bengal
305.	DDRC Malda	West Bengal
306.	DDRC Nadia	West Bengal
307.	DDRC South 24 Parganas	West Bengal
308.	DDRC Hooghly	West Bengal

1	2	3
309.	DDRC Darjeeling	West Bengal
310.	DDRC Paschim Midnapore	West Bengal

[Translation]

Setting up of FPI IN M.P.

3273. SHRIMATI SAVITTRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and details of aid being provided by the Government to local people and farmers for setting-up of food processing industries in rural areas particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is possible to increase the income of farmers by promoting these industries, and

(c) if so, whether local people and farmers are being encouraged to set-up such industries at small and large scale and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) is implementing a Central Sector scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs.6000 crore during 2016-2020 coterminous with Fourteenth Finance Commission to promote food processing industries in the country. The PMKSY has seven component schemes viz.: (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. A new Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" for exclusive integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of Rs.500 crore to, inter alia, promote Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOS has been launched.

The MOFPI provides financial assistance as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid under various component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) as also under 'Operation Greens'. The rate of subsidy ranges from 35% to 75% depending on the type of scheme and location of projects. Individuals, farmers,

entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUS/Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOS)/NGOS/Cooperatives/SHGS/ Public and Private Companies etc. are eligible for financial assistance. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (Eoi) invited by the MOFPI from time to time. The details of the operational guidelines for different schemes are available on the website of the Ministry at www.mofpi.nic.in.

(b) The PMKSY is a comprehensive package with the objectives, inter alia, to reduce wastage of agricultural produces and increase the level of food processing in the country that can lead to increase in demand for agricultural produces as raw material and result in better price realization of the agricultural produces by the farmers and help them increasing their income. The PMKSY is major boost towards doubling farmers' income and farmers. The scheme 'Operation Greens' has also the similar objectives.

(c) Yes, Madam.

[English]

Attracting Youth Towards Agriculture

3274. SHRI M VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to attract youth towards agriculture and its allied activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Realizing the importance of rural youth in agricultural development, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has initiated a program on "Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture" (ARYA) during the XII plan. Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) project is being implemented in 25 States through KVKS, one district from each State. Depending upon the type of enterprise, individual or group-based activities/enterprises are being encouraged. In one district, about 100-200 rural youths are identified for their skill development in entrepreneurial activities and establishment of related micro-enterprise units in the different areas of enterprises. The major enterprises being considered in the project include Apiary, Mushroom, Seed Processing, Poultry, Dairy, Goatry,

Carp-hatchery, Vermi-compost etc., Under this project, operational costs to support critical inputs like seeds, fertilizers, small equipment are being provided to farm youth. This provides additional opportunities to the unemployed rural youth in primary and secondary agriculture and related enterprises.

Under the project, currently 4280 youths in various groups have been oriented for establishing micro-entrepreneurial units. To strengthen it further, during the year 2018- 19, the ARYA project is being extended to additional 75 KVKS.

(c) Question does not arise.

Consumer Welfare Fund

3275. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

will Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives for setting up a Consumer Welfare Fund;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the objective for which the fund has been set up, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to revise the guidelines for Consumer Welfare Fund to suit to the present day requirements, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the agencies/organizations availing benefits from consumer welfare fund but not engaging in any activity for consumer welfare during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government also plans to set up Consumer Welfare Funds at State level to increase the coverage and horizon of disseminating relevant information to the consumers and if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/utilized for the said purpose; and

(f) the details of the other steps taken by the Government to promote and protect the welfare of the consumers by creating awareness and strengthening consumer movements in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Consumer Welfare Fund (CWF) was created in 1992 with the objective of providing financial assistance to promote and protect the welfare of the consumer, create consumer awareness and strengthen consumer movement in the country; particularly in rural areas. The Consumer Welfare Fund Guidelines was framed in 1993 and revised in 2007 and then in 2014 to suit to the present day requirements.

(d) Out of the agencies/organisations funded from Consumer Welfare Fund during the last three years and the current year, no agency/organisation was found which has availed benefits from Consumer Welfare Fund but has not carried out activities for consumer welfare.

(e) The Consumer Welfare Fund at the State level is being set up by contribution by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 (which is 90:10 in the case of special category States). A total of 14 State Governments have set up their State Consumer Welfare Fund. The Centre's share released to these States is as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) To protect and promote the interest of the consumers, the Department has been conducting a countrywide multimedia awareness campaign through Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC), Doordarshan Network (DD), All India Radio (AIR), Lok Sabha TV (LSTV) and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) on various issues related to consumer rights and responsibilities across diverse subjects. To create awareness amongst the people living in rural and backward areas, the Government is also taking part in important fairs/festivals/exhibitions.

Statement

Details of amount given as Centre's share to State Governments for setting up of State Consumer Welfare Fund

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	750
2.	Andhra Pradesh	750*

1	2	3
3.	Odisha	750
4.	West Bengal	750
5.	Bihar	750
6.	Nagaland	900
7.	Karnataka	750
8.	Tamil Nadu	750
9.	Madhya Pradesh	750
10.	Kerala	750
11.	Haryana	750
12.	Jharkhand	713.47
13.	Telangana	749.92**
14.	Rajasthan	700

* After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has transferred Rs. 2,70,92,000 to the Government of Telangana.

**This amount includes an amount of Rs. 2,70,92,000 which they had received from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Terror Incidents in Jammu and Kashmir

3276. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase in terror incidents in Jammu and Kashmir has been registered during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of terrorists and number of civilians killed and security personnel martyred during this period;

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

terrorist activities sponsored and supported from across the border. All security agencies are working in close coordination, both at the ground level as well as in sharing of intelligence, to effectively deal with terrorist activities. The number of incidents in the State is linked to infiltration from across the border and includes acts committed by terrorists during anti- militancy operations conducted by the security forces. The details during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Incidents	2016	2017	2018 (upto 23.12.2018)
1.	No. of incidents	322	342	606
2.	No. of terrorists neutralized	150	213	252
3.	No. of civilians killed	15	40	38
4.	No. of security personnel martyred	82	80	91

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

[Translation]

Subsidy to FCI

3277. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy amount claimed by Food Corporation of India (FCI) Will the Minister of along with the amount released by the Government during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the foodgrains allocated to Haryana and Gujarat from the years 2011-12 to 2016-17, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) The details of subsidy claimed by FCI and released by Central Government during the last five years are as under:-

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Year	Subsidy Claimed	Subsidy Released
2013-14	89410	75500.02
2014-15	105016	91995.35
2015-16	103383	112000.00
2016-17*	109600	103334.61
2017-18 (RE)**	112862 (95% of Provisional)	101981.69

*Includes NSSF loan of Rs. 25000 crore

**Includes NSSF loan of Rs. 40000 crore

(b) Allocation of foodgrain (Rice and Wheat) to Haryana and Gujarat is as given below:-

(Qty. in thousand tonnes)

	Year	BPL	AAY	APL	NFSA	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	2011-12	208.572	122.820	401.030	0.000	732.422
	2012-13	208.572	122.820	424.620	0.000	756.012
	2013-14	86.905	368.674	176.925	0.000	632.504
	2014-15	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	795.000
	2015-16	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	795.000
	2016-17	0.000	0.000	0.000	795.000	795.000

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	2011-12	550.368	340.080	1128.290	0.000	2018.738
	2012-13	550.368	340.080	1194.660	0.000	2085.108
	2013-14	550.368	340.080	1194.660	0.000	2085.108
	2014-15	572.088	318.360	1197.347	0.000	2087.795
	2015-16	564.156	326.292	1194.660	0.000	2085.108
	2016-17	0.000	0.000	0.000	2179.375	2179.375

[English]

Urban Centres

3278. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear mechanism or regular resource transfers to urban centers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in Government would go ahead with creation of Smart the absence of such mechanism the Cities project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI) : (a) to (d) No, Madam. The Government of India allocates and transfers resources to the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies/cities various centrally sponsored up to Schemes/Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the Ministry.

The Smart Cities Mission is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart cities. Rs. 14,882.20 crores has so An amount of far been released by the Government of India to States/cities under the Mission.

R&D Projects in Food Processing

3279. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken R&D

Projects for development of food processing industries in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the 12th Five year plan; and

(d) the number of on-going Food Processing Projects in the country and the action taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) has been implementing scheme for Research and Development in processed food sector the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance as grant-in-aid is given to various Universities, IITS, Central/State Government Institutions, Government funded Organizations, R&D laboratories and CSIR recognized R&D units in private sector to promote and undertake demand driven R&D work in the field of processed food sector for product and process development, design and development of equipment, improved storage, shelf-life, packaging etc. Under the scheme so far 232 R&D projects have been sanctioned, out of this 164 projects have been completed.

Government organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 100% grant-in-aid for the cost of equipment, consumables and expenditure related to Junior Research Fellow/Senior Research Fellow/Research Associate, while private Organizations/Institutions/Universities are eligible for 50% grant-in-aid for the equipment cost in general areas and 70% grant-in-aid in difficult areas for conducting such research activities.

(c) During 12th Plan Period, the scheme was implemented through Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) of Department of Science and Technology.

From 1st April, 2017 onwards, the scheme is being implemented directly by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The funds allocated under the R&D scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in crores)
1.	2012-13	10.50
2.	2013-14	9.55
3.	2014-15	7.60
4.	2015-16	6.67
5.	2016-17	5.80

(d) Under the scheme, there are 68 number of ongoing R&D projects in Private and Public sector. For timely completion of these projects, periodic review of these projects is carried out by the Ministry. The Ministry has been regularly following up the matter with the concerned Principal Investigators/Institutes/Organizations for submission of Project progress or Final Project Completion Report (FPCR).

Compassionate Appointment in FCI

3280. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the DOPT order F. No. 14014/02/2012-Estt.(D) dated 05 September, 2016 "married son" is also eligible for compassionate appointment;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that FCI, Southern Region/ various Central Government Agencies/Departments have not implemented the above order by citing the reasons that it is valid only from 2015 cases and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cases (denial/rejected appointment under the married sons concept) between 2005-2013 will also be reopened/reconsidered for compassionate appointments and, If so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any specific year has been fixed/ determined to reconsider to give jobs under compassionate grounds for the married son/daughter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): gnd. (a) and (b) As per DOPT Order F.No. 14014/02/2012-Estt.(D) dated 05 September, 2016 'married son' is eligible for compassionate appointment.

FCI, South Zone has implemented the DOPT Order F.No. 14014/02/2012-Estt.(D), dated 05 September, 2016.

(c) and (d) Cases of compassionate appointment are required to be considered as per the extant guidelines on the subject issued from time to time by DOPT. No specific year has been fixed/determined to give job under compassionate ground for the 'married son'.

Irregularities by Cooperative Societies

3281 SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3631 answered on December 11, 2009 and Unstarred Question No. 1492 answered on March 5, 2010 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it was clearly indicated in the above mentioned replies that there are numerous perpetrated frauds committed by the various Group Housing Cooperative Societies functioning in Delhi/New Delhi and after the intervention of the Delhi High Court, CBI had registered 202 regular cases against the said societies;

(b) if so, whether the Registrar has/had closed his eyes on the explanation of DCS Act and rules abruptly entertaining the audit reports the Societies without its proper scrutiny and the Society named SarvaPriya CHBS Limited is using its superfluous power while filing the audit report, where Society's accounts seemed to be ensembled, which is the clear violation Delhi Cooperative Tribunal Decision, delivered in appeal no. 55 and 56/2013 DCT and in Arbitration case no. 116/HB/DR/ARB/2011-12 as well as CIC decision delivered in case no. CIC/KY/A12016/000783-SA; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this regard along with the details of corrective steps being taken by the Government to check such types of frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on table of the house.

[Translation]

Promotion of Horticulture

3282. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the areas to promote horticulture in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has provided financial and other aid for providing subsidy to the farmers for the use of sprinkler for irrigation, providing marketing facilities, setting up of cold storage and using latest research work in horticulture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of funds allocated during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented for the holistic development of horticulture sector in the country. Details of activities/areas to promote horticulture in the country under MIDH are as follows:—

- Setting up of nurseries, tissue culture units for production of quality seed and planting material.
- Area expansion i.e. Establishment of new orchards and gardens for fruits, vegetables, and flowers along with drip irrigation system.
- Rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards.
- Protected cultivation, i.e. poly-house, green-house, etc, to improve the productivity and grow off season high value vegetables and flowers.
- Organic farming and certification.
- Creation of water resources structures and watershed management.
- Bee-keeping for pollination.
- Horticulture Mechanization.
- Setting up of Cold Storage and Creation of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Central Government provides financial assistance to farmers through State Governments in the form of subsidy for horticulture activities including use of

drip irrigation, borto or marketing infrastructures, setting up of cold storage and using research work in horticulture.

Details of funds allocated under MIDH during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Rs. in crore	
	BE	RE
2015-16	2000.00	1769.59
2016-17	1620.00	1660.00
2017-18	2329.13	2198.63
2018-19	2546.24	—

BE = Budget Estimates.

RE = Revised Estimates.

[English]

Attack on Foreign Tourists

3283. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of rape, attack and murder of foreign tourists have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked all the State Governments and union Territory administrations to take appropriate steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest information published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of cases registered under rape, murder and crime against foreign tourists (including attacks) during 2015 and 2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered under		
	Rape of foreign tourists	Murder of foreign tourists	Crime against foreign tourists (including attacks)
2015	7	4	271
2016	14	6	284

(c) and (d) Following steps have been taken to ensure safety and security of tourists:—

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24×7 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) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travelers in September 2014 to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
- (iii) The security of tourists is a State Government subject. However, with efforts of Ministry of Tourism, several State Governments/UT Administrations have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (iv) 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 honorable Tourism.
- (v) The Ministry of Tourism is running a Social Awareness campaign on television to sensitize masses and stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and the concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava.' The campaign inter-alia includes a commercial on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists.
- (vi) The stake holders have identified focal points in their respective organizations to implement the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism'.
- (vii) The Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

[Translation]

PMFBY in Madhya Pradesh

3284. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the farmers of Madhya Pradesh are not getting benefit under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for the damage of their crops caused by natural disaster;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the value of the crops damaged in Madhya Pradesh during the last three months along with the details of insurance amount received, insurance company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per provisions of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), crop damage is assessed on the basis of yield data based on requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCES) furnished by the concerned State Government insurance companies.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated on individual insured farm level by the joint committee of State Government and concerned insurance companies.

The scheme has been accepted well in Madhya Pradesh as 71.81 lakh farmers over an area of 120 lakh hectare were enrolled for a sum of Rs. 36814 crore during 2016-17. Total claims worth Rs. 2000.49 crore have been paid for 2016-17 against the farmers premium of Rs. 733 crore.

During 2017-18, 70.29 lakh farmers over an area of 124.60 lakh hectare have been enrolled for a sum of Rs. 50366 crore. During Kharif 2017 season only, total claims worth Rs. 5521 crore have been approved against the farmers premium of Rs. 930 crore, of which Rs. 5437 crore has already been paid to 18.89 lakh beneficiaries, Claims of about Rs. 300 crore for Rabi 2017-18 season are pending for want of State Government share in premium subsidy. Yield data has not been furnished by the State Government for Kharif 2018 season.

[English]

Storage of Farm Produce

3285. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched to store the farm production viz., vegetables, pulses and spices in the country;

(b) whether any proposal in this regard has been received for Char areas in Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government is implementing following schemes for strengthening cold storage and warehouse infrastructure facilities for storage of vegetables, pulses and spices in the country:—

- Mission for Integrated Development Of Horticulture (MIDH).
- Pradhan Mantrikisan SAMPADA Yojana Of Ministry Of Food Processing Industries.
- Scheme Of Agricultural And Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).
- Integrated Scheme For Agriculture Marketing (ISAM).

(b) and (c) As per report of State Government, no proposal has been received from Char areas of Assam for setting up of storage of farm produce.

Coastal Security

3286. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved with regard to enhancing coastal security during the period of 2014-18;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage foreign participation in the Indian Coastal Security Market;

(c) whether these have resulted in filling the gap between demand for security equipment and capacity of the domestic industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the security cover of minor ports and make them compliant with the ISPS Code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Coastal Security Scheme has been implemented in phases since 2005, with the objective of strengthening capacity and infrastructure of Police Force of the coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. Under the scheme, 200 Coastal Police Stations are operational, and Coastal Police has been equipped with 204 boats, 30 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 check-posts, 58 out-posts and 30 barracks. The Coastal Police Stations are also equipped with navigation/communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems, etc.

(e) A "Compendium of Guidelines" on security of minor ports has been circulated to all stakeholders including coastal States/UTs in 2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security arrangements including ISPS code compliance which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns.

[Translation]

Suicide on Metro Tracks

3287. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of suicide on metro tracks are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any concrete steps to check/prevent such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Cases of death due to persons falling on metro tracks have been reported only in metro rail networks of Delhi. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that 15, 10, 19 and 12 deaths have been reported due to persons falling on metro tracks during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 27.12.2018) respectively.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by metro rail administrations to prevent such incidents are as below:—

- I. Train operators have been asked to be extra vigilant while approaching the platform and apply emergency brakes to stop the train whenever suicide attempt is noticed.
- II. The Security Controller/CISF and Station Controllers have been asked to keep extra vigil on CCTV to identify restless or gloomy persons who may commit suicide.
- III. Height of railings at platforms of elevated stations has been increased.
- IV. Platform Screen Doors have been installed in some of the metro stations.
- V. Security personnel have been deployed at platforms to prevent such incidents.
- VI. Passengers are advised to keep away from yellow line on platform through regular announcements and random checks by staff.
- VII. Signages have been placed at the metro stations advising the passengers to keep off the track intimating them that negligence may cause life changing injury.
- VIII. Track access gates are provided at each end of the platform, so as to restrict entrance of any passenger from platform to track/mid section area/walk away.
- IX. Emergency Stop Plunger (ESP) is provided on each platform, which can be used by any one on the platform to stop approaching train through application of emergency brakes.

(e) Does not arise.

NGT Orders and Concession to Farmers

3288. SHRI NAGENDRA PRATAP SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed to ban the use of diesel engine and tractor being used for agricultural purpose;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to ban the said order or to take steps to revert the order;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the farmers as their income is not sufficient for purchasing new pumping set and tractor after every ten years; and

(d) whether the Government has requested for special concession for the farmers from the NGT and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per the order of the Principal Bench of NGT, New Delhi, dated 7th April, 2015, it is directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal that all diesel vehicles (Heavy or light) which are more than 10 years old and petrol vehicles more than 15 years old, will not be permitted on the roads of NCR, Delhi. This order includes all the Diesel engine Vehicles including tractors.

(b) The Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has already taken decision to file a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for granting relief to farmers by exempting the Agricultural tractors and other agricultural machinery from purview of NGT order.

(c) The financial assistance is provided for the purchase of Tractors and pump sets under the Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechanization Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare through respective State Governments.

(d) The Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has already taken decision to file a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for granting relief to farmers by exempting the Agricultural Tractors and other agricultural machinery from purview of NGT order.

[English]

DRIP Irrigation

3289. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to develop Drip Irrigation and controlled water management in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote, propagate and execute Drip Irrigation System in the country to help the farmers combat water scarcity crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the year 2015-16 which focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through Precision/Micro Irrigation technologies viz. Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems. Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement source creation. Under PMKSY-PDMC, Central Assistance of Rs. 6367.46 crore has been released to States during 2015-16 to 2017-18 for implementation of the scheme activities. During the current year, Central Assistance of Rs. 2240.35 crore has been released to States so far under the scheme.

(b) Financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers is provided for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PMKSY-PDMC. In addition, some States provide additional incentives for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation.

Further, 25% higher amounts have been taken into calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for States with low penetration of Micro Irrigation for larger adoption of systems by the farmers under the scheme.

Government has also approved a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with an initial corpus of Rs. 5000 crore (Rs. 2000 crore for 2018-19 and Rs. 3000 crore for 2019-20). The main objective of the MIF is to facilitate States in mobilizing resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation.

Besides providing assistance to farmers for installation of MI systems, encouraging farmers to take advantage of the scheme through press and print media, publication of leaflets/booklets, organization of workshops, exhibitions, farmer fairs, information on State/Government of India web portals etc.

In addition, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) imparts training and organizes field demonstrations through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) to educate farmers for promotion of drip irrigation.

Exploitation of Landless Labourers and Land Ownership Rights for Women

3290. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that landless farm labourers are at the mercy of big farmers and they are exploited to accept low wages, if so, the steps that have been taken by the Government to institutionalize and rationalize employment and wages of farm labourers on farms, and in villages;

(b) whether it is true that women workers get far less than men for the same works and if so, the (b) details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any scheme to help women get ownership rights of lands owned by their husbands after their death and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions, Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the enforcement is secured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers' conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the said Act are taken recourse to.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate government are equally payable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

The subject relating to Land and its management falls within the jurisdiction of States as per Entry 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of land reforms is only of an advisory nature.

New Metro Rail Policy

3291. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the new metro rail policy, there is a mandatory requirement for private sector participation;

(b) if so, whether the policy includes any provision that can be used to incentivize private sector participation given the low ridership in some operational metro projects; and

(c) whether the policy includes any provision for improving last mile connectivity and feeder systems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per Metro Rail Policy, 2017, State Governments desirous of availing central financial assistance for upcoming metro rail projects, should mandatorily explore the possibility of having a Public arrangement implementation, operation and maintenance, fare collection or any other unbundled activities of the proposed metro rail project, to the extent feasible. The policy includes Viability Gap Funding (VGF) under the VGF Scheme of Government of India as one of the options for Private Partnership (PPP) in some form for central financial assistance.

Every proposal for Metro Rail should necessarily include proposals for feeder systems that help to enlarge the catchment area of each metro station at least to 5 kms. Provision of last mile connectivity through pedestrian pathways, Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure, and induction of facilities for para transit modes will also be essential requirements for availing any central financial assistance. These measures will incentivize commuters for using the metro rail, thus enhancing ridership.

Lithium-ion Batteries

3292. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded top priority to convert public transport to electric mobility under FAME-II and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up facilities for making lithium-ion batteries in the country to lower the cost of electric vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop low cost lithium-ion batteries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-II) Scheme proposes to give a push to electric vehicles (EVs) in public transport and seeks to encourage adoption of EVs by way of market creation and demand aggregation. The draft scheme has envisaged the holistic growth of EV industry, including providing for charging infrastructure, research and development of EV technologies and push towards greater indigenization the scheme has not been finalized yet.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. At present, no proposal to set up facilities for making lithium-ion batteries by the Government is under consideration of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

However, to promote electric mobility in the country, specific projects under Pilot Projects, Technology Development/R&D and Public Charging Infrastructure components of FAME India Scheme are considered for extending grant by the Project Implementation and Sanctioning Committee, constituted under this scheme.

Further Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has developed Lithium-ion Batteries for use in satellites and launch vehicles and has already been incorporated in recent space missions. Four types of batteries have been developed viz. 1.5 Ah, 5 Ah, 50 Ah and 100 Ah. Out of this ISRO has supplied 50 Ah Lithium-ion cells to Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI). The Lithium-ion Battery developed by ISRO was successfully demonstrated in a prototype two-wheeler at the symposium on International Automotive Technologies (SIAT-2017) on 19th January 2017.

[Translation]

Reducing Carbon Emission by altering the Method of Farming

3293. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce carbon emission by altering the methods of farming;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered any plan in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Initiative have been taken to make agriculture more adaptive and important resilient to climate variability and in the process to reduce carbon emission. initiatives in this regard include crop diversification programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) Other supporting programmes viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic for Value Chain Development for North East (MOVCD), Rained Area Development (RAD), Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM) are also being implemented under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which is one of the eight Mission under the National Action Plan for Climatic Change (NAPCC).

Soil, water and crop management practices that reduce carbon emission include:—

- (i) Increasing the area under System of Rice Intensification (SRI) as an alternative to transplanted paddy.
- (ii) Deployment of zero tillage drill machines and other residue management equipment which enable planting of rabi crop in the standing residue of rice crop to avoid its burning.
- (iii) Alternate wetting and drying, direct seeded rice system of rice cultivation, use of slow release nitrogen fertilizers, integrated nutrient

management practices, leaf colour chart-based nitrogen application, use of urea super granules etc.

- (iv) Mandatory Neem coating of urea.
- (v) Promotion of micro irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop.
- (vi) Planting of trees under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Sub-Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM).
- (vii) 45 models of Integrated Farming System (IFS) have been developed for replication in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS) and in the States for enabling climate resilient agriculture.
- (viii) Climate resilient villages have been developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), one in each of 151 districts. Climate Vulnerability Atlas has been prepared under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been developed for 633 districts in order to give real time agro advisories for overcoming climate risks.

Poverty Alleviation

3294. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for poverty alleviation and employment generation in Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals approved out of the said proposals;

(c) the details of proposals not approved so far along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to expedite the approval for the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is, however, implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" in the statutory towns to

reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them access to gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, for improvement in their sustainable basis. The mission also aims at building strong livelihoods on grassroot level institutions of the urban poor. Further, the mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless. In addition, the Mission also aims at addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security, etc.

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

[English]

Neem Coating of Urea

3295. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed a reduction in the sales of urea after it had mandated neem coating;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of urea being utilised for non-farming purposes has been noticed; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases in the country, State-wise, especially in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated w.e.f. 1st September, 2015 and 1st December, 2015 respectively. Year-wise sales of urea during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are 304.54 LMT, 308.74 LMT, 319.68 LMT, 296.07 LMT and 303.06 LMT respectively.

(c) and (d) Government of India has declared fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to check diversion of fertilizers and to conduct search, make seizures and take punitive action against any person violating provisions of FCO, 1985 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. It is informed that during the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19 (till date) only one case of diversion (in the year 2017-18) has been reported by the State Government of Uttarakhand.

New Varieties of Rice

3296. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the new varieties of flood and drought-tolerant rice for cultivation in disaster prone areas, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for the smooth availability of the new rice varieties;

(b) whether there is any difference in cost of production between the new varieties and the already available old varieties of rice, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote the new varieties of flood and drought-tolerant rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The research efforts of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities (CAUS) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUS) have led to development of several flood and drought tolerant varieties of rice which have been released and notified by Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Varieties for Agricultural Crops Statement.

The ICAR has two nation-wide network projects viz. AICRP-NSP (Crops) and ICAR Seed Project pertinent to quality seed production. AICRP-NSP (Crops) undertakes production of breeder seed which is further multiplied in seed chain in order to supply quality seed to farmers. Whereas, ICAR Seed Project is aimed at strengthening of infrastructure pertinent to seed domain of NARS, thereby promoting production of quality seed and making them available to farmers. Approximately, 1620 quintals breeder seed and 9163 quintals quality seed of flood and drought tolerant varieties of rice have been produced during 2014-15 to 2017-18.

(b) There is no additional cost involved for cultivation of new varieties as compared to old varieties, rather, these varieties are more economical during stress food/drought) conditions.

(c) The ICAR along with NARSS partners organizes the frontline demonstrations (FLDS) of improved varieties for their promotion, During last three years 2000 frontline

demonstrations were conducted and technologies promoted including flood and drought tolerant varieties in different states.

Besides, site visits, kisanmelas, farmers' days, seed

days, farmers training programmes are also organized to promote the new varieties and generate awareness among the farmers about new technologies including flood and drought tolerant varieties of rice.

Statement

Flood and drought tolerant varieties of rice released and notified since May 2014 to till date

Flood/submergence/water logging/ deep water tolerance	Drought/moisture stress /low rainfall tolerance
CR Dhan 505; CR Dhan 508; Samba Sub-1; Tanmayee (OR 2339-8); CR 1009 Sub 1; Bheema (Dheera) (MTU 1140); CR Dhan 506; CR Dhan 408 (Chakaakhi); CR Dhan 507; CR Dhan 409; CO 43 Sub-1; DRR Dhan 50; Ranjit SUB-1; Bahadur SUB-1; Ashutosh (OR 2331-14); Tripura Jala-1	IR-64 Drt I; Birsa Vikas Dhan 111; Birsa Vikas Dhan 203; Sabour Shree (RAU 724-48-33); Kalachampa; DRR Dhan 44; DRR Dhan 43; ADV 8301 (Hybrid); DRR Dhan 46; JRH 19 (Hybrid); Nandyala Sona (NDLR 7); Daksha (KMP-175); DRR Dhan 47; DRR Dhan 50; CAU-RI; Him Palam Lal Dhan-1 (HPR 2795); Tripura Hakuchuk-2; Tripura Khara-2; Tripura Khara-1; Tripura Hakuchuk-1; Tripura Aush; VNR-2111 PLUS (VNR 212); ADT 51 (AD 09367)

BSF Personnel involved in Spying

3297. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many cases, a number of BSF personnel were found involved in spying for Pakistan's ISI as well as illegal activities in bordering areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases unearthed during the last two years;

(c) whether the BSF has been asked to bring discipline among its cadre to prevent such activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There were only two cases of espionage/spying by BSF and personnel during the last two years. Details of the cases are as under:—

- (i) No. 120717673 Constable Sheikh Riyajoddin @ Sonu of 29 Bn BSF, DT Mal (Ferozepur Sector) was arrested by State Police on 01 November 2018, as he was found in contact with Pak Intelligence Organizations (PIOS) through the social media.
- (ii) No. 06444206 Constable Achyutanand Mishra of 120 Bn BSF arrested by ATS UP Police Noida

on 18 Sep 2018 at Sector-18 Noida (UP) as he was found in contact with Pak Intelligence Organizations (PIOS) through the social media.

(c) and (d) In order to bring discipline among the troops and prevent such instances, the following measures are being taken:—

- (i) Instructions regarding do's and don'ts about use of the social media have been issued to all field formations.
- (ii) Commanders at all levels are regularly educating the troops under their command against the use of the social media by Pak Intelligence Operation with the aim to trap Jawans in their nefarious designs.
- (iii) Troops are being constantly trained and educated to establish identity of the caller whenever a call from an unidentified number or person is received at personal as well as official telephone.
- (iv) Troops are also being educated and sensitized about the use of women in honey trapping of force personnel on the social media as well as through telephone conversation.
- (v) Commanders are regularly briefing the troops under command about do's and don'ts of social media through Sainik Sammelans and during visits to the border positions.

Selection of FCI Members

3298. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure and criteria for the selection of the non-official members of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and their tenure;

(b) whether the Government has received many requests for the post of non-official members of the Food Corporation of India from the State of Maharashtra particularly in Mumbai which were not ever and appointed and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in the interest of transparency and probity, all the individuals who apply to be considered for selection as non-official members of the FCI considered on their merit, background etc. are given a fair opportunity to prove their worth for the post;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the level at which and the basis on which decision for such appointment is taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The non-official members include inter-alia, representatives from farmers' associations, consumer bodies, social organizations and NGOS, besides public figures from within the State/UT concerned to be nominated by the Central Government. The tenure of non-official member is two years. An individual can be appointed in the Consultative Committee for maximum two tenures.

Appointment to the post of non-official Members of the Consultative Committee of FCI is made with the approval of Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the recommendations received in the Department. After approval, the State Government is requested for verification of antecedents of the candidate. Only on the receipt of satisfactory report of verification of antecedents, order for appointment of the candidate for the concerned State Consultative Committee of FCI is issued.

This Department received applications from the State of Maharashtra. At present, there is no vacancy in the Consultative Committee of FCI for the State of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Terrorist Attacks

3299. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) where there is a potential threat of terrorist attack on the country by way of sea route;

(b) whether infiltration by dangerous terrorists from bordering areas of the country has not been checked completely;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the outlook of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available information, there is no specific input about terrorist groups planning to attack by way of sea route. However, inputs indicate that Pakistan based terrorist groups have plans to carry out attacks on important installations/cities located along the coast after infiltrating their cadres through sea route.

(b) to (d) The Government of India in tandem with the State Governments, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, inter alia, include strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border/ Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/maintenance of border fencing, construction of culverts/bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlights and synergizing intelligence How to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists.

In order to strengthen coastal security, a Coastal Security Scheme has been implemented in phases since 2005, with the objective of strengthening capacity and infrastructure of Police Force of the coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.

Construction Laws

3300. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction has been declared as an industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether uniform construction laws and regulations exist across the country to regulate the construction sector;

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

(d) the details of the existing rules, laws and Acts governing the construction sector; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop the regulatory/statutory system/body for the construction sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 'Affordable housing 'has been given 'infrastructure status'.

(b) to (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are state subjects, Government of India has however issued certain guidelines, such as Model Building Byelaws, 2016; National Building Code of India, 2016; Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly" Persons, 2016; for adoption by the States.

(e) Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 has been enacted to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the real estate sector and to ensure sale of plot, apartment or building and sale of real estate project constructed by promoter, in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of consumers in the real estate sector.

[English]

RAF Battalions

3301. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned five new battalions of anti-riot and crowd control Rapid Action Force (RAF) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these new battalions are established under the purview of crowd attacks, mob violence and belief related attacks across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) In the

year 2016, Government has approved raising 5 Rapid Action Force (RAF) Battalions one each in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka to deal with riot and riot-like situations.

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

3302. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present population of senior citizens in the country is around 130 million and is expected to reach 175 million by 2026;

(b) if so, whether nearly 8 per cent of the senior citizens suffer from some sort of disabilities related to old age related physical impairment therein;

(c) the status of RashtriyaVayoshriYojana and the support of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) since 2017, State-wise: and

(d) the time by which all elderly economically weaker people with special needs in the country will be covered under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per Census 2011, population of Senior Citizens (people aged 60 years and above) is 10.38 crore in the country. The projected population of Senior Citizens aged 60+ years of the country for 2026 (as on 01st March) is expected to be 17.32 crore, as per the report of Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population.

(b) As per Census 2011, the number of senior citizens suffering from any disability in their old age is 53,76,619 which is approximately 5.18 percent of total population of senior citizens (10.38 crore).

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has successfully launched the "RashtriyaVayoshriYojana (RVY) on 01.04.2017 with the objective to provide with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in the bodily functions to the senior citizens belonging to BPL category who are suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices such as Walking Sticks, Elbow Crutches, Walkers/Crutches, Tripods/Quadpods, Hearing Aids,. Wheelchairs, Artificial Dentures, Spectacles are provided free of cost to the targeted group. The Scheme

is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)" under the administrative control of this Ministry, as a sole implementing agency. Since inception of the Scheme, 70 distribution camps have been organised benefitting 69516 senior citizens belonging to BPL. Category till date. The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Implementation of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana is a continuous process, it is not feasible to indicate a definite time period.

Statement

State-wise Total Number of Beneficiaries Benefited under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana as on 26.12.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5402
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384
3.	Bihar	1926
4.	Chhattisgarh	31
5.	Delhi	2864
6.	Goa	2407
7.	Gujarat	2760
8.	Haryana	2174
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76
10.	Jharkhand	21
11.	Karnataka	1214
12.	Kerala	962
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14939
14.	Maharashtra	6343
15.	Meghalaya	7291
16.	Puducherry	1529
17.	Punjab	393
18.	Rajasthan	4210
19.	Sikkim	1814

1	2	3
20.	Tamil Nadu	1152
21.	Telangana	1473
22.	Tripura	795
23.	Uttar Pradesh	6719
24.	Uttarakhand	2637
Total No. of Beneficiaries		69516

Foreigner Tribunals in Assam

3303. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Foreigner Tribunals (FTs) in Assam and the judges working there, FT-wise and district-wise;

(b) the total number of people who have been tagged as 'declared foreigners' and 'D voters' by the said Tribunals, FT-wise;

(c) the number of cases disposed of by FTs per month;

(d) whether in most of the cases, alleged persons are not given proper chance to prove their citizenship and FTs pass judgment without hearing the alleged persons;

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of Retirement Dues

3304. SHRI SHYAMA CHARANGUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of retired employees under the Ministry from October, 2016 till date has gone upto around 250 and every employee, out of these, is to be paid around Rs. 15 lakh to 40 lakh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the families of these retired employees are not going to suffer financial crisis due to non-payment of retirement dues and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government had not made arrangements for the required payment to the employees who retired prior to September 2016, with the approval of the cabinet through the head of the institute and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Total twenty (20) employees have been retired from M/o Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises from October, 2016 till November, 2018. The retirement dues of all these employees have been paid to them and there is no pendency on this account.

(b) Not Applicable as the retirement dues have been paid to all the 20 employees, retired from the Ministry from October 2016.

(c) Not applicable as all employees retired prior to September, 2016 from the Ministry have been paid their retirement dues.

[English]

Credit Linked Subsidy

3305. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(b) whether the Government has any data regarding the financial assistance provided to the States including North East States during the last two years under the Scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the financial assistance under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)}, of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) having beneficiaries vousehold annual income upto Rs. 3,00,000/- and Lower Income Group having household annual income between Rs. 3,00,001, and Oroer Rs. 6,00,000/- are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for housing loans up to Rs. 6.00 lakh a maximum tenure of 20 years.

Government of India has also launched Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between Rs. 6,00,001 to Rs. 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between Rs. 12,00,001 to Rs. 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto Rs. 9,00,000/- and 12,00,000/- respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% respectively.

(b) Details of interest subsidy approved and released to beneficiaries across all the States including North Eastern States during the last two years and current year under CLSS are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

States, State/UT wise details Including North Eastern States of Beneficiaries approved and Interest Subsidy released during last two years and current year under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of Pradhan Mfantri Awas Yojana(U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Beneficiary Households		Interest Subsidy Released (Rs. in Cr.)	
		During Last two year F.Y. 2016-18	Current F.Y. (2018-19)	During Last two year F.Y. 2016-18	Current F.Y. (2018-19)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	—	2	—	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,112	3,362	44.58	72.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	3	0.02	0.05
4.	Assam	262	113	5.08	2.31
5.	Bihar	660	647	12.61	13.04
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	60	67	1.23	1.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,244	2,052	33.90	38.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	421	410	9.50	9.54
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	68	102	1.53	2.17
10.	Delhi (UT)	2,651	3,751	59.31	84.14
11.	Goa	109	134	2.37	3.03
12.	Gujarat	45,684	53,419	1,029.11	1,262.99
13.	Haryana	1,883	4,217	35.95	90.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	80	101	1.35	2.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	149	114	1.85	2.38
16.	Jharkhand	346	564	6.20	10.88
17.	Karnataka	4,613	7,644	94.82	166.57
18.	Kerala	1,688	3,067	31.58	57.29
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,961	8,597	159.92	191.73
21.	Maharashtra	36,767	49,799	832.49	1,177.35
22.	Manipur	115	30	1.69	0.67
23.	Meghalaya	46	16	0.83	0.22
24.	Mizoram	201	150	3.05	2.90
25.	Nagaland	6	4	0.12	0.08
26.	Odisha	598	715	9.11	13.55
27.	Puducherry (UT)	58	128	1.17	2.71
28.	Punjab	1,554	2,865	32.72	63.47
29.	Rajasthan	4,979	7,910	89.33	151.91
30.	Sikkim	3	—	0.06	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,479	7,978	106.59	169.79
32.	Telangana	2,652	6,958	57.34	152.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	104	50	1.87	0.99
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,060	11,692	146.34	253.02
35.	Uttarakhand	1,349	1,399	26.59	29.04
36.	West Bengal	3,093	3,762	65.66	84.61
Total		1,35,056	1,81,822	2,905.90	4,113.39

Agrarian Crisis

3306. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has identified several regions in various States/UTs facing agrarian crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has deputed Central teams to assess the agrarian crisis in several areas of the country;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the agrarian crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertake development of perspective plans and ensures effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

During 2018-19, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have submitted Memorandum in the wake of drought during Kharif. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTS) are constituted to visit the drought affected States to assess the damage and recommend the financial assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). As per existing procedure, the report of IMCT is placed before the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC). Thereafter, the recommendations of the

SC-NEC are considered by the High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Home Minister to approve quantum of financial assistance from NDRF.

(e) The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022 To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government is aiming to redrient the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness in addition to pure production centeredness approach. The Department has, therefore, implemented various Schemes to meet this objectives, viz. So Health Card (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Interest Subvention schemes and Kisan Credit Card. The Government has also implemented several centrally sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpaim (NMOOP): National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing production and productivity and development of the sector as a whole.

Funds for FPI in Tamil Nadu

3307. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Food Processing Industries in Tamil Nadu, during the last four years; and

(b) the details of subsidy schemes executed in Tamil Nadu and the list of Food Processing Industries which got support from the Ministry during the said period in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) No State-wise allocation of funds is made under the schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) meant for providing subsidy under them. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (Eoi) invited by the MOFPI from time to time.

(b) The central sector schemes like (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and

Institutions are executed by MOFPI in the country including in the State of Tamil Nadu under which subsidy is provided. The schemes of Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities are new schemes implemented under the umbrella of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) since 2016-17. The list of different food processing projects approved under these schemes against the applications during the last four years from the State is enclosed as Statement.

Also, under the Technology Upgradation Scheme, 127 food processing units in Tamil Nadu were provided assistance during the last four years as committed liabilities as the aforementioned scheme has been discontinued since 2012-13.

Statement

Assistance to Food Testing Laboratories under Food Safety and Quality Assurance Scheme

1. Aqua Designs India Pvt. Ltd.	Off 200 Feet Road, Kolathur, Chennai-99, Tamil Nadu
2. Chennai Mettlex Labs Pvt. Ltd.	No. 83, Jothi Complex, MKN Road, Guindy, Chennai-32.
3. Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	Madhavaram Milk Colony, Chennai-600051, Tamil Nadu, Fax: 91-44-25551585/76
4. Indian Institute of Crop. Processing Technology	Pudukkottai Road, Thanjavur-613005, Tamil Nadu
5. Hubert Enviro Care System Pvt. Ltd.	18, 92nd Street, Ashok Nagar, Chennai-600083, Tamil Nadu
6. Nawal Analytical Laboratories	Plot No. 100, New Sidco Industrial Estate, Sri Nagar, Hosur-635109, Tamil Nadu.
7. (ICAR) Scientific Food Testing Services (Formerly Aachi Masala Foods Pvt. Ltd.)	No. 1926, 34th Street, I Block Ishwarya Colony, Anna Nagar West, Chennai-600040

Assistance to Projects under the Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

S.No.	Project	Location
1	2	3
1.	SKM Animal Feeds and Foods (India) Limited.	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Hosur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem
2.	Marble Valley Foods and Beverages Private Limited.	Tirunilveli
3.	ABT Industries Limited	Coimbatore
4.	Hatsun Agro Product Ltd.	Kanchipuram and Palacode
5.	Aachi Masala Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvallur

1	2	3
6.	Monsoon Bounty Foods Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	Thiruvallur
7.	Cocoland Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Coimbatore
8.	The Salem Namakkal District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	Salem
9.	Gho Agro Pvt. Ltd.	Villupuram

Assistance to Projects under the Scheme Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Location
1.	Agribusiness Corporation	Ariyalur
2.	GD Foods and Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Ariyalur
3.	Podhigai Retail India Pvt. Ltd.	Kanchipuram
4.	Nexgen Foods	Namakkal
5.	ADP Processed Foods	Namakkal
6.	Prayan Dairy Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Chennai

Cotton Research

3308. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Institute for Cotton Research in Nagpur and All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project in Coimbatore of ICAR are providing only financial and technical support and conducting basic strategic applied research through Navsari Agriculture University and Junagarh Agriculture University;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these two institutes cannot serve as a "Centre of excellence for cotton";

(c) whether Gujarat, which is producing 30 per cent of the total production of cotton in India and generating rural employment is the right place for this purpose, if so, whether a proposal forwarded to Union Government in 2001 for establishment of "Centre of Excellence for Cotton" in Gujarat is still pending for the Government's approval;

(d) if so, the action taken in this connection so far; and

(e) the time by which and the place where this center is going to be established in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research in Nagpur and All India Coordinated Cotton Research Project in Coimbatore of ICAR are providing financial and technical support to Navsari Agriculture University and Junagadh Agriculture University for conducting basic, strategic and applied research on cotton.

(b) ICAR-CICR, Nagpur and AICRP on Cotton Coimbatore are doing excellent research work for sustainable cotton cultivation in the country.

(c) Gujarat is a leading state in cotton production in the country and requires a Regional Research Centre on Cotton.

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has decided to establish 'Regional Research Centre on Cotton' in Gujarat for strengthening the cotton cultivation in the State. Accordingly the request for providing the suitable land has been sent to the Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat. However ICAR-CICR, Nagpur has already started experimentation on cotton at Junagadh.

Processed Food

3309. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian processed food industry accounts for 32 per cent of the country's total food market and 13 per cent of India's exports and it will increase to over 40 per cent of overall intake by 2025-2030;

(b) if so, whether, it is a fact that despite all the above, presently there is very limited educational and research program with management orientation institutes in food industry in the country; and

(c) if so, the proposal of the Government to set up more viable industries, educational institutes and observation of compliance with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in regard to safe and wholesome food for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) As per the latest data released by National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the estimated value of output from Food Processing Industries in India is Rs. 9,27,844 crore in 2016-17 at 2011-12 prices and value of export of processed food during 2017-18 accounted for 11.69 per cent of India's total exports respectively.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has two institutes viz. Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) and National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) offering academic programmes on food processing/technology and also undertaking research activities pertaining to food processing. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of Ministry of Food Processing Industries for setting up of additional educational institutes.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) to the individuals, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects.

The food safety and standards regulations are laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 administered by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Standards are harmonized as per the international practices by FSSAI from time to time. FSSAI under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is mandated for laying down science based standards for food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Street Vending Activities

3310. SHRI R. DHIRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of street vendors operating in metro cities and other big cities;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by Arjun Sengupta Committee in respect of vendors in unorganized sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a model law to allow street vending through a regulatory system in urban areas to save them from harassment caused by law enforcing agencies and permit them to set up shops with proper registration with the competent authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) It is estimated that approximately 2% of the total urban population comprise street vendors.

(b) The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) chaired by Dr. Arjun M.K. Sengupta, had submitted a detailed and comprehensive Report on "Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector" in August 2007 which had made certain recommendations on Urban Street Vendors. These are attached as enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to protect rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Government has already enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which is applicable to all States/UTs except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is implemented by respective States/UTs by framing Rules, Scheme, Bye-

laws and Plan for Street Vending as per provisions of the Act. The plan for street vending, inter-alia, determines the vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones based on local conditions in their respective jurisdictions. The Act also contains provisions relating to prevention of harassment by police and other authorities of street vendors who carry on street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of their certificate of vending.

Statement

National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) Recommendations on Urban Street Vendors

- Provide, promote supportive environment for earning livelihood to urban street vendors.
- Restriction of street vending in urban areas to only on the consent of owners.
- **3 level monitoring mechanism:** Town Vending Committee (TVC) ward level; CEO Municipal Level; Official at state level:
 - Constitution of TVC in each ward of all towns by municipal authorities.
 - TVC to have greater participation of vendors; RWAS, Market and Traders Associations to have no role.
 - TVC to identify 3 zones – no restriction for hawking, with certain restrictions, no vending.
 - Hawking zones to be city specific.
 - Regulate space based on space available, previous occupancy, lottery if applicants exceed space to be undertaken by TVC.
 - Allocation against payment of fee as recommended by TVC.
 - TVC to collect revenue to ensure prefixed rate only charged.
 - Registration and issue of identity card to street vendors by TVC.
 - Registered street vendors given preference for new shops when licenses for new ones issued.
 - TVC to monitor, provide facilities.
 - Dissemination of information on credit, linking

of street vendors with micro credit agencies by TVCs.

- Maintenance of hygiene and cleanliness by vendors themselves.
- Appropriate redressal mechanism to be maintained by TVC.
- Municipal authority to implement decisions by hawkers.
- Amendment of Section 283 IPC and Section 34 Police Act to exempt street vendors from their purview with reasonable restrictions.
- Mechanism for eviction.
- Issue of notice prior to eviction – giving due date and time
- Imposition of fine if space not cleared within due date
- Confiscated goods may be obtained by payment of fine and within fixed durations
- Incentives to state governments and municipalities to tackle issue of street vendors
- Formation of action plan for various levels
- Application of legislation regarding Social Security and Conditions of Work to address the issues pertaining to the livelihood needs of urban street vendors.

Processing Centres

3311. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central Processing Centers and Primary Processing Centers (PPC) that have been set up, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of farmers that have been benefited by the establishment of these centers;
- (c) the details of the available technology and infrastructure in the centers; and
- (d) the details of other similar policy measures taken by the Government to benefit farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):
(a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing

the Scheme of Mega Food Park which aims at providing modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from farm to market. The Scheme functions on a hub and spoke model. It includes creation of infrastructure for primary processing and storage near the farm gate at Primary Processing Centers (PPCS) and common facilities and enabling infrastructure at Central Processing Centre (CPC). The State/UT-wise details of CPCs and PPCS in Mega Food Parks which are completed/under implementation in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The total number of farmers benefitted by establishing of these centers in four completed Mega Food Parks is 18015.

(c) The facilities in Central Processing Centers (CPC) and Primary Processing Centers (PPC) of the Mega Food parks are mainly need based comprising of modern food processing infrastructure such as automatic or semi-automatic food processing lines, modern cold storage, frozen storage and warehouses. PPCS are equipped with semi-automatic grading, sorting and raw material handling lines along with controlled atmosphere storages. State/UT wise details of the facilities in CPC & PPC are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) in May, 2017 with the objective of augmenting the capacity

of food processing through technology infusion/upgradation, creating effective backward and forward linkages by linking farmers to the processors and markets, creating effective supply chain and transport logistics for perishable products, creation of modern infrastructure for development of agro processing clusters. Under the PMKSY, Ministry is implementing following schemes components – (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities; (iv) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters; (v) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages; (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions.

In the budget speech of Union Budget 2018-19, a new Scheme "Operation Greens" was announced on the line of "Operation Flood", to promote Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOS), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management. Accordingly, the Ministry has formulated a scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain for enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOS and linking/connecting them with the market. The scheme has two-pronged strategy of price stabilisation measures (for short term) and integrated value chain development projects (for long term) for TOP crops.

Statement

A. Completed Projects:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of Mega Food Park, CPC and PPC facilities	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Name of Project	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
		Location of CPC	CHITTOOR
		Facilities at CPC	Multi Fruit Pulping Line - Aseptic (10 TPH), Multi Fruit Pulping Line - Concentration (6 TPH), Ripening Chambers (2200 tonnes), CA Chambers (5000 M), Cold Storage (600 tonnes), IQF (1 TPH), Deep Freezing (500 tonnes), Warehouse (100,000 sq.ft),
		Location of PPCs	Madanapalle, Gudur, Tirupati, Nizivedu
		Facilities at PPCs	Cold Storage (140MT), Ripening Chmabers (7000 MT), Pack House (14400 MT), Pre-cooling facility (15 MT), Dehydration (6480 MT)

1	2	3
2.	Karnataka	<p>Name of Project Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC TUMKUR</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Freezer room of 750 MT, IQF facility of 1 MTPH, Cold Storage of 500 MT, Sorting and Grading of 10 MTPH, Pre-cooling of 10 MT, Ripening chambers of 300 MT, Pulping line with aseptic filling of 6 MTPH, Pack house, Warehousing facilities, Silos 12000 MT, steam generation unit of 4 TPH, roller flour mill (150 MT per day capacity)</p> <p>Location of PPCs Tumkur, Chickballapur, Kolar, Mysore</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Grading and sorting, dry warehouse, quality analysis, trucks.</p>
3.	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Name of Project Indus Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC KHARGONE</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Factory Building/ Extrusion Cooking System-2 tonnes per Hour + IQF Line - IQF (2.5TPH) + 2000 MT Cold Store + Dry Warehouse-50000 MT + Cold Storage-5000 MT + Laboratory and Stores</p> <p>Location of PPCs Bedia, Ratlam, Ujjain</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Cold Store (9000 MT), De-husking Machine with corn cutters and Others equipment (8-12 TPH), Vegetables cutting, Dicing and slicing lines (5 TPH), Cleaning and Grading Line (2 TPH), Warehouse (1500 MT)</p>
4.	Uttarakhand	<p>Name of Project Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC HARIDWAR</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Sorting and Grading, Silos (3000 MT), Cold Storage (5000 MT), Dry Warehouse (2×2500 MT) and Quality Control Lab</p> <p>Location of PPCs Bhaguwala, Budhana, Kalpatru, Devprayag, Kotdwar, Bazpur</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Cold Chain/IQF Line, Material Handling Equipments, Dry Ware House, Cold Storage, Ripening Chambers</p>
B. Under Implementation Projects:		
		<p>Name of Project Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)</p>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>Location of CPC KRISHNA</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Sorting and Packing Zone-1 MT/hr, Cold Storage-3000 MT, Aseptic Pulp Processing including ripening chamber-6 MT/hr.</p>

1	2	3
	Location of PPCs	Guntur, Nalgonda, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari
	Facilities at PPCs	Grading, Sorting and packaging facilities.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Name of Project	Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	WEST GODAVARI
	Facilities at CPC	Pre-processing line for Fish and Shrimp-1.5 TPH + Freezing for Fish (Block and IQF) - 1.5 TPH (Block) and 3 TPH (IQF) + Freezing for Shrimp (Block and IQF) - 1.5 TPH (Block) and 3 TPH (IQF) + Cold Storage for Fish-2000 MT + Cold Storage for shrimp-1000 MT + Block Ice Plant-25 MT/day + Microbiological Laboratory + Reefer trucks-2 + Insulated trucks-8 + Trailers-2
	Location of PPCs	Amlapuram (EG District), Karlapalem (Guntur District)
	Facilities at PPCs	Pre-Processing for cleaning, sorting, grading, Block Ice Plant, Harvesting Machine, Insulated Trucks.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	M/s Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Name of Project	M/s Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	PAPUM PARE
	Facilities at CPC	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".
	Location of PPCs	—
	Facilities at PPCs	—
4.	Assam	North East Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Name of Project	North East Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	NALBARI
	Facilities at CPC	Cold Storage (3000 MT), Warehouse (10,000 MT), Testing Lab, IQF, QC lab and Reefer Vans
	Location of PPCs	Nagaon, Chagaon, Kajalgaon
	Facilities at PPCs	Cleaning Sorting, Grading facilities
5.	Bihar	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Name of Project	Pristine Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	KHAGARIA
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse of 40000 MT, Grain Silos: 10,000 MT, Multi Commodity Cold Storage: 5000 MT, Pack house: 10 TPH, IQF: 2 MT/hr. Deep Freeze: 1500 MT, Testing Lab and Reefer Vans
	Location of PPCs	Vaishali, Purnea
	Facilities at PPCs	Cold Storage - 5000 MT, Sorting/Grading - 5 MT/hr. Dry Warehouse - 3500 MT.

1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	<p>Name of Project Indus Best Mega Food Park Private Limited</p> <p>Location of CPC RAIPUR</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold Storage-3000 MT (3 Chambers × 1000 MT) + IQF (including Pre-processing and packing and Deep Freeze-1000 MT (2 Nos. × 200 MT, 2 Nos. × 300 MT) IQF 2 MT + CA/MA Storage Chamber-1600 MT (3 Chambers × 400 MT. 2 × 200MT) + Pack House(Washing, Sorting, Grading, Packaging etc.) - 10 MT/Hr, + Dry Warehouse-1200 MT + Quality Assurance, Food Testing and Product Development Lab + Boiler for steam generation-8 MT/Hr. + Aseptic pulping anc packing line-6 MT/Hr. + Reefer Vans (6 of 6T each at Rs. 25 Lakh each) + Material Handling equipment including Fork Lifts, Crates etc.</p> <p>Location of PPCs Raipur, Bilaspur Durg</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Sorting, Grading and packaging facilities</p>
7.	Gujarat	<p>Name of Project M/s Fanidhar Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC MAHESANA</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Warehouse-6000 sq.mt, Cold Storage-5000 MT, Frozen Store-2000 MT, Multi Fruit Processing Line-2 TPH, F&V Washing Grading and Sorting line-2 TPH, Spiral/IQF & FS-1 TPH, Potato Flakes-12 TPD, Boiler-6 T, Reefer Vans-4 × 12 MT and Food Testing Lab</p> <p>Location of PPCs Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Navsari</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Land acquisition is in progress for setting up of PPCs.</p>
8.	Gujarat	<p>Name of Project Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC SURAT</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold storage Multi Chamber: 3500 MT, Warehouse: 5000 MT, IQF: 2 TPH, Pulping Line, Testing Lab, At PPCs: Warehousing, cold storage, Pre cooling facilities, sorting and grading etc.</p> <p>Location of PPCs Vadodara, Bharuch, Valsad, Navsari</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Cold Store (2000 MT), Warehouse (5000 MT), Reefer Vans</p>
9.	Haryana	<p>Name of Project Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Fedration Limited (HAFED)</p> <p>Location of CPC ROHTAK</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Multipurpose Cold Storage-5000 MT, IQF with Processing Line-1.5 MT/Hr, Raw Material and finished goods</p>

1	2	3
		warehouse-7500 MT, Silos-2500 MT, Steam Generation - Boiler-2 TPH, Deep Freezer-1500 MT, Material Handling Equipment, Irradiation Facility
	Location of PPCs	Sonipat, Yamunanagar, Sirsa
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading, Packaging and BMC facilities
10.	Haryana	Harayana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC)
	Location of CPC	SONIPAT
	Facilities at CPC	Multipurpose MA Cold Storage-5000 MT + IQF-1.5 MT + Raw Material and finished-5000 MT + Silos (Shed portion) - 15000 MT + Steam Generation/Boiler-25 MT/hr. + Quality Control and Food Testing Lab (incl. R&D) + Deep Freezer (1500 MT along with IQF and 1000 MT for other Products) and Material Handling Equipment's
	Location of PPCs	Panipat, Rohtak, Karnal
	Facilities at PPCs	Dry Warehouse (4000 MT), Cold Storage (2010 MT), Sorting and Grading (6 MT/Hr.), Milk Chilling unit (10000 LPD), Tankers and Trucks
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Cremica Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	UNA
	Facilities at CPC	Multi-crop pulping line with bulk aseptic packaging (24 MT/hour), Frozen storage (1000 MT), Laboratory, Wood/ rice husk fired boiler, Material handling equipment and Reefer vans
	Location of PPCs	Solan, Kangra, Mandi
	Facilities at PPCs	Pre-Cooler and Cold rooms (Staging), Weighing, Sorting, Grading, Washing Line, Packaging Facility and Warehouse
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	RFK Greens Food Park Private Limited
	Location of CPC	PULWAMA
	Facilities at CPC	Multi Chamber cold storage-2000 MT + Pack House-1 MT/hr. + Poultry Dressing Unit-2000 birds/hr. + Sheep and Goat Slaughter House-600 birds per day + Blast Freezer and Cold Room-2 MT and 200 MT + Dairy Logistics-Bulk Milk Chilling Unit (5000 litre) + Warehouse-2000 Mt + QC Lab - LS + Land Development Cost + 50 acres
	Location of PPCs	Baramulla, Shopian, Budgam, Kargil, Poonch
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading, Packaging and BMC facilities

1	2	3
13.	Jharkhand	<p>Name of Project Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC RANCHI</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Multi Chamber Cold Storage (4500 MT), Dry Warehouse (6268 MT), Dehydration Line, Ripening Chambers (240 MT), Pre-coolers (60 MT) and IQF (2 TPH)</p> <p>Location of PPCs Lohardaga, Gola, Hazaribagh, Belchampa, Domchaach, Patratu</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Dry Warehouse (6492 MT), Sorting and Grading Line, (600 MT), Cold Storage (1000 MT), Mobile collection vans (60 MT)</p>
14.	Karnataka	<p>Name of Project M/s Favorich Infra Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC MANDYA</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Dry Warehouse-10000 MT, Preparatory Line for Hot Filling and Aseptic Brick Filling-4500 LPH and 1500 LPH, Hot Fill Blower-16000 BPH, Compressors-42,10 Bar, Hot Fill Juice Pet Filling Line-300 BPM on 300 ML, Aseptic Brick Filling Line-7500 packs/hr. and Boilers-6 TP</p> <p>Location of PPCs Nagamangala, Chamarajnaragar, Hassan</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Pre-Processing for cleaning, Sorting, Grading (2 MT/Hr.), Cold storage (4050 MT), Warehouse (7500 MT), Material Handling Equipment, Packhouse (20 MT),</p>
15.	Kerala	<p>Name of Project Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)</p> <p>Location of CPC PALAKKAD</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Packhouse (sorting grading packing) - 10 MT/hr. + Warehouse-6000 MT + Silos-6000 MT (3000x2 silos) + Multi Product Cold Storage-5000 MT + Spices and Condiments processing including Mechanical Dryer-15 MT/day + Quality Assurance lab quality testing + Ripening Chamber-120 (30x4) + Cashew Roasting-2 MT/day + Crates-50000 + Plastic Pallets-1000 + Electric forklifts - 2</p> <p>Location of PPCs Wayanad, Malapurram, Thrissur, Ernakulum</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Pack House, Ripening Chambers</p>
16.	Kerala	<p>Name of Project Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (KSIDC)</p> <p>Location of CPC ALAPPUZHA</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold Storage-3000 MT, Deep Freeze Unit-3000 MT, Deboning and Canning Unit - LS, Quality Control and Food Testing Lab - LS, Warehouse-1000 MT</p>

1	2	3
	Location of PPCs	Thoppumpady, Munambam, Vypeen,
	Facilities at PPCs	Pre-processing for cleaning, sorting, grading, Flake ice plants (30 MT/day), Cold storage (1500 MT), Quality testing lab, Reefer Vehicles (6 No).
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Name of Project Avantee Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	DEWAS
	Facilities at CPC	Frozen Food Facilities including IQF-1 TPH + Warehouse (raw material) - 6000 MT + Warehouse (finished products) - 4000 MT + Sorting Grading lines + Cold Storage (Multi-Product) - 2000 MT + Food Testing Lab and R&D Centre.
	Location of PPCs	Indore, Ujjain, Dhar, Agar Malwa
	Facilities at PPCs	Cleaning, Grading facilities
18.	Maharashtra	Name of Project Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	WARDHA
	Facilities at CPC	Cold Storage-2000 MT + Dry Warehouse-5000 MT + Primary Processing Sorting + Grading + Packing Line for Fruits and Vegetables-5 MT/Hr. + Multi Fruit Processing + Bulk and Retail Aseptic Packing Line-5 MT/Hr. + Gamma Irradiation Unit-300 KCI (About 10 MT/Hr.) + Ripening Chambers -100 MT/ 25 PD + Quality Control and Food Testing Lab + Steam Generation Unit-8 MT/Hr. + Refrigerated Trucks-10 Nos. x 10 MT + Insulated Milk Tankers-6 Nos. x 10 KL + Material Handling Equipment-Double deep reach truck-1, Hand pallet trucks -2, Electric Forklift-2, plastic pallets-3450
	Location of PPCs	Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur
	Facilities at PPCs	Ware houses (20000 MT), Sorting, grading shed (3000 MT), Pre-cooling units (60 MT), BMC units (30000 LPD)
19.	Maharashtra	Name of Project Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	SATARA
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse with racking system (2000 MT), Warehouse for raw material (5000 MT), Pulping Line (2TPH), Cold Storage (3000 MT), Ripening Chamber (384 MT), Boiler (4 MT), Pack house (1 TPH), reefer vans and testing lab
	Location of PPCs	Ajara, Panchagani, Narayangaon, Pandharpur
	Facilities at PPCs	Warehouse, Manual sorting, grading line for Grains, Mobile Van, Cold Storage, Reefer vans

1	2	3
20.	Maharashtra	<p>Name of Project Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC AURANGABAD</p> <p>Facilities at CPC IQF, Ripening Chamber, Cold Storage, Ripening Chamber (400 MT), Deep Freezer (1000 MT), Grading Facility 10 MT/Hr.), Silos (10,000 MT), Pre Cooling, Warehouse, Food Testing Labs</p> <p>Location of PPCs Paithan, Alephata, Kannad</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Sorting, Grading and Packaging facilities</p>
21.	Mizoram	<p>Name of Project Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC KOLASIB</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold Storage 1000 MT, Drywarehouse 3000 MT, Aseptic pulp line with canning, aseptic and tetra packing 2 MT/Hr., Ripening Chambers 40 MT/10 TPD, Spices drying facility 2MT/Hr., QC and Food testing lab and Refrigerated Trucks</p> <p>Location of PPCs Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Sorting, Grading, Packaging and BMC facilities</p>
22.	Nagaland	<p>Name of Project M/s Doys Agri Resources Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Location of CPC DIMAPUR</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold Storage-3000 MT, Deep Freeze-500 MT, Dry Warehouse-3000 MT, Spices and Fruit Drying Facility-2 MT/Hr Multi fruit processing plant with Bulk Aseptic packing-2 MT/Hr, Steam Generation unit-8 MT/Hr., Refrigerated Trucks-2 × 10 MT, Refrigerated Trucks-2 × 6 MT and QC lab and Food testing lab</p> <p>Location of PPCs Dimapur, Kohima</p> <p>Facilities at PPCs Sorting, Grading, Warehouse, Ripening Chamber, Cold Storage</p>
23.	Odisha	<p>Name of Project Odisha Industrial Infra Dev Corp (IDCO)</p> <p>Location of CPC KHORDHA</p> <p>Facilities at CPC Cold Storage-2000 MT + Packaging Unit - Master carton unit (20000) and Inner carton unit (120000) + Block Ice Plant-100 MT/Day + Pre-processing Units (15) - 10 MT each + Polythene Unit-5120 Kg. of polythene bags + R&D center + Quality control and food processing lab, Reefer Van (10 no.)</p> <p>Location of PPCs Balasore, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam</p>

1	2	3
	Facilities at PPCs	Pre-processing for cleaning, sorting and grading, Cold Room (100 MT), Flake Ice Generator (45 MT), Reefer Vehicle (24 MT)
24.	Odisha	
	Name of Project	MITS Mega Food Park Limited
	Location of CPC	RAYAGADA
	Facilities at CPC	Multi-Fruit Processing Line-3 TPH + Cold Storage Complex-2500 MT + Dry Warehouse Complex-4 THP + Modern Rice Processing Unit-4 THP + Pack House Complex-10 TPH + Quality Facilitation Centre (LAB) + Food incubation Centre
	Location of PPCs	Kashipur, Koraput
	Facilities at PPCs	Dry ware house (1600 MT), Weigh Bridge (40 MT), Cold Storage (50 MT), Sorting and Grading (2MT)
25.	Punjab	
	Name of Project	Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (PAIC)
	Location of CPC	LUDHIANA
	Facilities at CPC	Spiral Freezer-500 kg./Hr. + Pre-processing line + Cold Store-Onion and Garlic-1000 MT + Frozen cold store-veg-1000 MT + Dry Warehouse-10000 MT + Silos-10000 MT + Cold Storage-400 MT + Food incubation center (ICRESAT) + Food Testing Laboratory
	Location of PPCs	Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Fazilka, Bathinda
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading and packaging facilities
26.	Punjab	
	Name of Project	Sukhjit Mega Food Park and Infra Limited
	Location of CPC	KAPURTHALA
	Facilities at CPC	Multipurpose Cold Storage-2000 MT, Brick Packaging-1.5 MT/Hr., Warehouse-20000 MT/13500 Sqm, Silos (Shed portion)-5000 MT (1000 × 5), Steam Generation-25 MT/Hr., QC and Food Testing Lab.
	Location of PPCs	Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar
	Facilities at PPCs	Dry Warehouse (4000 MT), Sorting and grading line (6 MT/Hr.), Reefer Vans (3×10 MT), Insulated Milk tanker (10 MT), DG Sets, Cold store (500 MT), Material handling equipment.
27.	Punjab	
	Name of Project	International Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	FAZILKA
	Facilities at CPC	2.5 MTPH IQF, 40000 MT Silos 4 MW Co-gen power plant, 10 MTPH sorting, grading, waxing and packaging, 2000 MT deep freeze, 4000 MT cold storage, 6000 MT dry warehouse and milk processing facility.

1	2	3
	Location of PPCs	Bodiwala, Tamkot, Usmankhera, Kawanwali
	Facilities at PPCs	DG set, Pallet Truck, Plastic Pallet, Grading line, Chilling Plant, Coding Machine, Weighing Scale Pulper, Steam and SS Kettle, Refrigerated Van, Metal Detection System
28. Rajasthan	Name of Project	Greentech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	AJMER
	Facilities at CPC	Cold Storage-5000 MT + Deep Freeze + IQF (Processing Equipment's + Refrigeration System)-1000 MT + Dry Warehouse for Raw Materials + Dry Warehouse for Finished Goods-2500 MT + 5000 MT + Silos-17500 MT (5000×2 silos, 2500×2, 500×5) + Pack house (Sorting, Grading, Washing etc.)-10 MT/Hr. + Ripening Chambers-120 MT/30 TPD + CA/MA Chambers-500 MT + Quality control and Food Testing Lab-LS + IQF (including pre-processing line and packaging)-2 MT/Hr. + Steam Generator-8 MT/Hr. + Material Handling Equipment's including forklifts and crates-LS + Reefer Vans (6 Reefer Vans)-6 (MT) each
	Location of PPCs	Tonk, Jaipur, Nagpur, Chum
	Facilities at PPCs	Dry Warehouse (8000 MT), Cold Store (1750 MT), Sorting, Grading line (20 TPH)
29. Telangana	Name of Project	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
	Location of CPC	KHAMMAM
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse-2000 MT + IQF (Multi-commodity)-1.5 MT/Hr. + Deep freeze/Subzero Cold Storage-4 chambers of 250 MT each + Aseptic filler lines-1.5 MT/Hr. + Packing for Fruits and Vegetables (incl. washing, grading, weighing, packing)-2 lines of 5 MT/Hr. each + Instant milk chilling unit (IMCU)-50000 Ltrs./Day + Milk collection vans-2 × 10000L + Reefer vans-4 Nos. of 10 MT + Testing, training and R&D Center-LS + Material handling infrastructure including crates, pallets, forklifts.
	Location of PPCs	Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam, Karimnagar
	Facilities at PPCs	Information Not Available
30. Telangana	Name of Project	Smart Agro Industries Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	NIZAMABAD
	Facilities at CPC	Multi Commodity Cold Storage-5000 MT + Deep Freeze-500 MT + Raw Material Warehouse-5000 MT + Finished

1	2	3
		Good Warehouse-5000 MT + Turmeric Processing Facility-20 MT/day + Silos (shed portion for grain Elevator-5000 MT (5×1000 MT) + Silos + Quality Assurance, Food Testing and Product Development Lab + Support Machinery and Equipment (includes Crates, Forklifts, Plastic pallets, Weigh Bridge and DG sets)
	Location of PPCs	Gouraram, Medak, Nandipet
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading facilities
31. Tripura	Name of Project	Sikaria Mega Food Park Private Limited
	Location of CPC	WEST TRIPURA
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse and material handling-5000 MT + Pineapple canning and Pulping line-2 MT/Hr. each + Packing Unit (Packing m/c, colour sorter)-2 MT/Hr. each + Ripening Chambers-40 TPD + Cold Storage-5000 MT with 1000 MT Frozen + Quality Control, Research and Development Centre
	Location of PPCs	Sonamura, Hrisyamukh, Chandipur, Manu, Bodhjungnagar
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading facilities
32. Uttar Pradesh	Name of Project	M/s Overseas Infrastructure Alliance (India) Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	MATHURA
	Facilities at CPC	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".
	Location of PPCs	Aligarh, Mathura, Kanshiram Nagar, Bharatpur, Agra.
	Facilities at PPCs	BMC (100 KL), Insulated Milk Tankers (30000 Ltrs), Pea procurement centre (30TPD), Sorting, Grading Line, DG Sets, Dry Warehouse (10000 MT), Weigh Bridge (60 MT), DG Sets (5), F&VP Packhouse.
33. Uttar Pradesh	Name of Project	M/s Vindhyachal Attivo Fod Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	MIRZAPUR
	Facilities at CPC	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval".
	Location of PPCs	—
	Facilities at PPCs	—
34. Uttar Pradesh	Name of Project	M/s Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Noida Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR

1	2	3
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse-5000 MT, Cold Storage-3000 MT, Bulk Cold Store-3000 MT, Deep Freezer-1000 MT, Pulp Processing and Packing-10 MTPH, Silo-4000 MT, Laboratory, Boiler House.
	Location of PPCs	Kasganj, Aligarh
	Facilities at PPCs	F&VP Weighing, Sorting, Grading, Washing line (5 MT/Hr.), Pre-processing line for IQF, IQF (3000 MT), Cold storage (5000 MT), Frozen warehouse (3000 MT), Dry Warehouse (5000 MT), Utilities (Boiler, Water, Electricity)
35.	Uttarakhand	
	Name of Project	Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.
	Location of CPC	UDAM SINGH NAGAR
	Facilities at CPC	Dry Warehouse (8000 MT), Tetrapak (7500 packs per hr.), Multi Fruit and Vegetable Processing Line (Input capacity of 7 MT/hr. (Tomato paste), 8 MT/hr. (Apple), IOMT/hr (Carrot), 5 MT/hr. for pulp), Multi-Purpose Cold Store (Frozen 100 MT and Chilling 400 MT), Steam Generation & Distribution (5 TPH) and FTL.
	Location of PPCs	Ramgarh, Ramnagar, Kaladhungi
	Facilities at PPCs	Cold storage (10 MT), Sorting Grading (2 MT/hr.), Dry Warehouse (500 MT), Pulping line (1 MT/hr.), Raw material receiving and despatch area.
36.	West Bengal	
	Name of Project	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd.
	Location of CPC	MURSHIDABAD
	Facilities at CPC	Warehouse (8000 MT), Multi-Crop Cold Storage (5000 MT), Potato cold storage (10000 MT), IQF and Packing of 1.5 TPH and Deep Freeze of 3000 MT
	Location of PPCs	Malda, Murshidabad, 24 Parganas
	Facilities at PPCs	Sorting, Grading, Packaging, BMC facilities

Source: Information provided by the SPVs and PMAs of respective MFP projects.

MSP for Horticulture Crops

3312. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring horticulture crops under the Minimum Support Price (MSP), if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the agricultural commodities that were currently offered under MSP; and

(c) the quantum of the different commodities collected by the Union Government from the State of Telangana during the past four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for

those agricultural commodities which are widely grown, have large area under cultivation, items of mass consumption with fairly long shelf life and necessary for maintaining food security. Presently Government fixes MSPs for 22 major agricultural crops viz. Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Groundnut-in-shell, Soyabean, Sunflower, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Masur (Lentil), Rapeseed/Mustard, Safflower, Jute and Copra and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACAP), after obtaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively.

These agricultural crops account for around 99 percent of the agricultural output. Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for horticultural crops which are perishable in nature and some agricultural crops which are not covered under the MSP on the request of State/UT Governments concerned. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

(c) Details of procurement of major crops for the State of Telangana from 2014-15 to 2018-19 is as follow:—

Commodity	Procurement			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Paddy (in Lakh Metric Tonnes)	15.79	35.96	36.18	22.5*
Tur (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	75300	2943.75*
Moong (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	3319.95	13375.31*
Urad (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	11170.41	2578.39*
Gram (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	—	50000*
Groundnut (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	—	26.99*
Soyabean (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	34553.06	12430.85*
Sunflower Seed (in Metric Tonnes)	—	—	112.10	215*

*As on 21.12.2018.

Source: Department of Food and Public Distribution and DAC&FW.

Physically Disabled Prisoners

3313. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the percentage of physically disabled prisoners in the country including undertrials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the living condition of physically

disabled prisoners is very poor with lack of basic facilities, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The data relating to disabled prisoners including under trails is not maintained centrally.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' is a 'State' subject as per entry 4 of List-II of the Seventh

Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. The States and UTs are competent to adopt suitable measures to provide adequate infrastructure and facilities for physically disabled prisoners.

Subsidy under PDS

3314. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which the subsidy received under the Public Distribution System is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of consumers;

(b) the details of the action plan for direct transfer of the above subsidy into the bank accounts of all the consumers; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid scheme will be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented in Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Havel'. This scheme is implemented as per provisions of the Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015, which inter alia provides that the cash transfer scheme can be taken up in identified areas, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions regarding preparedness to implement the scheme. Identified area is defined under the Rules as State or Union territory or any specified area within the State or Union territory for which there is a written Consent of the State Government for implementation of the scheme. It is therefore optional for the States/UTs to implement the cash transfer scheme or continue with distribution of foodgrains as per provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 through fair price shops.

[Translation]

New Variety of Sorghum

3315. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have succeeded in

developing a new variety of sorghum in the country which can be used for bio-fuel production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this new variety has been tested and whether it has proved to be successful;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme for its development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The agricultural scientists of National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have developed sweet sorghum varieties like SSV 84, CSV 19SS, CSV 24SS and hybrids like CSI-1 22SS, RVICSH 28 and PhuleVasundharawhich can be used for bio-fuel production.

(c) Some of these varieties and hybrids such as SSV 84, CSH 22SS, RVIC. Vasundhara have been tested for bio-fuel production by various sugar Mills/industries (eg. Kisansahkari Chini Mills, Uttar Pradesh; Salem Cooperative Sugar Tamil Nadu; Rusni Distilleries Telangana, TATA Chemicals, Maharashtra; etc.) and the realized ethanol yields ranged from 40 - 50 litre/tonne of cane crushed.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has formulated National Policy on Bio-fuels (NPB) 2018, wherein, sweet sorghum has been identified as a candidate crop for bio-diesel production along with other feed stocks.

Besides, Government of India through Department of Biotechnology, has also been promoting commercialization of sweet sorghum for bio-fuel production.

[English]

WB Smart Project in Maharashtra

3316. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched World Bank assisted State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMARI) Project to transform rural Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this will revamp agricultural value chains, with special focus on marginal farmers across 1,000 villages and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project will create and support value chains in post-harvest segments of agriculture, facilitate agribusiness investment and strengthen value chain and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to extend the programme to other States also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SNIGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have accorded in-principle approval to the preparation and implementation of World Bank assisted State of Maharashtra's Agri-business and Rural Transformation (SMART) project to transform rural Maharashtra.

The proposed objectives of the project are to create, support and strengthen inclusive and competitive agriculture value chains in post-harvest segment and to facilitate agribusiness investment with special focus on small and marginal farmers in Maharashtra. This would be achieved by expanding access to new and organized markets for producers and enterprises with complimentary investments in provision of technical services and risk management capabilities.

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Project Coordination Committee to prepare interventions and the project implementation plan and associated manuals.

(d) No, Madam. The project is specific to the State of Maharashtra.

Implementation of APR Act

3317. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of various provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act;

(b) the provisions that were implemented fully, Implemented partially and not been implemented so far along with the reasons for non-implementation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that several provisions could not be Implemented due to non-cooperation of successor States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Large number of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, including schedule XIII projects are at various stages of implementation. Some of these projects have long gestation period. Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act (APR Act), 2014 provides that the central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. As per information available, Mrs. Sheela Bhide Committee constituted by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh (undivided) for apportionment of assets, liabilities and employees of Institutions listed under Schedule IX to APR Act, 2014 has submitted its recommendations for the apportionment of assets and liabilities and division of employees in respect of 88 and 61 institutions respectively. On some of the provisions of the Act, actions are pending with the Governments of successor States.

Warehousing Hubs

3318. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for the development of logistics/warehousing hubs under the Master Plan of Delhi as forecasted housing demand in Delhi is 1.6 million dwelling units over the next one and half decades and Delhi is also a trading hub and trans-shipment point for goods traded between States and its North and South;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the logistics business grows on the 'Hub and Spoke' model of distribution/redistribution and if so, the zones/areas marked for development of this critical sector; and

(d) whether 'confluence areas' would be created within Delhi wherein modes of transportation like road, rail, air, metro and local transportation would converge and if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) notified on 07.02.2007, contains provisions for warehousing in Chapter 6 (Wholesale Trade). Some of the

existing planned Wholesale Markets, Warehousing and Transport Centers given in Table 6.1 of NIPD-2021 are given below:—

Sl.No.	Location	Commodity
1.	Azadpur	Fruit and Vegetable
2.	Okhla	Fruit and Vegetable
3.	Keshopur	Fruit and Vegetable
4.	Naraina	Iron and Steel
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Transport Centre	Transport/ Warehousing
6.	Rohtak Road Transport Centre	Transport/ Warehousing
7.	Narela	Foodgrains
8.	Najafgarh	Foodgrains
9.	Kirti Nagar	Timber

MPD-2021 also provides for Integrated Freight Complexes (IFCs) for the integration of goods movement by road and rail. These would consist of wholesale market, warehousing, road for trucks and rail transport terminals so as to curtail the movement of heavy vehicles within the city. IFCs are to be located in the places where they intercept the maximum possible regional goods traffic entering Delhi. NIPD-2021 provides for the following sites for IFCs based on the pattern of goods traffic movement in Delhi:—

- (i) Madanpur Khadar (NH-2)
- (ii) Gazipur (NH-24)
- (iii) Narela (NH-1)
- (iv) Dwarka (NH-8)
- (v) New site in Urban Extension (Rohtak Road) Tikri Kalan.

Cases against DDA

3319. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to DDA pending in the Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts, court-wise along with the number of cases among them pending since 2001;

(b) whether the Government has made efforts to

find out the reasons for matters relating to DDA ending up in Courts;

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

(d) the expenditure incurred by DDA on these cases during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHIRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated following details of total number of court cases pending in different courts:—

Name of Court	Total No. of pending cases as on 30.11.2018	Number of cases pending since 01.01.2001
Supreme Court	1,220	1,212
High Court	8,037	6,862
Lower Courts including all Legal Forums/Tribnunal	11,574	10,520
Total	20,831	18,594

(b) and (c) Broadly, various reasons for matters relating to the DDA ending up in Courts are as follows:—

- (i) Delay in allotment, mutation and conversion of properties into freehold.
- (ii) Demand/recovery of unearned Increase, composition fee and misuse charges etc.
- (iii) Cancellation of lease/allotment on account of violation of terms and conditions of lease/allotment letter.
- (iv) Land acquisition cases and cases related to enhancement MAN compensation as well as execution for recovery of compensation.
- (v) Action by DDA against encroachment on Government land and unauthorized constructions.
- (vi) Arbitration and Service matters.

(vii) Public Interest Litigation and impleadment of DDA as proforma party, etc.

(d) DDA has intimated following details of expenditure incurred on these cases during the last three years and current year:—

Year	Legal Fee paid (Figures Rs. in lakhs)
2015-16	525.84
2016-17	573.42
2017-18	582.82
2018-19 (upto December, 2018)	787.92

(e) DDA has intimated that it has taken following action for early -disposal of these cases:—

- (i) Timelines for processing allotment, mutation and conversion and formalities attached to thorn have been freezed and put up in public domain. The officers meet and resolve public grievances in this regard In public hearing. Nagrik Suvidha Kendras at various locations have been opened to facilitate these functions for convenience of public.
- (ii) Policies have been rationalized in public interest to make it convenient for thepublic. The policies like renewal of expired leases to facilitate conversion from leasehold to freehold and putting the entire data of cancelled leases and allotment in public domain aim at making the public aware about the status of their leasehold rights and take proper remedial measures to remove the breaches and apply for restoration. DDA has also constituted in-house Committee to settle the cases by utilizing the alternate dispute resolution process to minimize the litigation.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Agri-Equipments

3320. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various agricultural equipment on the purchase of which subsidy is provided by the Government to the farmers including the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is providing subsidy for purchase of tractor equipment necessary for farming;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether the Government would consider the said proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) has been introduced w.e.f. 2014-15 by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to promote the Farm Mechanization in the country.

Under the above Scheme as well as in other schemes of DAC&FW like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-situ Management of Crop Residue in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi, financial assistance is provided to farmers through State Governments for purchase of various agricultural equipments drawn by Manual, Animal, Tractor, Power Tiller, Engines and self propelled such as Land Development, Tillage, Seed bed preparation, Sowing, Planting, Reaping, Digging, Inter cultivation, Residue Management, Hay management, Forage, Harvesting, Threshing, Tractors, Power Tillers, Combine Harvesters and Irrigation pumps etc.

The financial assistance to the above various agricultural equipment is provided @50% of cost of equipment limited to ceiling limit to SC, ST, Small and Marginal, Women and North-East Region Farmer beneficiary and @40% of the cost of equipment limited to ceiling limit to other category farmer beneficiary.

Share under NFSA

3321. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has mad. any claim regarding its share under the National Food Security Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the direction of releasing the claimed fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Based on examination of claims received from the State Government, Rs. 1375.8 crore has been released to Government of Maharashtra as Central assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under NFSA till date.

Further, an amount of Rs. 583.66 crore has also been released to State Government of Maharashtra as food subsidy under the Decentralized Procurement Scheme, in financial year 2017-18.

[English]

Kisan Credit Cards

3322. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government issues any credit card for small farmers in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to issue Kisan credit cards without interests to improve the life of the farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme which is in operation since August 1998, aims to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers including small farmers for their cultivation and other needs including consumption and investment. The scheme is implemented through

Scheduled Commercial Banks. Private Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks.

As per the revised guidelines for KCC Scheme in 2012, the tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers are covered under the Scheme. The revised Scheme provides for sanction of the credit limit for 5 years with simplified renewal every year. The issue of smart-cum debit card, mandated under the revised guidelines, has enabled the farmers access multiple delivery channels.

With a view to facilitate financial transactions by farmers on digital platforms Government has decided to convert the KCCs to RuPayKCCs in a time bound manner. The conversion of operative/live KCCs into RuPay/ATM-enabled KCCs has enabled easy and hasslefree availability of credit to farmers and is likely to reduce the interest liability as it would encourage need based drawl of credit. As on 30.09.2018, a total number of 5.44 crore KCCs have been-converted to RuPayKCCs.

(c) and (d) With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit, including loans taken against KCC, at a concessional interest rate to farmers, the Government is implementing interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) under which short term crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 interest is provided to farmers at subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Currently, besides 2% interest subvention, **3 percent incentive** is given for **prompt repayment** of loan thereby reducing the cost of loan to 4% per annum.

Further, to prevent distress sale of produce, the benefit of interest subvention is extended for a period of up to six months (post-harvest) to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card on loan against negotiable warehouse receipts.

In addition to interest subvention provided by Government of India under ISS, some State Governments also provide interest subsidy to make available short term crop loans to farmers at zero rate of interest.

In view of above, the Government at present is not considering any proposal to provide interest free loans to farmers.

E-Tourist Visa Policy

3323. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the e-Tourist visa facility provided by the Government to boost Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India;

(b) whether the Government intends to extend the e-Tourist visa window to 180 days instead of the current 30 days;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also considering to allow multiple entry on the said visa instead of the existing single entry as well as to extend the maximum stay up to 90 days from the existing 30 days;

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

(f) whether the countries to which 'Visa on Arrival' facility has been extended have reciprocated the same to Indian tourists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Government has extended the e-Visa facility to nationals of 166 countries for entry through 26 international airports and 05 major seaports. E-visa is presently available under 5 sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Medical Visa, e-Medical Attendant Visa and e-Conference Visa. E-Visa is granted for a period up to 60 days from the date of first entry into India with double entry on e-Tourist Visa. The window for applying for e-Visa has already been extended from 30 days to 120 days and e-Visa is extendable within India.

(f) No, Madam. Granting of visa is a sovereign and unilateral decision of the receiving country. Visa-on-arrival in India is granted to nationals of Japan and South Korea.

[Translation]

Tenant Farming and other issues

3324. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenant farmers have not benefited from agricultural loan concession schemes of the Union and the State Governments as their loans are in the form of gold loan and short term credit rather than in the form of crop loan;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there have been three successful programmes such as annual direct payment, counter rotating payment since 2002 in America for extending

advantage to the farmers if the market value is statutorily lower than the prescribed prices;

(d) Whether the market prices come down statutorily from the fixed prices if interim financing and additional income support the prices;

(e) whether it all happens due to shortage of payment of credit or marketing credit;

(f) if so, whether the Union Government has conducted any study about the said programmes; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, (ADWDR) implemented by Government of India, 'Short Term Production loans disbursed to small and marginal farmers including tenant farmers, from 01st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2007, overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and remaining unpaid on 29th February, 2008, were waived'. Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. The Government of India, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes/Policy measures formulated keeping in view the overall as well as region/state specific sectoral requirements.

(c) to (g) These programmes have not been studied by the Government.

[English]

IDPL Chennai

3325. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to revive Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) in Chennai, Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total extent of lands in IDPL Chennai and their current utilization;

(c) whether there is any plan to sell the unutilized land of IDPL in Chennai; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.12.2016, has decided for the closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) after meeting their liabilities from the sale of their surplus land and the Department may also explore the possibility of hiving off the subsidiary companies of IDPL for private participation, wherever found viable. The follow-up action of Cabinet decision is being taken.

(b) to (d) IDPL (Tamil Nadu), Chennai is the subsidiary of the IDPL. The land of IDPL (TN), Chennai being Patta land and not freehold, there is no plan to sell the land. Total area of IDPL (TN) land is 123 acres, out of which 52 acres is being used for factory/office and 71 acres is being used for township.

[Translation]

Integrated Housing and Slum Development

3326. SHRI MANSUKMBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been implemented in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds provided to Gujarat under the said programme during each of the last three years, and

(d) the details of the progress made so far in Gujarat and Maharashtra, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 39 projects were sanctioned for the State of Gujarat for construction of 20,350 houses involving central assistance of Rs. 194.53 crore.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 247.46 crore was released to the State Government of Gujarat upto Financial

Year 2015-16. Excess release of central assistance was due to curtailment of houses/cancellation of project (s) by the State at a later stage. No central grant under IHSDP was released to the State during the last two years.

(d) As reported by the State Government of Gujarat construction of 17,746 houses has been completed of which 14,109 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries. In Maharashtra, of the sanctioned 77,885 houses under INSDP, construction of 60,249 houses has been completed of which 38,908 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries, as reported by the State.

[English]

In-situ Slum Development

3327. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated In-situ slum Redevelopment projects in the State of Maharashtra under the aegis of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) during each of the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of housing units sanctioned and the total project costs involved, city-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (Urban)} mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an important component under PMAY (Urban) mission under which State/UT Government using land as a resource may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in such projects.

State Government of Maharashtra has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry for the implementation of PMAY(U) mission and 384 cities proposed by the State have been approved for inclusion in the mission. So far, a total of 09 projects from the State of Maharashtra for the construction of 2,22,303 EWS houses involving total project cost of Rs. 4462.43 crore have been approved for central assistance under the ISSR component of the PMAY(U). City-wise and year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of number of slums for In-situ Rehabilitation along with year wise project cost and number of housing units taken up under aegis of PMAY(U) in the State of Maharashtra

(As on 24th December, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		No. of Slums	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Houses (Nos.)	No. of Slums	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Houses (Nos.)	No. of Slums	Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Houses (Nos.)
1.	Badlapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	15.40	770
2.	Greater Mumbai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	381	4,006.20	2,00,310
3.	Karad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	20.53	249
4.	Pune	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	183.18	18,318
5.	Satara	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	38.82	300
6.	Solapur	19	198.29	2,356	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		19	198.29	2,356	Nil	Nil	Nil	387	4,264.14	2,19,947

Strength of CAPF Personnel

3328. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sanctioned strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) personnel per lakh population, State-wise;

(b) whether the sanctioned strength of CAPF personnel falls short per lakh population and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of financial allocation made by the Ministry, including reported expenditure made by all seven wings of CAPF;

(d) whether the Government is planning to take any initiative to improve the working condition of CAPF personnel and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of training facilities and infrastructure available to CAPF; and

(f) whether the Government is planning to take any initiative to improve the training facilities and infrastructure available to CAPF and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) and (b) Manpower in CAPFs and Assam Rifles are sanctioned on the basis of operational requirements. The force-wise sanctioned strength as on 30.11.2018 in CAPFs and AR is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Budget allocation is made on the basis of funds made available. The total Budget Allocation (Capital) for the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 and the expenditure incurred is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Continuous endeavors are made to improve the service conditions, public amenities, welfare of force personnel and level of housing satisfaction for officers and men of CAPFs. Some of the measures to improve conditions of personnel are listed in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Specialized training is imparted by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to its personnel before deployment. Special courses are also conducted for counter insurgency/militancy/naxalism operations with the help of various agencies, who have specialization in the field. To improve the training infrastructure of CAPFs, Government has sanctioned Rs. 1520.06 Crores for raising

of new training centres and development of infrastructure of training centres in the last five years till 26.12.2018.

As regards, facilities and service benefits, CAPF personnel deployed at borders are provided with barrack accommodation with cook house, dining hall and toilet blocks. In harsh areas, integrated composite buildings

with central heating and freeze proof toilets are provided. The CAPF personnel deployed in such areas are also entitled to various allowances which inter-alia include Risk and Hardship Allowance, Medical facilities, Air Courier Services, dedicated rail coaches in some major trains, Central Police Canteen, Recreation and transit camp facilities.

Statement-I

Force-wise sanctioned strength in CAPF and AR as on 30.11.2018

Force	Sanctioned Strength						Total Sanctioned Strength
	GOs		SOs		ORs		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
CRPF	5551	85	40832	1027	269088	7510	324,093
BSF	5466	0	37803	0	220636	0	263,905
CISF	1654	0	33814	0	120545	0	156,013
SSB	2287	7	13748	183	79844	3152	99,221
ITBP	2101	0	13258	0	73599	480	89,438
AR	1265	0	4533	158	57736	2716	66,408
Total	18324	92	143988	1368	821448	13858	999,078

Statement-II

Budget allocation for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19

(Rs. in Crores)

Force	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Budget Allocation (Capital)	Expenditure in %age	Budget Allocation (Capital)	Expenditure in %age	Budget Allocation (Capital)	Expenditure in %age (as on 27.12.2018)
CRPF	515.17	101.19	888.27	98.62	795.69	87.54
BSF	546.55	98.89	765.55	92.50	796.83	53.04
ITBP	417.45	98.58	558.87	96.30	578.79	57.79
SSB	390.38	110.51	570.20	94.03	614.77	72.55
CISF	153.42	90.22	281.54	99.31	325.10	64.68
AR	174.48	98.66	282.27	87.66	296.37	47.42

Statement-III*Measures taken to improve the working conditions among the force personnel*

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Forces have been advised to ensure that the officers during their visit to posts may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel.
- (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.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working Conditions of CAPFs & AR is a continuous' and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

Purview of NPPA

3329. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FURTHLIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has the powers to control the prices of drugs outside the purview of national list of Essential Medicines (NLEM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently made any changes in the Drug Price Control Order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per para 19 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013), National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), in case of extra-ordinary circumstances, if it considers necessary so to do in public interest, can fix the ceiling price or retail price of any Drug for such period, as it may deem fit.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) in view of reply at (c) above, the occasion does not arise.

[Translation]

Establishment of Equivalence in States

3330. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that it is the duty of the Government to establish equivalence in the matters pertaining to the States;

(b) if So, whether DoPT has taken advice from Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment in this regard before and after the year 2014;

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

(d) Whether the Government had set aside the original office Memorandum regarding creamy layer 14 October, 2004 to deny the reservation to the on and daughters of 'Category-C' employees of OBC creamy- laver and if so, the details thereof;

(e) Whether the Government has taken cognition of the wrong clarification of 14 October, 2004, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The Government has since issued orders to establish equivalence of post in Central Public Sector Undertakings, Financial Institutions and Insurance Institutions vis-à-vis in the Central Government. As regards establishing equivalence of Central posts *vis-à-vis* post in the PSUs, Autonomous organisations etc., under the States/ Union Territories. DoPT has recently addressed the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in the matter and the same is under examination.

(d) to (f) The Department of Personnel and Training's letter of 14.10.2004 was issued with a view to bring clarity regarding determination of creamy layer on ten specific questions which were then being raised from time to time. This Office Memorandum was supplemented with a clarification on 5.12.2016.

[English]

Medical Facilities in Prisons

3331. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical officers appointed for each prison In the country, State-wise;

(b) the standard medical officer to prisoner ratio as accepted nationally and the distribution of medical officer to prisoner ratio prevailing in the country, State-wise;

(c) the total number of gynaecologist appointed for each prison in the country and ratio of gynaecologist to women prisoner in each State; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the infrastructure of medical facilities in prisons, including appointments of doctors, pharmacists and paramedic staff in prisons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of sanctioned and actual strength of Medical Staff, as on 31.12.2015, are given in the enclosed Statement. The latest published data of prison statistics is up to the year 2015.

(b) and (c) As per Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs, Hospital accommodation should be provided on the scale of 5% of the authorised capacity of all Central and District Prisons. Big hospitals, with 50 beds and above shall be called 'A' type hospitals. Other hospitals, with less than 50 beds, shall be called 'B' type hospitals. The staff and equipment for the two types of types of hospital shall be:-

	Officers	'A'	'B'
1.	Chief Medical Officer (in the rank of Civil Surgeon with Post Graduate Qualification)	1	1
2.	Assistant Civil Surgeons	7	4
3.	Staff Nurses	6	3
4.	Pharmacists	4	2
5.	Male/Female Nursing Assistants	6	3
6.	Laboratory Technicians (to be trained in handling all equipments including E.C.G., X-ray and portable X-ray machines)	3	1
7.	Psychiatric Counsellors	2	1
8.	Junior Assistant	1	1

Amongst the Assistant Civil surgeons, there shall be one one MD (Gynaecology) each in both the above types of Hospitals in Prisons.

Data regarding the total number of Gynaecologists and ratio of gynaecologist to women prisoner in each state is not maintained centrally.

(d) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. The State and UT Administrations are competent to take appropriate decisions to improve the infrastructure of medical facilities in prisons, including appointments of doctors, pharmacists and paramedic staff in prisons etc. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to the States and UTs from time to time, for providing appropriate medical care services in jails- The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated by MHA to all States and UTs also has a dedicated chapter on 'Medical Care' and for 'Women Prisoners' etc.

Statement

State/UT-wise Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Medical Staff as on 31st December, 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Medical Staff	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
3.	Assam	31	28
4.	Bihar	226	159
5.	Chhattisgarh	43	9
6.	Goa	1	1
7.	Gujarat	29	28
8.	Haryana	38	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	15
11.	Jharkhand	48	18
12.	Karnataka	18	7
13.	Kerala	8	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57	10
15.	Maharashtra	44	28

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	9	8
17.	Meghalaya	4	4
18.	Mizoram	4	2
19.	Nagaland	11	11
20.	Odisha	90	41
21.	Punjab	38	38
22.	Rajasthan	37	8
23.	Sikkim	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	26	22
25.	Telangana	22	15
26.	Tripura	3	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	134	86
28.	Uttarakhand	10	1
29.	West Bengal	40	6
Total (States)		1015	591
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	134	63
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1
Total (UTs)		137	66
Total (All-India)		1152	657

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Reservation to Castes

3332. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any additional castes under reservation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any caste is under such consideration in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Government has laid down modalities, for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per extant modalities, only such proposals of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which have been agreed to both by the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes are processed further and introduced as a Bill for consideration and passing by the Parliament. In terms of modalities, presently, there is no proposal to include any additional castes in the list of Scheduled Castes. In so far as, Central Lists of Other Backward Classes is concerned, the information may be treated as nil.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Metro Rail Projects

3333. SHRI KESINENI SRINIWAS:
SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken up construction of Visakha Metro Project and Vijayawada Metro Project in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details and status thereof along with the schedule for completion of projects;

(b) the contribution of the Union Government in the funding of Metro Rail Projects in different cities and the funds pitched in by Private Partners in case of Public Private Partnerships;

(c) whether as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, the Union Government has promised to provide financial aid for the Visakha/Vijayawada metro projects;

(d) if so, the status of the projects; and

(e) the funds allocated by the union Government to the said Metro project along with the total fund required for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Therefore, the responsibility for development of urban transport infrastructure lies with the State Governments. Government of India considers such proposal for Central financial assistance based on the feasibility of the Proposal and availability of resources, as and when posed by the State Government. Government of Andhra Pradesh was requested on 1.9.2017 to resubmit the proposal of Vijayawada Metro Rail Project and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Project in line with the Metro Rail Policy, 2017. No proposal has been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

(b) Contribution of the Union Government in the funding of Metro Rail Projects in different cities is approx. Rs. 150962 crore. The funds pitched in by Private Partners in case of Private Partnerships in Metro Rail projects viz Hyderabad, Delhi Metro airport line, Mumbai Line 1, Kochi, Noida-Greater Noida, Bhopal and Indore Metro projects is approx. Rs. 15968 crore.

(c) to (e) As per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the Government of India had to examine the feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority. The Government of India had provided an amount of Rs. 2.56 crore for preparation of feasibility report for both the Metro Projects. The feasibility report cum Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects submitted by the State Government in 2016 were returned to the State Government in September, 2017 with the request to re-examine the same in the light of Metro Rail Policy, 2017. The revised proposal is yet to be received. Thus committing any fund for these projects at this stage does not arise.

Electric Vehicles

3334. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for purchase of 640 electric vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) India subsidized scheme;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof;

(c) whether the Government is incentivizing buying Electric Vehicles (EVs) under FAME India scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to meet its vision to make the country an all electric vehicle market by 2031?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Under Demand Creation focus area of FAME-India Scheme, the purchaser of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) is given an upfront reduction in purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The details of the demand incentives available for purchase of xEVs is provided at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of the Scheme and as amended from time to time, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in).

(e) Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises has not set any target to make the country an all electric vehicle market by 2031. However, the Government has formulated a Mission Plan for electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP). The NEMMP 2020 provides a road map for facilitating the manufacture and use of electric car and hybrid vehicles through a series of interventions in order to support R&D in technology, including battery technology create demand for such vehicles, and to enhance manufacturing of such vehicles significantly by the year 2020.

As Part of this Mission, Department of Heavy Industry has notified a FAME-India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April, 2015. At present, the Phase-I of the scheme is under implementation, which was originally for a period of 2 years till 31st March, 2017, but has been extended further upto 31st March, 2019 or till Notification of FAME-II, whichever is earlier.

Issues of Parali Burning

3335. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the burning of Parali has

riot been stopped even after all efforts of the Government to stop it and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has decided to use parali in the production of electricity and to provide compensation per hectare of land to the farmers for it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan to solve the problem of Parali burning by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Through the various efforts under the Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' the satellite data indicates that paddy residue burning events have reduced by 29.5 percent, 24.5 percent and 11.0 percent in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, respectively when compared with the paddy residue burning events in the year 2017.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Power had brought out a policy for biomass utilization for power generation through co-firing in pulverized coal fired boilers in November 2017. As per the policy, all fluidized bed and pulverized coal units (coal based thermal power plants) except those having ball and tube mill, of power generating utilities, public or private, located in India, shall endeavor to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility viz. safety aspects etc. In line with the policy Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had issued an advisory to all concerned State Governments, power Plants utilities, power equipment manufacturers and other stakeholders to promote use of biomass pellets.

The Ministry of Power in a meeting held on 15.11.2018 has decided that the States of Haryana and Punjab shall issue bids for all coal based Thermal Power Plants to use minimum 5 percent of biomass pellets and upto 10 percent to be co-fired with coal.

(d) In pursuance to Budget 2018 announcement regarding a special Scheme to support the efforts of the governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for in-situ management of crop residue, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in

the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period Crop from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has also been launched with the total outgo from the Central funds of Rs. 1151.80 crore (Rs. 591.65 crore in 2018-19 and Rs. 560,15 crore in 2019-20).

During 2018-19, the funds amounting to Rs. 269.38 crores, Rs. 137.84 crores and Rs. 148.60 crores have been released to the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively for distribution of in-situ crop residue management machinery to the farmers on subsidy, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of in-situ crop residue management machinery and undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers.

Nabard Loans for Irrigation Projects

3336. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has approved Rs. 65,634.93 crore loan for 93 irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that it is mandated to provide Rs. 70,000 crore loan to these projects to be completed by 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The Government of India in July, 2016 launched 99 Prioritized Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) for Mission Mode completion by December, 2019 including their Command Area Development works. The Central Assistance (CA) in respect of AIBP and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) is being provided under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) through NABARD. There is a provision for State Governments to also avail State share through Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) from NABARD. The estimated cost of AIBP component of 99 projects was Rs. 48,546 crore including the CA component of Rs. 16,818 crore. The estimated cost of CADWM works for these 99 projects was Rs. 29,049 crore including CA component of Rs. 14,524 crore.

Out of 99 prioritized AIBP projects under PMKSY, Command Area Development works were not required/ deemed completed in 9 projects as intimated by the State Governments. Out of the remaining 90 projects, 86 CADWM projects have already been included under the PMKSY. The estimated cost for completion of these 86 included CADWM projects, is Rs. 17,799.56 crore and corresponding Central Assistance is Rs. 8176.30 crore.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned an aggregate loan amount of Rs. 69,708.37 crore under Long Term Irrigation Fund to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Gana Rejuvenation, which includes:-

- 96 identified irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Rs. 61948.22 crore;
- Polavaram Project Rs. 6381.54 crore; and
- North Koel Reservoir Project Rs. 1378.61 crore.

Facilities in MCD Schools

3337. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 38,000 students studying in over 100 primary schools under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi will have to study while sitting on cold floors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over half of the municipal schools in Delhi do not have benches for students to sit on;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) All the three Delhi Municipal Corporations have informed that no student sit on bare cold floors in municipal schools. Out of 1663 municipal schools in Delhi, students in 80 schools only are using Durries/Tat Patties to sit.

(d) All the schools of East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) have been provided dual desks for all the students. It is the endeavour of the Government to provide dual desk in other two DMC schools.

Smuggling of Fake Indian Currency Note

3338. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been evidence of drastic-reduction in fake Indian currency notes being routed from China, Nepal and other bordering countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases reported along the border during each of last threeyears and the current year, border-wise;

(c) whether the Indian agencies have adequate network across the border to stem this fake currency circulation;

(d) if so, the details thereof, along with common routes found for fake currency circulation including the denomination;

(e) the details regarding the number of people arrested/released and the quantum of fake currency seized during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to curb the vast network of smuggling of fake Indian currency notes along the borders including Malda and adjoining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) As per the data available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized, number of FIRs and the number of accused during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (Up to 30.11.2018) in the bordering states is given in the

enclosed Statement I to IV.

Intelligence and security agencies of Centre and state keep a close watch on the elements involved in the circulation of fake currency in the country and take action on any reported violation of law.

The Government has taken various measures to check the smuggling and circulation of FICN into the country, which inter alia, include:—

- (i) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 criminalises the production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian paper currency, coin or any other material as a terrorist act.
- (ii) FICN Coordination Centre (FCORD) has been formed by the MHA to share intelligence/information among the different security agencies of the state/centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has also been created in NIA to investigate terror funding and fake currency cases.
- (iii) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes.
- (iv) Strengthening the security at the international borders by using surveillance technology, deploying additional manpower for round the clock surveillance, establishing observation posts along the international border, erection of border fencing and intensive patrolling is also being done.

Statement-I

The quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by police during the year 2015 in bordering States along with the number of FIR lodged and number of accused

Sl. No.	State	FICN seized 2015		Total FIR	Total accused
		Total notes	Total value		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	530	399000	04	08
2.	Assam	8441	5446755	71	107

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	8286	4330590	44	70
4.	Gujarat	23478	15918300	64	56
5.	Himachal Pradesh	18	18000	1	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	962	486400	12	17
7.	Manipur	299	262000	11	10
8.	Meghalaya	438	345500	06	06
9.	Mizoram	2229	2106500	13	20
10.	Nagaland	245	122500	06	03
11.	Punjab	3052	1304900	08	11
12.	Rajasthan	1344	559100	45	28
13.	Sikkim	07	7000	01	0
14.	Tripura	215	108000	04	07
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14737	10256060	83	75
16.	Uttarakhand	162	32100	06	08
17.	West Bengal	186	93000	01	01
Total		64629	41795705	380	431

Note: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRbx) and provided monthly in hard copies to NCRB.

* – Figures are provisional.

0 – Indicates NIL data/not entered by users.

Statement-II

The quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by police during the year 2016 in bordering States along with the number of FIR lodged and number of accused

Sl. No.	State	FICN seized 2016		Total FIR	Total accused
		Total notes	Total value		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	121	65000	3	6
2.	Assam	2079	972550	37	39
3.	Bihar	10766	7836300	37	61
4.	Gujarat	39732	23729050	69	83
5.	Himachal Pradesh	31	28500	06	04
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	403	147500	09	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Manipur	59	40500	07	09
8.	Meghalaya	106	62500	09	05
9.	Mizoram	405	372900	06	07
10.	Nagaland	97	97000	02	01
11.	Punjab	7260	7728550	23	31
12.	Rajasthan	1607	980400	32	38
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	186	129200	04	07
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10042	5473500	161	112
16.	Uttarakhand	2328	666400	44	22
17.	West Bengal	103724	61976700	296	327
Total		178946	110306550	745	762

Note: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRBx) and provided monthly in hard copies to NCRB.

* – Figures are provisional.

0 – Indicates NIL data/not entered by users.

Statement-III

The quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by police during the year 2017 in bordering States along with the number of FIR lodged and number of accused

Sl. No.	State	FICN seized 2017		Total FIR	Total accused
		Total notes	Total value		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	8491	8956510	51	88
3.	Bihar	4769	2845200	19	8
4.	Gujarat	80519	90088850	71	90
5.	Himachal Pradesh	194	388000	3	2
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1849	1170950	8	1
7.	Manipur	2	4000	2	2
8.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
9.	Mizoram	4663	7113500	12	14
10.	Nagaland	14	1400	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Punjab	6492	4332200	36	35
12.	Rajasthan	2294	1024100	30	35
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32129	28357810	193	87
16.	Uttarakhand	722	531800	23	9
17.	West Bengal	10835	11244720	144	147
Total		152973	156059040	596	521

Note: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRbX) and provided monthly in hard copies to NCRB.

* – Figures are provisional.

0 – Indicates NIL data/not entered by users.

Statement-IV

The quantum of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized by police during the year 2018 (upto 30.11.2018) in bordering States along with the number of FIR lodged and number of accused

Sl. No.	State	FICN seized 2018		Total FIR	Total accused
		Total notes	Total value		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	67	101500	5	5
3.	Bihar	4713	551900	14	33
4.	Gujarat	27724	11535795	50	50
5.	Himachal Pradesh	193	241700	5	8
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	694	654500	7	0
7.	Manipur	221	62800	1	1
8.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
9.	Mizoram	3379	5608200	3	0
10.	Nagaland	185	104500	5	4
11.	Punjab	635	407500	13	21
12.	Rajasthan	4577	3953200	39	25
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	8	8500	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14796	11446550	170	62
16.	Uttarakhand	1075	141200	5	4
17.	West Bengal	8233	14005900	132	141
Total		66500	48823745	451	357

Note: Seized by State/UT Police (SCRBx) and provided monthly in hard copies to NCRB.

* – Figures are provisional.

0 – Indicates NIL data/not entered by users.

Working of NPPA

3339. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to regulate the pricing of medicines;

(b) the roles and the responsibilities of the NPPA; and

(c) whether the NPPA is functioning properly and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS. MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) To regulate the prices of medicines, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of the 856 scheduled formulations listed in National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and 107 medicines (including Knee Implants) in extra-ordinary circumstances under paragraph 19 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) upto 30.11.2018. In addition, NPPA regularly monitors the prices of all drugs including drugs outside the purview of National List of Essential Medicines (Non-Scheduled medicines) under paragraph 20 of DPCO. 2013 and ensures that no manufacturer increases the maximum retail price of a drug more than ten percent of maximum retail price during preceding twelve months.

(b) The Government vide Resolution dated 29.08.1997 has constituted independent body of experts called National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). The functions of NPPA, as per said resolution are as under:—

(i) To implement and enforce the provisions of the

Drugs (Prices Control) Order in accordance with the powers delegated to it;

(ii) To deal with all legal matters arising out of the decisions of the Authority;

(iii) To monitor the availability of drugs, identify shortages, if any, and to take remedial steps;

(iv) To collect/maintain data on production, exports and imports, market share of individual companies, profitability of companies etc. for bulk drugs and formulations;

(v) To undertake and/or sponsor relevant studies in respect of pricing of drugs/pharmaceuticals;

(vi) To recruit/appoint the officers and other staff members of the Authority, as per rules and procedures laid down by the Government;

(vii) To render advice to the Central Government on changes/revisions in the drug policy;

(viii) To render assistance to the Central Government in the parliamentary matters relating to the drug pricing.

(c) Yes, Madam, NPPA is discharging its functions properly as per its mandate.

Blacklisted NGOs

3340. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details regarding the Voluntary Organisations (VOs) and Non-

Governmental Organisations (NGOs) blacklisted for taking foreign funding in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi/NCR;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details regarding the current status of such organisations, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to implement "The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010". Under this Act, NGOs are registered or granted Prior Permission for receiving and utilizing the "Foreign Contribution". The NGOs who do not comply with the provisions of The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 face action as per the provisions of the Act. Details regarding such actions taken against the concerned NGOs are available on the website www.fcraonline.nic.in.

[Translation]

Promotion of Cotton Industry

3341. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate any cluster development in view of cotton production in Jalgaor district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not making any special effort to provide remunerative price produce of the farmers in higher cotton producing areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Cotton Development Programme with a focus on cropping system approach under National Food Security Mission-Cotton (NFSM-Cotton) in 15 major cotton growing states including Maharashtra from 2014-15 with an aim to increase production and productivity. Thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. The State Government may organize demonstration on cotton in cluster approach under

National Food Security Mission -Cotton in the districts identified by the State Government. Maharashtra is the largest cotton growing state with a normal area of 41.05 lakh hectare (average of 2014-15 to 2018-19).

In addition, State can also support Cotton Development Programme under RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY).

(c) In order to provide remunerative prices to cotton cultivators in the country, Government has fixed the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton for 2018-19 season @ Rs. 5150/- per quintal for medium staple and @ Rs. 5450/- per quintal for long staple. MSP of cotton has been fixed with a return of atleast 50 percent of cost of production for 2018-19 season.

[English]

Compensation to Farmers

3342. PROF. SAUGATAROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to award compensation to the farmers, who are cultivating commercial crops in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government has made any such proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) In order to protect the farmers against notified calamities, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is already implementing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 for providing compensation for the crop losses. PMFBY is a financial tool to insure the crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Those farmers, who insure their crops and whose share of premium has been paid for any of the notified crop in the area notified by the concerned State Government are insured under the scheme. The State Governments may notify the crops including annum commercial/ horticulture crops under PMFBY.

Besides, the State Governments have full authority to initiate relief measures in the wake of eligible/notified

natural calamities by utilising the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government, in accordance with established procedures.

[Translation]

Fast-track Courts

3343. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up fast-track courts from the Nirbhaya Fund for the disposal of pending cases of rapes and sexual assaults women across the country;

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

(c) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where the said courts are being set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) are set up by the State Governments as per their needs and resources in consultation with the High Courts concerned. However, in order to facilitate timely disposal of cases of rape and cases under protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the Empowered Committee of Officers under Nirbhaya fund has recommended the proposal of the Department of Justice for setting up of 1,023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) as a Centrally sponsored Scheme with total financial implication of Rs. 767.25 crore, of which Central support shall stand at Rs. 474.00 crore under the Nirbhaya Fund.

Specific districts in States are not identified at Central level.

E-COMMERCE

3344. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies operating through e-Commerce or internet across the country at present;

(b) the details of such companies;

(c) the details of per annum trade share of e-Commerce or internet companies across the country during the last three years and the current financial year;

(d) the details of consumers operating through e-Commerce or internet at present across the country, State-wise;

(e) the number of companies operating through e-Commerce and internet which are allegedly indulging in sale of duplicate products; and

(f) whether any action has been taken by the Government so far against these companies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As informed by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, no such information is available.

(f) Action is taken under suitable laws/statutes in such cases.

Protection of Traditional Retailers

3345. SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale registered under the Head of retail trade of groceries by the online e-Commerce companies during the current financial year;

(b) the total percentage of adverse effect on the sale of small retail grocery traders due to coming up of e-Commerce companies in retail trade of groceries; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government for the protection of small grocery traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As informed by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, no such information is available with the Government.

(c) Various arms of the Government work in tandem towards the objective of promoting overall growth of the Indian economy. Online marketing sites and brick and mortar stores can adopt different business models as per market conditions, and keeping in view the regulatory provisions in force. Recently, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, in order to bring clarity to extant FDI policy on the sector, vide Press Note 2 (2018 Series) dated 26.12.2018 has reviewed the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in e-commerce. It has inter-alia been mentioned that e-commerce entities providing marketplace will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field. Further, only a single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores is permitted to undertake retail trading through e-commerce.

[English]

Decline in Cotton Prices

3346. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable decline in cotton prices in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the production of cotton in the country for the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of minimum support price fixed by the Government to buy the cotton from farmers and the procurement by the CCI for the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: (a) The prices of agricultural produce including Cotton are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Apart from demand and supply conditions, availability of stocks and international prices are also affecting prices of cotton. The all India average monthly wholesale prices and Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton 2018 are given below:—

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Month	Wholesale prices	MSP	
		Medium Staple	Long Staple
2017-18			
April-18	4305	42020	4320
May-18	4449		
June-18	5143		
July-18	5369		
August-18	5675		
September-18	5542		
2018-19			
October-18	5598	5150	5450
November-18	5433		
December-18*	5416		

*Upto 21st December, 2018.

(b) As per first advance estimates, state-wise Production of Cotton for 2018-19 are given below:—

(Lakh Bales)

State	Production*
Andhra Pradesh	17.5
Gujarat	88.3
Haryana	26.4
Karnataka	15.2
Madhya Pradesh	20.0
Maharashtra	78.3
Odisha	4.5
Punjab	11.7
Rajasthan	17.3
Tamil Nadu	4.3
Telangana	40.1
Others	1.2
All India	324.8

*170 kgs each.

(c) The MSP of Rs. 5150 (for Medium Staple) and Rs. 5450 (for long Staple) has been fixed by the Government to provide at least 50 percent returns over weighted average cost of production as estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. Statement showing State-wise procurement by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under MSP during current cotton season upto 24.12.2018 is as under:—

State	Procurement under MSP by CCI (Qty. of kapas equivalent to bales of 170 kgs each)
Gujarat	597
Maharashtra	9310
Madhya Pradesh	16027
Telangana	138512
Andhra Pradesh	3256
Karnataka	2143
Odisha	80
Total	170025

[Translation]

Safety and Employment of Fishermen

3347. SHRI RAJENDRA DHEDYA GAVIT :
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Ockhi cyclone devastated the lives of hundreds of fishermen in Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the States prepared to meet such natural calamities in future;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the respective States to deal with such gargantuan natural calamities;

(c) whether the respective States submitted any report about the number of actual dead and fishermen still missing, if so, the number of dead and still missing according to the figures given by them;

(d) the measures taken by the respective Governments to safeguard the lives of fishermen living near the coastal villages and who venture into the high seas, the details thereof;

(e) whether marine ambulances, life jackets and communication gadgets and other safety materials were provided to fishermen in the country to safeguard their lives;

(f) whether there is any proposal of the Union Government to set up a marine safety squad who could ensure safety and security of the fishermen in the country; and

(g) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps and/or formulated any schemes for enhancing the employment opportunities of fishermen and their families as well as for economic development in the ocean sector by starting MSMEs for producing value added products in the fisheries sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the details furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the State has established central control room at State and District levels to communicate weather warning messages received from Regional Meteorological centre and other agencies to alert deep sea fishing boats; established facilities to communicate weather warning alerts through Indian Coast Guard, Indian Navy etc; supplied various vessel communication equipments to deep sea fishing boats: provided wireless communication equipment (VHF sets) to 15,004 motorized crafts and 2,535 mechanised fishing boats for the benefit of seagoing fishermen; set up 18 communication towers along the states coast and are functioning effectively.

As per details received from Government of Kerala, a communication equipment "Navic" has been developed with the technical support of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) communicating weather warning to fishermen upto 1500 Km; developed mobile application named 'Sagara' for registration of details of fisherman at the time of entry and exit of sea; established a master control room and three sub control units at three zones to disseminate weather warnings and to coordinate joint rescue operations with the help of Indian Navy, Indian Coast guard, Coastal Police and Marine Enforcement Wing of Department of Fisheries.

(c) Government of Tamil Nadu reported that 27 fishermen died and 177 went missing in Tamil Nadu, whereas, Government of Kerala reported that 51 fishermen died and 92 fishermen are still missing in Kerala due to Ockhi cyclone.

(d) and (e) Government of Tamil Nadu reported that besides the details stated at (a) and (b) sanctioned Rs. 3.10 crore for procurement and supply of vessel communication equipments to 80 cluster of boats engaged in deep sea fishing and agencies engaged in disaster management measures; proposed to provide satellite phones, 'Navic' message receiver and NAVTEX to deep sea fishing boats; supplied 1600 numbers of Distress Alert Transmitters (DATs) to mechanized fishing boats and motorized country crafts; installed 433 transponders in mechanized fishing boats; distributed 49,500 life buoy to fisher men of traditional country craft to safeguard life during fishing.

Government of Kerala reported that besides the details stated at (a) and (b) distributed 40,000 life jackets to sea going fishermen; proposed for rehabilitation of fisher folk families from 50 m high tide line to safer locations by giving special assistance for purchase of land and house.

(f) Government of Kerala reported that State has set up 60 sea rescue squad unit in all maritime districts in which fishermen are also included.

(g) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF) is implementing an umbrella Scheme called 'Blue Revolution' through which financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for livelihood and employment opportunities of fishermen by undertaking various production oriented fisheries activities including value addition to fishes, capacity building and welfare measures like construction of houses for fishers and creation of other basic amenities such as drinking water facility and community halls, insurance coverage for fishers is also provided under the scheme. As a part of socio economic development of fishermen, Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that assistance were provided for undertaking income generating fisheries related activities such as processing units for production of value added fish products, setting up of modern fish kiosks in coastal districts operated by members of women cooperative societies, sea weed culture and value addition, solar lantern fabrication and servicing, and production of sea shell ornaments.

Guidelines to Social Site Companies

3348. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for appointing complaint redressal officer in India to social site companies operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the existing Rule 3 (11) of the Information Technology (Intermediaries) Rules, 2011, the intermediary shall publish on its website the name of the Grievance Officer and his contact details as well as mechanism by which users or any victim who suffers as a result of access or usage of computer resource by any person in violation of rule 3 can notify their complaints against such access or usage of computer resource of the intermediary or other matters pertaining to the computer resources made available by it. Further, Government has asked intermediaries for appointment of the India based contact officer and escalation officer (with name, designation, email, mobile number) and setting up of 24x7 mechanism for dealing with requisition of law enforcement agencies.

[English]

Strength of Women Personnel

3349. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Committee on Empowerment of Women has recommended in its report that there is an urgent need for increasing the strength of women personnel in all para military forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to implement 33 percent reservation for women in all para military forces as per the recommendation of the report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) In compliance of recommendations given by Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women in its sixth report, directions were issued to all CAPFs to bring percentage of women in the forces to 5%.

On 5th January' 2016 it has been decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 1415% posts at Constable level in Border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation would be horizontal.

[Translation]

Crop Insurance through Cooperative Banks

3350. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to insure crops of farmers through cooperative banks and if so, the details thereof and the amount fixed for the same;

(b) whether the Government is considering to lay down new rules and laws for insurance companies in cooperative banks and whether insurance is proposed to be done at Panchayat and Village level instead of Tehsil level;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has provided insurance to the farmers through cooperative banks in case of damage to the crops during the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) launched from Kharif, 2016 mandatorily covers all farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loan/Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans from financial institutions, including Cooperative Banks, for the crops and areas notified by the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Governments under the scheme. Besides, non loanee/other farmers are also enrolled through Cooperative banks. In the two years of its implementation, the value of sum insured under the Scheme is Rs. 2.03 lakh crore (2016-17) and Rs. 2.12 lakh crore (2017-18). Further, the unit area of insurance for major crops has been brought down to village/village panchayat under the scheme. However, States/UTs can notify higher unit area i.e. block, tehsil etc., for minor crops. The claims arising due to losses are also paid by the insurance companies through the financial institutions including cooperative banks. State-wise details of claims paid during last five years i.e. from 2013-14 to 2017-18 under various crop insurance schemes through financial institutions including cooperative banks are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of claims paid by financial institutions including cooperatives banks/institutions from 2013-14 to Kharif 2017 under various Crop Insurance Schemes implemented during this period

Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Kharif 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.95	0.06	0.01	0	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	709.20	92.26	331.15	894	495
3.	Assam	1.72	13.40	5.52	5	1
4.	Bihar	855.50	1,124.73	973.32	349	373
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.42	185.02	698.63	160	1,304
6.	Goa	—	—	0.14	0	0
7.	Gujarat	38.10	504.24	1,796.13	1,262	1,042

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	27.24	6.01	—	296	619
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.08	32.94	37.19	45	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.54	—	—	6
11.	Jharkhand	36.79	29.13	225.73	31	37
12.	Karnataka	62.64	222.64	878.81	1,863	808
13.	Kerala	5.79	7.20	14.11	45	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,837.67	741.51	4,808.16	2,000	5,428
15.	Maharashtra	201.02	2,232.45	5,526.89	2,316	2,861
16.	Manipur		1.85	2.70	2	—
17.	Meghalaya	0.05	0.16	—	0	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Odisha	638.86	263.31	1,782.64	431	1,728
20.	Puducherry	0.05	0.02	—	8	—
21.	Rajasthan	763.26	1,190.86	1,787.13	1,868	1,577
22.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	634.81	36.00	521.09	3,424	41
24.	Telangana	—	169.87	399.59	178	440
25.	Tripura	—	—	0.00	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	431.94	780.80	1,443.57	554	247
27.	Uttarakhand	16.85	41.64	18.01	27	27
28.	West Bengal	410.42	178.36	357.70	419	166
Grand Total		7,772	7,849	21,608	16,178	17,210

[English]

Stubble Burning and Actions against the Errant Farmers

3351. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the smog caused by stubble burning by farmers in all States of the country; and

(b) the number of cases and action taken against the farmers who are burning stubble illegally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Stubble burning is mainly practiced in Indo-gangetic plains of the States of Punjab Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to clear the fields for Rabi Crop sowing.

In 2018, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar

Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 has also been launched with the total outgo from the Central funds of Rs. 1151.80 crore (Rs. 591.65 crore in 2018-19 and Rs. 560.15 crore in 2019-20).

During 2018-19, the funds amounting to Rs. 269.38 crores, Rs.137.84 crores and Rs 148.60 crores have been released to the Government of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively for distribution of in-situ crop residue management machinery to the farmers on subsidy, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of in-situ crop residue management machinery and undertaking Information, Education and Communication (EC) activities for creating awareness among farmers.

(b) As per satellite data, 75563 events of crop residue burning have been reported in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during 2018. The Government of Punjab has identified 6193 cases and recovered Rs. 19.02 lakhs as Environment Compensation. The Government of Haryana has identified 3997 cases and recovered Rs. 31.82 lakhs as Environment Compensation and also lodged FIR against 164 defaulters. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has identified 510 cases and recovered Rs. 26.0 lakhs as Environment Compensation.

BT Cotton

3352. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
DR. K. GOPAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the genetically engineered BT cotton failed to live up to the promise 10 years of high yield, pest resistance and reduction in insecticide use, if so, whether it is also a fact that with the high cost of BT seeds, the farmers are unable to withstand crop losses;

(b) whether the farmers have also been asked to revert to traditional style of cultivation and if so, whether it is a fact that Genetic Engineering has failed and also failed to provide livelihood security to farmers, in detail; and

(c) whether it is also true that it has failed as a sustainable agriculture technology and has also failed to provide livelihood security for cotton farmers who are mainly resource poor, small and marginal farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Bt cotton technology was originally meant for controlling Bollworms

per se, in cotton and the Bt technology is still offering good control for bollworms (except Pink Bollworm *Spodoptera litura*) for the past 16 years. Even now more than 88% of cotton area under cotton is covered under Bt cotton only.

Further, the consumption of pesticide use has come down to 54%. The reduction in pesticide use in cotton was significant until 2011. However, the usage increased for the control of sucking pests.

Government has slashed the cost of Bt cotton seeds considerably to benefit farmers. The price of Bt cotton has cut by 7.5% from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 740 per packet of 450g each. In case of single gene Bt cotton hybrid the cost of seed is Rs. 635/- for 450g packet. Hence, cost of Bt cotton seed is not an issue to withstand crop losses.

(b) In the current Kharif season (2018-19) around 88.27% of the 122.38 lakh cotton area is under Bt cotton. Farmers are being advised to follow integrated crop nutrient management, integrated pest management and optimum or higher plant density in the fields to achieve higher yield.

Current issue in Bt cotton is the breakdown of resistance of BG-II cotton to pink an bollworm and susceptibility to sucking pests. ICAR-CICR and SAUs along with state Department of Agriculture has launched awareness programme for pink bollworm management for sustainable cotton cultivation.

(c) Not Applicable.

Smart Cities Mission

3353. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cities selected under the Smart City Mission has been asked to prepare a list of best practices/smart practices adopted by them;

(b) if so, the names of cities/States which have formulated the same along with the details thereof; and

(c) the timelines fixed by the Government for the completion of the works in the selected Smart Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, cities selected under the Smart Cities Mission share best practices/smart practices adopted by them with other cities during the conferences/workshops/review meetings held from time to time.

(c) 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities in four rounds as below:-

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016

- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track (FT) Round 2 in May, 2016
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017
- 10 Smart Cities in Round 4 in January, 2018 and June, 2018

The implementation plan is given by each Smart City in its Smart City Proposal (SCP). The timeline for completion of projects is given below:—

- Round 1 cities – 2020-21
- Round 2 cities – 2021-22
- Round 3 cities – 2021-22
- Round 4 cities – 2022-23

[Translation]

Starvation Deaths

3354. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- the number of people affected due to starvation across the country during the financial year 2013-14, State-wise;
- the names of schemes formulated by the Government for people facing starvation during the last four years and the current financial year; and
- the names of schemes which have been implemented by the Government so far across the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incidence of starvation in the country.

To provide food security to the vulnerable population, the Government has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted Population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act, 2013 and Other Welfare

Schemes (OWSs) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme, Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme, etc.

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) are entitled to receive 35 kg. of foodgrains per household per month @ Rs. 3, 2 and 1 per kg. for rice, wheat and nutri-cereals respectively, under the Act. The priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg. of foodgrains per person per month at the above prices. During the year 2018-19, the Government has so far allocated a quantity of 609.52 lakh MT of foodgrains to the States/UTs under NFSA, Other Welfare Schemes and allocations due to natural calamities and festivals.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

3355. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has any proposal to increase the allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government is considering to increase the funds for purchasing land for houses meant for landless beneficiaries in urban areas in the country;
- whether the Government also proposes to increase the funds to be provided to the State under PMAY; and
- the details of the provisions being made by the Government to sanction houses to the group-D surveyed recently under PMAY at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No; there is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry.

- No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprises Support and Innovation Scheme

3356. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether the private, sector and corporate sector Are involved in partnership with the Government for the

scheme Of the Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and innovation and Its implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said scheme offers any special component for the women and SC/ST sections and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Madam, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) a Corporation under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare as recently launched "Yuva Sahakar Cooperative Enterprise Support and innovation Scheme".

To avail loans under the Scheme Cooperative Societies may offer security for the loan in any one or combination of the prescribed modes to the satisfaction of NCDC. The prescribed modes include Guarantee by State/Central Government, Guarantee by Central Public Sector Undertakings/Corporate Social Responsibility Foundations of Central Public Sector Undertakings, Guarantee by North Eastern Development Finance Corporation/Small Industries Development Bank of India.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Scheme is liberal to cooperatives with 100% Women/SC/ST. This category of beneficiaries will get the benefit of debt equity ratio of 80:20. The debt equity ratio general category is 70:30.

Modernizing KVKs

3357. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Government has achieved the aims and objectives of modernizing the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country;

(b) the details of the funds provided for modernization of KVKs across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the cases of irregularities in functioning/modernization of KVKs have come to the notice of the Government in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action

taken/being taken by the Government in such cases so far;

(d) whether the Government has set up a Committee to look into the matter and if so, the details thereof including the findings of the Committee along with the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite modernizing of KVKs and to keep a check on irregularities in their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Modernization of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) with creation of infrastructure and upgradation of various facilities is a continuous process. During the XII Plan and first two years (2017-18 and 2018-19) of the current plan, selected KVKs have been provided Farm Machinery and Equipments (84); Integrated Farming System Units (100); Pulses Seed Hubs (97); Mini Soil Testing Labs (658) and Micro Irrigation Demo Units (190). The State-wise details of number of KVKs and fund provided for these facilities are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Similarly, the KVKs have also been provided Demonstration units (105); Staff quarters (71); Office building (301); Tractor and Farm Implements (230); Jeep-Vehicle (325); Tube-well (12) and Fencing (46). The State-wise details of number of KVKs and funds provided for creation of infrastructure are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There are no such cases of major irregularities in functioning of KVKs. However, from the State of Uttar Pradesh some complaints regarding misappropriation of funds and recruitment of staff in respect of KVK Agra and KVK Etah functioning under the administrative control of Raja Balwant Singh (RBS) College, Agra Were received.

For this purpose, a fact finding Committee was constituted. Based on the report of the Committee, a Show Cause notice has been issued to the RBS collage Agra.

(e) Based on the availability of funds and type of facilities needed in KVKs, provisions has been made during the current three-year Plan for Rain Water Harvesting cum IFS Models; Farm Residue Demo Units; Minimal Processing Facilities; Value Addition and Technology Incubation Centres; Setting up of Automatic Weather Stations and Upscaling of Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture project. As far as keeping a check on irregularities is concerned, online monitoring of KVKs has been put in place.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of number of KVks and Funds provided for facilities for Modernization of KVks

Sl. No.	State	Farm Machinery and Implements		IFS Demo units		Pulses Seed Hubs		Mini Soil Testing Labs		Micro-Irrigation Demo units	
		No. of KVks	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of KVks	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of KVks	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of KVks	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of KVks	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	120.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	3	4.30	3	3.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	80.00	5	15.00	4	600.00	23	41.28	7	7.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	200.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	14	14.62	5	5.00
4.	Assam	2	80.00	2	6.00	5	750.00	25	30.96	7	7.00
5.	Bihar	13	520.00	6	18.00	7	1050.00	36	30.96	24	24.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	12.00	6	900.00	24	21.50	9	9.00
7.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.86	0	0.00
8.	Goa	1	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.58	1	1.00
9.	Gujarat	2	80.00	4	12.00	6	900.00	41	35.26	4	4.00
10.	Haryana	3	120.00	4	12.00	2	300.00	14	12.04	2	2.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	6.00	1	150.00	13	21.50	1	1.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	40.00	3	9.00	0	0.00	20	29.24	2	2.00
13.	Jharkhand	3	120.00	3	9.00	3	450.00	21	18.06	20	20.00
14.	Karnataka	2	80.00	3	9.00	8	1200.00	31	42.14	4	4.00
15.	Kerala	4	160.00	2	6.00	0	0.00	14	17.20	5	5.00
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.74	1	1.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17. Madhya Pradesh	1	40.00	5	15.00	8	1200.00	46	58.48	9	9.00		
18. Maharashtra	1	40.00	3	9.00	8	1200.00	43	12.04	5	5.00		
19. Manipur	6	240.00	1	3.00	1	150.00	9	7.74	6	6.00		
20. Meghalaya	4	160.00	2	6.00	0	0.00	5	8.60	4	4.00		
21. Mizoram	1	40.00	2	6.00	0	0.00	8	12.90	2	2.00		
22. Nagaland	6	240.00	2	6.00	0	0.00	11	55.90	6	6.00		
23. Odisha	2	80.00	5	15.00	7	1050.00	33	2.58	12	12.00		
24. Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	36.98	0	0.00		
25. Punjab	1	40.00	4	12.00	0	0.00	21	50.74	3	3.00		
26. Rajasthan	4	160.00	8	24.00	9	1350.00	59	4.30	9	9.00		
27. Sikkim	1	40.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	4	44.72	2	2.00		
28. Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	5	15.00	6	900.00	28	24.94	2	2.00		
29. Telangana	1	40.00	4	12.00	2	300.00	16	9.46	4	4.00		
30. Tripura	3	120.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	4	92.02	4	4.00		
31. Uttar Pradesh	5	200.00	13	39.00	10	1500.00	56	15.48	13	13.00		
32. Uttarakhand	3	120.00	1	3.00	1	150.00	12	32.68	4	4.00		
33. West Bengal	4	160.00	3	9.00	3	450.00	20	4.30	10	10.00		
Total	84	3360.00	100	300.00	97	14550.00	658	847.10	190	190.00		

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Infrastructure development in KVKs during 12th Plan and Current Plan (2017-18 and 2018-19)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Demo Units		Staff quarter		Office building		Tractor/Farm implements		Jeep		Tube-well/ bore-well		Fencing	
		No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of KVKs	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	82.80	0	0.00	23	2050.91	22	78.80	10	59.75	4	32.00	5	35.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11.63	2	38.00	15	1443.23	13	122.00	6	48.00	0	0.00	2	242.80
3.	Assam	2	14.27	2	30.72	17	2388.69	9	85.00	6	48.00	0	0.00	10	273.80
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1118.00	44	220.00	12	96.00	0	0.00	5	307.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	5	457.70	14	1682.71	8	64.00	24	192.00	0	0.00	5	25.48
6.	Delhi	1	4.00	0	0.00	1	54.38	1	7.00	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	19.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Gujarat	0	0.00	8	184.00	2	165.32	0	0.00	4	32.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Haryana	1	2.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.10	3	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5.00	0	0.00	3	406.54	3	21.00	8	64.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	128.60	0	0.00	9	1387.59	0	0.00	12	96.00	0	0.00	3	30.00
12.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	1	92.00	2	304.00	24	124.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Karnataka	2	15.52	0	0.00	9	391.35	2	16.00	21	168.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	Kerala	2	16.00	0	0.00	4	136.87	1	8.00	11	88.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	7	62.16	25	600.71	37	1847.86	8	66.00	60	480.00	2	3.00	5	26.50
17.	Maharashtra	13	119.60	0	0.00	39	1010.65	9	45.60	14	90.50	0	0.00	1	5.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18. Manipur	1	12.59	2	104.57	3	137.86	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	19.04
19. Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	150.00	3	30.00	3	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20. Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	40.00	6	48.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.05
21. Nagaland	4	40.00	2	68.26	3	171.72	3	30.00	8	64.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22. Odisha	2	18.26	7	40.39	12	331.89	1	7.00	10	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23. Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	448.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24. Punjab	2	27.00	0	0.00	6	398.85	4	28.00	7	56.00	1	8.00	3	30.00		
25. Rajasthan	3	10.41	9	207.00	18	1991.58	0	0.00	19	152.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26. Sikkim	3	30.00	1	21.00	0	0.00	2	17.25	3	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27. Tamil Nadu	2	14.46	0	0.00	7	500.97	33	328.00	20	162.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28. Telangana	4	36.80	0	0.00	16	1236.27	13	92.16	5	36.50	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	5.00
29. Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	235.00	3	30.00	2	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30. Uttar Pradesh	12	124.60	5	272.20	31	4692.50	7	51.03	43	337.38	1	2.48	1	2.48	1	30.00
31. Uttarakhand	16	71.44	0	0.00	3	364.04	0	0.00	3	24.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32. West Bengal	0	0.00	2	80.00	8	436.87	6	42.00	6	34.62	2	9.50	2	9.50	2	236.61
Total	105	847.72	71	2196.55	301	25502.65	230	1620.94	328	2560.755	12	86.48	46	86.48	46	1276.28

[Translation]

Selection of Agricultural Scientists

3358. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria fixed for the selection of agricultural scientists in the country;
- (b) whether the responsibility of selecting Agricultural Scientist has been given to a multi-member Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board;
- (c) if so, the details of the areas from which these members are appointed;
- (d) whether few members are serving in the Multi-Member Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board even after the completion of their tenure; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the reformatory measures taken in this regard by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The norms for selection of Agricultural Scientists are governed by the model qualifications as had been approved by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) conducts an All India Written Examination followed by viva-voce for recruiting Scientists at the entry level. All other senior scientific positions are filled up based on interview as per prescribed procedures.

- (b) Yes, Madam.
- (c) Members of the Board shall be selected amongst the scientists holding the position of Professor or equivalent in the Pay Level 14 or above of 7 CPC and having at least 20 years of experience with the following attributes:—
 - (i) Ability to communicate and inspire confidence among scientists and administrators.
 - (ii) Impeccable record of integrity with ability to take a firm stand on principles.
 - (iii) Capability to look at problems particularly in the field of recruitment with broader scientific perspective and vision.

Modern and forward looking approach and outlook

towards Agricultural Research in the global environment as also in the context of Government's policy.

- (d) and (e) No. Does not arise.

Overcrowded Jails

3359. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the jails in the country are overcrowded with inmates more than their actual capacity causing huge strain on the jail management;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any concrete policy for construction of more jails in the country and for modernisation of the existing ones and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any policy for early disposal of cases of prisoners who have been in jails since long without any legal procedure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), as against the available capacity of 366781 inmates in various jails of the country, 419623 inmates were lodged as on 31.12.2015.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Prison Administration is, therefore, the responsibility of State Governments. The State Governments are competent to take appropriate policy decisions and initiatives for construction of more jails and modernisation of existing ones, if considered necessary, in their jurisdiction. However, the Government of India has issued various advisories to State Governments and UT Administrations on efficient Prison Administration and prison also been forwarded to Management. A Model Prison Manual' 2015 has States and Union Territories, which, inter alia provides for measures to be taken to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides free legal services to prisoners through its legal service clinics running in jails all over India. As per information provided by NALSA, there are 1125 legal service clinics in jails which are manned by empanelled Legal Service Advocates and trained para-legal volunteers. NALSA also holds awareness camps in jails to generate awareness about the availability of free legal aid and

legal rights of inmates etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued various advisories to States and UTs from time to time in this regard.

[English]

Production of Turmeric

3360.DR. SUNNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantum of turmeric produced in the country farmers involved in the cultivation, State/UT wise;

(b) the total production of turmeric recorded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the production of turmeric has declined, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to various states for turmeric production during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote the turmeric production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The details, of the quantum of production of turmeric during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (3rd Advance Estimates) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, the number of operational holdings involved in cultivation of turmeric in the country is 11.36 Lakh.

(c) There is no decline in production of turmeric, as may be seen from production figures in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details of financial assistance provided to various States through State Universities (SAUs) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes under nucleus seed production of turmeric and other components implemented by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for promotion of Seed and Rhizomatic spices (including turmeric) during the last three years and the current year is given the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The Government is implementing the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for promoting cultivation of horticulture crops, including turmeric, in the country. Under MIDH, assistance is provided for area expansion of Seed and Rhizomatic spices (including turmeric) 40% of/Ha. maximum cost of Rs. 30,000/Ha. for meeting the expenditure on Planting material and cost of Integrated Nutrient Management/Integrated Pest Management etc.

Besides, the Indian Institute of Spices Research (IISR) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is pursuing research on spices including turmeric with the objective of improving production and productivity of turmeric through development of high yielding varieties, improved soil less method for production of healthy planting material, site-specific nutrient management plans and micronutrient formulations for targeted yield, etc.

Statement-I

State-wise Production of Turmeric

Production in '000 MT

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (3rd Adv. Est.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.23	121.12	79.73	79.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.86	3.84	3.84	3.80
3.	Assam	16.34	16.75	17.03	19.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	3.00	3.00	2.63	2.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.96	0.96	1.00	1.00
6.	Gujarat	52.06	69.25	65.50	73.20
7.	Haryana	23.84	23.84	22.00	22.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	0.43	0.11	0.10
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.01	0.01	NA
10.	Karnataka	63.62	76.78	76.49	76.50
11.	Kerala	6.82	6.50	6.83	6.90
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.58	1.61	1.61	39.10
13.	Maharashtra	32.05	136.87	177.85	190.10
14.	Manipur	16.40	16.40	15.40	15.40
15.	Meghalaya	12.53	15.86	16.63	15.30
16.	Mizoram	25.13	27.82	27.82	29.80
17.	Nagaland	0.50	9.12	10.72	10.20
18.	Odisha	30.00	30.00	54.50	54.50
19.	Punjab	2.71	3.19	3.19	3.20
20.	Rajasthan	0.39	0.37	0.64	0.60
21.	Sikkim	4.95	5.68	5.68	5.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	117.42	132.40	112.59	57.20
23.	Telangana	216.27	184.29	294.00	305.10
24.	Tripura	6.59	6.59	6.59	11.10
25.	Uttar Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
26.	Uttarakhand	2.49	1.74	1.74	1.70
27.	West Bengal	42.00	42.41	45.50	45.50
28.	Others	0.48	0.47	0.47	1.10
Total		830.39	943.30	1056.10	1076.60

NA: Not available.

Statement-II

Details of assistance provided to various States through SAUs and ICAR institutes under nucleus seed production of turmeric and other components implemented by the Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50	3.50	6.00	8.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
4.	Assam	0.00	10.00	3.00	3.00
5.	Bihar	7.50	5.00	6.00	15.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
8.	Gujarat	4.75	4.75	6.90	7.50
9.	Haryana	0.75	0.75	0.90	0.90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.25	0.25	0.60	0.60
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.75	3.00	3.00
12.	Karnataka	4.75	7.25	5.70	16.20
13.	Kerala	8.00	5.55	6.30	5.40
14.	Maharashtra	8.75	14.25	14.52	18.30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.50	1.50	1.50
16.	Odisha	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.00
17.	Nagaland	2.50	1.25	3.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
19.	Telangana	2.50	8.75	7.20	4.50
20.	Tamil Nadu	11.75	10.00	12.00	10.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4.63	3.65	1.98	4.20
22.	West Bengal	10.00	3.75	7.50	16.50
23.	Total	80.13	101.95	101.70	135.30

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under MIDH for promotion of Seed and Rhizomatic spices (including turmeric) during the last three years and the current year

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Allocated	Utilized	Allocated	Utilized	Allocated	Utilized	Allocated	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.73	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	2.25	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	10.80	6.85	24.00	24.00	18.00	18.00	24.00	24.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	276.00	276.00	288.96	288.96	462.00	462.00	492.00	417.36
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.12	0.03	0.24	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	48.00	7.50	18.70	11.02	24.00	40.70	60.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	66.60	63.15	48.00	40.75	120.00	120.52	180.00	76.05
8.	Jharkhand	84.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	120.00	107.23	48.00	20.00
9.	Karnataka	18.00	17.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Kerala	264.00	260.37	300.00	291.41	180.00	149.46	108.00	70.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	228.00	245.30	120.00	73.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	111.60	82.80	60.00	47.72	84.29	51.14	31.37	0.00
13.	Odisha	384.00	118.91	124.20	105.84	120.00	82.80	80.00	3.00
14.	Puducherry	2.40	0.23	0.60	0.32	0.36	0.00	0.48	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.70	1.20	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	148.50	61.54	135.5	56.29	71.50	29.59	99.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	204.00	195.60	159.60	159.60	202.20	202.20	140.76	53.76
18.	Uttar Pradesh	270.00	266.79	118.40	110.18	168.00	164.72	228.00	176.49
19.	West Bengal	64.80	64.80	38.80	58.80	0.00	0.00	27.00	13.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.75	0.58	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
21.	Assam	42.00	64.80	74.00	51.00	22.50	22.50	60.00	0.00
22.	Manipur	41.70	37.50	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	28.50	22.80	22.50	0.00	18.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	19.50	18.00	51.00	51.00	9.32	4.00	45.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	30.00	45.00	45.00	22.50	97.50	52.50	30.00	0.00
26.	Sikkim	354.75	345.20	348.00	381.06	301.50	138.19	231.00	7.63
27.	Tripura	26.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90	0.62	15.00	6.01	15.00	4.05	22.50	0.82
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttarakhand	110.85	140.25	120.00	32.37	90.00	30.00	127.50	75.00
Total		2896.75	2344.38	2243.05	1813.45	2172.02	1679.60	2126.86	937.36

Potato Research Centre in Tamil Nadu

3361. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close/shift the Potato Research Centre at Ooty in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Decision to close down Potato Research Centre at Ooty in Tamil Nadu under the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not been taken.

(b) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Hostels for SC and OBC Students

3362. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR:
SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of hostels in the country for the students belonging to scheduled castes/other backward classes including female students;

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

(c) the details of proposals pending with the Union Government for Hostel Schemes during the last three

years, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(d) the action being taken by the Government to increase hostel facilities in the country for the students belonging to scheduled castes/other backward classes; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and released for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations send the proposals for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes boys and girls under the respective Schemes as per their requirements and the Central Government sanctions the same depending upon availability of funds. Separate data regarding State-wise requirement of hostels is not maintained by the Ministry. Further, no complete proposal received from the State Governments, including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is pending with the Ministry.

(d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment releases eligible central assistance to implementing agencies under the Schemes of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) and Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls to increase the hostel facilities for the students belonging to SCs and OBCs in the country.

(e) State-wise allocation of fund is not made under these Schemes. However, the details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes, namely, BJRCY and Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and the current year under the Scheme of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)

SC Girls hostel

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)	
		RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4500.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	15545.00	0.00
2.	Assam		84.80		0.00		718.44		414.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3.	Haryana		232.29		244.17		404.89		0.00	
4.	Himachal Pradesh		292.36		0.00		0.00		0.00	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00		0.00		160.41		0.00	
6.	Karnataka		0.00		0.00		0.00		150.00	
7.	Kerala		0.00		0.00		300.00		0.00	
8.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		352.34		3547.66		0.00	
9.	Maharashtra		163.40		90.00		103.05		101.25	
10.	Manipur		144.31		271.55		628.37		0.00	
11.	Odisha		80.00		653.73		283.73		0.00	
12.	Punjab		89.57		571.78		273.88		255.00	
13.	Rajasthan		1350.00		2.50		81.46		0.00	
14.	Sikkim		700.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
15.	Tamil Nadu		0.00		0.00		300.00		0.00	
16.	Telangana		0.00		0.00		0.00		288.80	
17.	Tripura		100.00		157.50		157.50		0.00	
18.	West Bengal		1332.27		666.41		41.25		0.00	
Total			4500.00	4569.00	3000.00	3009.98	15000.00	7000.64	15545.00	1209.07

Note: Since no complete proposal was received from Uttar Pradesh, funds have not been released to the State Government during the above period.

SC boys hostel

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)	
		RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	50.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh		86.18		60.00		0.00		0.00
3.	Jharkhand		18.26		0.00		0.00		0.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh		0.00		240.00		240.00		190.00
5.	Maharashtra		84.62		65.79		67.50		0.00
6.	Odisha		0.00		50.00		0.00		82.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Punjab		23.40		71.71		26.84		0.00
8.	Rajasthan		0.00		0.00		45.00		0.00
9.	Tamil Nadu		0.00		0.00		110.66		0.00
10.	West Bengal		65.80		0.00		0.00		0.00
11.	Puducherry		0.00		0.00		0.00		50.00
Total		500.00	328.26	500.00	487.50	500.00	490.00	500.00	322.82

Note: Since no complete proposal was received from Uttar Pradesh, funds have not been released to the State Government during the above period.

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and the current year under the Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 27.12.2018)	
		RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released	RE	Fund Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4130.00	0.00	4000.00	405.00	4000.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		93.39		502.72		536.64		0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh		788.40		497.69		1434.22		342.23
4.	Tamil Nadu		439.79		0.00		205.39		0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh		350.77		140.22		273.75		84.13
6.	West Bengal		408.61		413.40		0.00		259.60
7.	Manipur		237.53		675.97		141.75		567.00
8.	Tripura		157.50		0.00		0.00		0.00
9.	Sikkim		315.00		315.00		608.00		0.00
10.	Central Universities/ Institutes		1238.50		1050.00		1050.00		1100.00
Total		4130.00	4029.49	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00	4249.75	5000.00	2352.96

Note: Since no complete proposal was received from Rajasthan, funds have not been released to the State Government during the above period.

[English]

Agricultural Research

3363. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S.R.VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the purpose of agricultural research in the country;

(b) whether any advances/achievements in agricultural technology have been made in any of the agricultural research institutes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether these advances/achievements have been adopted by farmers in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to import agricultural technology from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The agricultural research and development (R&D) system in India has a strong base. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in collaboration with the National Agricultural Research and Education System is the apex research organization of the country mandated for coordinating the agricultural research, education and extension activities for productivity enhancement and diversification of Indian agriculture for the welfare of society. To keep pace with the changing environment, the ICAR has been updating its visions and strategies from time to time to develop strategic framework for inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth in the country. ICAR/NARS with its 103 research Institutes, 75 Agricultural Universities and 91 All India Coordinated Research Projects/ Network Projects is engaged in developing and promoting varieties, technologies package of practices in the animal grain level tonew crop field of agriculture including husbandry and fisheries. The major focus is on addressing issues at groundlevel to develop

location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly, climate resilient to keep in view the farmers' resource availability and grass-root farm innovations to enhance agricultural production, productivity and profitability in the country:—

- Concrete steps have been taken by the Government to promote Agricultural R&D during the last 4 years.
- Identified and documented efficient alternative cropping systems having higher productivity potential for different agro-climatic zones. These alternative systems have been included in the Crop Production Guide/package of respective practices states.
- Developed 51 Integrated Farming System Models encompassing field and horticultural crops, agroforestry, livestock, fisheries for doubling income of small and marginal farmers of different agro-ecological regions of the country. Developed 45 organic farming package of practices for dominant crops and cropping systems to enhance farmers' income, which are being promoted under *Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY). 633 district contingency plans are in place for preparedness and real time implementation in the event of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events.
- Under National Innovation in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), ICAR through KVKs of 121 climatically vulnerable districts of 29 States/ Union Territories implemented proven climate resilient technologies and practices which are being up-scaled by many State Governments.
- Nanaji Deshmukh National Phenomics Facility established at IARI, Pusa New Delhi was dedicated to the nation by the Honourable Prime Minister. The facility, only one of its kind in the whole world is helpful to scientists in conducting state of art research in various spheres of crop and agricultural sciences. The facility is proving to be a boon for addressing the challenges posed by the climate change and tackling adverse effects of variable climate on agricultural crops.
- Farm implement and machines suitable for farmers under Indian conditions are being developed and popularized among farmers of

the country. For this purpose, farm machinery banks and custom hiring centers are being established.

- With eastern India focus, two new JARI like institutions, one in Jharkhand and Assam have been established, National Biological Research Institute has been established in Todong (Sikkim), Indian institute of Agricultural Biotechnology (IIAB) has been established in Ranchi (Jharkhand), Rajendra Prasad Agricultural university has been upgraded to Dr. Raiendra Prasad Central Agricultural University. Further, Mahatma Gandhi National Integrated Agricultural Research established in Bihar for conducting research and promoting integrated farming.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The achievements in agricultural technology by research institutes include development of hybrids and superior varieties of cereals, cotton, vegetables and fruits, technology for pest management, climate resilient agriculture and natural resource management to indicate a few. Besides, ICAR provides technology, backstopping and policy support to the Government on various schemes and initiatives notably, seed industry, market reforms, doubling farm income and GST. The salient achievements in the field of agricultural research and education made by the Govt. have been documented and can be accessed at ICAR website through the link <https://icar.org.in/content/4-year-achievement>. Some of these achievements are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Development in agriculture sector is the testimony of adoption of advances/achievements in agricultural technology by the research institutions. There is a time lag between adoption and development of new technology and it normally varies from 5-7 years to reach to farmers' field. The studies on spread of technologies and acceleration of growth in total factor productivity in agriculture are evidence of technology developed by the research institutions. ICAR/NARS has developed a strong mechanism to take the technologies to the farmers' field.

During the last 4 years, through the network of 704 KVKs, the ICAR has provided technological support to around 6.0 crore farmers, farm women and rural youth by conducting 6.45 lakh technology validation and demonstrations, capacity development of 53.96 lakh

fanners, organizing extension activities for 540.04 lakh farmers. Besides, the KVKs produced and distributed 18.46 lakh quintals quality seeds of different field crops, 17.12 crore planting materials of different horticultural crops and 9.50 crore livestock strains and fingerlings during the period. The KVKs also provided 10.23 crore agro-advisories on plant protection, weather information, market related information, animal husbandry, fisheries, etc. on the mobile of farmers.

The government has started the Pandit Deen Dayal Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana-under which training programs are being organized on organic farming/natural farming and cow-based economy for farmers. Under Mera Gaon-Mera Gaurav scheme, teams of 4 scientists from different ICAR Research Institutes and agricultural universities are working in a cluster of 5 villages each and guiding the farmers on different areas of technology adoption in agriculture. More than 13500 villages have already been covered in the scheme so far. Besides, through the 'Farmer First' scheme launched in the year 2015-16 for overall village development, over 48,200 farm families have been benefitted so far.

ICAR is making efforts for reaching out to large number of farmers through KVK portal, mobile apps, video films and e-platform for mobile advisory besides radio and television networks. Agro meteorological advisories, package of practices and market related information is regularly uploaded on KVK portal, over 360 websites of KVKs, 30,777 video clips and 666 e-publications have been developed and over 130 lakh farmers registered on mKisan portal. More than 120 commodity and region specific mobile Apps have been developed for rapid transfer of technology. These include, PUSA KRISHI- Technology Mobile App, "riceXpert", E-Kapas network and technology documentation, Pulse-Expert for pests and diseases, e-Pest surveillance, advisory system for horticultural crops, online pest monitoring and advisory services, pest forewarning application, KRISHI-Digital data portal.

(f) The concerted efforts are being made in all fields by the agricultural research institutions to develop innovative technology for meeting the needs of the country. Attempts are being made to develop technology that requires less resources/energy. Proprietary foreign technologies are being accessed by the private sector for commercialization in the country. Twenty accessions of oil palmgermplasm (Sierra Leone and Senegal sourced) were imported from MPOB, Malaysia through NBPGR under the project entitled 'International collaborative research project

on oil palm germplasm exchange between India and Malaysia" during 2014-15.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government for the purpose of agricultural research in the country. The advances/achievements in agricultural technology made by the agricultural research institutes in the country

- In order to increase seed choice, reduce vulnerability of crops for climate change and resistance towards diseases a total of 898 crop varieties have been developed by our National Agriculture Research System since 2014, which includes traits of stress and disease tolerance, high yielding and agro-climatic zone specificity comprising of 480 of cereals, 131 of oil seeds, 127 of pulses, 72 of Fibre crops, 57 of forage crops, 30 of sugarcane and 01 of water melon. Of these 898 varieties, 580 varieties are climate resilient of which 497 have been demonstrated at Farmers' fields under various agro-climatic conditions under National Innovations in Climate Resilience Agriculture (NICRA). Besides, during 4 years of Government, ICAR has developed 20 bio-fortified varieties of crops having high contents of nutrients like Iron, Zinc, Vitamin-A etc. A total 20 bio-fortified varieties of crops having high contents of nutrients like Iron, Zinc, Vitamin-A etc. were developed to fight against malnutrition. These varieties are: Paddy (CR Dhan 310, DRR Dhan 45, GNR-4, DRR Dhan 48, DRR Dhan 49), Wheat (WB 02, HPBW 01), Maize (Pusa Vivek QPM 9 Unnat, pusa HM 4 Unnat, Pusa HM 8 Unnat, Pusa HM 9 Unnat), Bajra (HHB 299, AHB 1200), Lentil (Pusa Ageti Masoor), Mustard (Pusa 00 31, Pusa Sarson 30), Cauliflower (Pusa Bt Kesari 1), Sugarbeet (Bhu Sona, Bhu Krishna) and Pomegranate (Solapur Lal).
- Realizing pulses as a cheaper protein source, the Government is promoting pulses and country. For this purpose, the Government established 150 pulses seed hubs to produce quality seeds of important pulse in collaboration with Department of Agricultural Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. These seed hubs produced 1.12 lakh quintals of certified quality seed during 2017-18. The pulse focus of the Government has paved the way for the record production of pulses in the country and achieving self-sufficiency in pulse production.
- First time in the country ICAR has developed 8 GM Bt

Cotton varieties for commercial cultivation. The seed of these varieties will be available at Rs. 200 per Kilogram to the farmers and can be used by the farmers for 2-3 years which is not possible in case of Bt Hybrid Cotton varieties where farmers have to purchase the costly Hybrid seed every year.

- New improved varieties of horticultural crops such as fruits and vegetables with multiple resistance and higher productivity have been developed for higher productivity, nutritional quality and other attributes. Similarly, phytochemicals and nutrient rich varieties of spices and tuber crops have been identified for strengthening nutritional security of general populace. Keeping in view the demand of the horticulture industry, ICAR, during the last 4 years, developed processable varieties of fruit and vegetable crops which includes; Pomegranate (2); Grapes (5); Litchi (3); Banana (2); Mushroom (1); Onion (3); Garlic (1) and Tomato (2). As the horticulture production is increasing the Government is extending all possible research and policy support for production or safe food for enhanced export both for ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and earning foreign exchange.
- In order to achieve self-sufficiency in milk,meat (including fish) and egg production, the Government is taking research and developmental efforts through the network of animal and fisheries science institutes. Several technologies/processes have been standardized for value addition of milk,meat,hair/wool products.
- ICAR has developed 14 new strains (4 of backyard poultry, 9 of pigs and one sheep) during the last 4 years.
- For forecasting and forewarning of 13 important livestock diseases National Animal Disease Referral Expert System has been developed for timely and appropriate action. Vaccines against 9 major diseases of livestock have also been developed by the council during the last 4 years.
- In fisheries and aquaculture, during the last 4 years ICAR developed 5 different high-value compounds and nutraceuticals for human health (i) Green mussel extract and (ii) Green algal extract for pain and arthritis (iii) Seaweed antidiabetic extract for type-2 diabetes (iv) Seaweed anti-obesity extract to combat obesity/dyslipidemia and (v)Seaweed anti-hypothyroidism nutraceutical to combacthypothroid disorder. Further,

breeding and seed production technology for 9 different fish species including 5 marine fish species suitable for open sea cage culture. Over 1600 cages have already been installed all along the coast of India. Developed a rapid Detection Kits of Detecting Formaldehyde and Ammonia contamination in fresh fish by paper strip method-A path breaking initiative.

- During the last 4 years, ICAR research institutes developed 75 equipment/machines/gadgets and 37 products/ process protocols for mechanization of 49 agro-processing centers in rural catchments to encourage entrepreneurship and processing at the production sites.

ICAR, during the last 4 years, developed over 750 agriculture based startups and Agri-entrepreneurs including the Farmer Entrepreneurs in various areas of agriculture. ICAR, Research Institutes have provided the support for technology incubation activity and nurturing the techno-entrepreneurs in Agri-business Incubation (ABI) centers established in 25 ICAR institutes, keeping in view the spectrum of technologies, available infrastructure and the core competency of the institutes.

[Translation]

Calamity Relief

3364. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides central assistance as relief in case of losses caused by natural disasters;

(b) if so, the norms fixed by the Government for providing central assistance to the States in case of natural disasters;

(c) the amount provided as central assistance to the affected States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether several States have registered their protests to the Government for not providing timely assistance for losses caused by natural disasters and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some of the States are not satisfied with the amount of central assistance and if so, the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide assistance to the affected farmers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam, the Government provides central assistance as immediate relief in the case of losses caused by natural disaster as per laid down procedures.

With regard to providing assistance to the States in case of losses caused by natural disaster, it is stated that the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their effort to meet the situation effectively. There are well established institutional a mechanisms at the National, State and district level for effective management of natural disasters at the State/District and local Governments level. In order to supplement the efforts of the State, financial assistance is extended from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the established procedure. The concerned State Governments are required to provide necessary relief to the affected people in the wake of notified natural disasters, from the SDRF already placed at their disposal, in accordance with the approved items and norms of assistance and based on the magnitude of the ground situation. The SDRF is a resource available to the States to meet the expenses of relief operations of immediate nature, for a range of specified disasters. The entire exercise requires adhering to the established procedure envisaged in the SDRF/NDRF guidelines. Under the guidelines for expenditure from SDRF/NDRF, the assistance to the affected farmers is admissible for Agriculture In Subsidy for damage caused to crops according to the magnitude of the ground situation event. The norms relating in respect of both the funds on the Ministry's website: are accessible www.ndmindia.nic.in. This Ministry the relief does not centrally provided to the affected maintain Persons, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of the concerned State concerned. In addition to the assistance available under the regular schemes of crops damage, the farmers are also entitled for compensation under the Pradhan Mantel FasalBimaYojana (PMFBY) of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is implemented by the State Government.

State-wise details of allocation and releases from SDRF and NORF during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2015-16 to 2018-19

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under SDRF					Centre's Share of SDRF released					Released from NDRF			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19 (as on 18.12.18)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 18.12.18)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 18.12.18)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440.00	462.00	485.00	509.00	330.00	346.50	363.75	458.10	356.74	702.72	-	592.74		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	55.00	57.00	60.00	46.80	49.50	51.30	27.00	-	51.06	32.44	132.49		
3.	Assam	460.00	483.00	507.00	532.00	414.00	434.70	456.30	239.40	-	-	-	-		
4.	Bihar	469.00	492.00	517.00	543.00	351.745	369.00	489.56	-	-	-	1363.47	-		
5.	Chhattisgarh	241.00	253.00	265.00	278.00	249.725 #	94.875	194.25 #	349.575 #	522.31	313.385	49.31	-		
6.	Goa	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.80	-	-	-	-		
7.	Gujarat	705.00	740.00	777.00	816.00	528.75	555.00	500.00	449.95	-	-	-	-		
8.	Haryana	308.00	323.00	339.00	356.00	203.43 #	357.75	254.25	160.20	-	-	-	-		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	236.00	248.00	260.00	273.00	212.40	223.20	234.00	245.70	82.215	81.22	63.23	84.13		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	255.00	268.00	281.00	295.00	229.50	241.20	-	252.90 #	-	-	-	-		
11.	Jharkhand	364.00	382.00	401.00	421.00	273.00	286.50	300.75	189.45	-	-	-	-		
12.	Karnataka	276.00	290.00	305.00	320.00	207.00	217.50	228.75	144.00	1645.53	2292.50	913.044	525.22		
13.	Kerala	185.00	194.00	204.00	214.00	138.75	145.50	153.00	192.60	-	-	164.72	2904.85		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	877.00	921.00	967.00	1016.00	657.75	690.75	725.25	457.20	1011.99	863.81	502.09	334.00		
15.	Maharashtra	1483.00	1557.00	1635.00	1717.00	1112.25	583.875	1810.125 #	772.65	1592.96	2224.78	-	-		
16.	Manipur	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	21.05 #	18.00	18.90	9.90	38.71	14.65	110.82	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Meghalaya	24.00	25.00	27.00	28.00	21.60	22.50	24.30	12.60	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	15.30	16.20	17.10	9.00	-	-	35.97	-
19.	Nagaland	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	9.90	9.90	15.11	0.96	25.01	195.99
20.	Odisha	747.00	785.00	824.00	865.00	560.25	588.75	618.00	778.50	574.6925	425.66	-	-
21.	Punjab	390.00	409.00	430.00	451.00	292.50	306.75	203.465	321.99	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	1103.00	1158.00	1216.00	1277.00	827.25	868.50	912.00	574.65	1378.13	990.82	607.77	526.14
23.	Sikkim	31.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	27.90	29.70	30.60	16.20	-	-	-	54.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	679.00	713.00	748.00	786.00	643.045 #	534.75	561.00	707.40	1000.00 \$	1813.66	351.81	-
25.	Telangana	274.00	288.00	302.00	317.00	205.50	216.00	-	226.50 #	468.20	328.16	58.40	-
26.	Tripura	31.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	27.90	29.70	30.60	16.20	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	675.00	709.00	744.00	781.00	506.25	531.75	558.00	351.45	3305.66	1062.09	119.67	157.23
28.	Uttarakhand	210.00	220.00	231.00	243.00	253.36 #	198.00	207.90	109.35	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	516.00	542.00	569.00	598.00	387.00	406.50	426.75	269.10	459.71	275.82	324.78	-
	Total	11081.00	11635.00	12214.00	12825.00	8756.00	8374.95	9382.80	7353.265	12451.96	11441.30	4722.53	6507.72

#Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

Employment in FPI

3365. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are infinite possibilities of employment in food processing sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to facilitate the marketing of processed foods in the country and to create jobs through the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) and (b) Food Processing Industry is one of the major employment intensive segments constituting 12.34 per cent of employment generated in all registered manufacturing sectors in 2015-16. According to the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for 2015-16, the total number of persons engaged in registered food processing sector was 17.65 lath. The unregistered food processing sector supports employment to 51.11 lakh persons as per the National Sample Survey Office (LASSO) 73rd Round, 2015-16.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the scheme 'Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages', a component scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to the individuals, farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs). Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. for effective and seamless backward and forward integration with the farmers and processors at one end and with the consumers on the other end. The components of retail outlets/distribution centers under the scheme facilitates marketing of the processed food in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Schemes for Wellness of Police Personnel

3366. DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any central scheme for

wellness of policemen's mental health and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether personnel from the lowest ranks of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) have access to the Central Government's employed counsellors and if so, the details of ratio of the personnel to counsellors;

(c) whether States have schemes to help policemen of ranks lower than inspector rank to recover from posttraumatic stress disorders developed while performing their duty and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Central Government has any data on suicides committed by policemen of ranks lower than the inspector rank for unidentified reasons and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (c) No, Madam. Further, as "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to take various measures for wellness of their police personnel.

(b) In so far as Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are concerned, various measures are taken by the Central Government for the wellness of police personnel as per the enclosed Statement.

(d) No such data on suicides committed by police personnel of ranks lower than the Inspector rank for unidentified reasons is maintained centrally. However, as per data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total number of 165, 167 and 157 suicides were committed by police personnel in the States/UTs in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Further, in so far as CAPFs are concerned, 09 suicide cases out of 60 suicides committed by CAPFs personnel were registered under unidentified reasons in various police stations of States/UTs in 2015.

Statement

The following are the measures for the wellness of Police Personnel in CAPFs:—

Central Reserve Police Force

Interviews and counselling of personnel, on their return from leave/reporting on transfer etc., are held by the concerned Coy Commander/Unit Commandant

with a view to find out whether Individual has any domestic problem and to help him/her in sorting out problems, if any, to the extent possible. Counselling is also done to personnel having post-traumatic disorders developed after occurrence of any major incident. Personnel requiring special treatment are referred to Composite Hospitals. A mobile application i.e. Global Mental Health Assessment Tool is in practice for evaluation/screening of psychiatric cases. Each Unit has been provided Medical Officer and sufficient paramedical staff. Indian Council of Medical Research-sponsored counselling courses are conducted. Field Officers are keeping a close watch on the activities and mental health of personnel under their command and encouraging them to come out with their problems so that the same can be sorted out. Informal interactions of Officers with troops, participation in games and sports with them and inquiring about their family welfare during routine visits to Out-posts and lines etc., are conducted. Officers are instructed to encourage personnel to come out with their problems/grievances and also to ensure proper infrastructure for placing recreational activities for the benefit of troops.

Border Security Force

Yoga training by qualified instructors has been started. Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief. Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas, is made. Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel.

Central Industrial Security Force

Various stress management programmes are continuously conducted for personnel through various organizations. Training on Counselling Skills, Mentoring etc., is conducted in Training Programmes.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police

Various steps taken in this regard include timely leave to troops from medical facilities at garb and separate families accommodations among others. While personal problems are looked into by senior officers, efforts are made to rotate troops periodically from Extreme Hard Area/Hard Area to soft Areas. Sports, Yoga, Spiritual classes, Cultural activities etc., are conducted/held frequently at Unit level.

Sashastra Seema Bal

Personnel deployed in units/places involving hardship are given rest on regular intervals.

Assam Rifles

1. Several steps such as Inter-Personnel Interaction, Regular leave and welfare conditions, Buddy system, Grievance Mechanism etc. reduce stress amongst the Police Personnel.
2. Besides, above, 60 days Earned leave, 15 days casual Leave, Paternity/Maternity Leave, Medical Leave etc., are admissible to all the personnel of CAPFs at the field level. They are also granted leave at regular intervals as per their requirement liberally.

Approval of New Food Products

3367. PROF. RICHARD HAY: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that getting a new product approved is a big problem faced by in the field of Food Processing industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has devised any solution to the problem of delays faced by the entrepreneurs in obtaining product approval from the authorities concerned;

(c) if so, the time duration fixed to give clearance for such approvals;

(d) if not, the number of applications of food processing unit pending with the competent authorities in the country, State-wise;

(e) the number of new quality control and testing laboratories have been set up in different States from 2015 to 2018 to expedite the clearance of approvals; and

(f) the number of SEZ, AEZ and food parks set up in different States to provide added incentives to develop greenfield projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under the administrative control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has the mandate to approve new food products. FSSAI has taken various measures to facilitate the clearance of new food products. FSSAI has revised the definition of proprietary foods in Food Safety

and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2016. Further, they have also notified the Food Safety and Standards (Food or Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Foods for Special Dietary Uses, Foods for Medical purposes, Functional Foods and Novel Foods) Regulations, 2016 and Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2016 relating to harmonization of Food additives. With these developments, a larger number of products that would have otherwise required specific approvals from FSSAI got covered. The Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients) Regulations, 2017 has been notified on 11th September, 2017. This regulation covers the products/ingredients which are still not covered in any of the regulations made under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. In order to regulate such products including novel food and provide the opportunity to Food Business Operators to innovate food products, FSSAI came up with this regulation. The regulation covers the following articles of food or food ingredients:—

- (i) Novel food or novel food Ingredients or processed with the use of novel technology.
- (ii) New additives.
- (iii) New Processing aids including enzymes.
- (iv) Articles of food and food ingredients consisting of or isolated from micro-organisms, bacteria, yeast, fungi or algae.

(c) and (d) The duration taken by FSSAI to give clearance to new products is approximately three to four months. FSSAI has received 175 applications from Food Business Operators (FBOs) Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and under the 2017 out of which 92 applications are at various stages of processing. Remaining applications have been deposed of. The State-wise pending cases awaiting approval is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Forty seven (47) Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) have been set up in different States with the financial assistance from the ministry of Food Processing Industries under the scheme Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, now a component scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPKDA Yojana (PMKSY). The State-wise FTL set up during 2015 to 2018 given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The number of SEZ, AEZ and food parks set up in different States are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise Number of Applications of Food Processing units Pending with the FSSAI for Approval

Sl.No.	State	No. of applications
1.	Maharashtra	31
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Haryana	5
4.	New Delhi	13
5.	Tamil Nadu	9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4
7.	Pondicherry	4
8.	Karnataka	4
9.	Utrakhand	3
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2
11.	Kerala	4
12.	Telengana	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	4
14.	Kolkata	3
15.	Total	92

Statement-II

Number of Food Testing Laboratories (FTL) set up by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in different States from 2015 to 2018

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of FTL
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Gujarat	6
4.	Haryana	6

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11.	Odisha	2
6.	Karnataka	4	12.	Punjab	1
7.	Kerala	1	13.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Maharashtra	10	14.	Tamil Nadu	7
9.	Nagaland	1	15.	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	New Delhi	2	16.	Total	47

Statement-III

Number of Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Agri Export Zone (AEZ) and Mega Food Parks set up in different States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SEZ	AEZ	Mega Food Parks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	5	3 (2 are under implementation)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			1*
3.	Assam		1	1
4.	Bihar		1	1*
5.	Chhattisgarh			1*
6.	Gujarat	1	3	2 (1 is under implementation)
7.	Haryana	1		2*
8.	Himachal Pradesh		1	1*
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		2	1*
10.	Jharkhand		1	1
11.	Karnataka		4	2 (1 is under implementation)
12.	Kerala	1	2	2*
13.	Madhya Pradesh		5	2 (1 is under implementation)
14.	Maharashtra		8	3 (1 is under implementation)
15.	Mizoram		—	1*

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Nagaland	1	—	1*
17.	Odisha	—	1	2 (1 is under implementation)
18.	Punjab	—	3	3 (2 are under implementation)
19.	Rajasthan	—	2	1
20.	Sikkim	—	2	
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	4	
22.	Telangana	—		2*
23.	Tripura	—	1	1*
24.	Uttarakhand	—	4	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	—	4	3*
26.	West Bengal	—	6	1
27.	Total	7	60	40

*Under Implementation.

MoU between ICAR and BEE

3368. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an MoU was signed between Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power;

(b) if so, the details of the MoU and the benefits that will be derived therefrom by the farmers;

(c) whether the Government proposes to focus on creating awareness for farmers across the country for energy efficient pump sets and other equipment through this MoU;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to promote operational practices so as to adopt energy and resource efficiently under this MoU; and

(e) whether the MoU proposes any training programs at Krishi Vigyan Kendras for farmers across the nation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) An MoU was signed between Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, to create awareness for energy efficient pumpsets and operational practices so as to adopt energy and resource efficient approaches. The main objective of the MoU is to conduct training programs for farmers through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to create awareness for energy efficient pump sets and operational practices so as to adopt energy and resource efficient approaches. It is proposed to conduct awareness and outreach on energy efficient and water conservation measures for farmers through print/brochures.

The following benefits are likely to be derived by the farmers:-

- Awareness on energy efficiency and conservation in agricultural practices, particularly in using agriculture pump sets, tractors and other machines.
- Improving fuel efficiency and water resource use efficiency thereby reducing the cost of cultivation so as to increase farmers' income in harmony with strategies of "Per drop more crop" and "Doubling Farmers' income".

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The steps being taken by the government are; to coordinate with State Designated Agencies (SDAs)/ Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) for successfully organizing the farmers training sessions and to provide training materials to SDAs/KrishiVigyanKendras (KVKs) for effectively imparting training to farmers and to provide financial support to KVKs through SDAs for organizing the same.

(e) Yes, Madam. As part of MoU, ICAR has facilitated in identifying suitable KVKs for organizing training sessions in each of the enlisted states i.e. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. Facilitation is being done for organizing Farmers Training Sessions at identified KVKs located in selected States. For the purpose KVKs engage suitable officers from regional/state agriculture department for imparting the training to farmers on related subject. Also, KVKs mobilizes local farmers and other stakeholder; for participation in training sessions.

CSDS Report and Agri-extension Services

3369. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 76 per cent of the country's farmers would prefer to do some other work than farming and they need immediate help and any further delay will only increase their suffering and lead to greater unrest as per the report prepared by the Centre for the study of Developing Societies, released in March 2018, based on a survey of 5,000 farm households across 18 States;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has studied the aforesaid report;

(c) if so, the other findings thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether agricultural extension services are almost non-existent today;

(e) if so, whether there is a need to provide expert advice by trained officials at farmers doorstep at the beginning of every crop season regarding all issues like

which crops to sow, technology, market prices, soil fertility, irrigation; and

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon and the steps taken by the Union Government to provide expert advice to the farmers at their doorstep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA):(a) No such report by Centre for Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) of March, 2018 has been received in the Department.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. A multi-tiered extension strategy with a blend of various extension and outreach initiatives is being followed under Sub-mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) with a view to empower farmers with the latest knowledge and information in agriculture and all allied sectors.

Government has taken various steps to provide expert technical advice to farmers on their door step through its ongoing Schemes and programmes. Besides creating awareness, requisite capacity building and extension support is provided at the village level through trainings, demonstrations, farm schools, farmer field schools, on farm trials etc under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAC); Sub-Mission on Mechanization (SMAM), National Food security Mission (NFSM), Sub-Mission on Plant Protection (SMPP) and sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMS&PM) of DAC&I.

ATMA (Agricultural technology Management Agency) component of SMAE also supports provision of expert advice by a team of trained dedicated extension functionaries at State, District, Block and Village level (one person over every two villages).

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of DARE, ICAR provide expert advice to farmers on various aspects of farming during training programmes, field visits, farmers scientists interface, Kisangoshthies, farmers fairs, mobile phones, farm radio and television programmes through their Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs).

Agriculture related information and expert advice is also provided to the farmers through Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) set up under SMAE. The KCCs have toll free telephone lines accessible through all mobile phones and landlines of all telecom networks including private service

providers, on which farmers can call any time between 6 AM to 10 PM on all 365 days.

Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension (MMSAE) component of SMAE supports using existing infrastructure of Door Darshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR) to telecast/broadcast agriculture and allied sector programmes with focus on technology, market prices, soil fertility, irrigation etc.

Agriculture related information and advisory is also provided through SMSs registered users under farmer.gov.in Further, Department has developed and popularised KisanSuvidha App which provide all relevant information to the farmers through mobile phones right at their door step.

[Translation]

Production and consumption of Urea

3370. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total production and consumption of urea in the country at present;

(b) the details of the gap between demand and supply of urea and the targets fixed for the next three years;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to overcome the shortage in supply of urea and irregularities in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken to ensure regular supply of fertilizers in the backward, inaccessible and hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The production and consumption/sale of Urea in the country during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) are given below:-

(Figure in 'LMT')

Year	Production	Consumption/ State
2017-18	240.23	303.06
2018-19 (Upto Nov. 18)	156.28	198.16

(b) The demand of fertilizers is assessed and projected season-wise by the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) in consultation with the State Governments for which bi-annual conferences are held before commencement of each cropping season. The gap between demand and production is met through imports. The requirement for the year 2018-19 (April to November, 2018), as assessed by DAC&FW, is 210.11 LMT. The requirement(demand) is fulfilled through indigenous production and imports.

The season-wise target and demand for next 3 years is to be assessed before commencement of the season.

(c) and (d) To ensure adequate availability as per demand and to eliminate the shortage and irregularities in supply of Urea including in backward, remote and hilly areas, the Department of Fertilizers takes following steps:-

- (1) The month-Wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- (2) On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to States by issuing monthly supply plan and availability through following system:-
 - (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS);
 - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
 - (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

- (iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through import.

Foreign Funding

3371. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the agency which looks into the funds coming into the country by various means and the rules under which the same is done;

(b) the annual details of such enquiries made during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of the irregularities found in such enquiries;

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the outcome of the aforesaid action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to regulate the accepting and utilisation of Foreign Contribution by the NGOs under The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. NGOs are granted Prior-Permission or registration for receiving "Foreign Contribution" under The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011.

All these NGOs need to file mandatory Annual Returns for every financial year. Details of such NGOs are available on the website www.fcraonline.nic.in. Action against the defaulters NGOs is taken as per the provisions of The Foreign Contribution(Regulation) Act, 2010. Details of such actions area available on the website www.fcraonlineenic.in

Government Properties on Lease

3372. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government properties worth thousands of crores of rupees are on nominal leas/rent since the British period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) Whether the Government Proposes to prepare any list in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Whether any time-limit has been fixed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Central Government is administering leases in respect of thousands of residential, commercial and institutional properties all over India which were leased out at various points in time at the rates prevailing at that time.

(b) to (c) No, Madam does not arise.

[English]

Prevention of Atrocities Amendment Act, 2018

3373. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no spate in the brutality, indignities and harassment meted out to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the enactment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 has not caused any mishap 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) Data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), shows a declining trend.

(b) and (c) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) [PoA] Act, 2018 came into effect from 20.08.2018. The data after 20.08.2018 is not available.

[Translation]

Drought Affected Areas in Maharashtra

3374. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the drought affected areas in Maharashtra to provide them assistance from the 'National Disaster Fund';

(b) if so, the time by which the farmers of these areas are likely to be provided compensation;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the drought situation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The State Government of Maharashtra has declared drought during Kharif 2018 in 26 districts covering 151 Taluks and submitted a Memorandum on 14.11.2018. The financial assistance sought includes assistance towards agriculture input subsidy, supply of drinking water and fodder. The Government of India has constituted an inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), which visited the State during 04-07 December, 2018, for assessment of the drought condition and requirement of financial assistance. As per existing procedure, the report/recommendations of NCI are placed before the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC). Thereafter, the recommendations of the SC-NEC are considered by the High Level Committee (HLC), chaired by Home Minister, for approval.

[English]

Down Syndrome

3375. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India has the highest number of people with Down Syndrome in the world and if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring out the data of people with such genetic disorder at the national and State level and make it available in public domain; and

(c) whether the Government has proposed any new legislation on Down Syndrome in the 12th World Down Syndrome Congress in the year 2015 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) According to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, no scientific study or survey has been carried out by them on the issue and as such there is no central database of people affected with Down Syndrome.

(b) The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 19.04.2017. Down Syndrome is covered under the RPwD Act, 2016 as an intellectual disability which has been recognised as a specified disability in the Act. The Ministry implements the Unique Disability ID project to create a database of persons with disabilities, which include persons with intellectual disability in the country, as well as to issue Unique Disability ID card.

(c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal in the Ministry for bringing any new legislation on Down Syndrome.

[Translation]

Slums in Uttar Pradesh

3376. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether slums have been identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh. as per 2011 census;

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

(c) the number of people living in the said slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per the Census-2011, number of slum households was 10,66,363 and slum population was 62,39,965 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. City-wise number of slum households and slum population in the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

City-wise number of Slum Households and Slum Population in the State of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	Town Code	Area Name	No. of Slum Households	Total Slum Population
1	2	3	4	5
1.	120227	Noida (CT)	11510	49407
2.	800630	Saharanpur (Municipal Corporation)	12308	67303

1	2	3	4	5
3.	800633	Nakur (NPP)	1579	9670
4.	800634	Ambehta (NP)	806	5153
5.	800635	Gangoh (NPP)	1277	7957
6.	800637	Deoband (NPP)	4759	30737
7.	800638	Nanauta (NP)	1917	10914
8.	800639	Rampur Manlharan (NP)	3519	21000
9.	800642	Kairana (NPP)	1731	11134
10.	800643	Kandhla (NPP)	633	4128
11.	800670	Afzaigarh (NPP)	75	498
12.	800672	Dhampur (NPP)	748	3509
13.	800678	Thakurdwara (NPP)	2857	18905
14.	800680	Umri Kalan (NP)	549	3148
15.	800681	Bhojpur Dharampur (NP)	1592	10247
16.	800682	Moradabad (Municipal Corporation)	21477	119695
17.	800684	Bilari (NPP)	1597	9328
18.	800685	Sirsi (NP)	1164	6981
19.	800686	Sambhal (NPP)	3853	23347
20.	800687	Bahjoi (NPP)	1883	11529
21.	800689	Chandausi (NPP)	3046	17521
22.	800694	Kemri (NP)	357	2226
23.	800695	Rampur (NPP)	3572	21339
24.	800706	Karnawal (NP)	171	1205
25.	800707	Sardhana (NPP)	1497	9994
26.	800710	Phalauda (NP)	618	3982
27.	800712	Hastinapur (NP)	500	2522
28.	800713	Mawana (NPP)	1391	8860
29.	800715	Kithaur (NP)	96	659
30.	800716	Meerut (Municipal Corporation)	92034	544859
31.	800721	Tikri (NP)	497	3089
32.	800722	Doghat (NP)	595	3835
33.	800723	Baraut (NPP)	3859	23558

1	2	3	4	5
34.	800724	Baghpat (NPP)	826	5264
35.	800725	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri) (HP)	66	415
36.	800726	Aminagar Sarai (NP)	115	652
37.	800727	Khekada (NP)	2329	15359
38.	800728	Patala (NP)	314	1865
39.	800729	Niwari (NP)	408	2636
40.	800730	Modinagar (NPP)	8223	43995
41.	800731	Faridnagar (NP)	421	2606
42.	800732	Muradnagar (NPP)	726	5394
43.	800733	Loni (NPP)	19169	107800
44.	800734	Ghaziabad (Municipal Corporation)	63742	333962
45.	800735	Dasna (NP)	1767	11633
46.	800736	Pilkhuwa (NPP)	5351	31952
47.	800737	Hapur (NPP)	14832	91964
48.	800739	Garhmukhteshwar (NPP)	383	2505
49.	800740	Dadri (NPP)	1938	10781
50.	800741	Biiaspur (NP)	307	1875
51.	800742	Dankaur (NP)	392	2384
52.	800743	Rabupura (NP)	764	4877
53.	800744	Jahangirpur (NP)	421	2394
54.	800745	Jewar (NP)	1317	9280
55.	800746	Sikandrabad (NPP)	5209	31129
56.	800749	Buiandshahr (NPP + OG)	9639	57367
57.	800750	Gulaothi (NPP)	93	677
58.	800752	Siana (NPP)	1784	11582
59.	800757	Dibai (NPP)	1023	6018
60.	800758	Naraura (NP)	686	3819
61.	800759	Shikarpur (NPP)	397	2662
62.	800766	Chharra Rafafpur (NP)	290	1963
63.	800768	Aiigarh (Municipal Corporation)	42682	258841
64.	800773	Iglas (NP)	124	687

1	2	3	4	5
65.	800775	Sasni (NP)	843	4931
66.	800776	Sikandrarao (NPP)	1922	10636
67.	800777	Purdilnagar (NP)	1150	7671
68.	800778	Hasayan (NP)	443	2544
69.	800779	Mendu (NP)	371	2431
70.	800780	Hathras (NPP + OG)	13758	79903
71.	800781	Mursan (NP)	660	4448
72.	800782	Sadabad (NP)	2024	13004
73.	800783	Sahpau (NP)	388	2715
74.	800784	Kosi Kaian (NPP + OG)	1613	10307
75.	800786	Barsana (NP)	75	450
76.	800787	Chhata (NP)	488	3185
77.	800794	Farah (NP)	324	2120
78.	800795	Vrindavan (NPP)	1368	8470
79.	800796	Radhakund (NP)	384	2036
80.	800798	Saunkh (NP)	670	4171
81.	800799	Mathura (NPP)	22790	138041
82.	800804	Agra (Municipal Corporation)	87151	533554
83.	800815	Tundia (NPP)	308	1840
84.	800816	Firozabad (NPP)	11051	65696
85.	800819	Shikohabad (NPP)	6753	39826
86.	800820	Sirsaganj (NPP + OG)	2729	15848
87.	800832	Gunnaur(NP)	954	6509
88.	800840	Biisi (NPP)	99	813
89.	800843	Ujhani (NPP)	597	3084
90.	800844	Budaun (NPP)	2707	15676
91.	800848	Kakrala (NPP)	595	3414
92.	800853	Baheri (NPP)	361	1993
93.	800858	Shishgarh (NP)	779	4690
94.	800860	Fatehganj Pashchirni (NP)	272	1586
95.	800862	Bisharatganj (NP)	438	2925

1	2	3	4	5
96.	800864	Sirauii (NP)	673	4041
97.	800865	Dhaura Tanda (NP)	82	552
98.	800866	Barerlly (Municipal Corporation + OG)	24911	144097
99.	800869	Rithora (NP)	303	1813
100.	800871	Nawabganj (NPP)	1085	6603
101.	800873	Faridpur (NPP)	1054	6358
102.	800877	Pilibhit (NPP)	1302	7285
103.	800878	Barkhera (NP)	441	2363
104.	800879	Bisalpur (NPP)	882	4701
105.	800880	Bilsanda (NP)	619	3503
106.	800882	Puranpur (NPP)	523	2792
107.	800883	Khutar (NP)	674	3639
108.	800884	Powayan (NP)	61	318
109.	800885	Khudaganj (NP)	225	1269
110.	800886	Katra (NP)	1722	10645
111.	800887	Tilhar (NPP)	524	3468
112.	800888	Railway Settlement Roza (NP)	151	821
113.	800889	Shahjahanpur (NPP)	5020	28676
114.	800891	Kanth (NP)	187	1042
115.	800892	Jalalabad (NPP)	1539	8872
116.	800893	Allahganj (NP)	156	856
117.	800894	Singahi Bhiraura (NP)	687	3763
118.	800895	Pallya Kalan (NPP)	1444	6849
119.	800896	Mailani (NP)	378	2031
120.	800897	Gola Gokaran Nath (NPP)	1869	9995
121.	800898	Mohammadi (NPP)	670	3526
122.	800899	Barwar (NP)	62	425
123.	800900	Lakhimpur (NPP)	3306	18397
124.	800901	Kheri (NP)	3868	23616
125.	800902	Oel Dhakwa (NP)	354	1271
126.	800903	Dhaurehra (NP)	464	2973

1	2	3	4	5
127.	800906	Khairabad (NPP)	499	2900
128.	800909	Laharpur (NPP)	786	5197
129.	800911	Biswan (NPP)	5298	34312
130.	800912	Mahmudabad (NPP)	2000	12062
131.	800913	Paintepur (NP)	263	1628
132.	800914	Sidhauli (NP)	654	3870
133.	800915	Shahabad (NPP)	2776	15850
134.	800916	Pihani (NPP)	889	5344
135.	800917	Pali (NP)	1136	7246
136.	800918	Gopamau (NP)	1198	7822
137.	800919	Hardoi (NPP + OG)	9827	55764
138.	800920	Sandi (NPP)	349	2187
139.	800921	Bilgram (NPP)	651	3767
140.	800923	Mallawan (NPP)	377	2408
141.	800925	Kachhauna Patseni (NP)	1315	7672
142.	800927	Sandila (NPP)	1500	9254
143.	800929	Bangarmau (NPP)	596	3476
144.	800930	Fatehpur Chaurasi (NP)	87	528
145.	800931	Ugu (NP)	1201	6318
146.	800932	Safipur (NP)	4288	25688
147.	800933	Kursath (NP)	368	2362
148.	800934	Auras (NP)	658	3692
149.	800935	Hyderabad (NP)	314	1715
150.	800936	Rasulabad (NP)	1029	5991
151.	800937	Mohan (NP)	818	4949
152.	800938	Nyotini (NP)	1212	7577
153.	800940	Unnao (NPP)	14893	80316
154.	800941	Gangaghat (NPP)	1530	7997
155.	800942	Purwa (NP)	658	4006
156.	800943	Maurawan (NP)	438	2949
157.	800944	Bighapur (NP)	241	1301

1	2	3	4	5
158.	800945	Bhagwant Nagar (NP)	462	2555
159.	800951	Lucknow (Municipal Corporation)	65629	364941
160.	800956	Bachhrawan (NP)	1067	5841
161.	800957	Maharajganj (NP)	574	3449
162.	800958	Jais (NPP)	1670	11462
163.	800959	Rae Bareli (NPP)	8045	44539
164.	800960	Lalganj (NP)	2628	15158
165.	800961	Dalmau (NP)	1125	6102
166.	800962	Unchahar (NP)	269	1678
167.	800963	Parsadepur (NP)	871	5869
168.	800964	Salon (NP)	474	3315
169.	800966	Kaimganj (NPP)	1362	8158
170.	800967	Shamsabad (NP)	585	3539
171.	800968	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (NPP)	16878	96826
172.	800970	Mohammadabad (NP)	1538	9892
173.	800973	Gursahaiganj (NPP)	2937	16963
174.	800975	Chhibramau (NPP)	1724	10476
175.	800976	Saurikh (NP)	469	3031
176.	800977	Taigram (NP)	528	3031
177.	800978	Kannauj (NPP)	7416	43717
178.	800980	Jaswantnagar (NPP)	2845	16263
179.	800981	Etawah (NPP)	5528	33188
180.	800983	Bhsthana (NPP)	3145	17854
181.	800986	Bidhuna (NP)	577	3250
182.	800988	Babarpur Ajitmai (NP)	233	1240
183.	800994	Jhinhak (NP)	104	544
184.	800998	Akbarpur (NP)	291	1566
185.	801001	Sikandra (NP)	404	2414
186.	801002	Bilhaur (NPP)	691	4159
187.	801005	Kanpur (Municipal Corporation + OG)	79574	425008
188.	801006	Kanpur (CB)	122	587

1	2	3	4	5
189.	801007	Ghatampur (NPP)	2150	11450
190.	801014	Orai (NPP + OG)	1427	7893
191.	801022	Gursarai (NPP)	2396	13286
192.	801025	Mauranipur (NPP + OG)	3712	21005
193.	801027	Kathera (NP)	529	3196
194.	801030	Jhansi (Municipal Corporation)	17620	99500
195.	801035	Lalitpur (NPP)	1337	7445
196.	801038	Kurara (NP)	385	2295
197.	801040	Sumerpur (NP + OG)	107	619
198.	801045	Kul Pahar (NP)	901	5278
199.	801047	Charkhari (NPP)	582	3506
200.	801048	Mahoba (NPP)	1624	9281
201.	801049	Kabrai (NP)	310	1883
202.	801050	Mataundh (NP)	240	1474
203.	801051	Banda (NPP + OG)	2235	12267
204.	801052	Tindwari (NP)	588	3457
205.	801053	Baberu (NP)	477	2859
206.	801054	Oran (NP)	611	3377
207.	801055	Bisanda Buzurg (NP)	880	4566
208.	801056	Atarra (NPP)	3352	18655
209.	801057	Naraini (NP)	336	1878
210.	801059	Chitrakoot Dham (Karwi) (NPP)	120	581
211.	801062	Bindki (NPP)	460	2524
212.	801070	Antu (NP)	163	1000
213.	801071	Bela Pratapgarh (NPP)	691	4463
214.	801082	Mail Aima (NP)	545	3670
215.	801083	Lai Gopalganj Nindaura (NP)	578	3511
216.	801085	Phulpur (NP)	537	3296
217.	801086	Allahabad (Municipal Corporation + OG)	15643	91689
218.	801087	AHahabad (CB)	117	562
219.	801088	Shankargarh (NP)	614	3409

1	2	3	4	5
220.	801089	Handia (NP)	925	5744
221.	801090	Sirsa (NP)	365	2205
222.	801091	Bharatganj (NP)	510	2905
223.	801092	Koraon (NP)	294	2098
224.	801094	Ramnagar (NP)	335	1958
225.	801096	Nawabganj (NPP + OG)	1113	6562
226.	801102	Siddhaur (NP)	2010	11402
227.	801105	Rudauli (NPP)	1772	10514
228.	801106	Bhadarsa (NP)	372	2490
229.	801108	Faizabad (NPP)	3178	18862
230.	801109	Ayodhya (NPP)	307	1685
231.	801110	Gosainganj (NP)	192	1057
232.	801111	Bikapur (NP)	1086	6447
233.	801112	litifatganj Bazar (NP)	1147	7528
234.	801113	Tanda (NPP)	1883	11876
235.	801114	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha (NP)	1279	8016
236.	801115	Jaiapur (NPP)	4633	29634
237.	801116	Akbarpur (NPP)	7927	50067
238.	801118	Amethi (NP)	195	1195
239.	801123	Nanpara (NPP)	144	913
240.	801125	Bahraich (NPP)	1303	8504
241.	801127	Bhinga (NP)	252	1541
242.	801129	Balrampur (NPP + OG)	1323	8890
243.	801130	Tulsipur (NP)	520	3333
244.	801132	Utrauia (NPP)	1748	10821
245.	801134	Gonda (NPP)	893	5301
246.	801143	Bansi (NPP)	1534	9763
247.	801145	Harraiya (NP)	274	1729
248.	801146	Bhabnan Bazar (NP)	569	3682
249.	801147	Basti (NPP)	1148	7393
250.	801151	Hariharpur (NP)	979	6818

1	2	3	4	5
251.	801152	Nautanwa (NPP)	880	5323
252.	801153	Nichlaul (NP)	245	1379
253.	801156	Ghughuli (NP)	599	3424
254.	801160	Gorakhpur (Municipal Corporation)	8056	49268
255.	801167	Padrauna (NPP)	4213	26036
256.	801168	Ramkoia (NP)	125	767
257.	801169	Kaptanganj (NP)	195	1111
258.	801172	Sewarhi (NP)	692	4443
259.	801175	Deoria (NPP)	2471	16385
260.	801176	Rudrapur (NP)	121	740
261.	801177	Gaura Barhaj (NPP)	2166	14507
262.	801181	Lar (NP)	91	557
263.	801196	Amila (NP)	180	962
264.	801198	Kopaganj (NP)	331	2404
265.	801200	Maunath Bhanjan (NPP)	7597	52639
266.	801201	Muhammadabad (NP)	3384	23951
267.	801202	Belthara Road (NP)	492	3117
268.	801203	Sikanderpur (NP)	407	2786
269.	801205	Chitbara Gaon (NP)	330	2093
270.	801206	Baliia (NPP)	1682	11507
271.	801207	Maniyar (NP)	287	1793
272.	801208	Bansdih (NP)	269	1554
273.	801209	Sahatwar (NP)	540	3880
274.	801210	Reoti (NP)	163	994
275.	801211	Shahganj (NPP)	1405	9795
276.	801215	Jaunpur(NPP)	1033	7167
277.	801217	Mariahu (NP)	508	3014
278.	801219	Sadat (NP)	69	486
279.	801220	Saidpur (NP)	69	451
280.	801224	Mohammadabad (NPP)	3463	23650
281.	801225	Diidarnagar Fatehpur Bazar (NP)	201	1318

1	2	3	4	5
282.	801229	Charrdauli (NP)	729	4629
283.	801235	Varanasi (Municipal Corporation)	46732	302025
284.	801236	Ramnagar (NPP)	1293	7925
285.	801238	Nai Bazar (NP)	260	1741
286.	801246	Chunar (NPP)	1531	9914
287.	801247	Ahraura (NPP)	1549	9347
288.	801249	Sonbhadra (NPP)	522	2820
289.	801252	Obra (NP)	1366	8071
290.	801254	Renukoot (NP + OG)	715	2908
291.	801257	Pipri (NP)	997	4965
292.	801262	Etah (NPP)	10066	59882
293.	801265	Jalesar (NPP)	142	1012
Total			1066363	6239965

Source: Population Census of India, 2011.

[English]

Rural Backyard Poultry Development Programme

3377.SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying Fisheries has issued directives to the State Governments to come up with proposals wherein they may like to upscale the Rural Backyard Poultry Development program under NLM with 150 birds distribution to be done in a focussed manner in one block of one district of the State;

(b) if so, the details of the revised scheme thereof; and

(c) whether the Department has received any proposal from the State Government of Telangana in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Department of

Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has not issued any such directives to the State Governments to upscale the Rural Backyard Poultry Development program under NLM with 150 birds distribution to be done in a focussed manner in one block of one district of the State.

However, during 2017-18, a new component has been introduced under Innovative Project of Productivity Enhancement (IPPP) component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development under National Livestock Mission (NLM) on pilot basis for Broiler Rearing and Low-Input Technology (LIT) bird rearing namely Innovative Poultry Productivity Project for Low Input Technology Bird and Broiler. The objective of the scheme is to encourage poultry entrepreneurship in rural areas especially amongst educated and unemployed youth. The Eligible Beneficiaries are farmers preferably belong to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Below Poverty Line and Women. Beneficiary Groups (Self-Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Farmers Producers Organizations, Co-operative, etc.)

Under IPPP-Broiler scheme, 600 broiler chicks in 4 batches (150 each every 21;3 months in a year 4 batches), shed, equipment (feeder, drinker etc.), Feed for

6 we, e. birds Miscellaneous items like litter, medicine etc., Technical training on rearing of Di and hand-holding through State Government are provided.

Under IPPP-Low Input Technology, 4-week old 400 low-input technology (LIT) birds (dual purpose: egg and meat: 50:50 ratio of hens and cock) in 2 batches with a gap of one and a half years or 18 months (Batches of 200 each), Night shelter and other miscellaneous items like feeder, drinker etc., are provided. Technical training on rearing of birds is also imparted along with hand-holding. Interested farmers/individuals may approach the Block Development Officer/Block Animal Husbandry Officers for further details of the program.

(c) No, Madam. There has been no proposal received from Government of Telangana under Rural Backyard Poultry. However, Telangana Government has submitted proposal for 'Innovative Poultry Productivity Project for Broiler (IPPP-Broiler)' and 'Innovative Poultry Productivity Project for LIT (IPPP-LIT)' during 2018-19 under National Livestock Mission.

Appointment of Dogs

3378. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any view or decision on the appointment of DGs of Paramilitary Forces on the same cadre and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is of the view that DGs of Paramilitary Forces should be from the same cadre as he/she has proper and exact knowledge of that particular force and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Non-IPS Officers appointed as DG of Paramilitary Force, force-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) One-Director General, Assam Rifles.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to NGOs

3379. SHRI SANJAY HARBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of Scheduled

Castes in Maharashtra and getting Financial assistance from the Government;

(b) the details of the achievements of the said NGOs during the last three years;

(c) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure effective utilization of resources;

(d) the number of proposals forwarded to the scrutiny committee by the State Government, and

(e) the number of proposals rejected by the scrutiny committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the Scheme of "Assistance to voluntary and other organizations working for Scheduled Castes". The names of the NGOs which have received GIA under the above scheme in Maharashtra during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The achievements of the NGOs in Maharashtra in terms of number of beneficiaries during the last 3 years is as under:-

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total No. of Beneficiaries	1585	6185	6235

(c) The Schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are monitored through:-

- Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- Scrutiny of proposals by Multi Disciplinary State Level Grant-in-aid Committee.
- Mandatory submission of audited statements of accounts and Utilization Certificate duly verified by a Chartered Accountant.
- Monitoring by respective State Government/UT Administrations;
- Surprise inspection of NGOs in States/UTs by teams of the Central Ministry.

Review of the performance of grantee NGOs by the Ministry is a continuous process carried out with a view to improve their working.

(d) and (e) As per the Scheme, proposals forwarded

by the State Govt. scrutinized by the "Screening Committee" to consider the new cases for Grant in Aid to Voluntary

Organizations working for Scheduled Castes". The details for Maharashtra are as under:-

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of Proposals forwarded to the Screening Committee by the State Govt. of Maharashtra	71	138	64
No. of proposals rejected by the Screening Committee	41	100	52

Statement

Assistance to Voluntary and other Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes

List of NGOs in Maharashtra	Address of the NGOs
1	2
1. Jivan Vikas Prathishthan	Near Sudhkarrao Naik High School Gali No. 5 Pl. No. 55 New Hanuman Nagar Aurangabad-431001
2. Ashirwad Shaikshanik and Samajik Sanstha	C/O Amarjeet Ghogare, Banshelki Road, Udgir-413517, Tq. Udgir, Dist. Latur
3. Sant Gajanan Maharaj Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Sindewahi	Triweni Nagar Near New Bus Stand Sindewahi Tq. Sindewahi Dist. Chandrapur (Maharashtra) Pincod-441222
4. Ashapuri Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	29, Krushnai, Kailash Nagar, Bhadgaon Road, Chalisgaon Tal. Chalisgaon Dist. Jalgaon (424101)
5. Indira Mahila Balkalyan And Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal	At. Post Kapadane Tal. Dist. Dhule Pin-424307
6. Maharashtra Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Parbhani	Shri Hari Nagar Behind of Sant Tukaram College Basmat Road Parbhani
7. Jijau Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha Fagane	Near Bafana Pump, At. Post. Fagane, Tal. and Dist. Dhule, Pin. No. 424301
8. Suryodaya Sevabhavi Sanstha	Maharani Laxmibai Road Parbhani-431401
9. Divakar Sarwajanik Vachnalaya Parbhani	Plot P7/1 Midc Area Near Sbi Parbhani
10. Jyotiba Phule Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Puma	Vyankati Plot Purna Tq. Purna Dist. Parbhani
11. Shri Chandika Gramin Vikas Mandal Fagane	Near Bafana Petrol Pump At. Post Fagane Tal. and Dist. Dhule Pin-424301
12. Jyoti Mahila Mandal Nanded	Jyoti Mahila Mandal, Maganpura, Nanded Tq. Dist. Nanded 431602 (M.S.) C/O Jaimangala Nagnath Mathpati, Secretary Maganpura Nanded. Pin Code-431602
13. Tirupati Balaji Sevabhavi And Education Sanstha At. Tadlimba	Shri Sant Mauli Gurukul Behind Misicol Oil Mill Near Midc Basmat Raod Parbhani 431401
14. Sant Gora Kumbhar Shikshan Sanstha	Off Rajeshree Niwas Shrinath Nagar Near Saibaba Temple Taroda (B.K.), Nanded-431605

1	2
15. Apang Mahila Mandal Amaravati Satara	8, Jay-Vijay Housing Society Ltd, Shahupuri, Satara-415002
16. Lokjagruhi Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha	Pratibha Palace Mukharji Nagar Near Mit College Ambajogai Road Latur Pin Code 413512
17. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Education Society	Pratibha Palace Mukharji Nagar Near Mit College Ambajogai Road Latur
18. Pragati Bahu Uddeshiya Shaikshanik Sanstha	Katware Sadan Opp Gajanan Mandir Railway Station Road Tirora Dist Gondia Pin 441911
19. Annapurna Shikshan Sanstha Hingoli	Annapurna, Rly. Station Road, Hingoli-431513, Dist. Hingoli Maharashtra.
20. Shubham Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	At/Post - Alandi Takula - Biloli Distt - Nanded Maharashtra
21. Kai Nura Naik Bahuuddeshiy Shikshan Sanstha Sattarmal	At. Sattarmal Po. Rohada Ta. Pusad Dist. Yavatmal-445216
22. Swapnasakar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha	Godavari Nagar Bypass Road Darwaha Tal Darwaha Dist Yavatmal Pin Code 445202
23. Bhimalpen Aadiwasi Gramvikas Sanstha	Bhimalpen Aadiwasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha Mohda Tal Kelapur Dist. Yavatmal-445402
24. Shri Mahila Bal Kalyan And Apang Punarvasan Vikas Mandal Dhu	Trimurti Chowk, Bazar Peth, Kasare, Tq. Sakri Dist. Dhule (M.S.)
25. Sadguru Rohidasji Bahuuddeshiya Gramin Vikas Pratishthan	08, Alamgir Road, Vijay Nagar, Bhingar, Ahmednagar-414002
26. Savitribai Fule Bahuuddeshiya Va Mahila Vikas Sanstha	C/O. Atul Panjabrao Bhuyar Walai, Tq. Karanja (Lad) Dist. Washim Pin 444105
27. Pawansut Hanuman Vyayam Shala Va Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	Adiwasi Society Godhani Road Umarsara Yavatmal Tq. Dist. Yavatmal-445001
28. Shri Hanuman Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Near Sudhakar Rao Naik High School Galli No. 5 Pl. No. 55 New Hanuman Nagar, Aurangabad. Pin-431001
29. Samaj Sanshodhan And Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha	P-7/1, Parbhani Industrial Area (Midc), Near State Bank of India, Vasmat Raod, Parbhani (Ms)-431401
30. Jyotiba Phule Seva Trust	Flat No. 7, Laxminarayan Appt, Near Adhar Hospital, Shivaji Nagar, Nanded
31. Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan Hingoli	Late Tehlaram Khurana Pratishthan Hingoli C/O Swar Kala Mandir, Railway Station Road Hingoli-431513
32. Aniket Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	Aniket Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha New Colony, Nagpur Road, At Post Shahapur Tah And District Bhandara Pin 441906
33. Sneh Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	147, Gaurishankar Appt, Pande Layout, Khamla, Nagpur-440025
34. Shri Swami Samartha Shikashan Sanstha Peth Vadgaon	Yadav Colony Peth Vadgaon, Tal. Hatkanangle, Dist. Kolhapur. Pin-416112

1	2
35. Harisundar Manila Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Mandal Prasarak Mandal Udgi	Krushna Nagar, Shellal Road, Nideban Tq. Udgir Dist. Latur Pin-413517
36. Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Prasarak Hingoli	MandalAmbika Talkies Road, Hingoli- 431 513
37. Aai Tulja Bhavani Mahila Shikshan and Prashikshan Sanstha	Aai Tulja Bhavani Mahila Shikshan and Prashikshan Sanstha Jyotinagar (Ghatodi), Po-Dhundi, Tal. Pusad, Dist.- Yavatmal (M.S.) Pin Code-445204
38. Ujwal Rural Development Soccity	Ujwal Educational Complex Jadhav Nagar Chirne Road Shindkheda Tal. Shindkheda Dist. Dhule. Pin-425406
39. Shri Gadage Maharaj Mission Mumbai	Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission Mumbai Sanchalit Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Central Sc Non-Residential Primary School Bijawadi (Yelewadi) Tal. - Man, Dist. - Satara, Pin Code - 415508
40. Nagaipratishthandhule	52 Shri Krishna Nagar Deopur Dhule. Pin-424005
41. Samta Gram Vikas Bahuudeshiya Sanstha	At. Po Mohda Tal. Kelapur Dist. Yavatmal Pin Code-445323
42. Vidhyarthi Vikas Shikshan Sanstha	At. Adgaon Tq. Morshi, Dist. Amravati Pin-444901
43. Ekatmata Samajik Shikshan Mandal	Dr. Vinod Ganpatrao Gajghate 26 Madhur Enclave Shramjivnagar Behind Kailashnagar Manewada Road Nagpur 440027 Ms
44. Mahila Bahuudeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Nalgir	At. Post. Nalgir Tq. Udgir Dist. Latur. Pin-413517
45. Mahila Utkarsha Pratishtan	Civil Line, Risod Tq. Risod Distt. Washim-444506
46. Bharat Multipurpose Education Society Latur	At. Post Nalgir Tq. Udgir Dist. Latur-413517
47. Gramvikas Bahuudeshiya Sanstha Jalgaon	29 Dandekar Nagar Pimprala Road Jalgaon Tal. and Dist. Jalgaon Pin Code-425001
48. Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Sikshan Prasarak Mandal	Shri Sant Shiromani Manmath Swami Sikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shewadi (Ba) Tq. Loha. District Nanded. (Maharashtra State). 431708
49. Kai Manji Naik Education Society Kinhi	Kai Manji Naik Education Society Kinhi Post Shirolu Taluka Ghatanji Dist. Yavatmal (Maharashtra) Pin-445301
50. Divyajyoti Gr S Vikas Sevabhavi S Sanstha Udgir	C/O Bidwai L.M. Asthavinayak Colony, Jalkot Road, Udgir Tq. Udgir Dist. Latur-413517
51. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar Gangakhed Tq. Gangakhed Dist. Parbhani-431514
52. Priyadarshani Shikshan Sanstha	Shiv Garajana Bungalow Subhashanagar Koregaon Tal. Koregaon Dist. Satara State Maharashtra Pin Code-415501
53. Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Udgir	Rakshale Nivas, Nai Aabadi, Deglur Road, Udgir, Latur, Maharastra Pin-413517
54. Jijamata Shikashan Prasarak Mandal	At. Salgara (D) Ta. Tuljapur Dist. Osmanabad Maharashtra (India) Pin-413601

[English]

Fencing of Border

3380. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that out of the total 512 km of land border of Gujarat with hostile neighbor Pakistan, only 340 kms length has been sanctioned for fencing and out of that work only 262.7 km has been completed;

(b) whether the Government is also aware of the fact that the remaining 262.7 km area is very sensitive and needs urgent fencing and despite the talks/correspondence being regularly held since April, 2012 between the State Government of Gujarat and Ministry of Home Affairs, no action has been taken to complete the remaining fencing work;

(c) whether the Government is concerned with incidents in the past of so many cases of smuggling of weapons/contrabands as well as infiltration of anti-nationals;

(d) if so, the urgent action being taken to fence the remaining border areas; and

(e) the time by which the fencing of 512 km. Gujarat border will be completed keeping in view the sensitivity of the border area?

THE MINISTER OF OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The total length of India-Pakistan border in Gujarat is 508 kms, out of which 340 kms only are feasible for construction of physical fencing. 280 kms of physical fencing has been completed and the target for completion of remaining 60 kms is March, 2020. The 168 kms of border which is not feasible for physical fencing is being guarded by BSF through patrolling, round the clock surveillance, laying nakas and using technology etc. No infiltration has been reported from 2015 till date in this sector. The contraband activity/smuggling of weapons are also being controlled through effective domination of borders by round the clock surveillance viz., patrolling, laying nakas, manning observation posts all along the International border.

PoS Devices

3381. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for PoS devices received

from registered retailers of fertilizers and number of machines supplied to them, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of retailers yet to receive PoS machines, State-wise;

(c) the manner in which the Government tackle the delay in procurement of PoS devices due to introduction of GST;

(d) whether the Government intends to incentivise retailers for adhering to programme's operational guidelines and revise the retailers' commissions and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which the Government intends to reduce the burden of responsibility on the district collector, tasked with monitoring retail-level transactions and the actions recommended by the Government to tackle fraudulent transactions or excess purchases; and

(f) whether the Government intends to address the conflict of interest, wherein retailers are tasked with advising farmers on required fertilizer quantity and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The initial state-wise requirement of PoS devices for the registered retailers, as requested by State Governments during DBT roll out has already been met and the required PoS devices have been procured and deployed by the LFS in each State.

After DBT roll out, the PoS devices are being provided to the newly registered retailers by respective LFS, as and when they are registered in iFMS (Integrated Fertilizer Management System). A report regarding current PoS requirement, supply and deployment of PoS devices is attached as Statement.

(c) As per available records, there is no delay in procurement of PoS devices due to introduction of GST.

(d) Vide notification dated 28th March, 2018, DoF has revised Dealer's Margin from Rs. 180/200 per MT of Urea (for private Agencies/Institutional Agencies) to Rs. 354 per MT of Urea. This is paid on the quantity sold through PoS devices.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) At present Government of India has not given any directions wherein retailers are tasked with advising farmers on required fertilizer quantity.

Statement*POS deployment status as on 28.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Initial PoS Requirement (Given by States and Procure by LFS)	Additional PoS Requirement (Post DBT Roll-Out for new Registered Retailers)	Total PoS Requirement	Number of PoS Received	Number of PoS Deployed	PoS devices Pending for Deployment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9383	50	9433	9383	9217	166
2.	Telangana	7032	850	7882	7694	7500	194
3.	Odisha	11679	0	11679	11679	10552	1127
4.	West Bengal	18336	6621	24957	23678	22954	724
5.	Delhi	58	0	58	58	58	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2233	0	2233	2233	2051	182
7.	Chhattisgarh	2140	2228	4368	3978	3972	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792	800	3592	3541	3386	155
9.	Punjab	8872	703	9575	9244	8400	844
10.	Bihar	22362	0	22362	22362	20018	2344
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11645	3400	15045	12331	9967	2364
12.	Uttarakhand	1176	150	1326	1176	934	242
13.	Jharkhand	2551	1400	3951	3547	3509	38
14.	Uttar Pradesh	37048	15299	52347	52347	46047	6300
15.	Karnataka	8150	3037	11187	10110	9712	398
16.	Rajasthan	10519	3000	13519	11019	10539	480
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	0	15	15	15	0
18.	Puducherry	95	0	95	95	93	2
19.	Tamil Nadu	12219	0	12219	12219	11684	535
20.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	1	1	0
21.	Dadra and Nagar	1	0	1	1	1	0
22.	Gujarat	10655	0	10655	10655	8858	1797

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Maharashtra	20619	4500	25119	23629	23478	151
24.	Kerala	2700	667	3367	2700	2448	252
25.	Haryana	5935	1728	7653	7412	6009	1403
26.	Assam	569	1700	2269	1060	974	86
27.	Manipur	37	0	37	37	35	2
28.	Mizoram	13	0	13	13	13	0
29.	Nagaland	4	0	4	4	4	0
30.	Tripura	123	600	723	123	117	6
31.	Goa	50	0	50	50	47	3
Total		209012	46733	255745	242394	222593	19801

Note: 1. PO requirement always given by States and subsequently procured by Lead Fertilizers Supplier Companies (LFS)

2. Pending POS devices are deployed as and when new retailers are inducted by the States.

[Translation]

Percentage of Food Wastage

3382. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of agriculture food products in the country that got wasted during the last three years, product-wise;

(b) the reduction in wastage percentage of agriculture products achieved with the help of Government schemes and programmes in the country during the above period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take a new initiative to identify areas where the waste percentage of these products is high because of poor infrastructure for food processing in order to resolve the aforesaid issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) As per study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" carried out by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana in 2015, the estimated cumulative percentages of annual harvest

and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces are as follows:-

Agricultural Produces	Cumulative Percentage of Losses
Cereals	4.65 - 5.99
Pulses	6.36 - 8.41
Oil Seeds	3.08 - 9.96
Fruits and Vegetables	4.58 - 15.88
Milk	0.92
Fisheries (Inland)	5.23
Fisheries (Marine)	10.52
Meat	2.71
Poultry	6.74

(b) to (d) The shortage of efficient harvest and post-harvest infrastructure coupled with lack of adequate food processing industries/units are the major identified problem areas for wastage of agricultural produces in the country. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is seized of these problems and has been implementing various Central Sector Schemes for overall development of food processing sector in the country including reducing

of wastage. MoFPI is now implementing the Central Sector Scheme of PRDHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore for period 2016-20 co-terminus with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. PMKSY has seven component schemes viz; (i) Mega Food; Park, GO Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and rvation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. PMKSY is designed to create robust modern infrastructure along the entire value chain in food processing with a view to, inter alia, reduce wastage and improve the supply position of quality food products to various locations. The individuals Farmer Producer Organizations, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Self Help Groups, Private Companies and State PSUs etc. are eligible to avail financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under these schemes for setting up food processing projects in the country. Also, MoFPI is implementing a new Central Sector Scheme "Operation. Greens" for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of Rs.500 crore to promote Farmers Producers Organizations, agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOs in addition to short term price stabilisation component to prevent crashing of prices of the TOP crops during the time of glut.

[English]

Establishment of Cyber Crime Co-ordination Centre

3383.KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any timeline for the establishment of the Indian Cyber Crime Co-ordination Centre and similar units in the States;

(b) whether the Government has the data on the utilisation of Rs. 83 crore released to the States for prevention of cyber crime; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the scheme for establishment of the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) with an outlay of Rs. 415.86 crore during the period 2018-2020.

(b) and (c) Under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children scheme, Rs. 93.12 crore have been released to the States and UTs to setup cyber forensic cum training laboratories and capacity building. The States/ UTs are required to utilise these funds by March 2019 and submit utilisation certificates as per provisions of General Financial Rules-2017.

Kanjicode Instrumentation Ltd.

3384. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has executed MoU with the State Government of Kerala for handing over the Kanjicode Instrumentation Ltd., Palakkad, Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the condition agreed between Union Government and State Government of Kerala with regard to the benefits and welfare of existing employees at the time of handing over;

(c) whether the Union Government perform their part with regard to the benefits and welfare of employees and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received representation from the trade unions for conducting a discussion for remedial package to compensate their huge losses over a long period during the tenure when the institute was under the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether the Instrumentation limited is on profit and if so, the action taken to protect the interest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (f) Instrumentation Limited, Kota was a BIFR referred Company which has accumulated losses of Rs.707 crores as on 31.03.2018. This Company has one unit in Palakkad Kerala. In November, 2016, the Government of India decided to close the Kota Unit of Instrumentation Limited and accorded in principle approval to transfer of the Palakkad unit of Instrumentation Limited to the Government of Kerala. In pursuance of this direction, after detailed negotiations with the Govt. of Kerala, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 16.11.2018 between the Government of India, Government of Kerala and Instrumentation Limited, Kota.

The modalities of transfer of the Palakkad Unit of instrumentation Limited as a going concern to the Government of Kerala including employees related aspects is being worked out based on the framework agreed to through the Memorandum of Understanding.

GDP Share of Animal Resources and Livestock

3385.DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of animal resources in the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to be 4.11 percent but the contribution of livestock in agriculture GDP is 25.6 per cent and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether the animal resources' planning needs both technical and financial support to increase the income of farmers;

(c) if so, whether there are several missing links apart from a skewed vision, poor planning of schemes and their lopsided implementation;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is undertaking the 20th Animal Census to add added importance for the planners in managing livestock for better returns and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Union Government for animal resource reforms to double farmers' incomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the contribution of livestock in the Gross Value Added and contribution of livestock in agriculture GDP are at 4.6% and 25.8% respectively for the year 2016-17 at Current prices, while the contributions are at 4.0% and 26.2% respectively for the same year at Constant (2011-12) prices.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) The Government is in right direction, through proper planning, precise and better implementation system the schemes are being implemented through the state Governments. The Government of India is implementing the following flagship schemes through the supplement the efforts of State/UTs for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries sectors and increasing of farmers:

- I. RashtriyaGokul Mission
- II. National Programme for Dairy Development
- III. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
- IV. National Dairy Plan – Phase-I
- V. National Livestock Mission
- VI. Livestock Health and Disease Control

(d) Further, the Government is undertaking 20th Livestock Census to assess the number of animals in the country so as to support the planners in managing the livestock for better returns. The 20th Livestock Census was started during October, 2018. This census is conducted to assess the breed-wise number of animals and poultry (fowls) with their age and sex composition for various species across the country.

(e) and (f) In order to accelerate the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022, with the aim of strengthening and creation of infrastructure for the development of dairy and fisheries sectors, the Government has launched two schemes namely, Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDE).

Organic Farming

3386. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the area under organic farming during the last three years;

(b) whether the organic farm produce has demand in domestic and international markets;

(c) if so, the statistics of such produce consumed in the domestic market and exported in international markets; and

(d) whether any system for gradation and quality

control of organic produce is implemented and if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a system will be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The area under organic cultivation under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) is 2.84 lakh hectare during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18. The State-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The area (including in conversion) under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) under organic farming during the last 3 years is given as:-

(in hectare)			
No.	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	1489935.93	1443538.17	1786494.06

(b) and (c) Yes, the statistics of consumption of organic products with regards to exports of organic products is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Government has taken a number of initiatives under organic farming schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)/Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) to develop/boost marketing of certified organic by providing market infrastructure for Organic Food Meal/Organic Canteen and Organic Store, facilitating Kendriya Bhandar Retail Chain for organic produce and Identification of Prime market spaces.

(d) Government of India under Agricultural Produce

(Grading and Marketing Act) 1937 has notified Organic Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Rules, 2009 with the objective of promoting organic certification of agricultural produce in domestic market along With rolling out of several schemes viz. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)/Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under ICAR and Third Party Certification of organic farming is promoted by Agriculture Processed Food and Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce to incentivize organic farming. On the regulatory front, Food Standards and Safety Authority of India (FSSAI), in December, 2017, have recognized both the certification systems (National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP) and Participatory Guarantee System-India (PGS-India) valid for organic food products. Under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, Government of India has prescribed standards for some of the commodities of bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers and it is mandatory for the manufacturer to manufacture these organic/bio-fertilizer as per prescribed specifications of FCO, 1985.

The scheme Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) aims at sustainable agricultural production with eco-friendly process in tune with nature and to produce chemical free agricultural produce. In addition, Organic Value Chain Development for organic products from production to marketing is promoted through Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Under these schemes, the policy measures/guidelines to develop/boost marketing of certified organic produce easily available to households consumers is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise area covered (in ha.) under the schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission organic Value Chain Development (MOVCDNER) Schemes

Sl. No.	State Name	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	Total area covered in organic farming under PKVY & MOVCDNER Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26000	—	26000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	380	5000	5380
3.	Assam	4400	5000	9400
4.	Bihar	8540	—	8540
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000	—	4000
6.	Goa	80	—	80
7.	Gujarat	2000	—	2000
8.	Haryana	400	—	400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4200	—	4200
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	560	—	560
11.	Jharkhand	5000	—	5000
12.	Karnataka	10900	—	10900
13.	Kerala	12380	—	12380
14.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	27600	—	27600
16.	Maharashtra	25160	—	25160
17.	Manipur	600	5000	5600
18.	Meghalaya	900	6430	7330
19.	Mizoram	680	4053	4733
20.	Nagaland	480	6000	6480
21.	Delhi	10000	—	10000
22.	Odisha	6400	—	6400
23.	Puducherry	160	—	160
24.	Punjab	5000	—	5000
25.	Rajasthan	23000	—	23000
26.	Sikkim	3000	12435	15435
27.	Tamil Nadu	2240	—	2240
28.	Telangana	13800	—	13800
29.	Tripura	1000	2000	3000
30.	Uttar Pradesh	12400	—	12400

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Uttarakhand	11700	—	11700
32.	West Bengal	2400	—	2400
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1360	—	1360
34.	Daman and Diu	1100	—	1100
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10000	—	10000
Total		237820	45918	283738

Statement-II*Export data of Agricultural Products*

Year	Export (Quantity) (MT)	Export (Value) in crore Rs.	Export (Value) million USD
2017-18	458339	3453.48	516
2016-17	309767	2478.17	370
2015-16	263687	1975.87	298

Source: APEDA: Data provided by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP on TraceNet

Statement-III

Policy measures taken by the Government to develop/boost marketing of certified organic produce easily available to households consumers to promote organic farming are as follows:—

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

1. Financial assistance is given for direct marketing to the groups and clusters including procuring common packing material, printing of packing material, brochures, leaflets, preparation of labels, holograms, transportation expenses to local markets, hiring spaces on rent for specific organic markets and branding of organic products @ Rs. 15 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each.
2. Clusters can develop their own post-harvest, value addition and processing facilities, preferably under their institutions such as Farmer Producer

Organisations (FPOs)/ Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) for creation, collection and aggregation of post harvest process centre (one between every 5-10 groups) @ Rs. 20 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each.

3. Market linkage/brand building with FPO/ Small Medium Enterprises (SME) including the cost of organic fare to be provided on submission of appropriate proposal to the Executive Committee (EC) on case to case basis @ Rs. 53 lakhs/cluster of 1000 ha. each.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):

Financial assistance is given for setting up of the following:

1. Functional infrastructure for collection, aggregation, grading units and North-Eastern (NE) organic bazaar @ Rs. 15 lakh (75% subsidy).
2. Integrated Processing Units with Total Financial Outlay (TFO) of Rs. 800 lakh or more limited to 75% to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) and 50% to private entrepreneurs as credit linked back ended subsidy.
3. Integrated pack house with 75% subsidy to FPCs on TFO of 50 lakh or more and 50% to private entrepreneurs or maximum of 37.50 lakh whichever is less as credit linked back ended subsidy.
4. Transportation/4 wheeler up to TFO of 12lakh (50%).
5. Refrigerated transport vehicle/Pre-cooling/cold stores/ripening chambers upto TFO of 25 lakh (75% subsidy to FPC and 50% to private).

Land dispute between Manipur and Nagaland

3387. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been land dispute between the States of Manipur and Nagaland regarding Dzuko Valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any actual demarcation of the valley has been conducted earlier between the two contesting States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There is a land dispute between the Mao Council from Manipur and Southern Angami Public Organisation from Nagaland regarding Dzuko Valley. Both sides claim Dzuko Valley as inherited ancestral land. There has been no demarcation of the valley conducted between the two States.

Operation of AFSPA

3388. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States and regions where the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) is operational;

(b) the number of cases of human rights violations by the security forces reported from the said areas during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of cases disposed off, pending and the number of victims given compensation during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of the organisations which have requested/recommended to repeal the said Act; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to check the human rights violations in the said regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act [AFSPA] is operational in the following areas:—

(i) Entire States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area) and Jammu and Kashmir (except Kargil and Leh districts);

(ii) Tap, Changlang and Longding districts in Arunachal Pradesh and the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the eight police stations in the districts of the Arunachal Pradesh, bordering the State of Assam;

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Representations have been received from time to time from different organizations/NGOs from Nagaland and Manipur for withdrawal and from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for phased withdrawal of the AFSPA.

(e) For preventing human rights violations under the AFSPA, guidelines containing "Do's and Don'ts" have been issued for the Armed Forces deployed in Counter Insurgency Operation area as per the direction of the Supreme Court in Naga People's Movement of Human Rights Versus Union of India. Violation of these guidelines by members of the Armed Forces makes them liable for prosecution under the Army Act and the respective Acts of the Central Armed Police Forces. The Human Rights Cells established at various levels of Army and the Central Armed Police Forces regularly monitor alleged human rights violations, by the members of the Armed Forces. The troops are sensitized at regular intervals regarding the importance of upholding Human Rights. The Institutional mechanisms are in place at different levels to deal with cases of human rights violation by the members of Armed Forces.

Houses under PMAY

3389. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for construction houses under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has given a report on the number of houses damaged/destroyed during the time of floods;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any plan to sanction any special assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, central assistance of Rs. 934.64 crore has so far been released for the State of Kerala. Further, under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Rs. 121.90 crore has been released to the State of Kerala as 1st installment.

(c) to (e) In September, 2018, the State Government of Kerala informed that a total of 17,810 houses had been destroyed/damaged in urban areas in the devastating flood occurred in August, 2018 and requested for special sanction to provide financial assistance to renovate houses under PMAY(U) damaged in the flood.

In responses, Rs. 492.95 crore of central assistance was to be released to the state of Kerala by relaxing the conditions, as Special case, for releasing 2nd instalment for construction of houses including those damaged due to floods which were approved under PMAY(U).

The State Government of Kerala was also advised to submit project proposals, as soon as possible, with due approval of the State Government for construction of houses of the flood affected persons/households who are eligible under PMAY(U) for consideration of grant of central assistance as admissible under PMAY(U). No such project proposals from the State Government have, however, been received so far.

Ministry of Rural Development has reported that under PMAY-G, one proposal was received from the State of Kerala in the wake of Cyclone "Ockhi" detailing about 235 beneficiaries affected by the Cyclone. But the proposal was not as per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G. Also, two VIP references were received in the Ministry of Rural Development regarding 12,477 houses damaged completely owing to Monsoon Floods in the year 2018. State of Kerala was requested to send a consolidated proposal as per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G; however, the same has not been received so far.

PMBJP at State Level

3390. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) kendras opened in the State of Tamil Nadu since the inception of this scheme along with the breakup of such kendras in Government Hospital/Medical College/Government owned building/premises in the State and the number of kendras run by pharmacists;

(b) whether any NGOs/charitable societies/institutions/self-help groups are linked with BPPI headquarters through Internet using BPPI provided software; and

(c) the details regarding individual entrepreneur towards opening of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As on 24.12.2018, out of 4632 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' functional across the country, 430 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Tamil Nadu. Out of which 2 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Government building premises, 351 PMBJP Kendras are being run by Individual entrepreneurs including pharmacists and 77 PMBJP Kendras are being run by NGOs/Trusts/Societies.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) As on 24.12.2018, 351 PMBJP Kendras are being run by Individual entrepreneurs out of 430 PMBJP Kendras functioning in Tamil Nadu.

Pulses and Oil under PDS

3391. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to include pulses, and oil under the public distribution system In addition to wheat and rice;

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

(c) whether there is a surplus stock of procured pulses in the inventories;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps for its distribution, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to promote the consumption of pulses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has started a scheme for disposal of pulses procured under Price Support Scheme (PSS) by way of distribution to States/UTs for utilization under various welfares schemes like Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme PDS etc. with central subsidy of Rs. 15 per kg. over the 'issue price' as a 'One-time measure' for a period of 12 months or till present Price Support Scheme (PSS) pulses stock of 34.88 lakh MT lasts, whichever is earlier. Under this scheme, FCI has issued delivery order of a total of 14061.9 MT pulses to various States/UTs till date.

Fertilizer Subsidy Bills

3392. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has changed the procedure for disbursement of subsidy on receipt of fertilizers in the districts basis to sale of nutrients to the farmer through point of sale machine;

(b) whether it is true that entire fertilizer industry faced immense difficulties in generating direct benefit transfer bills due to systemic issues;

(c) whether it is also true that huge amount of subsidy bills could not be generated by the fertilizer companies by the year end and a meagre amount of subsidy payment was released by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of fertilizers has implemented Direct Benefit Transfer System across all States/UTs w.e.f. March, 2018. Under the DBT system. 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades is being released to the fertilizer companies. on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries are identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card, etc.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. No such complaints have been received from fertilizer companies regarding the fertilizer industry facing immense difficulties in generating DBT bills due to systematic issues. Till date, the Government has released DBT subsidy bills against P&K fertilizers, amounting to Rs. 9530.86 crore and Rs. 23,875.85 crore against Indigenous Urea.

[Translation]

Working in Regional Language

3393. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for making arrangements for working in the regional language in the departments and offices of Central Government as well as in undertakings and banks in such States where the same has accorded sanction to its regional language;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Article 343 of the Constitution, the Official Language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devnagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

[English]

Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

3394.DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the welfare schemes available for fishermen in the country;

(b) the number of fishermen benefited by such schemes till date, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether fishermen have been affected by oil and gas drilling and exploration activities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for their relocation and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" across the country including Andhra Pradesh, which has a component on "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" with following sub-components:-

- (i) **Saving-cum Relief (For both Inland and Marine Fishers):** under this component assistance is provided @ Rs. 3000/- per fishers for three months during fishing ban/lean periods.
- (ii) **Housing for fishers:** This component is being implemented in alignment with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) guidelines, wherein, financial assistance @1.20 lakh and @1.30 lakh is provided to fishermen belonging to General State and Himalayan North Eastern States respectively.
- (iii) **Other basic amenities for fishers (Drinking water facility, Construction of Community Hall):** Assistance is provided @ 0.50 lakh in general State and 0.60 lakh in North Eastern States and Himalayan States for tube well, while Rs. 4.00 lakh for community hall.

(iv) **Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen (converged with the Pradhan Mantri Bima Yojana (PMSBY) w.e.f. 1st June, 2017):**

This component is being implemented in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Surakshya Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide insurance coverage to active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories @ Rs. 12.00/- fisher insurance premium annually. The insurance coverage under the scheme includes (i) Rs. 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs. 1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability. This scheme is being implemented by National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED).

The assistance to be provided in all the aforesaid components are shared in the ratio of 50:50 for State, 80:20 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States while 100% for UTs, except housing for fishermen where funding pattern is 60:40 for General States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States and while 100% for UTs. The details of number of beneficiaries benefited under the aforementioned sub-components of the component of "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" in various State Governments/UTs including Andhra Pradesh during last four years and current financial year is given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, Government of Andhra Pradesh is also implementing several welfare schemes for fishermen from their State plan as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes Viz. (i) Relief to Marine Fisher during ban period, (ii) Exemption of Sales Tax on HSF oil, (iii) Deep Sea fishing vessels, (iv) Fibre Boats to Marine Fishers, (v) Nets and Ice boxes to Marine Fishers, (vi) Out-Board Motors (OBMs) and In-Board Motors (IBMs) to Marine Boats, (vii) Revolving fund for MatsyaMitra Groups, (viii) Mobile Vehicles for fish vending/seed transport/fish transport and (ix) Cycles, nets, ice boxes to inland fishers, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing monetary compensation to the affected fishermen @ of Rs. 6,750/- per month per fishermen for six (6) months and so far compensation has been paid to 2,559 nos. affected fishermen families through office of District Collector, East Godavari district, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

State-wise beneficiaries achieved under the National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen during 2014-15 to 2018-19 (till date)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Housing Insurance	Saving-cum-Relief	Housing Insurance	Saving-cum-Relief	Housing Insurance	Saving-cum-Relief	Housing Insurance	Saving-cum-Relief	Housing Insurance	Saving-cum-Relief
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	404242	1300	404242	-	405347	-	-	1000	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	10000	92	10000	-	7000	-	48	1000	1027
3.	Assam	-	164939	-	164939	-	157325	-	50	157325	139739
4.	Bihar	610	300000	-	300000	10000	300000	-	-	300000	58277
5.	Chhattisgarh	175	210000	400	210000	8000	210000	6665	-	210000	205897
6.	Daman and Diu	-	9500	-	9500	-	9500	-	-	9500	9266
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	103
8.	Goa	-	12721	-	12721	5197	11849	5416	-	11840	11840
9.	Gujarat	3	218270	100	218270	-	218270	-	-	218270	37856
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	12153	133	12153	4641	12901	5092	-	13413	12650
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	15000	133	15000	-	15000	-	200	15000	15961
13.	Jharkhand	484	86694	-	114500	-	126000	-	-	126000	131451
14.	Karnataka	-	200000	-	204689	39048	204689	-	-	204689	40641
15.	Kerala	1300	236310	-	237501	197058	167	-	-	132	0
16.	Lakshadweep	-	12052	-	12052	-	12052	-	-	12052	1204

17. Maharashtra	-	323838	-	323838	-	65	323838	2000	-	323838	-	46900	-
18. Madhya Pradesh	250	175199	21470	195	175199	16143	167	180988	6667	-	184933	10000	116941 15100
19. Manipur	122	12000	-	-	12000	-	-	12000	-	34	1000	-	0
20. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
21. Mizoram	250	10000	-	200	10000	-	200	10000	-	43	1000	-	50 1187
22. Nagaland	270	-	22000	270	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
23. Odisha	-	1111111	2696	-	1111111	25110	-	1150000	-	-	1150000	10000	- 1150000
24. Puducherry	-	54367	8333	-	54367	27691	-	54367	17833	-	54367	-	43745 15067
25. Punjab	-	1500	-	-	1500	-	-	5000	-	-	5000	-	3416
26. Rajasthan	55	10833	1407	-	10833	1451	20	11027	678	-	11220	-	11220
27. Sikkim	-	7000	-	-	7000	-	-	7000	-	-	1000	-	411
28. Tamil Nadu	-	716308	308405	-	716308	08031	-	666380	-	-	666380	-	481386
29. Telangana	786	276799	-	-	276799	1123	-	326154	-	-	326154	-	265236
30. Tripura	115	1000	-	250	1000	-	-	1000	-	140	1000	835	2072
31. Uttar Pradesh	324	193000	-	327	193000	-	666	193000	-	313	193000	-	600 103333
32. Uttarakhhand	50	2000	-	-	2000	-	-	2000	-	-	1000	-	1324
33. West Bengal	-	-	-	309	221563	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	132995
34. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	14839	-	100	14839	-	-	14839	-	-	14839	-	13296
Total	4794	4801675	421450	4809	5056924	443493	1877	4647526	44351	950	4214220	65590	1982 3039374 41363

[Translation]

Evaluation of CPSUs

3395. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance/functioning of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) is evaluated regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the performance of the CPSUs along with the parameters for rating the performance during each of the last three years;

(c) the details of the CPSUs being revived at present along with the financial assistance provided to the loss making CPSUs by the Government, CPSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Evaluation of the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done after the end of the financial year against the targets fixed in respect of CPSEs which signs MoUs.

(b) The details of the grading of performance of MoU signing CPSEs during each of the last three year is enclosed as Statement-I. The parameters for rating the performance are decided in accordance with applicable MoU Guidelines.

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments. As per the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs", the responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central CPSEs lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments, The administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring; closure plans for CPSEs functioning under them on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

Statement

Grading of performance during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	NS/NE
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	NS/NE
3.	Air India EEngineering Services Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
4.	Air India Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	NS/NE
5.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
6.	Airports Authority of India	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
7.	Andrew Yule and Co, Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
8.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
9.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corp of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
10.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	Exempted
11.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
12.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent

1	2	3	4	5
13.	BEL Thales System Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Excellent
14.	Bengal Chemical and Pharma Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Exempted
15.	Bharat Broadband Nigam Ltd.	Good	Poor	Fair
16.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Very Good	#	#
17.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
18.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited	Good	Very Good	Excellent
19.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
20.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Excellent
21.	Bharat Immunological and Biological Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
22.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
23.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
24.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
25.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
26.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
27.	Bharilya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Good	Fair	Poor
28.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Good	Fair	Good
29.	BHEL-EML	Fair	Poor	Exempted
30.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assis. Council	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
31.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
32.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited	Good	Good	Very Good
33.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	Good	Poor	Poor
34.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company (BBJ) Ltd.	Good	Poor	Fair
35.	Bridge and Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
36.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited	Fair	Good	NS/NE
37.	Bundelkhand Saur Urja Limited	–	–	Poor
38.	Burn Standard Co.	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
39.	Cement Corporation of India	Good	Poor	Fair
40.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Excellent	#	#
41.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
42.	Central Electronics Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Good

1	2	3	4	5
43.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute	Excellent	#	#
44.	Central Railside Warehousing Company Ltd.	Good	Fair	Excellent
45.	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
46.	Certification Engineers India Ltd.	Excellent	Very good	Very Good
47.	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Excellent
48.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
49.	Coal India Limited	Very Good	Fair	Very Good
50.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
51.	CONCOR Air Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
52.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
53.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	NS/NE
54.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Exempted
55.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	Excellent	Very Good	Good
56.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Poor	Poor	Exempted
57.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
58.	Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	#	#
59.	Educational Consultants India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Good
60.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
61.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
62.	Engineers India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
63.	Kamarajar Port Ltd. (Earlier known as Ennore Port Ltd.)	Excellent	Good	Very Good
64.	Export Credit Guarantee Corp. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
65.	FCS Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (I) Ltd.	Good	Fair	Good
66.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Fair
67.	Food Corporation of India	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
68.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	Good	Exempted	Exempted
69.	FSNL	Excellent	Very Good	Good
70.	GAIL (I) Limited	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
71.	Gail Gas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good

1	2	3	4	5
72.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Eng. Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Excellent
73.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	NS/NE	Good	Poor
74.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
75.	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation	Good	Poor	NS/NE
76.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Fair
77.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Exempted	Exempted
78.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
79.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Poor	Good	Good
80.	Hindustan Cables Ltd	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
81.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
82.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
83.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
84.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited.	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
85.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
86.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
87.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
88.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Very Good	Poor	Poor
89.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
90.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Good	Good	Very Good
91.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	Fair
92.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
93.	HLL Infra Tech. Services Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Very Good
94.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	Fair
95.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	Exempted
96.	HMT International Ltd.	Good	Poor	Fair
97.	HMT Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
98.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor
99.	Hoogly Printing Co. Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
100.	Hotel Corp, of India Ltd.	Good	Poor	NS/NE

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
102.	HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
103.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
104.	India Trade Promotion Organization	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
105.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
106.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Very Good	NS/NE
107.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
108.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Very Good
109.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
110.	Indian Railway Station Development Corporation Ltd.	Good	Fair	NS/NE
111.	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Excellent
112.	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
113.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation	Good	Good	Fair
114.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
115.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Very Good
116.	IRCON International Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
117.	IRCON Pb Tollways Limited	NS/NE	Very Good	Excellent
118.	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Excellent
119.	ITI Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
120.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	Good
121.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
122.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
123.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Poor	Fair
124.	KIOCL Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
125.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Excellent
126.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Ltd	NS/NE	Fair	Fair
127.	Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited	NS/NE	Very Good	Exempted
128.	Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Limited	–	–	Poor
129.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
130.	Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	#	#

1	2	3	4	5
131.	Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
132.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
133.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
134.	Manganese Ore (I) Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Excellent
135.	Mazagoan Dock Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
136.	MECON Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
137.	Millennium Telecom Limited	NS/NE	Excellent	Good
138.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
139.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
140.	MMTC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
141.	MSTC Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
142.	Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam	Excellent	Very Good	Poor
143.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
144.	National Aluminium Co. Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
145.	National BC Finance and Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
146.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
147.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
148.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Poor	NS/NE
149.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	Excellent	Fair	NS/NE
150.	National Handloom Development Corporation	Very Good	Very Good	Poor
151.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	Excellent	Excellent	NS/NE
152.	National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	Good	Poor	Exempted
153.	National Mineral Development Corporation	Good	Very Good	Very Good
154.	National Minorities Finance Development Corporation	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
155.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
156.	National Research Development Corporation	Very Good	Fair	Fair
157.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
158.	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Good

1	2	3	4	5
159.	National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corporation	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
160.	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
161.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
162.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
163.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Limited	–	–	Fair
164.	NBCC Services Limited	NS/NE	Excellent	Very Good
165.	NEPA Ltd.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
166.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
167.	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd	NS/NE	Excellent	Fair
168.	NHDC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
169.	NHPC Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
170.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Very Good
171.	NMDC-CMDC Limited	NS/NE	Poor	Exempted
172.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
173.	North Eastern Handicraft and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
174.	North Eastern Reg. Agri. Marketing Corporation	Poor	Poor	NS/NE
175.	Northern Coalfield Ltd.	Exceiiient	#	#
176.	NTPC Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
177.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Exceiiient	Excellent	Exceiiient
178.	Nuclear Power Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
179.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Exceiiient
180.	Oil and Natural Gas Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
181.	Oil India Limited	Good	Very Good	Good
182.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	Exceiiient	Excellent	Very Good
183.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	Good	Very Good	NS/NE
184.	PEC Limited	Good	Fair	Good
185.	PFC Capital Advisory Services Ltd.	Good	Exempted	Exempted
186.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair

1	2	3	4	5
187.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	Excellent	Poor	Exempted
188.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	Poor	Exempted
189.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	Exceiiient	Exceiiient	Exceiiient
190.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
191.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	Very Good	Exempted	Exempted
192.	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Exempted
193.	Power System Operation Corporation Limited	Exceiiient	Very Good	Excellent
194.	Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
195.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	Good	Fair	Very Good
196.	Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
197.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
198.	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd.	Exceiiient	Very Good	Very Good
199.	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	NS/NE	Fair	Poor
200.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
201.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
202.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instrumentation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
203.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	Poor	Exempted
204.	Rashtirya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
205.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Poor
206.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
207.	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	NS/NE	Excellent	Very Good
208.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	Good	Poor	Exempted
209.	RITES Africa Limited	Excellent	Poor	Exempted
210.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	Excellent	Exempted	Exempted
211.	RITES Limited	Exceiiient	Excellent	Excellent
212.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
213.	Sail Refractory Co. Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
214.	Sambar Salt Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor
215.	SJVN Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
216.	Scooters India Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor

1	2	3	4	5
217	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
218	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Poor	Very Good
219	Sidcul CONCOR Infra Company Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
220	SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Co. Ltd.	NS/NE	Very Good	Exempted
221	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	NS/NE	Very Good	Exempted
222	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
223	South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	#	#
224	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Good	Poor	Poor
225	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
226	Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Co. Ltd.	Fair	—	—
227	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Good	Poor	NS/NE
228	TCIL Bina Road	Very Good	Poor	Exempted
229.	THDC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
230.	Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
231.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
232.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Excellent
233.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
234.	WAPCOS Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
235.	Western Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	#	#

NS/NE: Not Submitted/Not Evaluated

#: MoU signed on consolidated basis by Holding Company (Coal India Limited).

Schemes for weaker sections

3396. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism for assessing the success of the various ongoing schemes for empowerment of the weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and\

(c) the amount of funds allocated for implementation of the said schemes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) The responsibility of monitoring

and control over the performance of the schemes lies with the State Governments/UTs. However, the schemes are also monitored through holding periodic meetings, field visits evaluating, progress reports and getting Utilization Certificates. Meetings of the officers from States/UTs are organized from time to time to get the feedback on the progress of implementation of the schemes. Nodal Officers of the Ministry also visit the States/UTs for inspection from time to time. The Ministry also conducts evaluation studies of the various ongoing welfare schemes from time to time for assessing the success and its impact on society through independent agencies.

(c) The details of funds allocation for the schemes of SC, ST, OBC, EBC and DNT are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Details of Budget Allocation under ongoing welfare schemes for SCs/STs/
OBCs/EBCs/DNTs during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget Estimate (BE) (Rs. in crore)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes (OBC) Students	150.00	142.00	142.00
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	885.00	885.00	885.00
3.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	45.00	40.00	40.00
4.	Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBC) students	9.50	10.00	10.00
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for De-notified and Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students	5.00	5.00	6.00
6.	National Fellowship for OBC students	6.20	27.00	40.00
7.	Assistance for Skill Development of OBCs/EBCs/DNTs	6.12	4.00	10.00
8.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs and EBCs	6.60	2.00	4.30
9.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SC) students	842.55	550.00	50.00
10.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes (SC) students	1599.00	2791.00	3347.00
11.	National Fellowship for SC students	209.55	200.00	230.00
12.	National Overseas Scholarship for SC students	15.00	15.00	15.00
13.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana for SC Students (BJRCY)	75.00	45.00	155.00
14.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)	200.00	90.00	40.00
15.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	10.00	2.00	2.70
16.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)	1107.44	800.00	800.00
17.	Self-Employment Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers-SRMS	470.19	10.00	5.00
18.	Top Class Education for SCs	21.42	21.00	35.00
19.	Upgradation of Merit of SC students	4.00	3.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement fo Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	90.75	150.00	300.00
21.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC students	12.24	25.00	25.00
22.	SCA to TSP for Scheduled Tribes (ST)	1250.00	1250.00	1350.00
23.	Grants under Article 275 (1) for ST	1367.00	1400.00	1500.01
24.	Support to NSTFDC	70.00	70.00	60.00
25.	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana for ST	200.00	1.00	0.01
26.	Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for ST	77.00	120.00	120.00
27.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG)	217.35	200.00	270.00
28.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing for Tribal Products-TRIFED	50.00	49.00	49.00
29.	Support to Tribal Research institutes (TRIs)	28.50	21.00	80.00
30.	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	307.00	158.00	100.00
31.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	50.00	50.00	120.00
32.	Scholarship to ST students for studies Abroad	1.00	1.00	1.00
33.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs (Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Hostels, Ashram Schools and Vocational Training)	1154.00	1454.22	1635.00

Supply of Fertilizers

3397.DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of fertilizers in remote, hilly and naxal affected areas;

(b) whether the Government has set up any competent, transparent, liable and responsible mechanism in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government so far against the defaulters and the steps taken for addressing the shortcomings in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Madam, the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of fertilizers in remote, hilly and naxal affected areas is given below:

- (I) Before the commencement of each cropping season, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), in consultation with all the State Governments, assesses the requirement of fertilizers. After assessment of requirement, DAC&FW projects month-wise requirement of fertilizers.
- (II) On the basis of month-wise and state-wise projection given by DAC&FW, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities

of fertilizers to States (including remote, hilly and naxal affected States) by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system called Integrated Fertilizer Management System (iFMS);
- (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their state institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
- (iii) Regular Weekly Video Conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) The gap between demand (requirement) and production is met through imports. The import for the season is also finalized well in advance to ensure timely availability.

Further, Government provides freight subsidy on Primary movement of Urea and P&K fertilizers. Also freight subsidy on Secondary movement of Urea and special compensation for freight subsidy on account of Secondary movement of P&K fertilizers (except SSP) is given in the difficult areas namely Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, 7 North Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to ensure supply of fertilizers in remote/hilly areas.

Due to the above efforts Department of Fertilizers has ensured availability of fertilizers in all States. However, distribution within the State as per requirement is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The availability of fertilizers is adequate in the country and there is no report of shortage.

Domestic Violence

3398. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under Domestic Violence Act during the last three years, State-wise; (b) whether any delay has taken place while disposing of these cases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available information published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement. The latest data pertains to the year 2016.

(b) and (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. State Government/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all the States/UTs have been advised the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating to explore crimes against women and also that all police stations may be directed to display the name and other details of protection officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This Advisory is also available on <http://mha.gov.in>.

Further, a letter from Minister, Women and Child Development was written on 12th July, 2018 to Chief Minister of all State Governments/UTs to appoint sufficient number of Protection Officers having independent charge, allocate separate budget for smooth functioning of Protection Officers (PO), providing support to survivors, training capacity building of Police, Judiciary, Medical Officer, service providers and for creating mass awareness.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence, Act, 2005 during 2014-2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	2
4.	Bihar	112	161	171
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	3
6.	Goa	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	2	0
8.	Haryana	4	11	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	140	132	111
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	91	90
15.	Maharashtra	4	8	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2	2
22.	Rajasthan	17	14	4
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	0
25.	Telangana	1	6	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	4	23
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	1	2	5
Total State (S)		419	455	436
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	4	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total UT(S)		7	6	1
Total (All India)		426	461	437

Source: Crime in India.

[English]

Grameen Anaj Mandi

3399. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish 22000 Grameen Anaj Mandis, for farmers to sell their agricultural products;

(b) whether these 22000 mandis include the already existing 7600 grameen haats; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to fund the establishment of these 22000 Grameen Anaj Mandis throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Pursuant to announcement in the Union budget, 2018-19, to develop and upgrade existing 22,000 Grameen Haats, Government is engaged in developing these Grameen Haats into Grameen Agricultural Markets (GrAMs) to provide better marketing facilities to the farmers to directly sell their

products to consumers and bulk purchasers for remunerative prices. The Grameen Haats would not include the regulated wholesale market yards which are regulated under respective State Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) Act.

(c) As per announcement in Union Budget 2018-19, physical infrastructure and facilities will be strengthened using MGNREGA and other Government schemes. Road connectivity these Haats from habitations will be provided under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Phase-III. Apart from above, marketing infrastructure in the GrAMs will be provided under Agricultural Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) of Rs. 2000 crore. Further, Government has already circulated "Operational Guidelines" to the States to facilitate them to supervise the establishment and operation of the GrAMs.

Separate Toilet for Women Police Personnel

3400. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that included proposals to construct separate toilets and rest rooms for women police personnel in police stations in their State Action Plan under the Modernization of State Police force scheme for the year 2014-15;

(b) the details of the States that were granted funds under the said scheme to build separate toilets and rest rooms in 2014-15 and every successive financial year;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in this regard in 2014-15 and every successive financial year, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of police stations, outposts and barracks, that have a separate toilet and rest room for women police personnel at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increasing Crime in Delhi

3401. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a criminal case was registered almost every three minutes in Delhi last year, a 23 per cent jump from 2014 and if so, the comparative details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the crimes that tormented a large number of people in the city were rising incidents of theft, robbery and kidnapping and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. Details of cases registered by Delhi Police each year since 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement. As per the crime statistics of the last three years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018), the crime reported under various important heads has shown a decline.

Statement

Details of cases registered by Delhi Police each year since 2014

Crime Head	2014	2015	2016	2017	Comparative Statistics	
					2017 (upto 30.11)	2018 (upto 30.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacoity	82	75	46	36	35	23
Murder	586	570	528	487	448	459
Attempt to murder	770	770	646	645	583	494

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Robbery	6464	7407	4761	3147	2763	2210
Riot	160	130	79	50	50	23
Kidnapping for ransom	38	36	23	16	14	19
Rape	2166	2199	2155	2146	1979	1983
Total Heinous	10266	11187	8238	6527	5872	5211
Snatching	7350	9896	9571	8231	7885	6366
Hurt	2027	1898	1489	1352	1243	1409
Burglary	10309	12848	14307	9819	9261	3742
MV Theft	23384	32729	38644	40972	37180	42192
House Theft	12735	15318	14721	10739	10186	3481
Other Theft	42634	56385	77563	114054	102924	122712
Molestation of women	4322	5367	4165	3422	3146	3066
Kidnapping	6437	6869	5932	5573	5264	5231
Abduction	668	825	664	506	481	377
Fatal accident	1629	1582	1548	1565	1400	1447
Simple accident	6994	6503	5827	5108	4736	4529
Other IPC	26899	29970	26850	25712	23576	25360
Total Non-Heinous	145388	180190	201281	227053	207282	219912
Total IPC	155654	191377	209519	233580	213154	225123
Arms Act	753	700	688	993	906	1446
Excise Act	1408	1967	2356	2827	2485	2835
Gambling Act	631	894	1098	1273	1135	1272
LT (P) Act	10	3	6	10	10	4
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act	322	277	297	376	340	446
Other Act	6784	4758	2956	5655	5210	4545
Total Act	9908	8599	7401	11134	10086	10548
Grand Total	165562	199976	216920	244714	223240	235671

Eight Hours Shift System in Police Stations

3402. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to Implement the recommendations of the report "National Requirement of Manpower for 8 hours shift in Police stations" published by the Bureau of Police Research and Development In 2014;

(b) if so, the steps taken towards Implementation of the same;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the efforts being made to Implement the same; and

(d) the details of police departments and police commission rates which have introduced the 8 hour shift system, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Bureau of Police Research and Development sponsored a research project titled 'National Requirement of Manpower for 8-Hour Shifts in Police Stations' to the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. The said research project was successfully completed and a copy of the report alongwith an executive summary was forwarded to all the States/UTs. "Police" is State subject as per Entry 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Accordingly, the responsibility to implement the various police reforms measures rests with the respective State Government/UTs Administration.

Prevention of Atrocities Act

3403. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT he pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prevention of Atrocities Act was amended recently and several offences of atrocities were added and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether States/UTs are provided central assistance for strengthening of the enforcement of judicial machinery, relief and rehabilitation of affected persons etc. and if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether a committee under the Ministries of home Affairs and Social Justice and Empowerment, reviews the implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act at regular intervals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) With an objective to deliver greater justice to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoN} Act, 1989 has been amended vide by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Amendment Act, 2015 (No. 1 of 2016) and enforced on 26.01.2016. The amendments broadly relate to addition of several new offences of atrocities like tonsuring of head, moustache, or similar acts which are derogatory to the dignity of members of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), garlanding with footwear, denying access to irrigation facilities or forest rights, dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves, using or permitting manual scavenging, dedicating a SC or a ST woman as devadasi, abusing in caste name, perpetrating witchcraft atrocities, imposing social or economic boycott, preventing SC and ST candidates from filing of nomination to contest elections, hurting a SC, ST woman by removing her garments, forcing a member of SC/ST to leave house, village or residence. defiling objects sacred to members of SCs and STs, touching or using words, acts or gestures or a sexual nature against members of SC and ST, besides rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences, establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and provision for Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in such Courts, empowerment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences and addition of a chapter on the 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses'.

(b) As provisions of the PoA Act and the Rules thereunder are implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, towards effective implementation of the Act and the Rules, under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights PCR Act 1955 and the PoA Act, 1989, admissible Central assistance is provided to them mainly for strengthening of the enforcement and judicial machinery, incentive for inter-caste marriages where one of the spouses is a member of a SC, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. During the year 2018-2019, so far Central assistance of Rs 388.91 crore has been released to the concerned State Government and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) and (d) A Committee for effective coordination to devise ways and means to of untouchability and atrocities

against members of SCs and STs and e the PCR Act and the PoA Act, under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social justice and Empowerment, constituted in March, 2006, with members drawn effective in Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law and Justice, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and three non-official Members (two amongst Scheduled Castes and one amongst Scheduled Tribes), reviews implementation status of the PCR Act and the PoA Act in States/Union Territories. The said Committee has so far held twenty four meetings wherein implementation of the two Acts in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

Development of Fishing Harbours

3404. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the Union Government for the development of fishing harbours in the country, especially in Kerala; and

(b) the assistance given by the Union Government for various welfare schemes in fisheries sector to the States and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI .KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries provides financial assistance for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres and the details of which are as below:—

- (1) 50% of the approved project cost to State Governments/State agencies; and
- (2) 100% to UTs and Central Government Agencies/Organizations

For;

- (i) construction of new Fishing Harbours (major and minor) and Fish Landing Centres; and
- (ii) Up-gradation/expansion/repair/renovation of the existing Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres.

The CSS *inter-alia* also provides for suitable linkages and convergence with the Sagarmala Programme of Ministry of Shipping, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNAREGA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) etc.

During the past three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and current financial year (till date of 2018-19), central financial assistance of Rs. 52598.65 lakh has been provided to the various Coastal State Governments and Union Territories for development of fishing harbour and fish landing centres. This includes a sum of Rs. 5034.75 lakh provided to the Government of Kerala during the said period.

(b) **The Centrally sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution:** Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries also has a component on "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" and with its sub-components as details below:—

- (i) **Saving-cum-Relief (For both Inland and Marine Fishers):** Under this component, Government assistance amounting to Rs. 3000/- per annum is provided to each enrolled beneficiary. This Government assistance and the enrolled beneficiary contribution of Rs. 1500/- per annum is provided annually during the fishing ban/lean period to enrolled beneficiary.
- (ii) **Housing for Fishers:** This component is implemented in alignment with Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana (PMAY) with unit cost of Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain areas and Rs. 1.30 lakh in North East and Himalayan States.
- (iii) **Other basic amenities for fishers (Drinking water facility, Construction of Community Hall):** Government Assistance with a unit cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh in General State and Rs. 0.60 lakh in North Eastern and Hilly States has been fixed for a tube well. While the unit cost for community hall is fixed Rs. 4.00 lakh per unit.
- (iv) **Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen:** This component is implemented in a convergence with the Pradhan Mantri Surakshya Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide insurance coverage to the active fishermen registered with the State Governments and Union Territories at premium of Rs. 12.00/per fisher per annum. The insurance coverage under the scheme mainly

includes (i) Rs. 2.00 lakh against death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs.1.00 lakh for partial permanent disability.

The Government assistance in the aforesaid welfare component (except housing for fishers) are shared in the ratio of (i) 50:50 for General States, (ii) 80:20 for North Eastern States and Hilly States and (iii) 100% for UTs. For Housing for fishermen, the Government assistance is shared at the ration of 60:40 between the centre and General States, 90:10 between the Centre and Hilly and NE States and 100% for UTs.

During the last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) and current year (till date of 2018-19), a sum of Rs. 13033.135 lakh has been released to the various State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of aforesaid various welfare activities.

[Translation]

Inclusion of 'Ho' Language

3405. SHIM LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to include the 'Ho' language in the 8th schedule of the constitution keeping in view the development of the tribal people;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand for inclusion of 'Ho' language in the 8th schedule of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the action taken In this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 languages including Ho in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. These are:

(1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhandi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Gartman (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) Kurukh, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushal), (27) Magahl, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pail, (33) Rajasthan, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraikl, (37) Tonyidi and (38) Tulu.

Recommendation for inclusion of 'Ho' language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand. However, there is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is a dynamic process, influenced by social, economic and political developments, it is difficult to formulate any criterion for inclusion in the English Schedule to the Constitution. Two Previous attempts, through the Pahwa Committee (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees to evolve such criteria have not borne fruit.

[English]

Effect of Cyclone Gaja

3406. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received the report from the central team regarding the damages caused by Cyclone Gaja in Tamil Nadu and recommended allocation of funds to farmers of Tamil Nadu for the crop losses and damage in the aftermath of the cyclone;

(b) whether the Government has taken any concrete efforts to provide a permanent solution with the latest State-of-art technological and financial support to farmers of Tamil Nadu to combat the wrath of cyclones which affects the State every year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Governments stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The report of the central team recommending allocation of funds to farmers of Tamil Nadu in the aftermath of Cyclone Gaja has been received by the Government.

(b) and (c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has developed mechanisms/technology for early warning on cyclones so as to enable disaster managers to minimize loss of life and damage to property.

IMD continuously expands its infrastructure for meteorological observations, data exchange, monitoring and analysis, forecasting and warning services using contemporary technology. IMD uses a suite of quality observations from Satellites, Radars and conventional and automatic weather stations for monitoring of cyclones developing over the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

IMD has one of the best forecasting systems for predicting tropical cyclones using high resolution advanced mathematical models for predicting tropical cyclones crossing both west and east coast of India and associated adverse weather over India. Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has adapted global models from USA and UK under the bilateral cooperation for forecasting of cyclones.

IMD has a very effective Decision Support System for analysing various observations at a single platform and predicting track and intensity of cyclones as well adverse weather like heavy rain and wind. IMD also utilises storm surge and coastal inundation models and wave models output from Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad for issuing storm surge warning. IMD has defined Standard Operating System for monitoring and forecasting the cyclones and issue of warning services.

The Cyclone Warning Division (CWD) at India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi acts as a Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre for monitoring, predicting and issuing warning services on tropical cyclones developing over north Indian Ocean. It also carries out research on track, intensity, landfall and adverse weather associated with cyclones like heavy rainfall, gale wind and storm surge monitoring and prediction. IMD has three Area Cyclone Warning Centers at Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai and four Cyclone Warning Centers at Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Thiruvananthapuram and Visakhapatnam for carrying out operational warning activities at state level and to carry out related research and development activities.

Financial assistance to farmers in the event of natural calamities, including cyclones is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund.

[Translation]

Availability of Seeds

3407. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide quality and proper seeds to the farmers in the country;

(b) whether the Government imports high quality, high production seed;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the system adopted for their distribution;

(d) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to increase the production quality seeds in the country itself and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is proposed to avail the services of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University in Pusa, Bihar for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government provides financial assistance/subsidy for production and distributor certified seeds to the farmers through various crop development programmes/schemes viz. National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. To provide the best seeds and planting materials available in the World to the Indian farmers, Government allows the importer to import of high quality seeds for farmers under the New Policy on Seed Development, 1988.

(d) Well established systems are already existing for production of high quality seeds in the Country under various crop development programmes viz. National Food Security Mission. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(e) and (f) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University (RPCAU), Pusa, Bihar produces nucleus, breeder, foundation and certified seeds. The foundation and certified seeds are distributed among the farmers of the State of Bihar and neighboring States through the Krishi Sewa Kendra, agriculture Technology Information Center, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Seed Dealers' of RPCAU.

Medicines Available at Jan Aushadhi Kendras

3408. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different kinds of medicines and the number of diseases for which medicines are being made available through the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras;

(b) the current progress of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana;

(c) the details of schemes proposed to be implemented for the expansion of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana in future;

(d) the number of centres set up under the said scheme in the country far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to increase the number of such centres in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS. MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The product basket of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) covers more than 800 medicines and 154 surgicals and consumables covering all major therapeutic groups such as Anti-infectives, Anti-allergies, Ant-diabetics, Cardiovasculars, Anti-cancers, Gastro-intestinal medicines, etc. The details of medicines are available at http://www.janaushadhi.gov.in/Data/BPP-MRP-LIST_11122018.pdf.

(b) As on 24.12.2018, 4632 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 35 States/Union Territories and 645 districts of the country.

(c) As per the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Note on 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)', the three year plan of PMBJP envisages that 1000 PMBJP Kendras will be opened in each year i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The targets for opening

PMBJP Kendras during 2017-18 and 2018-19 have already been achieved by the Government.

(d) A State/UT-wise list of 4632 PMBJP Kendras is enclosed as Statement.

(e) To achieve this objective, applications are invited from Individuals, NGOs, Charitable Institutions/Hospitals, Private Hospitals, Trusts, Societies, Self Help Groups and Government Agencies for opening PMBJP Kendras through online as well as offline mode. Application fee for opening PMBJP Kendras has been waived off so that more people can apply under the scheme.

Statement

List of functional PMBJP Kendras as on 24.12.2018

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Number of functional PMBJP Kendras
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	Assam	70
5.	Bihar	139
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	206
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Delhi	64
11.	Goa	6
12.	Gujarat	432
13.	Haryana	121
14.	Himachal Pradesh	46
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	47
16.	Jharkhand	53
17.	Karnataka	418
18.	Kerala	410

1	2	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	125
20.	Maharashtra	308
21.	Manipur	35
22.	Meghalaya	1
23.	Mizoram	9
24.	Nagaland	14
25.	Odisha	119
26.	Puducherry	13
27.	Punjab	118
28.	Rajasthan	114
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	430
31.	Telangana	99
32.	Tripura	24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	761
34.	Uttarakhand	146
35.	West Bengal	87
Total		4632

Barauni Plant

3409. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Barauni Fertilizer Plant in Bihar;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make it operational in near future and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent by the Government for making Barauni Fertilizer Company operational during the last five years;

(d) whether the State is likely to be benefited consequent upon the said company being made operational; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), approved the revival of the Gorakhpur and Sindri units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Barauni unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) on 13.07.2016. Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL), a Joint Venture company of Coal India Limited, National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited. FCIL and HFCL has been entrusted with the task of revival of Gorakhpur, Sindri Barauni Fertilizer plants.

Lump Sum Turn Key Contract for setting up Natural Gas based new Fertilizer Project (Ammonia-Urea) with a production capacity of 2200 MTPD Ammonia and 3850 MTPD Urea (1.27 MMTPA neem coated urea) at Barauni has been awarded in May, 2018.

(b) Fertilizer Project at Barauni is scheduled to start production/become operational from May, 2021.

(c) Revival of Barauni unit is subject to non-recourse to Government funding, Rs. 262 crore has been spent by HURL since its incorporation on 15.06.2016 for Barauni Fertilizer Project.

(d) and (e) Demand supply gap of Urea would be bridged and urea will be easily available to farmers of the state. It will also generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

[English]

KRIBHCO Tax Issue

3410. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state?

(a) Whether it is true that the profit of KRIBHCO before tax declined 15 per cent to Rs. 162.56 Crore in the first fiscal due to higher finance cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the financial year 2017-18 was another challenging year, witnessed by the fertilizer industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Profit of KRIBCO before tax has declined 15% from Rs. 190.59 Crore to Rs. 162.56 Crore. But the decline is not due to higher finance cost instead it is due to higher fixed cost in the FY-2017-18.

(c) and (d) There is no such report available with this Department.

Growth of FPI Sector

3411. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the plan of the Government to boost the opening of new Food Processing Industries (FPIs) to encourage overall growth and development of the industry;

(b) whether there is any kind of subsidy or loan provided to the individuals who want to start Food Processing Units; and

(c) if so, the status of FPIs in the State of Gujarat, particularly those being run with the support of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) and (b) An innovative Central Sector umbrella scheme, 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)' has been launched in 2017 to boost the opening of new food processing industries and expanding the existing industries in the country. The implementation period of the scheme is 2016-2020 with a total allocation of Rs. 6000 crores. The PMKSY has seven component schemes viz; (i) Mega Food

Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages, (v) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities, (vi) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure and (vii) Human Resources and Institutions. A new Central Sector Scheme "Operation Greens" for exclusive integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) crops value chain, with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore to, inter alia, promote Farmers Producers Organizations (FPO), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management of FPOs has been launched.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries provides financial assistance as capital subsidy in the form of grants-in-aid under various component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) for setting up of new food processing industries/units/projects as also expanding the existing ones. The rate of subsidy ranges from 35% to 75% depending on the type of scheme and location of projects. Individuals, farmers, entrepreneurs, organizations such as Central and State PSUs/Joint Ventures/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)/NGOs/Cooperatives/SHGs/Public and Private Companies etc. are eligible for financial assistance. Financial assistance to the eligible applicants is provided against the Expression of Interests (EoI) invited by the MoFPI from time to time. The details of the operational guidelines for different schemes are available on the website of the Ministry at www.mofpi.nic.in.

(c) As per Annual Survey of Industries 2015-2016, Ministry of Statistics of Programme Implementation, the estimated number of food processing units/factories in Gujarat in 2015-2016 is 2,068. The status of food processing industries/projects/units being assisted by the MoFPI under PMKSY are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Status of the Projects		
		Completed	Under Implementation	Total
1.	Mega Food Park	1	1	2
2.	Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure	8	13	21
3.	Food Testing Laboratories	8	3	11
4.	Creation/Expansion of Food Processing Preservation Capacities	0	10	10
5.	Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters	0	1	1
6.	Backward and Forward Linkages	0	7	7

[Translation]

Development of Border Areas

3412. SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made for the development of border areas in the bordering State at the international borders;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any package for the development of border areas of Punjab/ adjoining Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the details of the efforts being made by the Government to stop the contact between drug smugglers and terrorist organization and their contact with Pakistan in areas of Punjab at the border of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Government of India is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) as a major intervention to meet the special developmental needs and wellbeing of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. The programme is supplemental in nature to augment the pace of development in the border areas along the international land border. For comprehensive development of border areas, sanction has also been given for development of 61 villages at estimated cost of Rs. 371 crores during the last two financial years i.e. 2016-17 and 2017-18. An amount of Rs. 126 crores was released to the border States for comprehensive development of these 61 villages in the country.

(b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Government for providing developmental package to the border areas of Punjab adjoining Pakistan, under Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

(c) The following measures are being taken by Border Security Force (BSF) to guard the Indo-Pakistan Border:—

- (i) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs is being reviewed from time to time with a view to strengthen surveillance by deploying additional manpower, Special Surveillance equipment, vehicles and other force multipliers.
- (ii) Effective domination of the borders by 24x7 surveillance viz, patrolling, laying nakas,

manning observation posts all along the International Border.

- (iii) Up-gradation of intelligence (INT) network and coordination with sister agencies.
- (iv) Conduct of special operations along the border and in depth areas.
- (v) Anti tunneling exercise is being conducted on regular basis in vulnerable areas.

[English]

Cultivation and import of Asafoetida

3413. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of asafoetida imported within the country, yearly;

(b) the details of the annual expenditure incurred on the import of asafoetida;

(c) whether the Government has started cultivation of asafoetida within the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any States including West Bengal have shown keen interest in the cultivation of asafoetida and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is also distributing the seeds of asafoetida to these States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) India is 100% dependent on import of asafoetida.

(b) The details of annual expenditure incurred on the import of asafetida is as under:—

(Value in Rs. crore)			
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Apr.-Oct.)
527.42	583.47	699.58	355.76

Source: Department of Commerce.

(c) No, Madam. Government has not started such cultivation.

(d) No specific proposal has been received in this regard.

(e) There is no such information.

[Translation]

**Supplementing farmer income through
Animal Husbandry**

3414. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to increase the income of farmers through animal husbandry;

(b) whether the Government has made efforts jointly with State Governments to address the problems of the farmers of disowned cow progeny (known as 'anna pratha' in Bundelkhand);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure availability of green fodder for animals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Government of India is implementing various schemes to enhance production and productivity of bovines and small ruminants (sheep and goat), Piggery Poultry thereby enhancing farmers' income namely:—

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission;
- II. National Programme for Dairy Development;
- III. National Dairy Plan-I;
- IV. Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme;
- V. National Livestock Mission; and
- VI. Livestock Health and Disease Control.

(b) and (c) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States to overcome the problems of disowned cattle/stray cattle in the country, the following

major steps have been undertaken by the Government of India:—

I. Conservation of Indigenous Breeds

- Establishment of "Gokul Gram"
- Establishment of National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre
- Identification and issue of Health Cards to in Milk bovines

II. Breed Improvement by Modern Technology

- Establishment of ETT & IVF laboratories
- Sex sorted semen production
- E-Pashuhaat Portal
- Establishment of National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous Breeds

III. Awareness Programme

- Award to Farmers ("Gopal Ratna") and Breeders' Societies/Organisation ("Kamdhenu")
- Organisation of Fertility Camps

IV. Enhancement of Production and Productivity

- Field Performance Recording (FPR)/ Pedigree Selection
- High genetic merit bulls for AI

V. Extension of AI Coverage

- Establishment of MAITRI centres
- Strengthening of existing AI centres
- Strengthening LN storage and transport system
- Training of Existing AI Technicians
- AI with High Yielding Indigenous Breed (HYIB) semen under KKA-1 and KKA-2 in 112 aspirational districts is in operation.

(d) The Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. National Livestock Mission with Feed and Fodder components wherein financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for their various fodder development activities since 2014-15 including green

fodder production. Further, Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) of Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare of this Ministry is also being operational since 2014-15 in the Districts/Blocks in the event of declaration of drought by the State Government for green fodder production. Further, financial assistance is also provided under the normal programme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) of Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare for other fodder developmental activities planned by the States which is supported by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

[English]

CPCRI Kayamkulam

3415. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has opposed the closure of the eighty year old Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) at Kayamkulam catering to the interests of the coconut growers in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Decision to close down Central Plantation Crops Research Institute (CPCRI) at Kayamkulam in Kerala under the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has not been taken.

(b) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Kisan Project using Space Science

3416. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any Kisan Fasal Bima Project by using space technology, earth information science and UAV/Drone-based crop damage assessment system for better planning of crop cutting

experiments and for improvement in assessment of production and crop damage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which such projects are likely to accrue benefit to the farmers in bringing transparency in the assessment of crop loss, responsibility and accuracy and ensuring timely payment of relief funds to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, In 2015-16, the Government launched a pilot project called KISAN (C(K)rop Insurance using Space technology and geoinformatics). The project implemented by Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) aimed to use high resolution remote sensing data (from Satellite and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle-UAV) for better yield estimation. The objectives of Project were:-

- To explore use of remote sensing derived yield zones data for planning of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs).
- To explore the use of UAV based high resolution imaging for crop assessment.
- To develop a composite (Weather cum Remote Sensing based) crop yield assessment model.
- To formulate optimum sampling plan for CCEs.
- To provide yield estimates at block level.
- To develop/evaluate an approach/index for index-based insurance.

The pilot study was carried out for rice, wheat and Rabi sorghum crops in 4 districts (1 district each) of 4 States (Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) during Kharif 2015 and 8 districts (2 districts each) during Rabi 2015-16 season.

Such projects, which are based on smart technology like mobile app, satellite, UAV data. crop insurance portal to promote realtime data/image capture and transfer, has benefited the current crop insurance programme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) launched April, 2016 by bringing in more transparency and

accountability in the process of loss assessment for claim calculation and can also be used for rationalization of premium rates and Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs).

Jan Aushadhi Stores

3417. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turnover of Jan Aushadhi Stores has increased during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the turnover of the above stores during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and upto September, 2018; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of such stores in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of turnover of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras' during the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto 30.09.2018) are as under:—

Financial Year	Sale at MRP (in crores)
2015-16	12.16
2016-17	32.66
2017-18	140.84
2018-19 (upto 30.09.2018)	127.79

(c) Yes, Madam. As per the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Note on Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), the three year plan of PMBJP envisages that 1000 PMBJP Kendras will be opened in each year i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The targets for opening 1000 PMBJP Kendras during 2017-18 and 2018-19 have already been achieved by the Government. As on 24.12.2018, 4632 PMBJP Kendras are functional across the country.

[English]

Shutdown of Internet under Section 144 of CrPC

3418. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPA:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances in which Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) was invoked to order internet shutdowns during the last three years and the current year, location and State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for using multiple rules and sections to order internet shutdowns;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Safety or Public Emergency) Rules, 2017 are implemented in every order issued for Internet shutdowns; and

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any alternative reforms for controlling situations of law and order at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Police and Public order are State subjects as per Schedule VII of the Constitution, and States are responsible for prevention, detection and investigation of crimes through their law enforcement machinery. In order to streamline the process of Internet shutdowns in the Country, the Department of Telecommunications notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services, including Internet services in an area can either be issued by the Union Home secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency or in the Interest of public safety. Central database of such orders is not maintained. Central Government has not issued any order for suspension of Internet services during last three years.

[Translation]

Right of Persons with Disabilities

3419. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

the steps taken by the Government with regard to

united convention on right of persons with the disabilities ratified by the country on the welfare and the right of differently abled persons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and ratified the same on 1st October, 2007.

The Central Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 in line with the spirit of UNCRPD which inter-alia envisages non-discrimination on the ground of disability, equal recognition before law, access to justice, creating barrier free environment to enable easy access to persons with disabilities, promoting health, social security, recreation, sporting activities etc for persons with disabilities. The Act mandates the Government to take steps to ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy their rights equally with others. The Act has come into force from 19.04.2017. Copy of the Act has been circulated to all the Central Ministries/Departments as well as to the States/UTs for implementation.

Moreover, the Government has also launched the Accessible India Campaign for purpose of creating barrier free environment for persons with disabilities in physical environment, transportation system and ICT eco-system.

The Government has submitted the First Country Report on the Status of Disability in India to the UN Committee on the above convention in November, 2015.

[English]

Complaints against Police Personnel

3420. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government collects and publishes the data on the total number of criminal complaints received and cases registered against police personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of complaints that remain uninvestigated and reasons therefor during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AMR): (a) to (c) Police and Public order are State subjects as per the seventh schedule of Constitution of India. Data pertaining to criminal complaints against police personnel is not maintained centrally. However, the State/UT wise data in respect of cases registered against Police Personnel as available with NLRB for the years 2014 to 2016 is enclosed as Statement.

The power to investigate such complaints rests with the respective State Governments.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR) against Police Personnel during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014 CR	2015 CR	2016 CR
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	143	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	22	24
3.	Assam	28	62	37
4.	Bihar	8	4	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	57	35	65
6.	Goa	38	28	20
7.	Gujarat	417	144	130
8.	Haryana	25	44	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	12	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	36	29
11.	Jharkhand	2	6	3
12.	Karnataka	140	84	63
13.	Kerala	172	3080	171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73	84	66
15.	Maharashtra	487	536	487
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	2	265
18.	Mizoram	0	7	0
19.	Nagaland	10	6	12

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	26	95	64
21.	Punjab	115	100	88
22.	Rajasthan	167	118	158
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	126	127	114
25.	Telangana	100	33	57
26.	Tripura	11	10	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170	214	315
28.	Uttarakhand	2	3	7
29.	West Bengal	25	24	9
Total State(S)		2398	5060	2382
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	21	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	15	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	173	145	136
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0
36.	Puducherry	5	283	96
Total UT(S)		203	466	246
Total (All India)		2601	5526	2628

Source: Crime in India.

[Translation]

**National Safai Karamcharis Finance and
Development Corporation**

3421. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAIATO:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the National Safai

Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation has been constituted and the date since when the said institution has started functioning;

(b) the purpose of the Government behind setting up of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis and the names of the States in which the said commission is functioning so far;

(c) the details of works done by the commission so far;

(d) whether any funds have been allocated for the commission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), A wholly owned Govt. of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/o SJ&E) was set up on 24th January 1997 as a Company "Not for Profit" under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. NSKFDC is in operation since October, 1997.

(b) The purpose of setting up of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) is enclosed as Statement NCSK is functioning from its office at Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market, New Delhi. It has no other regional or branch offices anywhere in India. However the jurisdiction of the Commission extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The present Commission has undertaken extensive touring of the country to study the socio-economic and living conditions of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents. During their visits, the Commission has interacted with the Safai Karamcharis-both individually as well as through their representative associations to know their grievances. The grievances were then taken up by the Commission with the concerned authorities. The Commission has also held State/District level Review Meetings to monitor the implementation of M.S. Act, 2013.

The Commission had also received complaints/petitions from Safai Karamcharis from all over the Country. The Commission called for the factual reports in connection with these complaints/petitions from the concerned authorities and impressed upon them to redress the grievances of the aggrieved Safai Karamcharis.

Based on the information received through print or electronic media, the Commission has taken suo-moto cognizance of sewer death cases and impressed upon the

authorities to pay Rs. 10 lakh compensation in terms of Supreme Court Judgement dated 27.3.2014 in W.P. No. 583 of 2003 and also directed for registration of case under provisions of M.S. Act, 2013. The complaints of sewer death cases have been handled by the Commission with extra sensitivity.

Based on its findings, the Commission has given recommendations for socio-economic and social empowerment of safai karamcharis/manual scavengers, to the Government from time to time.

(d) and (e) Yes. An amount of Rs. 592.00 lakh has been allocated to NCSK for the financial year 2018-19 for its administrative expenditure.

Statement

Mandate of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

The mandate of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is as follows:

- a. To recommend to the Central Government specific programmes of action towards elimination of inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities for Safai Karamcharis.
- b. Study and evaluate the implementation of the programmes economic recommend to the Central and schemes relating to the social and rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis; and scavengers, in particular.
- c. Investigate specific grievances and take suo-moto notice of matters relating to non-implementation of:
 - (i) programmes or schemes in respect of any group of Safai Karamcharis
 - (ii) decisions, guidelines or instructions, aimed at mitigating the hardships of Safai Karancharis
 - (iii) measures for the social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis
 - (iv) the provisions of any law in its application to Safai Karamcharis; and take up such matters with concerned authorities or with the Central or State Governments.
- d. To study and monitor the working conditions, including those relating to health, safety and wages of Safai Karamcharis working under various kinds of employers Including Government, Municipalities and Panchayats, and to make recommendations in this regard.
- e. Make reports to the Central or State Governments on any matter concerning Safai Karamcharis, taking into

account any difficulties or disabilities being encountered by Safai Karamcharis.

- f. Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government.

However, with the enactment of "The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013", the mandate and scope of the Commission has also been enlarged. As per Section 31(1) of the said Act, the Commission shall perform the following functions, namely:—

- a. To monitor the implementation of the Act.
- b. To enquire into complaints regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act, and to convey its findings to the concerned authorities with recommendations requiring further action.
- c. To advise the Central and the State Governments for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.
- d. To take suo-moto notice of matter relating to non- implementation of the Act.

[English]

Low Cost Houses

3422. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR DAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

- (a) whether the Government has entrusted agencies with the responsibility of providing low cost houses in the cities, if so, the details of the names of the agencies and the number of such houses constructed by these agencies during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target for these agencies to provide low cost houses in the cities;
- (c) if so, whether these agencies have failed to achieve the target;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to provide low cost houses in cities in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(u)] for providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the people belonging to Economically weaker sections (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) categories in urban areas through following four verticals:—

- (i) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR);
- (ii) Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS);
- (iii) Affordable Housing In Partnership (AHP); and
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction enhancement (BLC).

The PMAY(U) is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the CLSS which is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.

Houses approved	Houses grounded	Houses completed (cumulative)	Year-wise houses constructed			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Current year (2018-19)
65,52,096	36,25,545	12,87,561	1,19,994	1,31,418	3,28,039	5,94,159

(e) In order to implement the Scheme in a time bound manner, a Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs which meets regularly and inter-alia reviews the progress of the Mission. Further, the Ministry regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meeting/video-conferences with the concerned States/UTs. Hon'ble Minister (HUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the States. Officers of this Ministry as well as Program Management Unit (PMU), set up under the PMAY(U) Mission, regularly undertake field level visits to review the progress under the Scheme.

The SLSMC under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned State, constituted in each State/UT under the PMAY(U) also reviews the progress of implementation of the Scheme.

Financial Assistance for Calamity Relief

3423. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

The PMAY(U) Guidelines provides for undertaking demand survey by States/UTs for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. The demand validated and reported by States/UTs under the PMAY(U) to this Ministry so far is around 100 lakhs.

This Ministry has requested all States/UTs to saturate their demand of houses under the PMAY(U) at the earliest so that construction of all houses may progressively be completed by 2022.

State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) have been designated in each State/UT too implementation of the PMAY(U). The SLNAs formulate project proposals based on the demand for housing assessed by them which are approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) of the concerned State. After approval from the SLSMC, the States/UTs submit proposals to this Ministry for approval of central assistance by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

Based on the project-proposals received from details the States/UTs, the details of the houses approved and houses constructed during the last three years and the current year under the PMAY(U), as on 24.12.2018, are given below:—

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had sought financial aid from the Union Government for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas destroyed by the recent unprecedented floods in Karnataka, especially in the Southern and Coastal districts, including Kodagu;

(b) if so, the details of funds for flood relief requested by the State;

(c) whether the Government has made arrangement to disburse the aid and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether certain States, including Karnataka, have requested for enhancement of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) allocation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken action for enhancing the SDRF allocation to the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government. To supplement the efforts of the State, the Government of India extends logistic and financial support to them to assist the rescue and relief efforts in the event of a disaster. Government of India also provides financial assistance to the affected States from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure for "immediate relief". Distribution/disbursement of aid on the ground is the responsibility of the state Government through the district administrative machinery. With regard to rehabilitation and reconstruction measures, this has to be undertaken by the concerned state Governments from their own resources/ Plan funds, and based upon their existing policies, since execution of the concerned State.

In the instant case, the Government of Karnataka had submitted a memorandum seeking financial assistance of Rs. 576.86 crore for flood and landslides relief measures. Inter-Ministerial Central Team (PACT) visited the State including district Kodagu. Based upon the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 19.11.2018 has approved the assistance of Rs. 546.21 crore from NDRF for floods and landslides of 2018.

In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Karnataka, the Government of India (GoI) has released 1st Installment of Central Share of SDRF amounting to Rs. 144 crore besides the Rs. 525.22 crore, released from NDRF to Government of Karnataka for relief measures. In all, State of Karnataka has as sum of Rs. 727.20 crore available for providing relief to the affected.

(d) to (e) A few States including Karnataka have requested for enhancement of SDRF allocation. In this regard, it is stated that successive Finance Commissions (set-up under the Article 280 of Constitution from time-to-time), determine the amount of annual allocation to the SDRF of each State for each of the financial years for the entire Award period. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of Rs. 61,220 crore in SDRF to all the States for the Award Period (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20) against Rs. 33,580.93 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

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

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

Illegal Arms Market

3424. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether illegal arms market is thriving in different parts of the country posing serious security threats;
- if so, the details of illegal arms seized during the last three years, State-wise;
- whether illegal arms manufacturing factories are still operating in the country with the connivance of authorities;
- if so, the details of such factories, State-wise;
- whether the Ministry has issued a notification to create a National Database of Arms Licences system to which all arm licence holders Will have to register by April 2019; and
- if so, the follow up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the subject matter of States as per the Constitution. Prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution are primarily the responsibility of States. However, State/UT-wise detail of illegal arms seized during 2014-16, as per data available with National Crime Record Bureau, is given in enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. For effective follow up, necessary directives have been issues to all the licensing authorities and the Process of online uploading of data is being monitored on regular basis by issuing reminders, conducting video conferences and seeking updates So far 35,91,081 licence holders have been registered on National Database Arms Licences portal (as on 27th December 2018).

Statement

State/UT-wise Seizure under Arms Act during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015				2016						
		Cases Reported	Arms Seized (Total)	Un-licensed Arms	Licensed Arms	Others	Cases Reported	Arms Seized (Total)	Un-licensed Arms	Licensed Arms	Others	Cases Reported	Arms Seized (Total)	Un-licensed Arms	Licensed Arms	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	109	62	7	40	96	123	103	5	15	41	36	24	5	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	47	42	5	0	7	9	1	7	1	31	35	9	24	2
3.	Assam	473	423	322	73	28	470	526	360	152	14	324	364	307	55	2
4.	Bihar	1764	1942	1790	24	128	1700	2158	2006	83	69	1487	2737	2214	154	369
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	684	225	1	458	543	568	216	0	352	700	739	312	12	415
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0	5	3	3	0	0
7.	Gujarat	586	682	560	32	90	514	591	507	84	0	478	502	494	7	1
8.	Haryana	1564	1697	1451	8	238	1741	1821	1711	11	99	1822	2023	1799	64	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	20	4	15	1	16	16	5	11	0	22	20	7	9	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	230	142	5	83	122	470	325	2	143	129	185	150	0	35
11.	Jharkhand	459	408	343	15	50	332	469	455	7	7	395	495	471	10	14
12.	Karnataka	107	290	72	12	206	116	103	83	19	1	111	122	102	17	3
13.	Kerala	273	234	77	3	154	170	269	155	9	105	140	196	127	5	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11595	10077	3228	87	6762	8946	8676	1933	174	6569	8136	8019	3709	32	4278
15.	Maharashtra	1412	1488	788	40	660	1192	1260	628	12	620	1370	1573	865	53	655
16.	Manipur	11	51	50	0	1	16	46	23	23	0	24	32	29	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	59	29	18	0	11	38	41	38	3	0	23	69	61	6	2
18.	Mizoram	20	49	12	36	1	30	40	31	7	2	12	16	7	9	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19. Nagaland	222	377	329	19	29	145	200	200	200	200	0	0	101	127	111	16	0
20. Odisha	533	763	241	92	430	335	215	192	4	19	350	413	298	13	102		
21. Punjab	513	557	495	11	51	442	635	536	60	39	450	682	587	82	13		
22. Rajasthan	5232	4939	1746	293	2900	5894	6030	3345	17	2668	6406	5757	2863	14	2880		
23. Sikkim	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	275	172	97	6	69	219	218	154	5	59	190	252	200	4	48		
25. Telangana	105	88	28	4	56	77	69	61	2	6	87	93	42	2	49		
26. Tripura	4	2	2	0	0	4	4	3	0	1	3	3	3	0	0		
27. Uttar Pradesh	25097	24583	15327	400	8856	24609	24498	15833	416	8249	27227	27189	16990	439	9760		
28. Uttarakhand	636	636	483	0	153	317	246	105	75	66	614	621	376	2	243		
29. West Bengal	2360	3632	3506	1	125	2365	3206	3129	0	77	2524	3123	3119	4	0		
Total States	54432	54211	31441	1189	21581	50460	52512	32143	1188	19181	53203	55427	35280	1041	19106		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	17	18	14	0	4	11	12	6	0	6	33	34	17	2	15		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0		
34. Delhi UT	753	1205	859	9	337	685	746	413	53	280	686	1049	765	9	275		
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	53	19	5	0	14	1	1	1	0	0	6	5	1	0	4		
Total UTs	823	1242	878	9	355	698	760	421	53	286	726	1089	784	11	294		
Total (All India)	55255	55453	32319	1198	21936	51158	53272	32564	1241	19467	53929	56516	36064	1052	19400		

Protection to witness

3425. SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI AMJU BALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides protection/security to witnesses in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has received reports/complaints with regard to attack/murder, harassment, threatening of witnesses and forcing them to turn hostile by the accused and other influential people;

(c) if so, the total number of such cases reported, guilty arrested and the action taken against them separately during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring in a new law for providing protection to witnesses and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made regarding implementation of witness protection programme along with the other measures taken by the Government to provide protection to witnesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Section 195A in IPC was introduced in 2006 making Criminal intimidation of Witnesses, a criminal offence punishable upto seven years of imprisonment. Likewise statues, namely, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 also provide for safeguarding witnesses against the threats. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a "Witness Protection Scheme, 2018" in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research and Development and the State Governments. This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment.

(b) and (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data in this regard.

(d) and (e) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal)

No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the "Witness Protection Scheme, 2018" prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and has also directed that the Union of India as well as States and Union Territories shall enforce the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 in letter and spirit and that it shall be the 'law' under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the subject.

[Translation]

Complaints against e-commerce companies

3426. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the volume of online shopping as well as the number of online shopping frauds is increasing now a days and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that complaints against e-commerce companies are increasing day-by-day making delay in their timely disposal, if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in such cases during the last four years along with the number of cases in which action has been taken;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to protect the customers in such cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has initiated any regulating mechanism of these e-commerce companies complaints and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information available in the National Consumer Helpline run by the Department of Consumer Affairs, there is a rise in online shopping frauds. In the last four years from May, 2014 to March, 2018, 1,76,933 complaints relating to e-commerce had been received in the National Consumer Helpline. The companies which have partnered with the National Consumer Helpline resolved 1,01,103 complaints out of the 1,24,813 complaints sent to them.

(c) and (d) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides for a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism called Consumer

For a, where consumer can file a complaint against any unfair trade practice regarding e-commerce. Further, the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 which was introduced in the Parliament on 5th January, 2018 and passed by Lok Sabha on 20.12.2018, inter-alia, seeks to establish a Central Consumer Protection Authority for protection of the interests of the consumers. The Bill also seeks to empower the Central Government to make rules to prevent unfair trade practices in e-commerce to protect the interest and rights of consumers. The National Consumer Helpline has partnered with more than 480 companies/organizations including 70 e-commerce companies under its convergence programme. The complaints received are transferred through the system software to these companies for redressal.

[English]

Witness Protection Scheme

3427. SHRI CHHOTE LAL:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/finalised the draft of witness protection scheme aimed at strengthening the criminal justice system in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme along with the funding pattern thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has approved the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the scheme emphasises the need to create vulnerable witness deposition complexes by the Union Government and the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a "Witness Protection Scheme, 2018" in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research and Development and the State Governments. This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based at the threat assessment and protection measures *inter-alia* includes protection/change of identity of witnesses, their relocation, installation of security devices at the residence of witnesses, usage of specially designed Court rooms, etc.

Hon'ble dated Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme and has also directed that the Union of India as well as States and Union Territories shall enforce the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 in letter and spirit and that it shall be the 'law' under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the subject. The Court's direction also include setting up of vulnerable witness deposition complexes in all districts courts in India within a period of one year for which Central Government should support the States/Union Territories by helping them financially and otherwise.

Sentinelese Tribes

3428. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any information pertaining to the Sentinelese Tribe;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Madam. Only one information about the recent incident of November, 2018 involving an American National Mr. John Chaw has been received.

(b) Report submitted by the Director General of Police, Andaman and Nicobar Administration in this regard is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The entire North Sentinel Island along with 5 km coastal sea from high water mark is notified as tribal reserve and hence entry into which by any outsiders including foreigners is prohibited under Andaman and Nicobar Islands (protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956. Entry into the reserved area is being regulated in terms of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulations, 1956 and subsequent amendments, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 19891 Restrictions under Foreigner

(Restricted Area) orders, 1963, Visa manual conditions/ Passport Act, 1920, and Regulations under Indian Forest Act, 1927 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The UT Administration respects the way of life of Sentinelese and so has adopted an 'eyes-on and hands-off' practice to protect and safeguard the Sentinelese tribe. A protocol of circumnavigation of the North Sentinel Island has been notified. The ships and aircrafts of Coast Guard and boats of Marine Police make sorties around North Sentinel to keep surveillance.

Statement

Office of the Director General of Police

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Port Blair, dated, 27th November, 2018

Report on the Alleged Killing of US National Citizen, John Allen Chau

On 19.11.2018, an e-mail was received from David N. Robert, Vice Consul, American Citizen Services, US Consulate General, Chennai, wherein it was stated that the US Consulate General has received a communication from the mother of one Mr. John Allen Chau, Citizen of United States of America, about her son's visit to North Sentinel island and subsequent attack on him.

Based on the email, a missing report was immediately registered in Police Station, Pahargaon, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a detailed enquiry was initiated. The enquiry revealed that one US national, Mr. John Allen Chau, who came to Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands 16.10.2018, allegedly got killed at North Sentinel Island when he illegally ventured in the highly restricted area. Accordingly, a case vide FIR No. 91/18 dated 20.11.2018 u/s 302/34 IPC was registered at PS Humfrygunj, Andaman and Nicobar Islands against unknown persons and investigation was taken up.

During the initial investigation, it got revealed that John Allen Chau who earlier also visited the Andaman and Nicobar Islands few times had reached North Sentinel Island with the help of a local friend namely Alexander, an electronics engineer, Saw Remmis and 5 other fishermen namely Saw Jampo, Saw Taray, Saw Watson, Saw Molian and M. Bhumi, who actively facilitated and accompanied him to North Sentinel Island under the camouflage of fishing activity to evade the patrolling teams of Police, Coast Guard and Navy. For this, the local fisherman were paid around

Rs. 25,000 by John Allen Chau. They started the journey on 14.11.2018 around 8 PM for the North Sentinel Island and reached near it by midnight. On 15.11.2018 morning, John moved to shore of North Sentinel Island by using his kayak after dropping John. Allen Chau near North Sentinel Island, these fishermen fixed their timings and place to meet each other between the shoreline and their high sea fishing area. In the morning of 17.11.2018, the fishermen saw a dead person homing buried at the shore which from the silhouette of the body, clothing and circumstances appeared to be the body of John Allen Chau. Subsequently, they returned to Port Blair and narrated the incident to Alexander and also handed him the 13 pages of the journal written by John Allen Alexander in turn informed Bobby Parks, a friend of John Allen Chau, in USA, who in turn informed John Allen Chau's mother. They didn't inform the Police or any government authority in this regard.

Pertinently, access to North Sentinel Island and its buffer zone is strictly restricted under Protection of Aboriginal Tribe (Regulation), 1956 and Regulations under Indian Forest Act, 1927. Despite knowing fully well about the illegality of the action and the hostile attitude of the Sentinelese tribesmen to the outsiders, these people collaborated with John Chau for this visit to North Sentinel Island without any permission from the authorities. All seven of the aforementioned persons were, therefore, booked and arrested in a separate case registered vide FIR No. 90/18 dated 20.11.2018 u/s 282/336/304/34 IPC R.W.S 7/8 PAT, 1956 at PS Humfrygunj for violating the provisions of PAT Regulation and causing death of John Allen Chau.

On 20.11.2018, a team of Andaman and Nicobar Police along with Indian. Coast Guard, tried an aerial survey for carrying out recce of North Sentinel Island but returned as the helicopter developed technical snag. On 21.11.2018 after consulting Tribal Welfare Department and Forest Department a joint team consisting of Andaman and Nicobar Police and officials of AAJVS (Andaman Aadim Janjati Vikas Samiti) deputed by department of Tribal Welfare and Forest Department went in an Indian Coast Guard boat to the vicinity of North Sentinel Island to recce and identify the place of incident without causing any distress and disturbing the tribals. Similarly on 23.11.18 during the second round of expedition the joint team also took two alleged accused who are on police custody. They left in the morning and returned back in the evening to ascertain the route and Possible circumstances of Chants on the Possible circumstances that could have led to the killing of Chau team had reportedly ferried Chau in their vessel to the

North Sentinel Island. The sentinalese are protected by law to preserve their way of life, due precautions were taken by the team to ensure that the tribal group are not disturbed and distressed during these exercises.

Police is also taking help of Anthropologists, Academician, Forest department and experts to guide and assist the police during the investigation, Extensive consultation with the experts in Anthropology and Tribal Welfare, have been held to understand their custom, culture a original inhabitants of the north sentinel islands and ethos of the to chalk out course of action without disturbing and distressing the tribals or their environment. To assist the investigation Shri. C. Raghu, Head, Anthropological Survey of India (ASI), port Blair Region and Shri T.N. Pandit, Ex-Head of Anthropological Survey of India have been also able to enlighten the police through their meetings and consultations with the Police. Police had also written to Forest department, tribal department and Anthropological depart for obtaining relevant Information, books, documents, research reports or any other materials available on the tribes of North Sentinel Island to understand their world view for furtherance of the investigation.

As the case pertains to the ultra-sensitive tribal group- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) police is taking all due precautions without compromising the safety and security of the aboriginal tribes and also follow the institutional mechanism established for their rights and interests.

(Deependra Pathak, IPS)
Director General of Police
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Port Blair

No. DGP/SO/2018/197 Dated: 27th November, 2018

Chief Secretary

Deployment of NDRF

3429. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether less deployment of battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has affected the functioning and preparedness of the NDRF in view of the unforeseen disaster occurring in the country and If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the details of battalions of National Disaster Response Force functioning at present, location-wise;

(b) whether the amount spent on procurement and upgradation of the equipments used for disaster response has increased year after year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the budgetary allocation for this purpose and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any review has been conducted regarding full preparedness of the National Disaster Response Force in view of the unforeseen disaster occurring in the country and if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to deploy the required NDRF personnel to meet the unforeseen disaster occurring in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The primary responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a natural disaster rests with the, concerned State Government. The Central Government, wherever required, supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in cases of natural disasters of severe nature and beyond coping capacity of the State resources.

The Ministry of Home Affairs remains in constant touch with the States for providing assistance to States for effective relief and response in the event of a disaster. The National Disaster Responsive Force (NDRF) is deployed in consultation with the concerned State Government as per their requirement.

There is no case of less deployment of NDRF. At present, 12 NDRF Battalions and 26 Regional Response Centre (RRCs) are in a state of readiness to respond in the event of a calamitous situation, across the country. The location of NDRF Battalions are given the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Up-gradation of equipments in NDRF and resultant increase in budget allocation is a continuous process.

Details of financial expenditure on procurement of equipment by NDRF during the last 5 years is given below:—

Financial Year	Expenditure (in Rs. crores)
2013-14	22.36
2014-15	14.47
2015-16	27.50
2016-17	26.81
2017-18	25.40
2018-19	34.06

(d) Operational preparedness and training of all the NDRF Battalions are regularly monitored and reviewed, in view of unforeseen disasters occurring in the country as detailed below:—

- (i) Capacity Building programmes of NDRF as well as of various stakeholders including school safety programmes are undertaken to enhance preparedness of the community.
- (ii) Mock Drills of the Force are conducted regularly including mock drills for various stakeholders such as Indian Railways, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Multi Accidental Hazardous Industries (MAH) and schools;
- (iii) Improvement in response time of actual deployment during disaster; and
- (iv) Training and capacity building of State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF) and other state personnel responsible for ensuring response and relief measures.
- (v) International workshop/field exercise are also undertaken by NDRF to acquaint the Force with the latest international standards.
- (vi) Functioning of NDRF Academy to train NDRF personnel/SDRF personnel in various disaster management courses.
- (e) NDRF has 12 Battalions which are deployed at various places in the country as per vulnerability profile. Besides, 26 Regional Response Centres (RRC) are also established for quick and timely response during disasters.

Statement

12 Battalion HQ Locations

Name of NDRF BN	Locations
01 BN	Guwahati (Assam)
02 BN	Haringhata (West Bengal)
03 BN	Mundali (Odisha)
04 BN	Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu)
05 BN	Pune (Maharashtra)
06 BN	Vadodara (Gujarat)
07 BN	Bathinda (Punjab)
08 BN	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
09 BN	Bihta (Bihar)
10 BN	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)
11 BN	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
12 BN	Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh)

[English]

Restructured WBCIS

3430. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many instances have come to the notice of the Government where compensation amount under the crop insurance scheme has not been paid to farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has also launched Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Schemes (RWBCIS);
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the above scheme is different from the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana;

(e) whether the number of farmers benefited and insured under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme in the country is constantly declining and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(f) the various trends being indicated by the decline in the said number and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the outcome of the said corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The detailed activity-wise seasonality discipline, including timelines for settlement of claims by insurance companies within two months of crop harvest, subject to timely release of subsidy and yield data to the insurance companies, has been prescribed in Operational Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to ensure timely payment of claims to insured farmers. Most of the claims of year 2016-17 and Kharif 2017 were settled within the prescribed timelines, accordingly.

Admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, payment of claims in some State/areas get delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission to yield data, dispute raised by Insurance Companies on yield data, reconciliation of individual farmer data on portal by bank branches, late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States and NEFT related issues, etc.

With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability and timely payment of claims to the farmers, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the scheme which have become effective from 01.10.2018. The Revised Operational Guidelines, inter-alia, envisage activities-wise seasonality discipline including timeliness for release of subsidy by Government to insurance companies and settlement of claims eligible farmers by concerned insurance companies, The following provisions, have also been made in the revised Operational Guidelines:-

(i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.

(ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.

(c) to (g) Yes, Madam. Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Schemes (RWBCIS) has been specifically formulated to cover those annual/perennial commercial/horticultural crops where methodology for calculation of yield data/past yield data based on CCEs, as required under PMFBY, is not available. Further, the availability of past weather data and requisite infrastructure viz. Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) and Automatic Rain Gauge Stations (ARGs) needs to be ensured/notified by the State Government.

The RWBCIS provides insurance protection to farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. the factors which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. Thus, it is a named peril insurance scheme and claims are calculated on the basis of difference in (below or above) observed trigger value. The State Government in consultation with experts and insurance companies decide trigger points/values for loss calculation and finalise area-wise Term-sheets for each crop. The assessment/reference unit area under the scheme is related to availability of Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs)/Automatic Rain-Gauge Stations (ARGs), which are mostly available at circle, block levels. Unlike RWBCIS, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a yield index linked /comprehensive risk insurance scheme covering pre-sowing to post harvest losses wherein insurance unit is village/village panchayat for major crops and claim calculation is based on yield/loss assessment through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). However, with respect to all other parameters namely, premium rates for farmers, selection of Insurance company through transparent bidding process, sum insured equal to Scale of Finance etc. the two schemes are at par.

It is the prerogative of the State Government to select the scheme or implement both the Schemes in the State/UT. States/UTs are notifying more crops and areas under all perils inclusive and improved PMFBY.

A wide network of AWSs and ARGs are required for implementation of RWBCIS. To promote the scheme, a provision has been made by the Government of India to provide 50% share of set up of AWSs and ARGs in public private participation mode.

[Translation]

Women's Participation in Agriculture and Doubling the income of Women Farmers

3431. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the share of women in the production of major crops in the country is 75 per cent;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government during the last four years and the current financial year to double the income of such women engaged in agriculture and the details regarding their effects State-wise; and

(c) the details of the manner in which the Government is providing help to or enabling to double the income of the women working in the agricultural sector as workers or self employed farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per the Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the extent of women participation in agriculture as cultivators (main and marginal) is to the tune of 3.60 crore (30.33%) and as female agricultural labour (main and marginal) to the tune of 6.15 crore (42.67%).

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has taken various pro-women initiatives which aim at bringing women into the mainstream agriculture so as to be able to contribute to doubling family's income. These include (i) earmarking of 30% of funds for women under various major beneficiary oriented schemes/programmes of the Department; (ii) focussed women specific interventions under ATMA component of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension in terms of supporting Women's Food Security groups (WFSGs) (@ 2WFSGs/Block) and Inclusion of one Gender Coordinator/State in the team of committed extension functionaries; (iii) undertaking macro/micro level studies in critical thrust areas related to women in agriculture; (iv) development of Gender Sensitization Capsule Module on Gender Learning and its delivery through

training programmes organized through National/Regional/State, level training institutes; (v) bringing out farm-women friendly literature and publications such as Compendium of gender friendly tools/technologies, Farm Women Friendly Handbook, compilation of best practices/success stories of the women farmers, etc.

Besides, trainings are being imparted to women farmers under various schemes of MoA&FW which include ATMA scheme, Cooperative Education Field Projects of DAC&FW; Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) of DARE, ICAR and Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG) under Sub-Mission on Livestock Development of DAHD. The EDEG supports activities related to poultry, small ruminants, rabbit rearing, piggery etc. which are mainly taken up by women.

Special skill training courses in agriculture and allied sectors are also being conducted for farmers including women farmers through KVKs, National Training Institutions of DAC&FW and State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute across the country. All these steps are aimed at building capacities and capabilities of farm women to adopt improved agricultural practices to get better returns.

The Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing 'Manila Kisan Sashtikaran Pariyojana' (MKSP), as sub-component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) with an aim to create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women, which may contribute to raising family income. No specific study to learn State-wise effect of such interventions has however been undertaken.

[English]

Production of Pulses under BGREI

3432. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pulses has increased in the States brought under the Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to incentivize farmers for cultivation of pulses in the country particularly Eastern States of the country;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the impact of such schemes/programmes on the production of pulses and their prices in the country during the said period;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the production of pulses in the country particularly Eastern States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The production of pulses has shown an increasing trend in most of the Eastern States under the programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) covering the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2017-18 as compared to 2015-16, The details of pulses production in Eastern States during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Current year's (2018-19) production consists only kharif production (1st advance estimates).

(c) In order to promote cultivation of pulses, Government of India has been implementing schemes/programmes like National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc in the country including Eastern States.

(d) and (e) An impact evaluation study of the programme of National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses) made during October, 2017 shows that five states of the country such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka account for about 80% of the total pulses production in the country and 11 States production share is about 90%, 15 States (Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Odisha, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Haryana) constitutes 98.4% of the total area under pulses accounting for 98.2% of the total pulses production in the country. The report also shows that the 94.5% of the target was achieved by NFSM during 12th Plan period.

As compared to 11th plan, 12th plan period showed increase by 1.31m ha., 1.95 million tonnes and 117 kg./ha. in the average area, production and yield, respectively.

(f) In order to boost production of pulses in the country further, the Government has taken various steps, These include:-

- Enhancing breeder seed production of pulses through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes and State Agriculture Universities (SAUs),
- Establishment of seed hubs to create availability of quality seeds.
- Distribution of seed minikits of newer varieties of pulses free of cost to farmers and subsidy on production of quality seed of pulses.
- Organisation of front line demonstrations on latest technologies of pulses through ICAR and SAUs and cluster front line demonstrations through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).
- Area expansion through cultivation of pulses in targeting rice fallow areas in Eastern States.
- The cultivation of pulses as inter-crop with cereals, oilseeds, commercial crops and on farm bunds of paddy fields is being promoted to increase the area under pulses.
- Implementation of programme of additional area coverage for increasing pulses production during Rabi/Summer to expand area and enhancement of productivity of pulses.
- Government has increased the MSPs for all notified Kharif and Rabi crops including pulses and other commercial crops for the season 2018-19 with a return of atleast 50 percent over cost of production.
- Promoting efficient farm machineries like ridge planter, raised bed planter, weeder, pulse harvester, threshers, zero-till seed drill etc.
- Convergence with other schemes like RKVY, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) in development of rain water harvesting structures such as farm ponds.

- Promotion of sulphur, micro-nutrients and bio fertilizers.
- Promotion of soil ameliorants like lime and gypsum.
- Controlling major pests like pod borer through effective pest monitoring, surveillance and management methods/ techniques.
- Controlling diseases like wilt and yellow mosaic virus by seed treatment, promotion of resistant varieties and timely other suitable measures.

Statement

State-wise production of pulses in Eastern States during last three years and current kharif season (2018-19)

Unit: (000 tonnes)

State	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18*			2018-19**
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif
Assam	5.6	102	107.6	4.9	102.6	107.5	5.0	106.0	111.0	40.2
Bihar	66	354.7	420.7	62.5	399.2	461.7	58.7	374.4	433.1	62.0
Chhattisgarh	77.8	434.1	511.9	89.3	669.5	758.7	84.7	458.6	543.3	92.9
Jharkhand	285	242	527.0	430.4	376.1	806.5	404.5	440.5	845.0	376.2
Odisha	212.6	162.5	375.1	285.2	193.9	479.1	248.3	171.8	420.1	385.7
Uttar Pradesh	409.6	755	1164.6	702.0	1482.4	2184.4	633.0	1575.0	2208.0	660.7
West Bengal	50.2	283.8	334.0	50.8	208.7	259.5	56.3	387.5	443.8	50.9
All India	5530	10793	16323.5	9584.7	13546.3	23130.9	9344.8	15890.0	25234.8	9220.4

*4th Advance estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

**1st Advance estimates of Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Schemes for Increasing Availability of Seeds

3433. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to increase production/availability of quality seeds in the country;

(b) whether the said schemes/programmes have achieved the desired results in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of increase recorded in the production of quality seeds

across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and Scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided adequate funds under the schemes/programmes in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate quantity of quality seeds across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government is implementing the different crop development programmes

viz. National Food Security Mission, Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials, Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to increase production/availability of quality seeds in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of States/Union Territories wise quantities of quality seed produced against

the requirement in the Country-during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The details of States/Union Territories wise funds released under various crop development programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise production/availability of certified/quality seed during last three years and current year

Qty. in lakh Qtls.

State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Require- ment	Production/ Availability	Require- ment	Production/ Availability	Require- ment	Production/ Availability	Require- ment	Production/ Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	22.43	22.94	24.04	26.39	22.39	24.93	24.56	34.32
Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.18
Assam	5.94	5.94	5.71	5.27	10.61	10.61	4.77	4.77
Bihar	13.01	13.91	15.35	17.71	14.60	18.75	14.06	16.77
Chhattisgarh	8.38	10.32	9.12	10.35	9.25	11.66	10.48	12.32
Goa	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
Gujarat	13.29	13.70	13.09	13.94	14.15	16.77	15.29	17.59
Haryana	14.73	18.35	18.74	22.50	17.41	21.09	16.36	22.73
Himachal Pradesh	1.41	1.09	1.41	1.41	1.11	1.11	1.29	1.29
Jammu and Kashmir	2.08	2.07	2.15	2.15	2.56	2.56	2.10	2.11
Jharkhand	4.73	4.58	5.94	4.82	4.96	6.23	5.26	9.38
Karnataka	17.07	18.92	16.50	19.61	16.00	19.47	15.59	18.74
Kerala	0.48	0.71	0.92	1.08	0.81	0.82	0.95	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	39.91	27.26	40.70	42.06	44.92	50.92	44.15	42.89
Maharashtra	23.41	24.03	22.53	23.18	34.28	35.94	25.62	26.08
Manipur	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.24
Meghalaya	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.37	0.37	0.22	0.22
Mizoram	0.28	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.05	0.02
Nagaland	0.69	0.55	1.36	0.59	0.53	0.51	1.25	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	9.83	11.79	10.54	13.04	9.35	7.10	6.35	6.04
Puducherry	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07
Punjab	13.49	14.82	13.14	20.62	13.23	17.57	12.56	17.81
Rajasthan	22.65	23.52	22.60	26.27	23.04	29.32	23.21	27.49
Sikkim	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.09
Tamil Nadu	10.43	10.96	8.48	9.91	7.62	9.58	8.29	8.43
Telangana	13.86	16.73	14.10	16.75	15.23	19.39	14.62	19.37
Tripura	0.49	0.51	0.27	0.35	0.31	0.36	0.40	0.46
Uttar Pradesh	55.51	55.92	62.86	55.60	64.36	64.78	59.35	59.32
Uttarakhand	0.78	2.42	0.87	2.53	0.87	3.03	0.88	2.56
West Bengal	41.49	41.71	42.14	43.36	42.67	45.94	45.19	46.16
Total	337.09	343.52	353.49	380.30	371.38	419.41	353.54	398.88

Statement-II

Details of State-wise release of funds under NFSM including subsidy provided for production of seeds for last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.12	47.62	101.54	47.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	5.15	6.56	7.20
3.	Assam	67.84	39.28	130.06	105.58
4.	Bihar	55.79	35.62	28.69	46.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.50	53.39	69.86	78.58
6.	Goa	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9.22	21.36	5.00	10.55
8.	Haryana	11.39	10.40	7.96	3.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	15.83	12.23	9.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	7.13	9.05	6.21
11.	Jharkhand	29.46	9.41	25.71	33.01
12.	Karnataka	52.11	99.29	96.55	74.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	0.77	0.00	0.13	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	134.11	185.08	103.80	104.26
15.	Maharashtra	111.64	139.96	152.10	61.89
16.	Manipur	13.02	7.40	4.68	7.44
17.	Meghalaya	6.23	3.15	5.23	3.09
18.	Mizoram	2.03	1.13	2.30	2.28
19.	Nagaland	11.75	10.90	17.75	14.14
20.	Odisha	67.70	34.67	54.90	72.16
21.	Punjab	14.05	9.85	5.43	0.00
22.	Sikkim	3.24	3.84	0.00	8.42
23.	Rajasthan	106.54	103.44	85.30	112.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	35.87	44.52	37.02	55.04
25.	Telangana	38.79	8.29	19.34	9.56
26.	Tripura	18.94	6.08	17.15	11.68
27.	Uttar Pradesh	120.16	92.93	83.10	111.75
28.	Uttarakhand	6.67	9.74	3.83	13.13
29.	West Bengal	33.13	56.02	107.86	76.93
Total		1067.03	1061.77	1193.13	1086.23

*Goa was covered under NFSM for the first time during 2016-17.

**As on 26.12.2018.

Statement-III

Details of State-wise fund released under Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials for last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.69	9.41	13.95	14.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	—	1.12	—
3.	Assam	14.99	12.64	33.29	13.03
4.	Bihar	7.12	7.06	24.15	3.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.26	5.94	21.73	6.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Delhi	32.08	52.74	39.80	28.97
7.	Gujarat	0.79	0.12	2.07	1.06
8.	Haryana	0.13	0.05	1.73	0.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.71	4.20	3.92	8.47
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.74	7.40	9.33	5.91
11.	Karnataka	7.33	6.57	12.03	8.80
12.	Kerala	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.08
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9.34	20.31	68.23	28.37
14.	Maharashtra	1.28	6.74	38.97	35.73
15.	Manipur	0.04	0.55	0	0.09
16.	Meghalaya	0.97	0.68	2.02	1.15
17.	Mizoram	0	0.25	0	0
18.	Nagaland	1.31	0	2.17	1.80
19.	Odisha	0	0.93	0.52	2.04
20.	Puducherry	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.27
21.	Punjab	3.27	0.62	0.10	0.09
22.	Rajasthan	5.43	3.89	15.72	1.14
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.47
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.97	8.41	20.90	29.61
25.	Telangana	9.73	10.00	26.84	8.21
26.	Tripura	0	0	0.33	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.08	7.99	78.74	55.20
28.	Uttarakhand	3.97	2.82	10.68	7.09
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0.97
Total		145.43	169.93	428.89	262.42

Statement-IV

State-wise release of funds under MIDH (NHM & HMNEH) including seed component for last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.75	64.02	76.70	102.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.50	0.00	0.00	10.00
3.	Assam	20.00	22.00	22.90	56.00
4.	Bihar	4.00	17.96	18.00	9.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	77.55	61.47	89.23	92.25
6.	Goa	2.30	1.65	2.51	2.25
7.	Gujarat	47.82	65.45	88.74	95.25
8.	Haryana	50.75	59.55	73.50	71.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.49	24.25	38.14	13.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.00	96.09	116.50	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	25.79	30.13	25.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	67.69	69.50	68.50	110.00
13.	Kerala	25.00	15.00	29.00	68.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.50	35.62	30.00	31.76
15.	Maharashtra	96.25	50.44	86.73	57.00
16.	Manipur	35.75	10.00	24.00	15.50
17.	Meghalaya	18.00	18.75	15.36	21.00
18.	Mizoram	34.50	31.50	41.50	10.00
19.	Nagaland	17.25	15.00	36.34	10.00
20.	Odisha	54.45	43.68	46.87	21.00
21.	Punjab	30.35	30.00	15.00	35.50
22.	Rajasthan	45.00	43.13	58.00	52.00
23.	Sikkim	33.25	25.25	30.50	22.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	58.73	47.14	61.27	49.00
25.	Telangana	35.25	20.96	32.18	0.00
26.	Tripura	32.75	23.50	10.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22.00	31.96	35.87	50.25
28.	Uttarakhand	22.50	47.50	30.37	20.00
29.	West Bengal	28.00	8.00	10.00	15.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Puducherry	0.50	1.00	0.99	1.50
Total		1096.17	1010.49	1214.20	1063.07

Statement-V

State-wise release of funds under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm including seed component for last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3957.00	3082.513	1965.755	2625.12
2.	Bihar	169.75	0.00	103.40	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	318.86	400.00	757.68	641.54
4.	Goa	—	—	4.02	0
5.	Gujarat	646.94	2333.93	1000.00	936.3
6.	Haryana	831.47	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.19
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	127.00	547.81	97.7
9.	Karnataka	1335.81	1583.47	1188.15	961.14
10.	Kerala	2.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2614.64	2577.69	500.00	500
12.	Maharashtra	1982.86	3652.30	2717.64	3958.4
13.	Odisha	557.64	841.61	1029.17	1080
14.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Rajasthan	3491.10	24.6.43	2106.39	2800
16.	Tamil Nadu	806.06	783.25	987.06	1184.35 8
17.	Telangana	967.65	0.00	0.00	250
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1319.20	415.12	700.00	974.34
19.	Uttarakhand	70.18	51.37	27.87	42.85
20.	West Bengal	984.85	500.00	1891.14	2981.44
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.09	529.86	100.00	652.04
22.	Assam	886.53	0.00	1106.82	0
23.	Manipur	66.60	91.45	0.00	0
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	74.61	0
25.	Mizoram	507.33	1085.97	530.45	582.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Nagaland	120.36	603.17	415.10	339.65
27.	Sikkim	30.12	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Tripura	261.98	62.25	98.86	71.41
Total		22146.99	21197.38	17851.92	20733.50

Statement-VI

Details of State-wise fund released for seed components under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for last three years and current year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.6100	8.5512	56.4206	17.9720
2.	Assam	180.4369	64.6065	0	19.3729
3.	Bihar	6.0000	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	13.4600	15.1600	22.7725	15.0000
5.	Goa	3.4349	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	18.5500	37.8500	168.8346	107.4471
7.	Haryana	0	34.1600	0	13.3000
8.	Jharkhand	20.3800	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	2.3900	3.1200	34.5600	2.3000
10.	Kerala	0.9442	0	2.7343	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	107.2606	192.5037	79.3593	39.1000
12.	Maharashtra	22.1800	2.4700	25.7900	0
13.	Mizoram	0.3114	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	1.0000	2.0500	2.7000	0
15.	Odisha	56.6238	43.2588	13.1682	0
16.	Rajasthan	5.1000	22.3152	1.3440	0.1200
17.	Tamil Nadu	15.0000	1.5543	1.0000	1.0000
18.	Telangana	20.0000	30.8500	23.0671	63.8800
19.	Tripura	0	0	2.1300	0.1883
20.	Uttar Pradesh	32.5326	47.2999	111.1686	59.0820
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	11.5108	6.4100
22.	West Bengal	54.2050	4.7570	24.1100	4.7414
Grand Total		579.4194	510.5066	580.67	349.9137

Cultivation of Palm Trees

3434. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:
SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has encouraged farmers to grow palm oil trees in order to meet the scarcity and demand for edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities provided to farmers in this regard;

(c) whether the farmers have incurred heavy losses due to non-declaration of remunerative prices for palm oil, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to save palm oil tree growers and pay them minimum remunerative prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Government of India is promoting palm oil trees cultivation through National Food Security Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NFSM-Oilseeds and Oil Palm) in order to supplement the requirement of edible oils in the country. The programme is being implemented in 13 States.

Under NFSM-Oilseeds and Oil Palm, financial assistance is provided to the farmers for cost of planting material, maintenance of plantation and inputs for intercropping up to 4 years, installation of drip irrigation, tube-well/ bore well, water harvesting structure, pump sets, vermicompost, machinery, harvesting tools, and training.

(c) In order to provide remunerative prices for Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) to the farmers, CACP has developed FFBs price fixation mechanism/formula based on International Crude Palm Oil (CPO) prices and Oil Extraction Ratio (OER) which are being fixed by the prices fixation committee of the respective States every month.

(d) The Government of India has increased the assistance for planting material, maintenance cost, inputs for intercropping and bore well with effect from April, 2017. Another step taken is that the area limitation beyond 25 ha.

has been relaxed to encourage the oilpalm cultivation on larger areas.

In order to protect the interest of oil palm farmers, Government of India has enhanced the duty structure several times during last three years. The import duty on Crude Palm Oil has been increased from 30% to 44% and Refined Palmolein oil from 40% to 54% on 01.03.2018.

[Translation]

Setting up of Cold Storage

3435. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for setting up of cold storages in Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the locations in Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat where these facilities are likely to be provided;

(c) whether the State Governments of Haryana, Bihar and Gujarat have made any proposals in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of horticulture including setting up of cold storages for perishables for which, credit linked back ended subsidy of 35% in general areas and 50% in hilly and scheduled areas is available. The component is demand and entrepreneur driven. The State Government receives proposals from prospective entrepreneurs from various potential locations and based on the viability of the project, the State Level Executive Committee (SLEC) sanctions the subsidy to the project. Powers have been delegated to States for sanctioning of projects up to Rs. 500.00 lakh including cold storages up to 5000 MT capacity. Beyond 5000 MT capacity, cold storage projects are sanctioned by National Horticulture Board (NHB).

The scheme is implemented by State Horticulture Mission (SHM) including States of Bihar, Gujarat and Haryana. Funds are allocated to States for various activities including establishment of cold storage based on the proposed Annual Action Plan (AAP).

Under MIDH, based on the proposal of States, an amount of Rs. 69.78 crore for 51 cold stores, Rs. 7.70 crore for 5 cold stores and Rs. 39.90 crore for 26 cold stores have been allocated to the States of Gujarat, Bihar and Haryana respectively during the current financial year.

[English]

Re-Development Projects

3436. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVSI:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out any plans for re-development of India Gate Complex and East Kidwai Nagar projects in view of the observations of the High Court in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the likely impact thereof on re-development of other colonies in Delhi and NCR regions;

(c) the steps likely to be taken to resolve the objections raised by the High Court in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has decided to re-work the design and plans for the re-development of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies to avoid felling of trees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Government is constructing a landscaping based project "National War Memorial" in memory of all Indian soldiers, who made the supreme sacrifice for the country Post. independence at India Gate and redeveloping East Kidwai Nagar General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) Complex. Re-development of East Kidwai Nagar has started in December, 2014 and almost 75% of work has already been completed. Stipulated date of completion of the project is 30th November, 2019. As far as observation of Hon'ble High Court with regard to re-plan the redevelopment of

East Kidwai Nagar is concerned, no such observation has been received.

The Government has reworked the plan for redevelopment of Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Kasturba Nagar, Thyagaraj Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammedpur being undertaken to address acute shortage of residential and office space in Delhi and the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in a Public Interest Litigation, has given a go ahead for these colonies.

Measures to deal with CBRN Emergencies

3437. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any stand by plan to protect its citizens from Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) attacks from terrorist or during war and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the National Disaster Management Authority (NOMA) has conducted basic training programme for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons/agencies who have been trained to tackle CBRN emergencies;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken a review of the threats posed by CBRN weapons in the hands of international terrorist organisations and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also sought international co-operation on the said issue and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prepare NDRF for timely response to any disaster situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for terrorist attacks using chemical weapons, radioactive material and biological agents and have circulated them to

the stakeholders and the States/UTs for implementation and formulation of their own SOPs.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has also issued following guidelines on Biological disasters, Chemical Industrial disasters, Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies to all the stakeholders:-

- (i) National Disaster Management Guidelines – Management of Biological Disasters
- (ii) National Disaster Management Guidelines – Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters
- (iii) National Disaster Management Guidelines to handle Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies

The guidelines are available on NDMA's web-site www.ndma.gov.in under the link NDMA Guidelines.

NDMA has also conducted regular Mock Exercises for betterpreparedness against CBRN disaster.

In order to deal with the CBRN Emergencies, doctrine for Defence against Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) weapons, CBRN equipment management policy and CBRN training policy are in place.

Twelve Battalions of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have also been specifically trained to deal with such crises.

(b) and (c) NDMA has initiated CBRN emergency management/training under the project basic training programme on CBRN Emergency Management at all point of entries (Airport, Seaports and Land Borders). NDMA has already completed basic CBRN training programme on CBRN Emergency Management for Airport Emergency Handlers (AEHs) at 12 major airports namely, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, Varanasi, Patna, Ahmedabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Raipur and Chandigarh in the country.

The training programme involved emergency handler agencies such as Airports Authority of India, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), State Police, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), Cargo Handlers, Shippers, Airlines, Medical Services and Fire Services. Total 585 participants have been familiarized and trained in the basic CBRN training for AEHs at 12 major airports in the country. Also around 2500 working level staff received sensitization training on CBRN emergency management.

(d) Review of the threats posed by CBRN weapons is a continuous process and is performed by Government of India from time to time. At, present there is no specific threat input on Chemical, Biological international terrorist radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) attacks by organizations. However, there is close and effective coordination between concerned agencies at the Centre and the State levels to deal with threats posed by CBRN weapons in the hands of international terrorist organizations.

(e) India had signed bilateral/multilateral agreements/MoUs/JDI with the several countries for cooperation in the field of disaster management. This Ministry regularly deposes NDRF personnel for attending the training programme/workshops regarding the issues related to CBRN emergencies organized by various international/regional organizations that has helped in the overall capacity building in the field of CBRN related issues.

(f) NDRF is well trained and equipped to deal with any disaster situation in the country including Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. As on date 8643 personnel of various NDRF Battalions are trained in Basic CBRN training. NDRF has pool of 454 trainers and 183 Master Trainers. 64 NDRF personnel have been trained by Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in Radiological Safety Officer (RSO) certification course. The services of these trained personnel are utilized in the capacity building and for responding to any CBRN emergencies. For effective response the following measures have been taken:-

- (i) 03 Coys of each NDRF Battalion are designated as CBRN coy to deal with any CBRN related disaster.
- (ii) 08 Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) have been set up in NDRF Battalions by DAE at Kolkata (West Bengal), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Pune (Maharashtra), Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Mundali (Odisha), Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Bhatinda (Punjab).

[Translation]

Registered NGO'S

3438. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations

(NGOs) registered and functioning under his Ministry at present;

(b) the number of NGOs that are provided funds for running the organisation and their programmes;

(c) whether the accounts of such NGOs are registered with his Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the authorized chartered Ants empanelled with Ministry undertake annual audit of the accounts of such NGOs;

(e) if not, the process whereby such NGOs get their accounts audited; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the NGOs that fail to comply with the norms, maintain their accounts properly and get their accounts audited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has launched a portal "www.ngograntsje@gov.in" called *e-Anudan* with effect from 01-04-2014 for online submission and processing of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) applications received from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Total number of NGOs registered on *e-Anudan* since 1.4.2014 are 17,920, out of which 8,245 are also registered on with DARPAN portal of NITI Aayog. The total number of NGOs who have been provided funds for their projects through *e-Anudan* portal are 1,595.

(c) to (f) The accounts of NGOs are audited by chartered accountants as per the guidelines of the schemes. However, Ministry has not authorized/empanelled any specific chartered accountant for the purpose. After release of grants-in-aid to NGOs, the final accounts for a financial year are required to be rendered by them with Utilization Certificate and audited accounts signed by a chartered accountant within six months of closing of the financial year. In case the NGOs (i) do not get their accounts audited (ii) do not follow the norms, and (iii) do not maintain their accounts properly then no further Grants-in-aid is released to the organization. Also, the Ministry can initiate action to blacklist such organization and take legal action for recovery of funds released to them.

[English]

Tobacco Farming

3439. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made allocations of certain amount of funds in the budgets from 2015-16 onwards as Central share to diversify tobacco farming in the tobacco producing States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, UP and West Bengal and if so, the amount allocated therefor, State and year-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that tobacco farmers are shifted to alternative farming options and the number of farmers/hectares of land which have been shifted from tobacco to other crops in each State;

(c) the alternative crops identified in each State and adopted for farming; and

(d) whether Inter-Ministerial committee had been formed to address the issue, if so, the key decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) had made budgetary allocations from 2015-16 onwards as Central share under Crop Diversification Programme (COP), an ongoing sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternative crops/cropping system in tobacco growing states. State and year-wise budgetary allocations (Central share) made under CDP from 2015-16 to diversify tobacco farming in the tobacco producing States is as under:-

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	787.00	945.00	210.10	210.10
2.	Bihar	67.00	80.00	17.80	17.80
3.	Gujarat	754.00	905.00	201.23	201.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Karnataka	600.00	720.00	160.08	160.08
5.	Maharashtra	11.00	13.00	2.86	2.86
6.	Odisha	9.00	11.00	2.45	2.45
7.	Tamil Nadu	20.50	24.00	5.33	5.33
8.	Telangana	38.50	47.00	10.47	10.47
9.	Uttar Pradesh	143.00	172.00	38.21	38.21
10.	West Bengal	70.00	83.00	18.47	18.47

(b) Under CDP, tobacco growing States have given flexibility to take suitable activities/interventions for replacing the tobacco to alternative crops/cropping system as per the cost norms approved under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme/State Scheme. The States may also organize study tours/ exposure visits and campaign etc. for highlighting harmful effects of tobacco and long term benefits of alternative crops under CDP. In order to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to other crops, a National Seminar on Crop Diversification sponsored by DAC&FW was organized by the ICAR-Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI) at Rajahmundry to exchange information and

experiences of various stakeholders on various issues relating to tobacco diversification. In addition to above, DAC&FW is also supplementing the efforts of the States through implementation of various Crop Development Programmes on Agriculture/Horticulture crops.

As per the reports of the State Governments, tobacco area shifted to other crops are; 1,16,635 hectares in Andhra Pradesh, 446 hectares in Bihar, 13,858 hectares in Gujarat, 1500 hectares in Karnataka, 636 hectares in Tamil Nadu, 120 hectares in Telangana, 2072 hectares in Uttar Pradesh and 2928 hectares in West Bengal from 2015-16. Besides, the State Government of Odisha has also reported diversion of tobacco area to alternate crops in an area of 5370 hectares from 2001-02 to 2017-18.

(c) The research work carried out by ICAR- CTRL, Rajahmundry revealed that a remunerative cropping system rather than a sole crop can be a viable alternative to sole tobacco crop. Alternative crops/cropping systems like maize, wheat, ragi, cotton, soybean, mustard, castor, groundnut, black gram, red gram, green gram, chilly, chickpea, potato, ginger, sugarcane, turmeric, moringa, oil palm etc. have been identified for the tobacco growing areas in different states. The most preferred diversified suitable crops adopted for farming reported by the states are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	Diversified preferred crops adopted for farming
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bengal gram, Black gram, Green gram, Jowar, Maize, Oilseeds Crops and Hybrid Vegetables
2.	Bihar	Vegetables like Carrot, Raddish, Cauliflower/Cabbage, Okra, Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, Pumpkin/ Sponge Gourd/Bitter Gourd/Cucumber/Ridge Gourd, Pea and Onion
3.	Gujarat	Wheat, Pulses, Nutri Cereals (Jowar, Bajra), Paddy and Cotton
4.	Karnataka	Cereals/Milletts, Pulses, Sugarcane, Oilseeds, Horticultural crops (Mango, Banana, Papaya) Flowers, Plantation crop and Vegetables
5.	Odisha	Hybrid Maize, Milletts, Vegetables, Oil Seeds (Groundnut and Mustard), Cropping system like Vegetable-Maize/Milletts, Vegetables-Groundnut/Mustard, Vegetables-Urd/Bengal gram, Vegetables-Vegetables
6.	Tamil Nadu	Hybrid Maize, Chilli, Brinjal and Tomato
7.	Telangana	Rainfed Black soils: Soybean + Pigeon pea and Cotton + Pigeon pea, Rainfed Red soils: Groundnut under irrigation, Alluvial soils inundated up to September: Chickpea and Chillies
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Lentil, Gram, Mustard and Wheat
9.	West Bengal	Mustard, Winter Vegetables, Potato, Wheat and Hybrid Maize

(d) DAC&FW has not formed any Inter-Ministerial Committee under Crop Diversification Programme. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries in November, 2014 at the national level under the chairpersonship of Cabinet Secretary having representatives from different Ministries/Departments, including Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to review and develop a comprehensive policy on tobacco and tobacco related issues. During the 1st meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries (CoS), held in December, 2014, at Cabinet Secretariat, the CoS recommended that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare being the core and nodal Ministry for World Health Organization – Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC), should co-ordinate with all Departments concerned on matters related to compliance of obligations under WHO-FCTC.

Hriday Scheme

3440. SHRI RAJESPI PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme has been implemented as a mission and the objectives of the scheme is being/has been fulfilled successfully since its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities in the country included under this scheme, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the cities proposed to be included under the scheme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a Central Sector scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 500 cr. launched on 21st January, 2015, aims at preserving and revitalizing the soul and unique character of 12 heritage cities in India and is being implemented as a Mission.

The Scheme supports development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects including revitalization of

urban infrastructure around heritage, religious, cultural and tourist areas of the cities. The components include development of water supply, sanitation, drainage, waste management, approach roads, footpaths, street lights, tourist conveniences, underground electricity wiring, landscaping which is implemented in the 12 identified cities. The objectives of the scheme are being met successfully on execution of such development works.

(c) The details are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
3.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
4.	Punjab	Amritsar
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
6.	Karnataka	Badami
7.	Gujarat	Dwaraka
8.	Bihar	Gaya
9.	Odisha	Puri
10.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
11.	Tamil Nadu	Velankanni
12.	Telangana	Warangal

No city from the state of Jharkhand has been included in the Scheme.

(d) As the mission period of the Scheme is only till March, 2019, no further cities are proposed to be included under the Scheme.

Schemes for Development of Animal Husbandry

3441. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry in various States of the country including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total number of farmers who have been benefited by these schemes so far;

(c) whether the Government has failed to achieve the growth rate targets in the animal husbandry sector, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the animal husbandry sector;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from some States including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu regarding animal husbandry and dairy projects under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(f) the details of funds allocated and released to various States by the Government during the said period; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to promote the animal husbandry and fisheries sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for the development of animal husbandry, dairy and poultry in various States of the country including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

- I. Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- II. National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)
- III. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
- IV. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)
- V. National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- VI. Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)

(b) As per the available data (till 28.12.2018), the number of total beneficiaries of the above schemes

(Sl.No. ii to iv) is approximately 35.18 lakh and figures of the beneficiaries for the schemes at Sl.No. i, v and vi, are being collected.

(c) No, to a large extent these schemes have been successful. The average growth rate in livestock sector during the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 is 7.29% (at constant prices, 2011-12).

(d) Apart from many traditional remedial measures, new efforts have also been made in which to strengthen and create infrastructure for the development of dairy and fisheries sectors, the Government has launched two schemes namely, Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) with total corpus of Rs. 10,881 crore during 2017-18 and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) with total corpus of Rs. 7,522 crore during 2018-19.

(e) and (f) The details of project proposals received from various State Governments/UTs including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and status of fund release are as under:—

- (i) Under the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), 97 projects in 30 states have been approved with the total outlay of Rs. 1,165.06 crore (Central Assistance Rs. 889.17 crore against which Rs. 599.75 crore has been released and an amount of Rs. 240.08 crore has been utilized till 24.12.2018. State-wise releases made under the scheme in the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- (ii) 542 subprojects have been approved under NDP-I till 09.12.2018. The details of fund allocation and fund release to various states by the Government of India for NDP-I, DEDS, DIDF, NLM, RGM and LH&DC are given in the enclosed Statement-II to VII.

(g) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing various schemes to supplement the efforts of States/UTs for promotion of animal husbandry and fisheries sectors namely, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Programme for Dairy Development, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme, National Dairy Plan-I, National Livestock Mission, Livestock Health and Disease Control and Blue Revolution.

Statement-I

State-wise financial assistance provided during last three years and current year under NPDD Scheme (2015-16 to 2018-19)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Fund released (Rs. in crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 21.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.50	4.36	6.22	0.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.72	3.07	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	4.68	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	10.59	12.87	35.67	37.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.04	1.75	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	7.92	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	10.91	43.26
8.	Haryana	0.28	0.00	6.51	1.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	5.05	1.00	15.39
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4.46	0.00	2.60	10.11
13.	Kerala	1.06	13.05	5.44	23.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.64	1.55	3.59	20.85
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	2.98	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	3.87	4.27
18.	Mizoram	0.00	4.38	3.10	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.12	0.00
20.	Odisha	10.67	12.43	0.00	8.40
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00
22.	Punjab	20.92	17.78	10.89	3.69
23.	Rajasthan	2.30	9.02	19.00	42.90
24.	Sikkim	3.39	4.37	5.94	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	6.89	11.93	7.60
26.	Telangana	2.92	4.32	2.76	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.37
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	7.03	11.80	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1.46	3.00	12.32	20.96
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00
Total		73.95	119.67	170.34	269.34

Statement-II*State-wise releases made under NDP-I*

				1	2	3	4
State	No. of approved Sub-Projects	Amount Rs. in crore					
1	2	3	4				
		Grant Assistance	Fund released till 09 Dec., 2018				
Andhra Pradesh	20	82.00	80.58	Maharashtra	48	114.81	105.30
Bihar	30	60.68	56.83	Odisha	22	27.72	19.20
Chhattisgarh	4	12.56	5.73	Punjab	32	114.67	102.67
Gujarat	57	350.71	344.11	Rajasthan	41	220.46	215.90
Haryana	24	62.85	55.46	Tamil Nadu	29	108.14	103.45
Jharkhand	2	4.68	3.70	Telangana	11	24.50	23.96
Karnataka	50	169.58	164.59	Uttar Pradesh	29	153.44	148.26
Kerala	16	42.73	41.69	Uttarakhand	7	19.72	18.42
Madhya Pradesh	16	21.79	20.13	West Bengal	26	42.41	36.99
				Centralised	4	38.58	12.93
				Sub-Total	468	1672.03	1559.87
				Project Management and Learning	74	84.87	42.25
				Total	542	1756.90	1602.13

Statement-III*State-wise and Year-wise details of Units and Back ended capital subsidy provided under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) by NABARD*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	4.54	16	2.48	23	3.50	8	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12	11534	4575.96	1994	1348.81
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	1326	643.94	1248	487.63	360	159.93
4.	Chhattisgarh	463	342.76	178	186.22	114	44.87	13	3.63
5.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	743	504.61	2664	1973.73	5924	3080.62	746	1468.46
8.	Haryana	187	145.95	294	150.55	308	244.75	135	120.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	374	286.19	234	198.02	637	649.63	46	63.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	320	144.86	365	211.21	723	448.77	201	117.88
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	15	14.29	139	101.11	88	81.57
12.	Karnataka	439	224.58	964	423.79	2067	1093.59	443	189.51
13.	Kerala	88	46.05	839	442.08	2155	1152.03	479	207.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	37.54	505	494.17	1479	814.90	670	239.63
15.	Maharashtra	4532	2342.17	431	385.07	6056	3125.96	1229	664.57
16.	Odisha	175	51.33	192	92.89	970	383.61	112	61.21
17.	Punjab	674	482.46	756	559.58	1670	1094.70	559	351.16
18.	Rajasthan	43	47.41	92	74.72	4378	2188.76	1904	1101.29
19.	Tamil Nadu	2385	435.77	4098	904.42	7877	1727.78	1189	441.50
20.	Telangana*	914	305.51	265	125.55	4962	2438.35	778	494.76
21.	Uttar Pradesh	975	555.51	996	588.15	3442	1796.15	737	421.57
22.	Uttarakhand	1349	617.46	1161	560.17	2183	1110.20	485	270.92
23.	West Bengal	1	0.67	229	139.14	293	176.32	129	79.70
Total		16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	58182	26739.18	12305	7889.59
N.E. States									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	113.90	58	101.20	71	138.20	1	2.00
2.	Assam	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32	1324	1126.08	178	144.83
3.	Manipur	29	20.23	43	36.27	115	46.12	67	24.88
4.	Meghalaya	4	1.50	8	3.60	18	10.60	2	2.70
5.	Mizoram	22	17.10	32	33.60	182	106.23	81	64.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Nagaland	63	29.26	499	217.40	334	149.80	0	0.00
7.	Sikkim	66	50.06	472	267.54	416	266.59	6	5.47
8.	Tripura	286	127.83	151	76.23	433	290.91	24	16.55
Total		1879	1411.01	2785	1935.16	2893	2134.53	359	260.59
Union Territory									
Daman and Diu						1	1.50	0	0.00
				Online applications		0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total (Total A + B + Online)		18177	8976.20	22526	11687.41	61076	28875.21	12664	8150.18

Statement-IV*DIDF – Projects Sanctioned by NABARD*

(as on 14 December, 2018)

Sl. No.	State	End Borrower	Project Outlay (Rs. in crore)	Loan Amount (Rs. in crore)	End borrower Share (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	Doaba Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	88.30	70.64	17.66
2.		Ludhiana District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	99.84	79.88	19.96
3.		Patiala District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	20.85	16.68	4.17
4.		Ropar District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	109.01	87.21	21.80
Total			318.00	254.41	
5.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	86.42	65.00	21.42
6.		Kolar-Chikkaballapur District Co-operative Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd.	158.90	103.17	55.73
7.		Mysore District Cooperative Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd.	121.66	80.34	41.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited (KMF), Ramnagar	300.00	210.00	90.00
9.		Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited (KMF), Chanarayapatna	109.40	87.52	21.88
10.		Chamarajanagar Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	124.72	60.00	64.72
11.		Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural and Ramnagara District Cooperative Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd.	499.73	200.00	299.73
12.		Hassan Cooperative Milk Producers Societies Union Ltd.	225.55	135.33	90.22
Total			626.38	941.36	
13.	Haryana	Ambala District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	9.91	7.93	1.98
14.		Ballabgarh Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	10.89	8.72	2.17
15.		Hisar-Jind Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	11.12	8.90	2.22
16.		Kurukshetra-Karnal Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	4.69	3.75	0.94
17.		Sirsa District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	7.15	5.72	1.43
18.		Rohtak Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	10.44	8.35	2.09
Total			54.20	43.37	
19.	Maharashtra	Pune Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Maryadit	74.39	59.51	14.88
20.	Gujarat	Banaskantha District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd.	615.36	492.29	123.07
21.		Sabarkantha District Cooperative Milk Producer's Union Ltd.	361.14	288.42	72.72
Total			976.50	780.71	
Combined Total			3049.47	2079.36	

Statement-V*Details of fund release to various States under NLM during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 29.10.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	855.69	1029.40	268.00
2.	Bihar	0		50.54	944.31
3.	Chhattisgarh	1034.63	460.977	876.94	
4.	Goa	0			
5.	Gujarat	0	1195.78	2546.73	
6.	Haryana	0		300.00	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	186.992	525.52	1781.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0		812.33	1899.13
9.	Jharkhand	0	218	642.60	
10.	Karnataka	746.49	873	310.10	
11.	Kerala	0	104.28	364.74	555.30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1278.955	48.00	12.00
13.	Maharashtra	500	1387.935	1199.83	
14.	Odisha	519.65	715.92	546.59	374.58
15.	Punjab	0	343.7		508.23
16.	Rajasthan	438.817	872.15	1737.77	200.27
17.	Tamil Nadu	486.87	1165	958.77	
18.	Telangana	0	602.84	1694.25	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	25	3042	1063.16	
20.	Uttarakhand	410.542	185.39	264.81	500.00
21.	West Bengal	0	1061.36	154.28	
Sub Total-1		4162.00	14549.97	15126.35	7043.78
North Eastern States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	184.69	340.99	
23.	Assam	0			

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Manipur	55.242	173.898	223.99	477.22
25.	Meghalaya	87.14	269.22	414.79	420.87
26.	Mizoram	0	330.943	261.60	
27.	Nagaland	454.26	465.2393	1044.62	352.13
28.	Sikkim	197.36	155.11	200.00	
29.	Tripura	0	220.9	254.91	
Sub-Total-2		1000.00	1800.00	2740.90	1250.22
UTs with Legislature and without Legislature					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4.3	14.15	
31.	Chandigarh	0		10.00	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0			
33.	Daman and Diu	0			
34.	Delhi	0			
35.	Lakshadweep	0			76.06
36.	Puducherry	0	24.55		
Sub-Total-3		0.00	28.85	24.15	76.06
NABARD		4820.00	8495.70	12550.00	17500.00
Grand Total		9982.00	24874.519	30441.398	25870.06

Statement-VI*Funds released during last three years and current year under RGM*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 15.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	675	437	1861.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	264.5	14.81	200	10.47
3.	Assam		287.15	0	353.41
4.	Bihar	750	0	4489.95	2783.53
5.	Chhattisgarh		0	100	2524.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	873.22	100	0	179.2
7.	Goa		0	0	2.84
8.	Haryana		1500	317.22	40.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0	687	218.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	0	196.75	81.68
11.	Jharkhand		1000	157.73	819.97
12.	Karnataka	1160	100	857	99.78
13.	Kerala	500	1000	136	264.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1981	850	1619	766.52
15.	Maharashtra		1500	300	871.87
16.	Manipur	534.02	350.5	200	495.85
17.	Meghalaya		20.29	0	945.37
18.	Mizoram	177.95	63.52	0	8.69
19.	Nagaland	475.1	245.66	558.29	11.01
20.	Odisha		1591.98	0	2294.33
21.	Punjab	600	100	500	855.18
22.	Rajasthan		150	1654	275.07
23.	Sikkim		11.79	925.91	18.69
24.	Tamil Nadu		850	1200.23	686.23
25.	Telangana		0	801.45	122.51
26.	Tripura		671.38	0	33.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	200	132.02	2000	1114.54
28.	Uttarakhand		661	0	3473.89
29.	West Bengal	485.28	0	1426.29	27.41
30.	Chandigarh				3.18
31.	Delhi				46.02
32.	Daman and Diu				0.12
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				1.38
34.	Lakshadweep				1.02
35.	Puducherry				4.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				309.9
37.	NDDDB				1228.2
38.	ICAR-NBAGR				890.11
	Total	8176.07	11875.1	18763.82	23725.09

Statement-VII*Funds released during last three years and current year under LH&DC*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 21.12.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	493.26	1714.72	1269.00	1149.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	484.41	540.94	122.00	154.92
3.	Assam	450.75	4.00	928.00	0
4.	Bihar	904.25	662.67	1357.67	1079.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	500.25	84.00	873.78	1306.41
7.	Gujarat	12.16	7.00	0	5.292
6.	Goa	785.91	1573.60	1515.1	2785.68
8.	Haryana	373.87	792.00	626.1	989.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	211.00	296.80	299.1	432.51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	155.00	306	1069.84
11.	Jharkhand	100.00	58.00	575.1	165.96
12.	Karnataka	1307.55	1675.16	1646	1127.41
13.	Kerala	485.40	243.00	515.63	631.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.58	539.25	1717.1	1925.84
15.	Maharashtra	1152.30	2456.00	2583	1678.86
16.	Manipur	780.65	375.00	276	424.58
17.	Meghalaya	213.08	105.48	114.91	271.03
18.	Mizoram	255.23	332.87	54.1	388.65
19.	Nagaland	478.88	458.41	169	82.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	924.54	481.00	884.71	1831.29
21.	Punjab	719.39	1070.59	936.00	1006.13
22.	Rajasthan	625.56	1989.00	1341.60	1927.30
23.	Sikkim	0.52	56.77	19.94	69.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	434.36	1087.00	1526.328	1107.30
25.	Telangana	397.00	1091.00,	1040.56	996.32
26.	Tripura	0.00	25.50	126	269.06
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1424.25	5354.10	6654.222	3000.58
28.	Uttarakhand	232.58	163.75	332.90	434
29.	West Bengal	483.40	316.00	1117.10	3071.89
30.	Chandigarh	24.57	33.00	30	29.80
31.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	4.5	4.04
32.	Daman and Diu	8.61	12.00	10	9.80
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.21	2.00	1	0.80
34.	Lakshadweep	11.14	30.00	63.5	33.06
35.	Puducherry	2.24	2.00	1	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.86	33.47	26	14.04
Total		14471.75	23821.08	709.15	1175.21

[Translation]

Loan Under Pmay

3442. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) the number of people provided loans under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana so far in Bihar along with the amount of loan provided to them;

(b) the number of houses for which approval has been given for construction along with the funds released so far in the country under the said scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the number of applications pending with

the Government under this scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] mission in order to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban families/beneficiaries. Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of PMAY(U) mission, 1,317 beneficiaries have been provided loan of Rs. 176.97 crore with interest subsidy of Rs. 25.84 crore in the State of Bihar.

(b) Under CLSS vertical of PMAY(U) Mission, loan amount of Rs. 45,959.38 crore has been approved by Primary Lending Institutions (PUS) with release of interest subsidy of Rs. 7,118.64 crore for construction of

3,22,713 houses-State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) CLSS vertical of PMAY(U) Mission is being implemented through Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) namely National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and

Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). NHS has reported that about 1.40 lakh beneficiary claims have been uploaded by PLIs on NHB's on-line portal for release of subsidy, subject to validation and compliance process, while HUDCO has reported nil pendency.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of approved houses along with the funds released under the CLSS vertical of PMAY(U) Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of houses sanctioned under CLSS	Loan amount approved by Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) (Rs. in crore)	Interest subsidy released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.14	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5,525	885.71	118.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0.39	0.07
4.	Assam	377	40.98	7.43
5.	Bihar	1,317	176.97	25.84
6.	Chandigarh	129	29.23	2.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,446	347.56	73.99
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	832	85.51	19.07
9.	Daman and Diu	170	15.64	3.70
10.	Delhi	6,481	1,229.36	144.72
11.	Goa	244	47.58	5.42
12.	Gujarat	1,01,022	11,852.83	2,324.12
13.	Haryana	6,194	889.48	127.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	189	20.40	3.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	263	14.70	4.23
16.	Jharkhand	921	123.90	17.26
17.	Karnataka	12,397	2,565.04	264.03
18.	Kerala	4,797	375.95	89.65
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16,906	1,601.41	357.46
21.	Maharashtra	88,100	15,185.59	2,040.72

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	145	8.08	2.37
23.	Meghalaya	64	4.84	1.07
24.	Mizoram	367	20.82	6.10
25.	Nagaland	10	0.90	0.20
26.	Odisha	1,340	146.37	22.736
27.	Puducherry	193	29.83	4.01
28.	Punjab	4,462	598.44	97.01
29.	Rajasthan	13,239	1,377.31	244.58
30.	Sikkim	3	0.26	0.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	13,934	2,162.23	283.48
32.	Telangana	9,705	1,890.94	211.28
33.	Tripura	158	15.63	2.93
34.	Uttar Pradesh	19,032	2,902.04	404.15
35.	Uttarakhand	2,761	270.28	55.84
36.	West Bengal	6,984	4,043.05	152.67
Total		322,713	45,959.38	7,118.64

Government Run Warehouses

3443. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Government run warehouses in each of the 640 districts of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government is planning to set up at least one warehouse in each district of the country for the storage of foodgrain and vegetables produced by the farmers; and

(c) the amount of budget allocated this year by the Government for the maintenance of existing warehouses and for the construction of new warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Majority of the districts in the country have warehouses for storage of foodgrains for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS). Storage gap assessment of a district is made by considering available capacities in a radius of 100 Km. in plain areas and 50 Km. in hilly areas. Foodgrain requirement of the districts is met from the depots located in the same district or a nearby district.

As far as foodgrains are concerned, the total storage capacity available in the country is sufficient to store of Central Pool Stock required for PDS. However, to augment capacities in specific areas, the Government implements two schemes for construction of godowns, namely Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme and Central Sector Scheme with a special focus on North Eastern Region. In addition to conventional godowns, construction of steel silos has been undertaken in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for modernizing storage infrastructure and improving shelf life of stored foodgrains.

As far as perishable horticulture produce like vegetables are concerned, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare implements a Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which also provides assistance for creation of post harvest management infrastructure including setting up of cold storages.

(c) During 2018-19, Food Corporation of India.(FCI) has a budget of Rs. 369.05 Cr. for maintenance of its warehouses. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) utilizes its own resources for construction and maintenance of its warehouses for which an amount of Rs. 153 Cr. has been allocated for 2018-19. Government provides funds for construction of new godowns under the Central Sector Scheme. There is a budget of Rs. 35.00 Cr. for construction of godowns by FCI in North Eastern Region and Rs. 25.00 Cr. for construction of intermediate godowns by State Governments of North Eastern Region in 2018-19.

[English]

Objectionable Content on Social Media

3444. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the social-networking site 'Twitter' to provide identity trails to the police or other Government agencies of persons posting objectionable content on the social-media platform;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Twitter's response to the same;

(c) whether the Government has set out any criteria to define the term "objectionable content"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Police and public order are State subjects as per the seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. Law enforcement agencies take appropriate action as per the law for blocking/removal of such objectionable contents on social media platforms including Twitter and ask them to provide necessary evidence including identity trails for investigation purpose. Ministry of Home Affairs has asked intermediaries including Twitter for prompt disposal of requisition of Law Enforcement Agencies to remove unlawful contents Including contents involving rape/gang rape, child

pornography etc. Twitter response varies on case to case basis.

Suicides in Para Military Forces

3445. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late the suicide rates and peer-killings are on the rise in the para military forces and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of suicides attempted and committed as well as peer-attacks and killings committed by the para military forces during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into the stress levels to which the members of these forces are subjected to;

(d) whether the Government has received numerous complaints directly and through social media with reference to the horrible working conditions as well as food rations etc. relating to the various wings of the para military forces engaged in battling extremists and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to institute a high-level committee to examine the working and living conditions of the members of these forces and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Instances of suicides/fratricides reported by CAPFs/AR during the last three years and current year as on 30.11.2018 are as under:—

Death due to suicide	:	410
Attempt to suicide	:	116
Peer attacks and killings	:	29

(c) An enquiry is conducted in each case of fratricide/killing/firing of colleagues and suicide case. It has been observed that causes/circumstances behind most of such cases are found to be generally personal and domestic problems like marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression etc.

(d) and (e) In the past, a video tape was uploaded in social media by a BSF personnel regarding poor quality of food in BSF. CRPF had also reported two such complaints of poor quality of food with various other grievances. An

enquiry into the allegation of poor quality of food and other grievances was got conducted and the complaints were found unsubstantiated. All the Forces have a robust grievance redressal mechanism at their end and they have been advised to ensure that the officers during their visit to posts, may check on the aspects of living conditions, clothing, food and equipment and they may also take initiative to get free and frank feedback of the personnel. It has been advised that senior officers may also partake the food prepared for the jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of food in the inspection register. The Forces have also been advised to review their internal grievances redressal system and take proactive measures to redress the grievances.

SOPs on the working and living conditions of CAPFs/AR personnel are framed and reviewed by the forces to improve the working conditions. Some of the measures taken to improve the working conditions of CAPFs/AR personnel are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Some of the measures taken to improve work in conditions of CAPFs/AR personnel

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.
- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Committee On Mega Food Parks

3446. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any expert committee to review the Mega Food Parks Scheme in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any reports reviewing the working of the 9 functional Mega Food Parks have been generated till date and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sanctioned and commissioned projects in the North East Region, out of the total sanctioned 42 Mega Food Parks;

(d) whether the Government plans to set up any Mega Food Park in Meghalaya;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of funds released for the Mega Food Parks projects in the North East Region during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) has carried out an assessment of Mega Food Parks in its study titled "Report on Evaluation of the Impact of the Scheme for Mega Food Park of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries". ICRIER

has submitted its final report on September, 2015 to the Ministry. The brief of the finding of the report are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (f) Government has approved 5 Mega Food Parks in the North East Region, out of total 40 Mega Food Park projects approved in the country. Detail of Implementation of 5 Mega Food Park Projects sanctioned by Ministry in the North East Region along with amount of grant released to these projects in last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not establish Mega Food Parks in the country on its own under the Mega Food Park Scheme. The proposals under scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI) from time to time. Selection of suitable proposals for these projects is done as per the Scheme guidelines, based on the merit, through a stringent appraisal process as per the prefixed criteria. As on date, no proposal is under consideration for establishing Mega Food Parks in state of Meghalaya. Ministry has issued fresh Expression of Interest to seek proposals for setting of new mega foodparks in uncovered States i.e. Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and all UTs to fill up vacant slots on 23.12.2018 with the last date of submission of proposals as 09.02.2019.

Statement-I

A brief note on ICRIER'S final report submitted to MoFPI on the impact of the scheme of Mega Food Parks

MoFPI awarded the evaluation study for assessment of the impact of the Scheme of Mega Food Parks of the Ministry to Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). The recommendations made in the Report are summarized as below:-

- (i) While preparing the DPR, there is a need for a detailed diagnostic study that should have detailed inputs of the end users of the facilities.
- (ii) MoFPI should consider revising the time frame for completion of the project to five years as in case of cluster development scheme of the Ministry of MSME.
- (iii) The scheme should be made flexible in terms of land requirement, the amount of grant and contribution of SPV. It is also suggested that to ensure that the scheme is not misused, the guidelines should be more generic rather than specifying 30-35 units to be set up in the park. A more generic requirement of the units like "more than 10 units may be provided in the scheme guidelines.
- (iv) Making provision for forward linkages has also been suggested alongwith existing provision of backward linkages.
- (v) MoFPI should design innovative incentives to attract the units to the Mega Food Parks. These can be in the form of support for machinery purchasing, use of green technology and R&D. The individual investor setting up unit in the park may be given priority, In other schemes of the Ministry.
- (vi) Ministry should select DPRs which have more realistic provisions rather than those which provide large numbers.
- (vii) To ensure collaboration with the State Governments in the project implementation. it has been suggested to have a tripartite agreement signed between the MoFPI, State Government and the SPV. Such provisions reportedly exist in the MSE-CDP Scheme of Ministry of MSME and National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NNIZs).
- (viii) It has also been suggested that MoFPI can explore the possibility of having an empaneled set of public and private banks that pre-approve the scheme guidelines and spread information about it.
- (ix) It is also essential to take bank's feedback while redesigning the scheme guidelines.
- (x) MoFPI should do a detailed study on the dovetailing of the MoFPI scheme with other central and state government schemes and this should be published in its website.
- (xi) The State should be encouraged to promote Mega Food Parks in their agro-processing and industrial policies.
- (xii) It has been suggested that a bidding and selection procedures have to be made on-line. The project evaluation documents and consultations on modification of the scheme guidelines should also be made available on

- the website for comments by the stakeholders. Similarly, the decisions of the IMAC and TC should also be made online and regularly published in the website of the Ministry.
- (xiii) MoFPI schemes should clearly mention the objective of the Mega Food Parks to link Indian farmers and processors with global value chains. MoFPI should push for regulatory reforms focusing on Acts such as the AP Act.
- (xiv) which help the SPV and farmers to connect with each other. MoFPI should work with the FS to speed up the approval process.
- (xv) Ministry should have proper infrastructure mapping based on the mapping of fruits and vegetable availability to streamline the supply chain and assist the plan the SPV to their infrastructure. There should be mapping of existing PPCs.
- (xv) The SPV should be allowed to select their consultants and if they need help of MoFPI in that case they can be referred to empaneled PMCs.
- (xvi) It is important for the Ministry to have field visits to some of the global food parks and learn from their best practices.
- (xvii) MoFPI should reconsider the number of Mega Food Parks which it wants to create. Rather than having more food parks it should focus on few food parks and make them operational.
- (xviii) MoFPI should work in the operational MFPs to help them to attract units in their parks and help SPVs to develop brands and market them.
- (xix) MoFPI should focus on closing the projects which have received third installment of the grant but taking very long time in completion of the projects. This has been also recommended that MoFPI should release the final amount of grant in advance and not before the completion of the project so that the bank can release the entire term loan to the SPV to complete the project.

Statement-II

Details status of Implementations of 05 Mega Food Park Projects sanctioned by Ministry in the North East Region with amount of grant released to these projects in last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost	Date of In-principle Approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved	Total Amount of grant released	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh									
1.	Rongoge Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Papum Pare	71.83	21.12.2017	—	SPV is in the process of meeting the conditions for "Final Approval"		0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam									
2.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Nalbari	80.85	16.12.2008	30.03.2009	50	45	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mizoram									
3.	Zoram Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Dimapur	75.20	19.12.2013	10.06.2015	50	44.24	14.46	14.77	0.00
Nagaland									
4.	Doys Agri Resources Pvt. Ltd. Dimapur	71.80	03.01.2017	16.08.2017	50	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
Tripura									
5.	Sikaria Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. West Tripura	87.45	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50	43.50	22.71	0.00	0.00

Lack of Food Processing Industries

3447. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are facing losses due to lack of sufficient Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought help from developed nations to establish food processing industries and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(d) the amount of assistance provided by these countries to develop food processing industries in the country; and

(e) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to establish food processing industries under Public-Private Partnership mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI):

(a) and (b) As per a study, "Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India" by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, the estimated annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses

of major agricultural produces at national level was Rs. 92,651 crores. The study was based on production data of 2012-13 and wholesale prices of 2014.

(c) and (d) The Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the food processing sector through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Also, 100% FDI with Government approval for retail trading, including through e-commerce, is allowed for food products manufactured and/or produced in India.

The food processing industries sector in the country has received US\$ 904.90 million worth of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows during 2017-18. The country-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows received in food processing industries sector in the country during 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) does not set up any food processing industries/units/projects on its own. It provides financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid under component schemes of Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) to the individuals, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), entrepreneurs, cooperatives, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Private Companies and central/State PSUs etc. for setting up of food processing industries/units/projects.

Statement*Country-wise FDI Equity Inflows in Food Processing Industries Sector during 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (In US\$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Singapore	211.05
2.	Mauritius	177.11
3.	South Korea	162.39
4.	Japan	77.39
5.	Netherlands	61.55
6.	British Virginia	50.25
7.	Luxembourg	48.24
8.	U.S.A.	46.14
9.	Spain	14.07
10.	Cyprus	8.55
11.	Italy	6.81
12.	UAE	5.85
13.	Cayman Islands	5.61
14.	Kuwait	5.51
15.	Denmark	5.50
16.	Switzerland	4.25
17.	East Africa	3.86
18.	Taiwan	2.64
19.	Indonesia	2.21
20.	Belgium	1.66
21.	Israel	0.67
22.	Tunisia	0.63
23.	China	0.50
24.	Canada	0.48
25.	Australia	0.38
26.	Malaysia	0.30

1	2	3
27.	United Kingdom	0.26
28.	New Zealand	0.20
29.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.16
30.	Sweden	0.16
31.	Germany	0.13
32.	Finland	0.09
33.	Turkey	0.08
34.	Norway	0.06
35.	France	0.05
36.	Russia	0.05
37.	West Indies	0.04
38.	Austria	0.02
39.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00
Grand Total		904.90

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

3448. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to double the income of farmers by 2022 and if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it will be achieved;

(b) whether Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is part of this scheme to double farmers' income; and

(c) if so, the details of the budget disbursed so far under PMKSY since the inception of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. For the said purpose, the Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority,

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend strategies.

The committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop and livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations. The committee is also looking into the investments in and for agriculture e.g. increasing public investments for agriculture, i.e. in rural roads, rural electricity, irrigation; the need for policy support to enable investments by corporate sector in agriculture.

Several initiatives have already been taken among each of the above mentioned strategies which, inter-alia, include:—

(i) initiating market reforms through the State Governments.

(ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.

(iii) Up gradation of GraminHaats to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.

(iv) Launch of eNAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.

(v) implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.

(vi) "Per drop more crop" initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.

(vii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" under which organic farming is being promoted.

(viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

(ix) Under "HarMedh Par Ped", agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1947

Bamboo grown outside forest area has been removed from the definition of trees and a mission have been launched to promote bamboo plantation.

(x) Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.

(xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

(xii) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.

(xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.

(xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.

(xv) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multidimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

(b) and (c) Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jai Sanchay' and 'Jai Sinchan'. Main components I works under PMKSY are as under:—

(i) **Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)** implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

- (ii) **PMKSY (Her Khet Ko Pani)** including Command Area Development and water Management (CADWM), Surface-Minor irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation Restoration (RRR) of water bodies and being implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
- (iii) **PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop)** implemented by

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

- (iv) **PMKSY (Watershed)** implemented by Department of Land Recourses, Ministry of Rural Development.

State-wise details of Central Assistance released under PMKSY is given in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

Statement-I

Funds released/sanctioned under PMKSY during 2015-16 to 2018-19 (so far) (Components implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation)

Sl. No.	States	MoWR, RD & GR* (Rs. in crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	7.46	15.23	67.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	20.52	10.26	—
3.	Assam	271.65	87.86	375.77	391.97
4.	Bihar	55.62	12.64	55.08	58.495
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.77	13.29	29.03	9.93
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	482.72	1643.52	2100.96	739.71
8.	Haryana	77.39	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.67	1.13	49.28	57.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	146.01	—	114.05	6.23
11.	Jharkhand	281.62	145.75	305.10	—
12.	Karnataka	269.25	166.90	474.76	—
13.	Kerala	1.93	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	292.51	377.94	284.06	52.14
15.	Maharashtra	312.59	395.05	395.85	219.4
16.	Manipur	210.30	147.0	47.65	21.93
17.	Meghalaya	72.99	—	47.10	31.50
18.	Mizoram	1.98	—	8.25	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	61.45	18.50	9.25	4.62
20.	Odisha	286.50	492.93	526.28	72.88
21.	Punjab	156.97	52.42	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	194.65	45.89	233.65	7.43
23.	Sikkim	4.34	—	9.00	16.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	38.49	—	—	7.028
25.	Telangana	157.38	545.45	83.14	4.86
26.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	648.38	135.63	65.60	261.15
28.	Uttarakhand	121.37	—	32.40	28.79
29.	West Bengal	7.56	—	—	—
30.	Others	—	—	—	—
Total		4233.64	4309.83	5271.75	2059.996

*In addition to above, Central Assistance of Rs. 600 crore, Rs. 2514 crore Rs. 2000 crore and 1400 crore was released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (so far) respectively. Further, NABARD has released Rs. 3334 crore and Rs. 4825.72 crore in respect of State share during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

Statement-II

Funds released under PMKSY (2015-16 to 2018-19) as on 27.12.2018 (Components implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	206.47	308.69	517.1	360	1392.26
2.	Bihar	28.6	21.6	12.5	27.91	90.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	20.3	44.8	55	20	140.1
4.	Goa	0.3	0.8	0	1.2	2.3
5.	Gujarat	213.05	274	300	272.5	1059.55
6.	Haryana	34.97	27	14.01	23.96	99.94
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.6	8.5	19.25	18	53.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Jharkhand	14.97	30.7	2.5	10	80.67
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.87	5.4	3	7.8	21.07
10.	Karnataka	213.12	229	385	143	970.12
11.	Kerala	8.53	0	25	4	37.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161.74	121.1	150	100	532.84
13.	Maharashtra	107.26	305.7	362.5	360	1135.46
14.	Odisha	28.7	39.7	48	42.01	158.41
15.	Punjab	43	1.18	0	0	44.18
16.	Rajasthan	142.84	129	107.5	144	523.34
17.	Tamil Nadu	129.78	143.5	369.55	177	819.83
18.	Telangana	111.32	189	257	122	679.32
19.	Uttarakhand	9.6	15	27.2	25.8	77.6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	37.51	41.4	55	69	202.91
21.	West Bengal	4.8	19.9	31	24	79.7
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	2	8.3	12.5	25.423
23.	Assam	5.03	11	3	0	19.03
24.	Manipur	2.76	3.6	7.5	20	33.86
25.	Meghalaya	1.43	0	3.3	12	16.73
26.	Mizoram	3.27	8.1	12.3	13.9	37.57
27.	Nagaland	2.34	4.5	11.8	17.5	36.14
28.	Sikkim	4.86	5.4	4	35.19	49.45
29.	Tripura	1.55	0	3.75	15	20.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.7
31.	Puducherry	2.03	0	0	0	2.03
32.	HQ	1.33	0.67	1.43	2.08	5.51
Grand Total		1556.73	1991.24	2819.49	2080.35	8447.81

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds (Central Share) released under PMKSY (2015-16 to 2018-19) for the ongoing projects sanctioned upto 2014-15 (under IWMP) as on 30.11.2018 (Components implemented by Department of Land Resources)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.91
3.	Assam	110.09
4.	Bihar	78.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	120.9
6.	Gujarat	387.24
7.	Haryana	30.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	106.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.35
10.	Jharkhand	66.51
11.	Karnataka	547.48
12.	Kerala	67.51
13.	Madhya Pradesh	511.73
14.	Maharashtra	716.16
15.	Manipur	48.266
16.	Meghalaya	38.51
17.	Mizoram	61.69
18.	Nagaland	143.02
19.	Odisha	512.14
20.	Punjab	15.913
21.	Rajasthan	822.34
22.	Sikkim	7.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	256.11

1	2	3
24.	Telangana	166.84
25.	Tripura	76.37
26.	Uttarakhand	58.78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	197.31
28.	West Bengal	75.41
Grand Total		5654.16

Software for Processing Agmark Applications

3449. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched an online software for processing applications related to quality certification mark 'Agmark' for agricultural products, if so, the details thereof.

(b) whether the new online system will make the processes easy, reliable and cost effective and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it also has provisions for online receipt of fees from the applicants as payment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched an online software 'Agmark Online' or 'Agmark Quality Control Management System (AQCMS)' for processing applications related to quality certification mark "Agmark" for agricultural products. The applicant can submit application for grant of Certificate of Authorisation to packed certified products under Agmark. The application is processed online and Certificate of Authorisation is issued to the applicant online.

(b) Yes, Madam. The new online system aims at making the processes easy, reliable and cost effective. An applicant may apply online 24x7 from anywhere as per his convenience, with the facility to upload required scanned documents. The software sends SMS/e-mails alerts at relevant stages and e-signed Certificate of Authorisation (CA) is issued online in digital mode. The software is user friendly and brings transparency to the system.

(c) Yes, Madam. The software has provisions for online receipt of fees from the applicants as payment, through the portal <https://bharatkosh.gov.in>, which is credited into Government Account.

[Translation]

Production of Small Grains

3450. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an immense possibility of production of small grains in Rajasthan but the farmers are not taking up their production of small grains due to lack of encouragement and incentive from the Government;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government for encouraging production of small grains in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There is an immense possibility of production of small grains in Rajasthan for which Government of India is encouraging farmers for promoting cultivation of Nutri Cereals in the State through National Food Security Mission-Nutri Cereals. Under the Mission, the assistance is provided to the farmers through State Governments for organizing cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, seed distribution of hybrids and High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), seed production of HYVs, distribution of micro-nutrients and bio-fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and bio-agents, weedicides, manual sprayer, sprinkler, cropping system based trainings, formation of FPOs in cluster area, creation of processing units for FPOs, Centers of Excellence, distribution of seed minikits (HYVs), publicity etc.

Indian Penal Code

3451. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following misdeeds are criminal offences or not according to the Indian Penal Code/other Acts in force in the country:—

(i) appointment of under qualified and dismissed employees in Central University like Visva-Bharati, ignoring U.G.C. Regulations;

(ii) drawing of salary by Vice Chancellor from Visva-Bharati; with pension from J.N.U. without getting Vice-Chancellor' pension deducted from pay;

(iii) for personal gain, payment of honorarium of Rs. 5 lakh to an enquiry officer from Visva-Bharati fund violating Government of India rule which fixes maximum ceiling of thousand only for such enquiry;

(iv) reimbursement of personal bills by Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Madam, if an act or omission done by a person is violation of the applicable conduct rules, disciplinary action can be initiated by the appointing authority. In case such act or omission constitutes criminal offence, criminal proceedings can be initiated under the relevant provisions of law. It is for the concerned administrative/disciplinary authority to initiate appropriate action when commission of such act or omission comes to her/his notice.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that it has taken necessary disciplinary action including dismissal of a former Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati for administrative and financial irregularities' of including recovery of honorarium paid in excess of regulations and payment of personal bills.

[Translation]

Ethno Medical Research Centre

3452. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Ethno Medical Research Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals received by the Government for opening such centres in the State of Bihar;

(c) the number of herbal medicines included in the list for scientific recognition by the Ethno Medical Research Centre; and

(d) the details of list of recognised herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) An 'Ethno Medical Research Centre' has been set up in Manipur by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to study the wild herbs available in the North Eastern Region for their medicinal properties. The research centre was inaugurated in August, 2017 within the campus of Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services (FEEDS), an NGO near Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) at Hengbung village in Kangpokpi district of Manipur. The centre will identify the medicinal plants, extract herbs, study

the chemical composition of the extracts and sell them to various pharmaceutical companies. The Government has not received any proposal for opening such centres in the State of Bihar.

(c) According to the experts, there are about 430 species of herbs with medicinal value in the north east region and out of these, 108 species are found in Manipur. The Ethno Medical Research Centres will conduct research on traditional method of healing using these herbs.

(d) A prioritized list of medicinal plants for cultivation has been notified by National Medicinal Plants Board and a number of research studies and surveys have been undertaken to identify the medicinal use of herbs as given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Some well-known Indian medicinal plants and their uses

Botanical name	Parts used	Therapeutic uses
1	2	3
<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn (Araceae)	Rhizome	Nervine tonic, anti-spasmodic (<u>Satyavati et al., 1976; Bose et al., 1960</u>)
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. (Rutaceae)	Fruit	Hypoglycemic; chemopreventive (<u>Vyas et al., 1979; Dixit et al., 2006</u>)
<i>Allium sativum</i> Linn (Alliaceae)	Bulbs	Anti-inflammatory; anti-hyperlipidemic, fibrinolytic (<u>Dixit et al., 2006</u>)
<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill., and <i>Aloe vera</i> Tourn. Ex Linn. (Alliaceae)	Gel	Skin diseases – mild sunburn, frostbite, scalds; wound healing (<u>Baliga, 2006</u>)
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wallich ex Nees (Acanthaceae)	Whole plant	Cold; flu - hepatoprotection (<u>Koul and Kapil-1994; Sharma et al., 2002a</u>)
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd (Alliaceae)	Roots	Adaptogen, galactagogue (<u>Dahanukar et al., 1997; Gupta and Mishra, 2006</u>)
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L) Pennel (Scrophulariaceae)	Whole plant	Anti-oxidant; memory enhancing (<u>Singh and Dhawan, 1997</u>)
<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC (Berberidaceae)	Bark, fruit, root, stem, wood	Anti-protozoal, hypoglycemic, anti-trachoma (<u>Dutta and Iyer, 1968; Sharma et al., 2000a</u>)
<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. (Nyctaginaceae)	Roots	Diuretic; anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritic (<u>Sharma et al., 2000b; Harvey, 1966</u>)
<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb. (Burseraceae)	Oleo resin	Anti-rheumatic; anti-colitis and anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer. (<u>Sharma et al., 2000c</u>)

1	2	3
<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub (Fabaceae)	Bark, leaves, flowers, seeds and gum	Adaptogen; abortifacient, anti-oestrogenic, anti-gout, anti-ovulatory (<u>Sharma et al., 2000d</u>)
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Linn) R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae)	Flowers, whole plant, root, leaf	Anti-inflammatory, spasmolytic, asthma (<u>Sharma et al., 2000e</u>)
<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl. (Verbenaceae)	Leaves, roots	Uterine disorders (<u>Sood, 1995</u>)
<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn (Leguminosae)	Resin	Laxative, anti-pyretic, worm infestation (<u>Joshi, 1998</u>)
<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd (Celastraceae)	Whole plant	Brain tonic; memory enhancer; in the treatment of depression (<u>Tanuja Doshi, 1991;</u> <u>Joglekar and Balwani, 1967</u>)
<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn) Urban (Umbelliferae)	Whole plant	Tranquilizer; memory enhancer; wound healing – (<u>Sharma et al., 2000 f;</u> <u>Sugurta et al., 1996</u>)
<i>Chlorophytum boriavillianum</i> Smantapau and RR Fernandus (Alliaceae)	Roots	Aphrodisiac (<u>Farooqi et al., 2001</u>)
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L (Vitaceae)	Whole plant, root, stem and leaf	Bone fracture; inflammation (<u>Dekaet al., 1994</u>) (<u>Udupa and Prasad, 1964b</u>)
<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (Linn) Moon (Verbenaceae)	Root, leaf, Stem	Malaria; anti-asthmatic, anti-allergic (<u>Gupta and Gupta, 1967</u>) (<u>Sivarajan and Balachandran 1999a</u>)
<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hooker Stedor) Engl. (Burseraceae)	Resin	Hypolipidemic; obesity, rheumatoid arthritis (<u>Satyavati, 1991</u>)
<i>Crateva nurvala</i> Buch-Ham (Capparidaceae)	Stem bark, leaf	Urinary disorders including stones (<u>Anand et al., 1995</u>)
<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn (Iridaceae)	Stigma	Aphrodisiac, anti-stress, anti-oxidant (<u>Billore et al., 2004a</u>)
<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn. (Amaryllidaceae)	Root stock	Spermatogenesis enhancer (<u>Joshi, 2005</u>)
<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn (Zingiberaceae)	Rhizome	Anti-inflammatory, wound healing enhancer; chemopreventive agent; anti-oxidant, anti- cancer (<u>Tripathi et al., 1973</u>), (<u>Narasimhan et al., 2006</u>)
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Linn) DC (Papilionaceae)	Root	Anti-oxidant; anti-rheumatic – (<u>Sharma et al., 2001a</u>) (<u>Govindarajan and Vijayakumar- 2006</u>)
<i>Eclipta alba</i> (Linn) Hask (Compositae)	Whole plant	Hepatoprotective/promotes hair growth (<u>Chandra et al., 1987</u>)

1	2	3
<i>Emblica officinalis</i> Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Fruit	Adaptogen, anti-oxidant (<u>Vyas and Apte-1977; Rao and Siddiqui 1964</u>)
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lam. (Myrtaceae)	Seed, bark, leaf	Hypoglycemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrhoeal, anti-pyretic. (<u>Sharma et al., 2001b</u>)
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn (Urticaeae)	Bark	Anti-ulcer (gastric ulcer); anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic agent-(<u>Amtbike and Rao, 1967; Sharma et al., 2001c</u>)
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br. (Asclepiadaceae)	Roots and leaves Tuber	Anti-diabetic; anti-hyperglycemic (<u>Narasimhan et al., 2006</u>)
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn (Liliaceae)		Spasmolytic, oxytotic; source plant for colchicine – (<u>Sharma et al., 2002b</u>)
<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn (Papillionaceae)	Stem	Expectorant; peptic ulcer treatment (<u>Mitra and Rangesh, 2004a</u>)
<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch – Ham. Ex. Smith (Zingiberaceae)	Rhizome	Soothing, Expectorant, anti-tussive Anti-asthmatic (<u>Chaturvedi and Sharma, 1975</u>)
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L (Eiaeagnaceae)	Fruits	Extensively used in the treatment of circulatory disorders, wound healing enhancer, duodenal ulcer etc. (<u>Arora et al., 2006</u>)
<i>Holarrhena anti-dysenterica</i> (Linn) Wall ex DC (Apocynaceae)	Stem bark, leaf, seed	Anti-spasmodic, anti-colitis, hypoglycemic. (<u>Mitra and Rangesh, 2004b</u>)
<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hk.f (Asteraceae; Compositae)	Roots	Used in gastro intestinal disorders, diuretic, expectorant and allergic disorders etc. (<u>Mishra, 2004a</u>)
<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wt. and Arn. (Asclepiadaceae)	Root, leaf, fruit	Galactagogue, vasodilator, anabolic. (<u>Anjaria et al., 1975</u>)
<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn (Cucurbitaceae)	Root, leaf, fruit, seed	Anti-diabetic (<u>Ahmad et al., 2001</u>)
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (Linn.) DC (Fabaceae; Papilionaceae)	Seeds, root, leaf	Parkinson's disorder, Male sexual disorders. (<u>Nath et al., 1981; Satyavati et al., 1987c</u>)
<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt (Myristicaceae)	Seed, aril, oil	Aphrodisiac, hypolipidemic, anti-inflammatory (<u>Sharma et al., 2002c</u>)
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn (Lamiaceae)	Whole plant, root, leaf, seed	Adaptogen; anti-oxidant, hypoglycemic, immunomodulator, radio-protector (<u>Uma Devi, 2006</u>)
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Linn) Vent. (Bignoniaceae)	Root, root bark, leaf, fruit, seed	Anti-inflammatory, Diuretic (<u>Gujral et al., 1955</u>)
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. And Thonn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Whole plant	Hepatoprotective (<u>Premaiatha Balachandran Rajgopal Govindarajan, 2004</u>)

1	2	3
<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Royle ex. Benth (Scrophulariaceae)	Tubers	Hepatoprotective; adaptogen. (Narasimhan et al., 2006)
<i>Piper longum</i> Linn (Piperaceae)	Fruit, root	Cough, asthma, fever (Satyavati et al., 1987a ; Kohli and Salma Aiman, 2006)
<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn (Piperaceae)	Fruit	Cough, asthma, fever (Satyavati et al., 1987a)
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn (Plumbaginaceae)	Root, root bark	Anti-pyretic, anti-cancer, anti-coagulant, cytotoxic. (Sharma et al., 2000g ; Krishnaswamy and Purushothaman, 1980)
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb. (Fabaceae)	Bark, leaves, gum, flower	Hypoglycemic, anti-fungal. (Pandey and Sharma, 1975 ; Satyavati et al., 1987b)
<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Roxb. Ex Willd). DC (Fabaceae)	Tuberous root	Anti-implantation, estrogenic, anti-inflammatory, dysmenorrhoea, DUB. (Billore et al., 2004b)
<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> L (Rubiaceae)	Root	Anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, hypoglycemic etc. (Sharma et al., 2002d)
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> Benth (Apocynaceae)	Root	Hypertension; mental disorders (Kohli and Salma Aiman, 2006) (Chauhan et al., 2006)
<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde (Caesalpiniaceae)	Stem bark, flower, seed	Post menopausal syndrome and Gynecological disorders (Narasimhan et al., 2006 ; Manjusha Vinjamury et al., 2004)
<i>Saussurea lappa</i> (Decne.) Sch. Bip (Asteraceae)	Roots	Analgesic; aphrodisiac; asthma (Chaurasia, 2006)
<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Sch. And Wendl. Syn <i>S. virginianum</i> Linn (Solanaceae)	Whole plant	Asthma and related respiratory disorders (Sinha et al., 2006)
<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch-Ham (Gentianaceae)	Whole plant	Anti-malarial; hypoglycemic; febrifuge etc. (Dixit et al., 2006 ; Hamsaveni Gopal et al., 1981)
<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb. (Symplocaceae)	Bark	Anti-diarrhoeal (Sharma et al., 2002e)
<i>Taxus baccata</i> Linn (Taxaceae)	Source of taxol	Used in the treatment of metastatic breast cancer (Chauhan et al., 2006)
<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (Sm.) Seem. (Bignoniaceae)	Bark, seeds	Anti-bacterial, hypoglycemic, hepatoprotective (Billore et al., 2004c)
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. and Arn. (Combretaceae)	Bark	Heart diseases (Karunakaran Gauthaman and Mishra, 2004)
<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz., and <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb. (Combretaceae)	Fruits	Laxative, anti-oxidants (Narasimhan et al. 2006)
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.) Wt. and Arn. (Combretaceae)	Bark	Heart diseases (Karunakaran Gautha man and Mishra, 2004)

1	2	3
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Hook.f. and Thoms., (Menispermaceae)	Stem	Adaptogen, immunomodulator. (<u>Dahanukar et al., 1997; Thatte et al., 1994</u>)
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn. (Zygophyllaceae)	Whole plant	Diuretic, anti-urolithiatic, cytoprotective (<u>Chakraborty and Neogi 1978; Sangeetha et al., 1993</u>)
<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (L.) Nash (Poaceae)	Root	Vetiver oil for cosmetics. (<u>Suhsil Kumar et al., 1997</u>)
<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn (Verbenaceae)	Leaves, root, bark, flowers, seed	Anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritic, immunomodulator (<u>Nair and Saraf, 1995</u>)
<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunai (Solanaceae)	Root	Adaptogen, anti-rheumatic etc. (<u>Singh and Sushil Kumar, 1998</u>)
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc (Zingiberaceae)	Rhizome	Fever, cough, asthma; anti-emetic (<u>Sharma et al., 2002f</u>)

Ref: "Indian Systems of Medicine: A Brief Profile" by B Ravishankar and VJ Shukla – published online 2007 February, 16 in African Journal of Traditional Complementary and Alternative Medicines.

[English]

BSNL Mobile Network in Shimoga Constituency

3453. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the improper coverage of BSNL Mobile network across all the villages in Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto,

(c) whether the BSNL has received representations from the public representatives for construction of new mobile towers in the said constituency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Out of 1530 villages in Shimoga Parliamentary Constituency, 1020 villages are covered by mobile network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

BSNL installs the mobile towers on the basis of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

(c) and (d) Karnataka Circle of BSNL has received

representations from public representatives for installation of 18 towers in Shimoga Constituency. None of the said locations is presently found to be technically feasible and commercially viable by BSNL. However, these can be considered by BSNL in its future expansion projects based on the technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Policy For Social Media Platforms

3454. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new policy for the social media and its users;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to curb the increasing number of trolling in various social media platforms along with the spreading of fake news?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) There is no such proposal with MeitY at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in

the Act Section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of Sovereignty and Integrity of India, Defence of India, Security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Government has taken several steps to address the challenges of misinformation and rumors spreading via social media platforms. These, inter alia, include:-

- (i) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) took note of media reports about spread of fake news, misinformation disinformation on Internet particularly using social media platforms. Social media platforms have implemented a number of steps to address the issue of fake news propagated using their platform.
- (ii) Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has issued a number of advisories which includes advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 09.08.2016, advisory on cybercrime prevention and control dated 13.01.2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children dated 04.07.2018.
- (iii) MeitY and MHA as well as Police are in regular touch with various social media platforms to effectively address the issue of removal of objectionable content
- (iv) MeitY through a program namely, Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), has been highlighting the importance of following the ethics while using Internet and advice not to share rumours/fake news. A dedicated website for information security awareness (<https://www.infosecawareness.in>) provides all the relevant awareness material.

- (v) MHA has created a Twitter Handle "Cyber Dost" to spread awareness on cyber safety and cyber see unity, MHA has also published a Handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Safety.

Spectrum Availability

3455. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the present spectrum availability in various bands to telecom operators in the country is sufficient in view of huge increase in the number of mobile users and some operators offering unlimited Internet usage and calling;
- (b) if not, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of telecom operators who have requested for expansion of spectrum availability and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Spectrum in various frequency bands, identified for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), has been made available for allotment to telecom operators to meet their existing as well as future spectrum requirements. Accordingly, spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz bands has already been made available for allotment to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in various service areas. In the last spectrum auction conducted in October 2016, a total of 2354.75 MHz of spectrum in these bands was put to auction of which 964.8 MHz of spectrum was sold.

Recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have been received for auction of spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 and 3400-3600 MHz bands and are under consideration in the Department. Details of total spectrum available for TSPs in various service areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, the Government has also made provisions for spectrum sharing, spectrum trading and merger and acquisitions among telecom service providers as per the guidelines issued by the Government, for promoting more efficient use of spectrum.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have requested for allotment of spectrum for providing 4G services. These requests of BSNL and MTNL are under consideration in the Department.

Statement*Spectrum availability for telecom operators in various service areas*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Spectrum available for telecom operators in various frequency bands (in MHz)										Total
		700 MHz	800 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz	2100 MHz	2300 MHz	2500 MHz	3300-3400 MHz	3400-3600 MHz	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	738.0	
2.	Assam	70.0	25.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	726.0	
3.	Bihar	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
4.	Delhi	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
5.	Gujarat	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	730.0	
6.	Haryana	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	726.8	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.0	25.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	716.8	
9.	Karnataka	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
10.	Kerala	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
11.	Kolkata	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
13.	Maharashtra	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
14.	Mumbai	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
15.	North East	70.0	25.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	726.0	
16.	Odisha	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	738.0	
17.	Punjab	70.0	35.0	43.6	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	733.2	
18.	Rajasthan	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	726.8	
19.	Tamil Nadu	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	726.8	
22.	West Bengal	70.0	35.0	46.4	109.6	80.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	175.0	736.0	
Total		1540.0	740.0	975.2	2411.2	1760.0	1760.0	880.0	2200.0	3850.0	16116.4	

G-20 Summit

3456. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has participated in the G-20 Summit recently held in Buenos Aires, Argentina;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and resolutions passed in the Summit and the extent to which the deliberations are likely to be fruitful to the developing countries such as India;

(c) whether India has proposed to hold G-20 Summit in 2022; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) Yes.

(b) The Summit was held under the overarching theme of 'Building consensus for fair and sustainable development'. The Focus of Argentina's G-20 Presidency was on Future of Work; Infrastructure for development; A sustainable food future; and Gender mainstreaming strategy across G-20 agenda.

The discussions during the Summit and the G-20 Leaders' declaration adopted on conclusion of Summit, focused on issues of importance to developing countries including India. These included employment, skills development, food security, Infrastructure and its financing, portability of social protection systems, education – especially of girls, digital divide, trade issues, health, SDGs, measures to boost MSMEs, etc.

G-20 Leaders' declaration includes commitment to use all policy tools to achieve strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive, growth and use of Monetary Policy to ensure price stability. Leaders recognized importance of disaster resilient infrastructure, agreed to promote energy security, and to improve a rules-based International order. There was call for portable social protection systems. The Declaration also stresses on skills development, quality education especially of girls, and bridging the digital divide.

The declaration calls for Food Security, and sustainable agriculture. The need for stronger Health System, ending HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and use of traditional medicines has been stressed.

The declaration calls for increased cooperation in

tackling economic crime and return of offenders and asset recovery.

The Leaders condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and called for full implementation of The Hamburg G-20 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism. The declaration calls for reform of the WTO to improve its functioning.

(c) and (d) Yes. India proposed hosting G-20 Summit in 2022 in India. This was welcomed by other G-20 countries.

Amendment of Muslim Marriages Act

3457. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to amend Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, so as to hold child marriages void instead of requiring either of two contracting parties to opt for annulment; and

(b) whether the Government intends to amend the Muslim personal law which allows minor girls who have attained puberty to get married and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train

3458. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is funding Mumbai-Ahmedabad Bullet Train project and if so, the details thereof including the total cost of the project and the financial assistance from the partnering country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the widespread agitations that are taking place against the land acquisition for this project and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has noticed the allegations that the Government has diluted land acquisition and compensation policy for Japan Internal Cooperation Agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any plan to reconsider the compensation policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. The total estimated cost of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is approximately Rs. 1,08,000 crore. The Japanese Government has agreed to extend financial assistance approximately to the tune of 81% of the project cost at 0.1% interest per annum re-payable in 50 years with a grace period 15 years.

(b) There have been a few agitations limited to some localized areas. All efforts have been made to clarify the doubts regarding the compensation and other entitlements so that the project affected persons are persuaded to give their consent for land acquisition.

(c) to (e) Land acquisition has been taken up on a consent-based approach by offering additional monetary benefit over and above the land compensation prescribed as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. There has been no dilution of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement extant Policy.

Stamps issued by UNPA

3459. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) has issued special stamps with Diyas/lamps (special event sheet) to commemorate festival of Diwali recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UNPA has issued such stamps earlier also and if so the details thereof and the benefit of such stamps; and

(d) whether the Government has more proposals for inclusion under UNPA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) Yes. In October 2018, the UN Postal Administration (UNPA) issued stamps to commemorate Diwali. The commemorative stamp sheet comprised ten stamps on each sheet showcasing diyas/lamps.

(c) and (d) UNPA brings out stamps highlighting select themes of international relevance, including those at the UN, every year. For instance, in 2017, UNPA brought out a special stamp sheet to commemorate the International Day of Yoga. In October 2018, the UNPA brought out stamps to commemorate the International Day of Non-violence. Release of such stamps helps to highlight the importance of these occasions. Currently, there are no proposals from India for inclusion under UNPA.

Rake Points

3460. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of required infrastructure in the existing rake point, provision of new rake points and the two points rakes, supply and allocation of chemicals, fertilizers and foodgrains are adversely affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken on the States' long standing demand for modernisation of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two point rakes at proposed places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Neither the name of the State nor the proposed places are mentioned. However, modernisation of existing rake points, notification of new rake points and provision of two point rakes is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability.

[Translation]

Dangerous Games Online

3461. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP:
SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the, teenagers from playing the dangerous online games like Blue Whale and such other games, to impose a ban on such games and issue advisories to schools, colleges in this regard;

(b) whether the Government is aware that such games are still available online;

(c) if so, whether the Government has prepared a list of such games and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there are appropriate provisions in the current Information and Technology Act to punish the administrators and intermediary institutions through which the said games reach users;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to amend the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (f) There had been media reports about alleged suicides/attempted suicides due to dangerous online game like Blue Whale and Momo Challenge Game. Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by Intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act, inter alia, specifies that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc. Law Enforcement Agencies monitor the social media sites and take action under existing legal provisions for removal of malicious contents/materials and prosecuting the offenders.

Government has issued guidelines for Safe and Effective Use of Internet and Digital Technologies to all Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools vide circular dated. 18.08.2017. Further, Government had issued advisories on online dangerous games including on "Blue Whale Challenge Game" and also "Momo Challenge Game". Minister, MWCD wrote to principals of all the schools to take steps to address the issue of online dangerous games.

MeitY and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) interacted with service providers of social media regarding the steps to be taken to protect users from falling prey to harmful online games. Government has asked popular social media sites not to host any such dangerous online games and immediately remove the same as and when detected.

It is also understood that there is no formal Application,

website or URL available for downloading/accessing online games like Blue Whale Challenge. Hence, there is little scope for using technical solutions to identify or block the dangerous online games.

[English]

Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders

3462. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancies in Mazagaon Dock for the posts in different categories shipbuilders;

(b) whether some skilled workers are working as utility hands in Mazagaon Dock for last 10 years and whether there are skilled workers having ability to fulfil the vacancies in Mazagaon Dock;

(c) whether Mazagaon Dock has issued advertisement for a contractor to provide utility hands for these cadres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the issue regarding absorption of the present skilled workers against the vacancies that arose was brought to the notice of the Minister of Heavy Industries; and

(e) the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to absorb the present skilled workers in the vacant position in the Dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Vacancy position of permanent posts in Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) is as follows:—

(i) Executive posts-173

(ii) Non-Executive posts- NIL

(b) Yes, Madam. There are some skilled workers working in Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) for last 10 years. However, there are no permanent vacancies to be filled up as indicated at (a) above.

(c) Yes, Madam. Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) had floated an open tender on 03.01.2018 for engaging an agency to supply hands on outsourced basis. After following due commercial procedure, order was placed on the agency on 04.09.2018. In addition, Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) has also advertised for recruiting 798 persons on fixed term Contract basis.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Does not arise as there are no permanent vacancies to be filled up as stated at (b) above.

[Translation]

Paperless Services in BSNL and MTNL

3463. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of issuing mobile connections in BSNL and MTNL is paperless in nature and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by these Public Sector Telecom companies to make their services simple, easy and paperless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has adopted paperless e-KYC (know your client) process for issue of mobile connections which is very simple, easy and paperless.

After discontinuation of Aadhaar based e-KYC services, paperless operation of issuing mobile connection by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) will be started by the end of January, 2019.

[English]

ECHS Polyclinics

3464. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinics and the staff strength in these clinics, category, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of ECHS, State-wise;

(c) whether counselling session including, access to psychologist, psychiatrist and other mental health professionals are available at such clinics; and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the fact that the medicines supplied through polyclinics under the ECHS are of low quality and complaints are received in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken by the Government to ensure the quality of medicines in polyclinics; and

(f) the details of Jan Aushadhi Kendras linked with such polyclinics for prove on of generic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) There are 427 ECHS Polyclinics in the country. Information regarding category-wise staff strength is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Medicines are being supplied by O/o DGAFMS as per approved norms.

(f) All Jan Aushadhi Kendras are deemed empanelled.

Statement-I

Revised Interim Scales of Contractual Manpower for ECHS Clinics

Sl. No.	Contractual Posts	Type of ECHS Clinics				
		A	B	C	D	E
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Medical Officer	6	3	2	2	1
2.	Medical Specialist	2	2	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Dental Officer	2	2	1	1	0
4.	Gynaecologist	1	1	0	0	0
5.	Radiologist	1	1	0	0	0
6.	Officer-in-charge	1	1	1	1	0
7.	Radiographer	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Lab Technician	1	1	1	1	0
9.	Lab Assistant	1	1	1	1	0
10.	Physiotherapist	1	1	1	0	0
11.	Pharmacist	1	1	1	1	0
12.	Nursing Assistant	3	3	2	1	1
13.	Dental Assistant/ Technician/Hygienist	2	2	1	1	0
14.	Driver	2	2	1	1	1
15.	Chowkidar	1	1	1	1	0
16.	Female Attendant	1	1	1	1	0
17.	Peons	1	1	1	1	0
18.	Safaiwala	1	1	1	1	0

Statement-II*State-wise beneficiary details*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Primary beneficiary	Dependent	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	358	823	1181
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53541	123144	176685
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	294	676	970
4.	Assam	17299	39788	57087
5.	Bihar	46356	106619	152975
6.	Chandigarh	6360	14628	20988
7.	Chhattisgarh	2435	5601	8036

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	18	41	59
10.	Delhi	42443	97619	140062
11.	Goa	1276	2935	4211
12.	Gujarat	13969	32129	46098
13.	Haryana	146488	336922	483410
14.	Himachal Pradesh	89244	205261	294505
15.	s Jammu and Kashmir	50765	116760	167525
16.	Jharkhand	8523	19603	28126
17.	Karnataka	51289	117965	169254
18.	Kerala	134895	310259	445154
19.	Lakshadweep	27	62	89
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27989	64375	92364
21.	Maharashtra	122377	281467	403844
22.	Manipur	3099	7128	10227
23.	Meghalaya	1498	3445	4943
24.	fet+ksje	1776	4085	5861
25.	Nagaland	760	1748	2508
26.	Odisha	21549	49563	71112
27.	Puducherry	1308	3008	4316
28.	Punjab	185795	427329	613124
29.	Rajasthan	88844	204341	293185
30.	Sikkim	670	1541	2211
31.	Tamil Nadu	87942	202267	290209
32.	Telangana	728	1674	2402
33.	Tripura	840	1932	2772
34.	Uttar Pradesh	177136	407413	584549
35.	Uttarakhand	81067	186454	267521
36.	West Bengal	54725	125868	180593

FDI in Telecom Sector

3465. SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Foreign Direct Investment in telecom sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the new telecom policy envisages the FDI in telecom sector to reach USD hundred billion by 2022 and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether massive investment is needed in developing newer technologies which are accessible to the people at affordable rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Foreign Direct Investment in Telecom Sector during each of the last three years and the current year is tabulated below:—

*Statement on Financial Year Wise FDI Equity
Inflows from April, 2015 to June, 2018 of
Telecommunications Sector*

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in US \$ million
1.	2015-16 (April-March)	1,324.40
2.	2016-17 (April-March)	5,563.69
3.	2017-18 (April-March)	6,211.84
4.	2018-19 (April-June)	1,593.29
Grand Total		14,693.23

(b) and (c) The recently notified National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP), 2018 inter-alia aims to attract investments of USD 100 billion in the digital communications sector. However, there is no specific target

of attracting FDI in this Policy. The policy also aims to enable Next Generation Technologies and services through investments, innovation, indigenous manufacturing and IPR generation.

[Translation]

Theft of Bedrolls

3466. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of bedroll theft in AC coaches of the trains have come to the notice of the Government during the year 2017-18;

(b) if so, the zone-wise details of the bedrolls stolen during the last five years;

(c) whether the Government has proposed any plan to check bedroll theft;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any legal action against any passenger/staff involved in bedroll theft and if so, the zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A few incidents of theft of bedroll in AC coaches of the trains have come to the notice of the Government. Moreover, there are some cases of short return of linen items by AC coach attendants.

Coach attendants have been advised to collect the bedrolls from passengers before 30 minutes of destination.

In cases of missing/short return of linen items, the cost of the linen is recovered from concerned staff or from linen distributing contractors.

The details of number of passengers and staff arrested for bedroll theft zone-wise during the last five years over Indian Railways is appended as Statement.

Statement

The details of Number of Passengers and staff arrested for bedroll theft during 5 years 2012-2017 are as under:

Zonal Railway	Number of Passengers arrested in theft of bedroll	Number of Staff arrested in the theft of Bedroll
Central	0	0
Eastern	0	0
East Central	2	0
East Coast	0	0
Northern	0	0
North Central	0	0
North Eastern	3	1
North Western	0	0
Northeast Frontier	1	0
Southern	0	0
South Central	0	0
South East Central	0	2
South Eastern	0	0
South Western	0	0
Western	1	0
West Central	0	0
Total	7	3

Internet Services in Remote Tribal Areas

3467. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector telecom operators are providing internet services in remote tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a delay in providing internet/landline connections in such areas;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide quality services to the people of the above said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing Internet services using its wireline (xDSL, FTTH, Lease Lines) and wireless (Mobile, Wi-Max, Wi-Fi hotspots) services in rural tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra.

Under Bharat Net project funded by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), out of 2.5 lakh (approx) Gram Panchayats (GPs) 1,16,590 GPs have been made service ready till date. As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband/Internet services, is being provided at all the GPs in the country, which includes remote tribal areas of the country including Maharashtra state. On an average, 5 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being provided at each GP. Of these, 3 APs will be connected to government institutions such as police stations, schools, hospitals and post offices, while 2 APs will be available for public use. So far 10,943 GPs have been covered with hotspots facility.

(e) BSNL is undertaking the following steps to provide quality services to the people of above areas:

Wireline Services:

1. Augmentation of Broadband Network equipments from time to time for increasing traffic carrying capacity and speed.
2. Monitoring of operational parameters on daily/weekly/monthly ntralized basis.
3. All broadband network equipments are monitored through centralized server on real time basis.
4. Daily monitoring of pending fault dockets.
5. Augmentation of speed of wireline broadband upto 10 Mbps.

6. BSNL has setup large number of Wi-Fi Hot spots/Access points on pan-India basis (except Delhi and Mumbai) including remote tribal areas for increasing its reach of broadband service. Till 30.11.2018 BSNL has installed approximately 27500 Wi-Fi Hotspots across 10333 locations in the country.
7. Rehabilitation of outdoor network.
8. Strengthening of the network by close monitoring and meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks of TRAI.

Wireless Services:

1. BSNL is augmenting its mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage/capacity.
2. In Phase-VIII. 4 of mobile expansion project presently under rollout, 68099 no. of (2G+3G+4G) BTSs are envisaged to be added in the network in both urban and rural areas which will further strengthen broadband penetration in India and already 36634 BTSs have been installed and commissioned as on 31.10.2018.
3. BSNL is optimizing its mobile network continuously for improved performance.
4. Regular surveys of the low signal areas and corrective measures as required.
5. Mechanism has been introduced in order to monitor day-to-day call drop status in BSNL and immediate remedial action is taken in case of any deviation.

[English]

Electronic Manufacturing

3468. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is planning to set-up second chip fabrication facility in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Gujarat is also suitable for

manufacturing of analog integrated circuits/solar photo voltaic cells and wafers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to utilise its potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Government had approved two proposals for setting up of Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (FAB) facility in India for chip manufacturing — one from the consortium led by M/s HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. and the other from consortium led by M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. Letter of Intent (LoI) dated 19.03.2014 were issued to both the consortia. The consortium led by M/s HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd., intended to set-up the FAB facility in Gujarat, and the consortium led by M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd., in Uttar Pradesh. As per the LoI; both the consortia were required to submit the documents for demonstration of commitment. The consortium led by M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd., withdrew the proposal, whereas the consortium led by M/s HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. could not submit the requisite documents as per the LoI, despite being provided extension of time on multiple occasions. Therefore, the Government, on the recommendation of the Empowered Committee (EC) constituted for the purpose of setting up of Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in the country, cancelled the LoI issued to the consortium led by M/s HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. on 20.04.2018.

(c) and (d): The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and is promoting electronics manufacturing through various schemes and incentives. One project for setting up of a 1.2 GW Solar Photovoltaic Modules manufacturing facility with backward integration till Solar Cells and Wafer manufacturing has been recommended for incentives under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The project is located at Adani Ports Special Economic Zone (APSEZ), Gujarat, with proposed investment of Rs. 4,837 crore. The project is being implemented by M/s Mundra Solar PV Limited, in three phases, with an investment of Rs. 2,107 crore in the first phase.

Government of Gujarat has informed that it is willing to support any investor intending to set up chip fabrication facility. However, considering the investment required and technology intensive nature of the industry, the Government of Gujarat does not intend to do it by itself.

[Translation]

Theft of AK-47 Rifle

3469. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incident of theft of AK-47 rifle has been reported from "COD" of army depot, Jabalpur and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons involved therein;

(c) whether any security lapses have been found in this sensitive army depot; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to avoid the recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) An incident of "alleged" theft of parts of unserviceable AK-47 rifles from COD Jabalpur came to light after certain apprehensions in IVlunger by Bihar Police.

(b) An investigation is being carried out by Madhya Pradesh Police in this case and two persons have been arrested so far.

(c) and (d) Necessary checks and balances as per the 'Regulations of Army Ordnance Services (RAOS) and the existing Standard Operating Procedures/guidelines are being followed. However, an internal Audit to review and strengthen existing systems has been undertaken. The depot has taken various steps including; Security Audit, Special stock checking of arms and sensitive components, installation of CCTV cameras covering all sheds and depot workshops, 100 percent frisking of all Combatants, Non-Industrial Personnel/Industrial Personnel and checking of all vehicles at Main Gate, to prevent recurrence of such incident in future.

[English]

Opening of Base Kitchen

3470. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of base kitchens opened across the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and West Bengal along with their results;

(b) whether the Government is planning to open some more base kitchens across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the budget likely to be sanctioned for this;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from some of the States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened 08 Base kitchens. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Station/Location	State/UT
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Balasore	Odisha
3.	Kharagpur	West Bengal
4.	Sealdah	West Bengal
5.	NOIDA	Uttar Pradesh
6.	New Delhi (under renovation)	Delhi
7.	Howrah	West Bengal
8.	Rajendera Nagar -Patna	Bihar

In addition to above, IRCTC has upgraded 13 Kitchen Units in 2017-18 from where meals are supplied on trains also.

(b) and (c) IRCTC is planning to set up Green Field Base Kitchens at the following locations. A budget target of capital expenditure Rs. 15 crores has been set by IRCTC for 2018-19, for setting up new/renovation of existing kitchen/production unit:-

Sl. No.	Base Kitchen Location	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Delhi

1	2	3
3.	Howrah	West Bengal
4.	Rajendra Nagar Patna	Bihar
5.	Secunderabad	Telangana
6.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu
8.	Ahmadabad	Gujarat
9.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Consulates in Kerala

3471. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala for establishing the consulates of the United States and Saudi Arabia in the State and if so, the details thereof.

(b) whether the Government has considered the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) No. This Ministry is not in receipt of any proposal for the establishment of Consulate of United States of America and' Arabia in Kerala.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Railway Stations

3472. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways has decided to upgrade 400 railway stations to provide facilities similar in the airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has fixed the criteria on the basis of which 400 railway stations will be redeveloped;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of developers who have shown interest in redeveloping the stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of railway stations by Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and for longer lease tenure. Accordingly, all the stations on Indian Railways have been entrusted to IRSDC for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies. Based on the outcome of the feasibility studies, the stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment, in phases. The cost of station redevelopment project is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. Presently, work of redevelopment is in progress at Gandhinagar and Habibganj stations. Contracts have been awarded for Gomtinagar and Charbagh (Lucknow) stations.

The facilities proposed in a redeveloped station include congestion free non-conflicting entry/exit to the station premises, segregation of arrival/departure of passengers, adequate concourse without overcrowding, integration of both sides of the city wherever feasible, integration with other modes of transport systems e.g. Bus, Metro, etc., user friendly international signage, well illuminated circulating area and sufficient provision for drop off, pick up and parking etc.

(c) and (d) All major railway stations on Indian Railways are-planned to be taken up for redevelopment, especially the stations located in major cities, pilgrimage centres and important tourist destinations.

(e) The details of developers who have shown interest in redevelopment of stations is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Developer
1	2
1.	M/s. IL&FS Township and Urban Assets Limited
2	M/s. Cube Constructions Engineering Limited
3	M/s. Ahluwaaia Contracts India Limited

1	2
4.	M/s. GMR Highways Limited
5.	M/s. Bansal Construction Works Private Limited
6.	M/s. ASF Infrastructure Private Limited
7.	M/s. Bharti Realty Limited
8.	M/s. Essel Infra Projects Limited
9.	M/s. IRB Infrastructure Developer Limited
10.	M/s. Shapoorji Pallonji and Company Private Limited
11.	M/s. Supreme Infrastructure India Limited
12.	M/s. McNally Bharat Engineering Company Limited
13.	M/s. MBL Infrastructure Limited
14.	M/s. Oriental Structural Engineers Private Limited
15.	M/s. TRIF Gurgaon Housing Projects Private Limited
16.	Consortium of M/s BUL Ramnath Infracon Private Limited and M/s. Backbone Enterprise Limited
17.	M/s. Dinesh Chandra R. Agrawal Infracon Private Limited
18.	M/s. JKB Infrastructure Private Limited
19.	M/s. Adani Township and Real Estate Company Private Limited
20.	M/s. B.L. Kashyap and Sons Limited
21.	M/s. Gawar-SRV (JV)
22.	The Uralungal Labour Contract Cooperative Society Limited

Speed Post Centres

3473. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of speed post centers operating in various states including Chhattisgarh as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres across the state including Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the State-wise details in this regard as on

date end that steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, thereasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Department of Posts, under a new operational arrangement has changed the nomenclature of Speed Post Centres into National Sorting Hubs (NSHs)and Intra Circle Hubs (ICHs). As on date there are 91 NSHs and 149 ICHs, which are mapped to the NSHs. The state-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) The NSHs/ICHs are upgraded/downgraded/ closed and established based on mail volume, geographical locations, operational feasibility etc. At present Department has received a proposal from Odisha Circle for creation of an ICH at Rayagada which is under examination.

Statement

Number of National Sorting Hubs (NSH) and Intra Circle Hubs (ICH) (State-wise)

State/UT	NSH	ICH
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	4	10
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
Assam	2	5
Bihar	4	3
Chhattisgarh	1	4
Delhi	1	—
Goa	1	—
Gujarat	4	13
Haryana	4	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	4
Jammu and Kashmir	2	—
Jharkhand	3	3

1	2	3
Karnataka	7	6
Kerala	5	3
Madhya Pradesh	4	9
Maharashtra	4	17
Manipur	1	—
Meghalaya	1	—
Mizoram	1	—
Nagaland	1	—
Odisha	4	6
Punjab	4	4
Rajasthan	3	10
Tamil Nadu	7	12
Telangana	2	3
Tripura	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	10	18
Uttarakhand	1	6
West Bengal	4	9
Total	89	149

*Two (2) additional National Sorting Hubs are established for Army Postal Services.

*ICH Rourkela in Odisha Circle has been upgraded into an NSH which is to be made operational from 21.01.2019.

[English]

Rail link between Kashmir with rest of India

3474. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rail link between Valley of Kashmir with the rest of India is yet a distant dream despite of work started on the specified project a long before and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present status of the project and the time by which this project is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal or has made a survey of Jammu-Rajouri-Poonch railway line

in Pir Panjal and Chenab Valley areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) With a view to provide an alternative and a reliable transportation system to Jammu and Kashmir, Govt. of India planned a 326 Km. long Railway line joining the Kashmir Valley with the Indian railways network. Out of 326 Km., Baramulla to Banihal (136 km.) and from Jammu to Katra (79 Km.) have been completed and commissioned. Katra-Banihal (111 km.) work has been taken up.

(c) and (d) Survey for Jammu to Poonch (223 km.) was completed in September, 2017. As per survey report, cost of the project is Rs. 22771.55 crore with ROR (-) 4.54%. The survey report examination has been taken up.

Special Public Prosecutors

3475. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the apex court directed the States and Union Territory administration for appointment of special public prosecutors for prosecuting the cases being tried in the special designated courts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether apex court also directed the high courts to decide cases involving former Law makers on a priority basis without passing any further stay orders; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard and the status of such cases, court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Setting up of special designated courts and their functioning including appointment of special public prosecutor in these courts falls within the domain of the State Governments, who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts.

In its judgments in Writ Petition (Civil) 536/2011 [Public Interest Foundation and Ors. Vs Union of India and ANR.] and in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 [Ashwini Kumar Upadhyaya Vs Union of India and ANR], the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given directions to fast track criminal cases against law-makers. In compliance of the

directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) 699/2016 dated 01.11.2017 and 14.12.2017, 12 Special Courts were set up in 11 States at a cost of Rs. 7.80 crore for a period of one year. As per the report submitted by othe Amicus Curie in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a total of 4,122 such cases are pending in different High Courts of the country. the details of which are enclosed as Statement.

The Apex Court vide its Order dated 04.12.2018 in the aforesaid Writ Petition has given' directions to High Courts to begin with cases involving former and sitting legislators in the States of Bihar and Kerala, to assign/ allocate criminal cases involving former and sitting legislators to as many Sessions Courts and Magisterial Courts as each High Court may consider proper, fit and expedient.

Statement

Number of Cases Pending in High Courts

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases pending charges	Cases pending trial	Total cases	Cases under stay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	37	109	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	6	1
3.	Assam	23	15	38	4
4.	Bihar	107	197	304	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	24	24	NA
6.	Goa	12	3	15	2
7.	Gujarat	57	62	119	8
8.	Haryana	29	6	35	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29	5	34	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	3	12	1
11.	Jharkhand	59	101	160	4
12.	Karnataka	118	43	161	40
13.	Kerala	131	181	312	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	103	65	168	3
15.	Maharashtra	203	100	303	5
16.	Manipur	11	1	12	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	2	3	0
18.	Mizoram	0	4	4	0
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1	0
20.	Odisha	104	227	331	14
21.	Punjab	8	26	34	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	22	24	46	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	188	133	321	105
25.	Telangana	66	33	99	9
26.	Tripura	8	8	16	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	395	597	992	14
28.	Uttarakhand	23	11	34	5
29.	West Bengal	178	91	269	6
UT					
30.	Delhi	NA	NA	124	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	2	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	30	4	34	1
Total		1991	2007	4122	264

Appointment of Judges

3476. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has appointed 34 judges to six high courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of high courts in the country that are functioning without regular chief justices for the past several months;

(d) the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the time by which the said post is likely to be filled up; and

(e) the number of posts of judges sanctioned and tying vacant in various High Courts in the country, State-wise and the time since when the said posts have been lying vacant along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) During 2018 (as on 28.12.2018),

108 judges have been appointed in the High Courts of Jharkhand, Karnataka, Calcutta, Tripura, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay, Delhi, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, Kerala, Odisha, Meghalaya, Allahabad, Uttarakhand and Gauhati.

(c) and (d) As on 28.12.2018, all the High Courts are functioning with regular Chief Justice except Gujarat High Court. The initiation of proposal for appointment of a Chief Justice of a High Court vests with the Chief Justice of India. The Government has not received any proposal for appointment of Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court.

(e) A Statement showing the High Court-wise sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges as on 28.12.2018 is enclosed. Filling up of vacancies in the High Court is a continuous and collaborative process between the Executive and Judiciary. It requires consideration and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies of Judges of High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges (to Supreme Court) and also due to increase in strength of Judges.

Statement

*Sanctioned Strength working strength and
Vacancies of Judges in High Courts*

(As on 28.12.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Approved Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1.	Allahabad	160	109	51
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	61	27	34
3.	Bombay	94	71	23
4.	Calcutta	72	37	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	15	07
6.	Delhi	60	39	21
7.	Gauhati	24	19	05
8.	Gujarat	52	28	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	08	05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	09	08
11.	Jharkhand	25	19	06
12.	Karnataka	62	33	29
13.	Kerala	47	38	09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	35	18
15.	Madras	75	61	14
16.	Manipur	05	03	02
17.	Meghalaya	04	03	01
18.	Odisha	27	14	13
19.	Patna	53	28	25
20.	Punjab and Haryana	85	55	30
21.	Rajasthan	50	25	25
22.	Sikkim	03	03	0
23.	Tripura	04	03	01
24.	Uttarakhand	11	09	02
	Total	1079	691	388

National Science Policy

3477. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated an all inclusive national science policy for promoting scientific research;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said policy and the present status thereof along with the achievement made since its inception;

(c) whether an important area of development in universities regarding research particularly in Science and Technology has been left neglected while formulating Science and Technology policies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is preparing any broad programme for making the national science policy all persuasive and all inclusive in view of lack of research in basic field of science and importance of patents in this field through modification and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for investing more funds in the field of research?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the Government has initiated an all inclusive National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013 (STIP-2013) with a view to promote scientific research through various programmes and activities. The salient feature of the policy include making carriers in science, research and innovation attractive for talented and bright mina, establishing world class R&D infrastructure, creating an environment for enhance private sector participation in R&D, creating a robust national innovation system besides others key aspirations. The Department of science and Technology has taken several steps to implement salient features of

the policy such as creation of a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) with an objective to promote basic research in science and engineering, implementation a scheme called Innovation in Science Pursuit for inspired Research (INSPIRE) to attract talent towards science education, water and clean energy initiative, Nano Science and Technology, development of infrastructure in university sector for scientific research, launching of Mission Innovation etc. The Department of Science and Technology has recently launched a new programme "Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems (ICPS)" to foster and promote R&D in the emerging field of research.

(c) No, Madam, important area of development in universities regarding research particularly in Science and Technology has not been neglected while formulating Science and Technology policies.

(d) The Government has created a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) for promoting research in basic field of science and engineering. Besides SERB other Departments such as, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) etc. are also promoting research and development in their respective domains. The Government of India has taken various steps to strengthen the Intellectual Property ecosystem in the country, which in turn has a positive impact on new inventions and technology in Science and Technology sector. A comprehensive National Intellectual Property Right (IPR) policy has been approved in 2016 to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors. In order to protect, Intellectual property of scientific community of the country Department of Science and Technology has established a Patent Facilitation Cell (PFC) which facilitates protection of Intellectual Property Rights. The following table gives the details of the patent applications filed and patents granted in India for scientific and technological innovations during last 5 financial years:—

Year	Patent Applications Filed in India	Patents Granted in India
2012-13	43,674	4,126
2013-14	42,951	4,227
2014-15	42,763	5,978
2015-16	46,904	6,326
2016-17	45,444	9,847

(e) The Government has indented to invest more funds in the field of research and gave full support to Science and Technology endeavors for the cause of national development. Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences cover a very large canvas of Research and Development in the country. The Government has consciously provided higher allocations for Science, Technology and Innovation promotion. Budget allocation for Department of Science and Technology during last 5 years was Rs. 19764 crore, which is a whopping 90% increase over the preceding 5 years (2009-10 to 2013-14). Similarly, there was an increase of 65% for Department of Biotechnology; almost 43% increase for Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and 26% increase for Ministry of Earth Sciences during the last 5 years. Recently, the Government has also approved the launching of National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) at a, total outlay of Rs. 3660 crore for a period of five years.

Non-implementation of Projects

3478. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Development of North Eastern (NE) Region has directed the North Eastern Council to put on hold projects which were sanctioned for implementation in the NE States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism to take back funds from the States already released by the Council; and

(d) whether the decision is likely to impact infrastructure development of the NE States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The projects sanctioned by North Eastern Council (NEC) in FY 2017-18 were put on hold to undertake a review of these projects, necessitated by the need to liquidate the outstanding committed liabilities within the overall allocation to NEC.

(c) and (d) In the 67th NEC Plenary held in July, 2018 at Shillong, it was decided that a review of the projects kept in abeyance would be undertaken by the Project Identification Committee (PIC) consisting of Secretary, DoNER; Chief Secretary of the concerned States and Secretary, NEC. The review would be held on the following lines:—

- (i) The projects in sectors not covered in the new schemes of the NEC but which are essential and where substantial work has already been done may be allowed to continue as a one-time exception, with the condition that the DPRs would be vetted by the concerned line Ministries;
- (ii) Total financial size of the projects-ongoing and new may be restricted to the envelope of Rs. 4500 crore. In case savings are anticipated under NERSDS, some of the NEC; amount from NERSDS may be re-appropriated to schemes of the NEC;
- (iii) Projects where Rs.10 lakh was released as part of first instalment and where tenders have not been floated even after the stipulated time may be withdrawn; and
- (iv) States may be urged to foreclose ongoing projects which are not feasible so that savings from these liabilities can be utilized for other projects.

Accordingly, the PIC has completed the review of projects sanctioned by NEC during 2017-18. Individual cases of fund release to States are dealt with as per the extant Financial Rules.

[Translation]

Recruitment Drive

3479. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recruitment drives conducted to recruit youths in Army, location and State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct

such recruitment drives for recruitment of youth in the army particularly in backward districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any new proposal for conducting such recruitment drives in various districts where such drives were not organized so far has been received by the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details of recruitment rallies held during the year 2017-18 including Maharashtra to recruit youths in Army are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) The recruitment in the Army is done regularly as per pre-planned schedule for every recruiting year, commencing from 1st April of a year to 31st March of the next year. Every district of the country is covered at least once in a year for recruitment. Candidates aspiring to join Army register themselves online for recruitment, after which they are called for screening at nominated recruitment venues on specified date and time. Every candidate irrespective of class/caste/community/religion is given 'equal' opportunity in recruitment.

Statement

Number of Rallies conducted State-wise in the recruiting year 2017-18

State	Rallies conducted
1	2
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	03
Arunachal Pradesh	02
Assam	04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
Bihar	05
Chhattisgarh	02
Delhi	02
Gujarat	02
Haryana	04

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	04
Jammu and Kashmir	03
Jharkhand	01
Karnataka	04
Kerala	02
Madhya Pradesh	04
Maharashtra including Goa	05
Manipur	01
Meghalaya	02
Mizoram	01
Nagaland	01
Odisha	03
Punjab	05
Rajasthan	09
Sikkim	01
Tamil Nadu	04
Tripura	01
UT of Lakshadweep	01
Uttar Pradesh	09
Uttarakhand	04
West Bengal	07
Total	97

[English]

Running Staff Status

3480. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation/request from the ticket checking staff for change of status from ticket checking staff to running staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) During the National Ticket Checking Meet organized by IRTCSO (Indian Railway Ticket Checking Staff Organization) held on 05.09.2018 at Talkatora Stadium, the demand for considering Ticket Checking Staff as Running Staff was raised. This demand has also been raised by a large number of Hon'ble Members of Parliament.

(c) A committee to examine the demand for consideration of Ticket Checking Staff as Running Staff has been constituted.

Cyber Physical System

3481. SHRI PREM DAS RAJ:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to launch the National Mission on inter-disciplinary Cyber-Physical systems and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(b) the amount earmarked and allotted by the Union Government to implement this programme along with the areas listed under this particular mission;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to promote research under the mission on Cyber-Physical Systems under Budget, 2018;

(d) whether the Ministry plans to accord special focus to build capacity for research in the North Eastern Region through this Budget and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is planning to set up technology innovation hubs, application innovation hubs and technology translation research hubs under National Mission on Inter-disciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which these hubs would contribute in the field of cutting edge technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Internet of things, Machine learning, cyber security etc.?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 6.12,2018 has approved NM-ICPS at a total cost of Rs. 3660 crore for 5 years.

Aim:

Self reliance and leadership in CPS technologies.

Objectives:

- (i) To promote basic and translational research in CPS technologies.
 - (ii) To develop and demonstrate CPS technologies, prototypes and associated applications, keeping in view national priorities.
 - (iii) To increase the number of scientists and technologists to cater to present and future needs of the country and to generate skilled workforce in these emerging areas.
 - (iv) To create innovation, incubation and start-up ecosystem in CPS technologies.
 - (v) To establish and strengthen the international collaborative Research.
- (b) In the Current Financial Year, no amount has been allotted. The Mission has four major activities i.e.
1. Technology Development;
 2. Human Resource and Skill Development;
 3. Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Start-Up Ecosystem; and
 4. International Collaborations.
- (c) NM-ICPS was approved by the cabinet on 6th December, 2018 and supplementary budget note was submitted for allotment of funds.
- (d) Yes, Madam. The Mission envisages special focus to build capacity for research in the North Eastern Region. So far no budget has been allocated for the Mission.
- (e) Yes, Madam. The Mission targets the establishment of:-
- (i) 15 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIH) to focus on generation of new knowledge through basic and applied research in areas that is mandated

to them. TIHs will be the source for fundamental knowledge/technologies that will be needed to keep India prepared for the next generation of technologies.

- (ii) 6 Application Innovation Hubs to carry out translational research and work with Line Departments to develop prototypes, product development and implementations.
- (iii) 4 number of Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRPs) with a focus to deliver products/technology ready for deployment or commercialization, picking up from any of the previous technology readiness levels (TRL).
- (f) Each Hub/Park will specialize in a thematic domains including Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Machine learning, Cyber Security and will connect with all institutes/groups/individuals who have expertise in that domain. It will co-ordinate across the country and will act as single point of contact for that particular domain. Hubs and TTRPs would work in close collaboration with Industry to create symbiotic relationship and world class products development.

[Translation]

e-Court Project-WAN

3482. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a contract had been awarded to BSNL, to set up wide area network system under e-court Project-WAN with a cost of Rs. 167 crores to provide net connectivity to 547 court complexes and 2992 district and subordinate court complexes across the country;
- (b) if so, the number of court complexes connected with WAN so far along with the State-wise details of the remaining courts;
- (c) whether this has expedited the judicial process; and
- (d) if so, the percentage by which the judicial process has gathered momentum as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW

AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes. A contract has been awarded to BSNL, to set up Wide Area Network (WAN) to connect 2992 court complexes across the country. This includes 547 Court Complexes which do not have any Internet connectivity at present. The total cost of the project is Rs. 169 crore. The WAN project is part of the larger e-Courts Mission Mode Project implemented by the Government for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts across the country, in association with the eCommittee of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

BSNL submitted Circle wise Detailed Project Report (DPR) to Department of Justice. As per DPR, Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) needs to be laid at all the 2,992 project locations. So far, OFC has been laid at 2,135 court complexes. Implementation is monitored through an on-line WAN Implementation monitoring system which is updated on regular basis by the different Circles of BSNL.

So far, four district and subordinate Court Complexes in Punjab and one Court Complex in Rajasthan, has been connected on WAN, with minimum 10 Mbps bandwidth. State-wise details are attached herewith as Statement.

Statement

Status of Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity

Sl.No.	State/UT	To be completed	Completed	Yet to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	461	0	461
2.	Rajasthan	327	1	326
3.	Tamil Nadu	260	0	260
4.	Madhya Pradesh	205	0	205
5.	Karnataka	198	0	198
6.	Andhra Pradesh	190	0	190
7.	Kerala	171	0	171
8.	Uttar Pradesh	169	0	169
9.	Odisha	156	0	156
10.	North East States	141	0	141
11.	Telangana	106	0	106
12.	West Bengal	99	0	99
13.	Chhattisgarh	90	0	90
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	0	84
15.	Bihar	78	0	78
16.	Punjab	67	4	63
17.	Haryana	53	0	53
18.	Uttarakhand	52	0	52

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Himachal Pradesh	43	0	43
20.	Jharkhand	28	0	28
21.	Delhi	6	0	6
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	5
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
24.	Daman and Diu	2	0	2
Total		2992	5	2987

[English]

Defence Cooperation with Japan

3483. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- whether the Air Chief Marshal visited Japan to strengthen the existing defence cooperation recently;
- if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed during the visit;
- the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed along with the terms and conditions thereto; and
- the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand defence cooperation with different countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHAS RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Air Chief Marshal visited Japan from 10 to 13 December, 2018. Divulging details on the issues discussed during the visit is not in the national interest.

(c) No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed during the visit.

(d) Defence cooperation with different countries is progressed through Joint Military Exercises, training courses, Subject-Matter Exchanges on specialised issues, high level visits, defence industry ventures, exchanges on

defence technology and Research & Development, as well as Service level Staff Talks.

Guidelines for Government Websites

3484 SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has specified guidelines for Government websites;
- if so, whether these guidelines are in consonance with ISO and W3C and if so, the details thereof; and
- the websites of Ministries which are complying with these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Madam National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated the Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW), (<http://guidelines.gov.in>) which have been adopted by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) and made a part of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. The Guidelines deal with entire life cycle of a Government website and also guide on the types of web information which a Government website should provide.

(b) Guidelines are compliant to W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.0).

(c) Does not come under the purview of NIC.

Training in it Sector

3485. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJ:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons provided skill training in Electronics, IT and ITES sector in the last four years, year and training partner-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and disbursed so far in the last four years, year and training partner-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the training partners and officials with regards to issues related to training, certification and providing employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The year-wise details of number of persons provided skill training in Electronics, IT and ITeS Sector by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) through its two Schemes for skill development in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and other initiatives including training done through its autonomous societies namely National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), in last 4 years is as under:-

Financial Year	MSDE	MeitY	Total
2014-15	2,33,879	3,08,000	5,41,879
2015-16	4,04,223	4,06,314	8,10,537
2016-17	4,85,548	4,66,449	9,51,997
2017-18	5,10,879	5,38,052	10,48,931
Grand Total	16,34,529	17,18,815	33,53,344

- The details of training partners providing training in Electronics, IT and ITeS Sector under the PMKVY being voluminous, is available at

the following Web-link:

<https://esdm-skill.deity.gov.in/TPCandidateDetails/PMKVYTrainingDataPQ3485.pdf>

- The details of training partners providing training in ESDM Sector under the two schemes for Skill development in ESDM Sector being voluminous, is available at the following Web-link:

<https://esdm-skill.deity.gov.in/TPCandidateDetails/tpwiseyearwisetraineddata.pdf>

(b) The Scheme-wise amount allocated and disbursed so far under the key programs namely PMKVY of MSDE and two Schemes on skill development in ESDM Sector of MeitY are as under:-

(i) PMKVY (MSDE):

Amount in Rs. lakh

Particular	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Grant received	550.00	1,132.48	1,362.00	3,044.48
Utilization	195.50	1,794.34	919.53	2,909.37

The year wise details of fund released to training partners providing training in Electronics, IT and ITeS Sector being voluminous, is available at the following Web-link:

<https://esdm-skill.deity.gov.in/TPFundDetails/PMKVYFinancialDataPQ3485.pdf>

(ii) Two Schemes for skill development in ESDM Sector (MeitY):

Amount in Rs. lakh

Particular	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Grant released	7707.40	556.25	640.51	6509.52

The year wise details of fund released to the training partners providing training in ESDM Sector being voluminous, is available at the following Web-link:

<https://esdm-skill.deity.gov.in/TPFundDetails/ESDMSchemestpwiseyearwisefundreleasedataPQ3485.pdf>

(c) and (d) The checks and balances against the training partners with regard to issues related to training,

certification etc. under PMKVY of MSDE and two MeitY Schemes are as under:—

I. PMKVY:

- (i) To ensure quality training, certain monitoring mechanisms like Out Bound Dialing, Call Validation and Surprise Visits are being used to ensure compliance by the stakeholders.
- (ii) Actions are taken against the non-compliant training centers which includes suspension for a period of six months and enforcing of financial penalties. So far 28 Centres have been suspended.
- (iii) Following measures have been taken to extend support to non-performing Training Partners (TPs) so that their performance can be improved in the overall skilling space:—
 - Tracking quality of TP operations through centre visits (using mobile based app TCv) and monthly performance analysis.
 - Developed TP Hub tool to get more insight about the TP's wider portfolio and performance in other skilling initiatives.
 - Regular and effective communication with TPs through Ticketing Tool and monthly calls.
 - Capacity Building of TPs through TP Meet, WebEx/Webinars, workshops to collect feedback, sharing of best practices etc.
 - Monitoring Process Improvement by developing policies and SoPs: Monitoring Policy Center Visit Framework, Incentive Policy, Inclusion of Other Scheme Numbers, Sector Addition Process etc.

II Two Schemes for skill development in ESDM Sector by MeitY:

- (i) Any Training Partner found to be not complying with the Scheme Guidelines is not being considered for reimbursement of Fee.
- (ii) Under the revised guidelines notified recently, in order to boost the employment, 60% seat allocation would be based on industry demand. The remaining 40% seats would be allocated based on their past credibility of Training

Partners in promoting employability of its candidates. A code of ethics has been developed for the Training Partners for compliance. The courses would be selected based on higher prospects of employment/self-employment.

Pending Science Projects

3486. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of science and technology projects pending completion in the last four years;
- (b) the amount allocated, disbursed and utilized for these projects, project-wise; and
- (c) the total amount left unutilized in the last three years and the amount returned unspent?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and technology awards a large number of science and technology projects to academic institutions, national laboratories and other institutions through its constituent departments across a large number of programmes and schemes instituted for the purpose of promotion of scientific research and development in the country. All these projects are regularly monitored and brought to technical and administrative closure after their completion. There could be a miniscule percentage of projects which were not completed on time due to procedural delays and also due to geographical locations of the implementing institutions/universities. In technology demonstration projects especially for agro based projects, seasonal requirements need to be met for validating and testing the technologies.

(c) A total of Rs. 614.94 crore out of RE allocation of Rs. 31,626.33 crore had been left unutilized and returned to Consolidated Fund of India by the Ministry in the last three years (2015-18).

Missile Defence System

3487. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to purchase S-400 missile defence system from Russia and if so, the

details thereof including the cost of air defence system and the time by which these air defence systems from Russia will be received;

(b) the manner in which this defence system is likely to upgrade India's defence preparedness; and

(c) the impact of US Law CAATSA on the deal and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) A contract has been signed on 05 October 2018 for delivery of S-400 system from Russia. The deliveries will commence from October 2020 and will be completed by April, 2023.

(b) The system will provide a very capable air defence coverage to Vulnerable Areas/Vulnerable Points (VAs/NPs).

(c) Government is aware of all developments that may impact procurement of defence equipment and it takes sovereign decision based on threat perception, operational and technological aspects to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

Transport Aircraft

3488. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to promote private sector entry into the domestic aerospace arena through a project to supply transport aircraft to the Indian Air Force (IAF);

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

(c) whether some Government agencies have raised their objections to this move;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to sort out this issue; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to replace the ageing fleet of transport aircraft of IAF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) To replace the ageing Avro aircraft and to promote participation of Private Sector in Defence manufacturing, Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) accorded approval for Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) of transport aircraft under 'Buy and Make' category in July, 2012. The proposal envisages OEM to supply 16 aircraft in flyaway condition

and the balance 40 aircraft to be manufactured in India by the OEM selected Indian Production Agency (IPA).

(c) and (d) There were several representations for and against the RFP dated 8th May, 2013. The Ministry of Law opined that the RFP does not suffer from any illegality.

(e) The government has procured C-130 Aircraft for special operations and C-17 Heavy lift aircraft. The deliveries of Dornier Aircraft from HAL are underway.

Mobile Towers

3489. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom companies have completed installations of five lakh mobile towers in the country with a total investment of Rs. 10.44 lakh crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a mobile tower can house base stations of different telecom services providers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The aggregate number of mobile towers installed in the country are about 5.06 lakhs on 1st December 2018. It includes different types of tower structures like ground-based towers/poles, roof-top based towers/poles, Cell-On-Wheels (CoW) etc.

Total number of mobile towers installed in each License Service Area (LSA), as on 1st December, 2018, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Mobile tower is a passive infrastructure which also includes equipment shelter, power-supply, battery sets, diesel generators etc. and is erected by Infrastructure Providers (IPs) as well as Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

Details of investment on mobile towers is not maintained in the Department of Telecommunications. However, TSPs have reported gross capital investment of about Rs. 10.44 Lakh Crore on aggregate basis during the financial year 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Each mobile tower can be co-shared by multiple TSPs, subject to structural feasibility, for installation of their Base Transceiver Stations (BTS), antennae, transmission equipment etc. of various technologies like 2G/3G/4G-LTE for provisioning of mobile services.

Statement*License Service Area-wise, Mobile Towers installed in the country (as on 1st December, 2018)*

Sl. No.	License Service Area	Ground-based Tower/	Roof-based Tower/Pole	Cell On-Wheels	Others (Low Power BTS and Wall-mount)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21,802	13,540	212	4,126	39,680
2.	Assam	9,323	1,746	35	340	11,444
3.	Bihar	27,669	4,006	58	4,414	36,147
4.	Chennai	3,366	7,731	15	427	11,539
5.	Delhi	3,311	16,548	620	3,617	24,096
6.	Gujarat	19,663	8,249	170	1,193	29,275
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4,542	,685	11	810	6,048
8.	Haryana	8,349	2,171	116	1,146	11,782
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,167	916	123	831	9,037
10.	Karnataka	18,398	11,161	75	2,869	32,503
11.	Kolkata	2,616	6,605	7	2,438	11,666
12.	Kerala	10,964	4,963	70	591	16,588
13.	Mumbai	1,659	11,123	61	2,101	14,944
14.	Maharashtra	22,645	13,693	354	1,550	38,242
15.	Madhya Pradesh	28,047	5,517	251	2,579	36,394
16.	North-East	5,897	1,097	31	160	7,185
17.	Odisha	14,622	1,725	69	303	16,719
18.	Punjab	10,867	6,836	232	1,693	19,628
19.	Rajasthan	21,805	3,912	315	1,659	27,691
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,144	6,787	21	888	28,840
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	24,791	5,170	131	601	30,693
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	19,813	4,101	170	2,274	26,358
23.	West Bengal	17,497	2,159	100	491	20,247
	Total	325,957	140,441	3,247	37,101	506,746

Doppler Radar

3490. DR.SHASHI THAROOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doppler Radar stationed at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram was switched on and made operational for every day between 15th November, 2017 and 15th December, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the specific time period during which the Doppler Radar was switched off and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Doppler Radar at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram was operational for every day between 15th November, 2017 and 15th December, 2017.

(b) On 15th November, 2017, the Radar was operated in day time i.e., 0900 hrs. to 2100 hrs. IST. From 16th November, 2017 (0900 hrs. IST) to 15th December, 2017, the Radar was operated round the clock.

(c) The Radar was switched off from 29th Nov., 2017, 00:28 hrs. IST to 29th November, 2017, 10:08 hrs. IST for maintenance.

Amendment in LTC Scheme

3491. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to amend/revise the existing rules and regulations to visit tourist destinations under LTC scheme for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has also any proposal to grant at least 15% of the total LTC fare amount to partly defray the expenses spent for accommodation and local transport arrangements while availing 'All India Tour' to the eligible Central Government employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

Defence Production Policy

3492. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in the new Defence Production Policy and if so, the salient features of the proposed new policy and whether it mandates transfer of technology to all foreign players who are awarded supply contracts; and

(b) the effect of the new policy on Indian Ordnance factories and the extent to which the role of private players in arms production would be encouraged under the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to bring in a new Defence Production Policy, in order to create a dynamic, robust and competitive defence and aerospace industry as an important part of the 'Make in India' initiative. The new Policy is yet to be finalized.

New Rail Lines

3493. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway projects announced for Uttar Pradesh for laying new rail lines during the last three years and the current year and the details thereof;

(b) whether the work has been initiated on these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Railway

projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However following 7 new Rail line projects falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar in different stages of planning/sanction/execution during Pradesh are the last three years and the current year:—

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in Budget	Status of Project
1.	Mau-Ghazipur-Tarighat 51 km.	2015-16	Land acquisition taken up. Construction of Rail-cum-Road bridge has been taken up.
2.	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat 81 km.	2016-17	Project has been included in the Budget.
3.	Bahraich-Shravasti-Balrampur/Tulsipur 240 km.	2016-17	Project sanctioned in October, 2018.
4.	Meerut-Panipat 104 km.	2016-17	Project has been included in the Budget subject to requisite approval.
5.	Robertsganj-Mugalsarai via Madhupur, Sukrit, Ahrora 70 km.	2017-18	Project has been included in the Budget subject to requisite approval.
6.	Padrauna-Kushinagar-Gorakhpur (Sardar Nagar) 64 km.	2017-18	Project has been included in the Budget subject to requisite approval.
7.	Etah-Kasganj 29 km.	2017-18	Project has been included in the Budget subject to requisite approval.

completion of Railway project requires number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, inter-alia, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, statutory clearance and shifting of utilities etc, which are part of project execution. As many factors responsible for completion of a project are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, it is not feasible to fix time frame for completion of all projects.

Social Sector Subsidies

3494. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are looking for ways to do away with the social sector subsidies

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations received by the Railways on segregation of the Railways' social responsibility from its operational finances;

(c) whether the Government has approved Railways proposal for a sector regulator, namely Rail Development Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which this Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railways carries out certain transport activities which are uneconomic in nature in the larger interest of the country. The tariff Railways has traditionally been one of restraint with policy on Indian rs regard to increase in passenger fare. Indian Railways continues to incur performing a variety of un-remunerative service such losses every year by as (i) low ordinary second class fare, (ii) low Suburban and non-suburban season ticket, (iii) essential commodities carried below cost, and (iv) a variety of concessions granted on passenger ticket, working of uneconomic branch lines etc.

Indian Railways had engaged National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for study of "Developing a mechanism for computing the value of Social Service Obligation (SSO) being borne by Indian Railways". NIPFP had submitted recommendations that, the losses on account of concession in passenger fare, uneconomic branch lines, strategic lines, EMU suburban services, may be considered as social services obligations.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Government has approved the constitution of the Rail Development Authority (RDA) and constituted a search-cum selection committee, under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to select three Members of the Rail Development Authority (RDA).

Maglev Trains

3495. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six firms including BHEL, Switzerland-based Swissrapide AG and an American rail firm, have shown interest in India's proposed Maglev trains that would operate on the principle of magnetic levitation and can run at a top speed of 500 km an hour, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government along with the developers will involve and undertake design, test, build, run trials and operate the levitation-based system between two key cities separated by a distance of 200- 500 km., if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has also unveiled a scheme under which IIT courses will be taught to students in village using CSCs and these centres had also tied up with TCS and Siemens for skill development courses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways had floated an Expression of Interest (EoI) for designing, building, commissioning, operation, running and maintenance of levitation based train system on public private partnership basis on 06.09.2016. 06 firms participated in the EoI. The same remained inconclusive.

(b) Nothing contemplated at the moment.

(c) There is no scheme of the Railways in which IIT courses are taught to the students in villages.

Financial Cases Pending in Courts

3496. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a large number of cases with financial implication/nature are pending with the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such pending cases with the Supreme Court and the High Courts by the end of November, 2018, court-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are many category of cases with financial implications. As per data available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), as on 27th December, 2018, civil cases constitute 24.39 lakh cases, criminal cases constitute 13.29 lakh cases and writ cases constitute 12.14 lakh cases out of the total 49.82 lakh cases pending in various High Courts. Details of High Court-wise pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, as far as Supreme Court is concerned, civil cases constitute 46,860 cases and criminal cases constitute 10,134 cases out of the total 56,994 cases pending in Supreme Court. However, NJDG does not separately provide the number of pending cases with financial implication.

(c) The pendency of cases in various courts in the country is dependent on several factors which, inter-alia, include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz, bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants an proper application of rules and procedures. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts.

The Government is, however, fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial

administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, The major achievements during the last four years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:-

(i) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology ICT for improved justice delivery:**

Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,755 registering an increase of 3,083 during 2014 to 2018. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 10.80 crore cases including more than three crore pending cases and more than 7.91 crore orders/judgments are available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.

(ii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court High Courts and judicial officers in District and Subordinate Courts:**

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

Filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process between the Executive

and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while initiation of proposal for appointment of judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts keep on arising retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges (to the Supreme Court) and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

From 01.01.2014 to 26.12.2018, 27 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 446 new Judges were appointed and 379 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently.

(iii) **Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:**

In pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in 24 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

Statement

Number of cases pending in High Courts as on 27.12.2018

Sr. No.	High Court Name	Cases pending in High Courts
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad High Court	725143
2.	Calcutta High Court	243661
3.	Gauhati High Court	40448
4.	High Court of Bombay	464074

1	2	3
5.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	63574
6.	High Court of Delhi	73879
7.	High Court of Gujarat	113746
8.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	36117
9.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	91626
10.	High Court of Jharkhand	88931
11.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	361010
12.	High Court of Karnataka	236697
13.	High Court of Kerala	193329
14.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	331300
15.	High Court of Manipur	7121
16.	High Court of Meghalaya	1063
17.	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	393953
18.	High Court of Rajasthan	741358
19.	High Court of Sikkim	255
20.	High Court of Tripura	2985
21.	High Court of Uttarakhand	55812
22.	Madras High Court	399234
23.	Orissa High Court	167277
24.	Patna High Court	150643
Total		4983238

PRIS in Drdo

3497. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) Group, PRIS (organizational) is not implemented in DRDO as have already been implemented in Department of Space and Atomic Energy;

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

(c) the incentive scheme proposed by the Government to further motivate DRDO Scientists and boost the morale of Defence scientific community in their efforts to realize indigenous Defence Technologies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS), has not been recommended in 7th Central Pay Commission for Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

(c) Government has always incentivized DRDO scientists to motivate them and boost their morale. The present incentive scheme for DRDO scientists are as follows:—

1. Financial Incentives:

Upto maximum of six increments are granted to deserving Scientists at the time of promotion under Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS) depending upon merit. Recently, the value of this variable increments has been revised, applying the fitment factor, as suggested by Central Pay Commission for Basic Pay.

2. Growth related Incentives:

To give better growth and promotional avenues to the Scientists in DRDO, Merit based FCS is in place, where promotions are based on assessment and not on available vacancies.

Further, incentivizing is a regular phenomenon on need basis.

Increase in Online Fraud

3498. SHRI D.K. SURESH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that consumers from India are less aware about online frauds when compared to other APAC (Asia Pacific) countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also true that the opportunity for online fraud is escalating as consumers are looking for easier ways to buy products online;

(c) if so, whether the Government is aware that there is more that needs to be done to build awareness to fight online fraud and if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to protect the consumers from digital frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) There are media reports indicating that that consumers from India are less aware about online frauds when compared to other APAC (Asia Pacific) countries.

(b) Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics as compared to physical space. With widespread proliferation of new technologies like online shopping, there are some miscreants who are misusing these technologies to commit online frauds. Thus misuse of cyberspace including online shopping related frauds is on rise in the country as elsewhere in the world.

(c) and (d) Cyber security is a challenging field because of ever changing threat scenario. Continuous efforts are required to be made to protect ICT infrastructure from cyber attacks by way of hardening of servers and networks and deploying appropriate security controls. Further, the Government has taken several measures to protect the consumers from digital frauds. These, inter alia, include:—

- (i) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and counter measures on regular basis to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. Regarding secure digital payments, 28 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
- (ii) Government has empanelled 76 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (iii) All authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) in the country have

been advised by CERT-In through Reserve bank of India to carry out special audit by empanelled auditors of CERT-In on a priorities basis and to take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report and ensure implementation of security best practices.

- (iv) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is to be conducted on a regular basis after hosting.
- (v) Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/ infrastructure and compliance.
- (vi) All organizations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (vii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 22 trainings covering 746 participants conducted in the year 2018 (till November).
- (viii) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same.

Implementation of Pilot Project Programme

3499. SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:
DR. SUNIL BAIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any minority concentration district has been chosen for implementing any pilot project programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the said project;

(c) whether the Government has achieved its objectives and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated/expenditure incurred by the Government on the said project;

(e) whether the Government has assessed and also carried out any performance audit of the pilot project;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(g) the stringent measures taken by the Government to ensure quality parameters intended for the successful implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (g) A pilot project called "Minority Cyber Gram" was launched for digital literacy in a minority dominated village Chandauii, District Alwar, Rajasthan during the 12th Plan period which was mainstreamed with Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in the year 2014-15 as a special initiative. Under this initiative, students of minority communities were provided hands on training in computers to enable them to acquire basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills; become digitally literate; actively participate in knowledge based activities; access financial, social and government services and use internet for communications. The details of project approved is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Approved unit (number of participants)	Value of Central Share (in Rs.)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	173143	201928024
2.	West Bengal	170005	198268331
3.	Tripura	18109	21119621
4.	Maharashtra	28000	32655000
5.	Rajasthan	10400	1212900

The impact of the assets created under MsDP has

been evaluated by the Ministry through the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA). The study report is available at <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/IIPA%20Report.pdf>.

Further, based on the feedback received from various stakeholders like State Governments, Parliamentarians, general public at various conferences, "Progress Panchayat" organized by the Ministry and impact assessment, the MsDP scheme has been restructured and implemented as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) during the remaining period of 14th Finance Commission. Individual beneficiary oriented projects has been discontinued under the restructured programme and the focus has been shifted to creation of social assets in education, health and skill sectors by earmarking 80% resources for these sectors. Besides, it is also provided to allocate 33 to 40% of resources under the PMJVK for creation of women centric projects.

Under the PMJVK, there is robust mechanism for monitoring of all projects. It has been provided that the Block Level Committee (BLC) for PMJVY would monitor the implementation of projects at the block level. The District Level Committees and State Level Committees, constituted for implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, are the monitoring Committees at the District and State levels respectively. The Empowered Committee at the center under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs, serves as the Oversight Committee to monitor the progress of implementation of projects. Besides that there is also a provision for constitution of IT enabled dedicated Cell at each district and State Headquarters to facilitate monitoring of the scheme.

[Translation]

Extent of Call Drop

3500. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has expressed concerns over increasing rate of call drops across networks of various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the extent to which the rate of call drop has been higher than prescribed areas separately during

each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government and the TSPs to maintain the said rate within the prescribed limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) In order to address the issue of call drop Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) held public consultation with all the Stakeholders and reviewed the frame work for assessing call drop and financial disincentives for non-compliance with the Quality of Service benchmarks.

Based on this review, TRAI has prescribed the revised parameters viz Drop Call Rate (DCR) Spatial Distribution Measure (benchmark <2%) and DCR Temporal Distribution Measure (benchmark <3%), effective from 1st October, 2017. The parameters prevailing earlier assessed the performance of mobile network for the License Service Area (LSA) as a whole. However, the revised parameters are more stringent as they give better insight into the network performance of Telecom Service Provider (TSP) at each Base Transceiver Station (BTS) level.

As per report of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for the quarter ending September, 2018, significant improvement has been observed in terms of compliance towards TRAI's Quality of Services benchmarks on DCR. All TSPs are complying to these despite rapid-increase in traffic volume and more stringent benchmarks, except M/s Idea in four License Service Areas (LSAs) i.e. Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and North East and M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in one LSA i.e. West Bengal.

(b) As per TRAI, the Quality of Services benchmarks on Drop Call Rate are assessed for LSA as a whole and data is not available separately for urban and rural areas. LSA-wise details of non-compliance by TSPs to the earlier parameters for the years 2015 to 2017, in case of 2G and 3G services, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. LSA-wise details of non-compliance as per the revised parameters for December,

2017 and year 2018 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

In order to address call drops, following steps have been taken:-

- (i) DoT has taken several policy initiatives to facilitate infrastructure growth for delivery of quality services. These include permitting trading/sharing/liberalisation of spectrum, permitting passive and active infrastructure sharing, notification of Right of Way Rules 2016, making available government land/buildings for installations of towers etc.
- (ii) About 9.74 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since July 2015 taking the total STS count in the country to about 20.07 lakh in November, 2018. Moreover, about 9.59 lakh 2G/3G Cells have been rectified/optimised by TSPs during July, 2016 to October, 2018.
- (iii) In order to obtain direct feedback from subscribers, DOT has launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) wherein, around 2.15 Crore subscribers have been individually contacted since December, 2016, of which 301 lakh subscribers have participated in the survey. The feedback is shared with the TSPs every week for taking corrective actions in a time bound manner. As a result, about 85,000 individual cases of call drops have been resolved so far.
- (iv) Independent Drive Tests of mobile networks in select cities, highways, railway routes to assess the quality of service.
- (v) Revised graded Financial Disincentives (FD) structure, based on the extent to which a TSP's performance deviates from the specified call-drop benchmark, has been introduced since 1st October, 2017. LSA-wise details of disincentives imposed on TSPs are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I
(2G Services)

The details of instances of non-compliance in the benchmarks for call drop parameters reported by TSPs on quarterly basis (in %age)

Parameter with Benchmark	Telecom Service Provider	License Service Area	2015				2016				2017			
			March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Call Drop Rate (Benchmark $\leq 2\%$)	Aircel	Haryana	4.04	6.37	2.53									
	BSNL	Bihar	2.85	2.84	2.46									
		Himachal Pradesh			2.26									
		North East (NE)	3.98	3.52	3.79	2.92	2.56							
Worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop (call drop) rate (Benchmark $\leq 3\%$)	Aircel	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	6.36	6.11	4.48									
		Assam	13.26	15.46	14.05	12.61	12.42	17.22	19.05	15.98	13.66	16.47	15.97	
		Bihar	9.75	10.59	14.03	12.02	14.66	13.66	15.08	12.49	8.76	6.63	6.22	
		Delhi	7.33	6.87	6.29	4.87		4.18	5.13	4.15	4.13	4.19	5.01	
		Haryana	3.92	4.31	3.89									
		Himachal Pradesh (HP)	11.04	11.77	16.09	11.96	10.21	10.16	11.47	8.63	8.58	8.72	10.18	
		Jammu and Kashmir	10.60	9.53	13.76	12.45	10.87	10.99	12.28	8.58	8.80	8.09	7.83	
		Kolkata			3.14									
		Kerala		3.29					4.71	3.58	3.63	3.60	3.78	
		Karnataka	8.80	7.92	7.67	7.56	8.22	4.57						
		Mumbai	6.75	5.85	5.69	5.23	4.40	4.44	5.56	3.91	3.95	3.94	4.15	
		Maharashtra	4.25	4.22	4.49	5.47	3.04							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Worst affected calls having more than 3% Traffic Channel	Airtel	NE	17.99	16.78	17.08	15.7	16.31	18.76	17.63	15.02	14.23	17.82	19.73
TCH drop (call drop) rate		Odisha	11.65	11.28	12.86	7.00	4.54	5.78	10.08	9.62	4.45	3.71	5.75
(Benchmark $\leq 3\%$)		Punjab	3.55		3.67								
		Rajasthan		3.24	3.46			3.16	4.22				3.34
		Tamil Nadu	6.16	5.93	5.53	5.87	5.60	5.88	5.17	4.14	4.05	4.01	4.38
		West Bengal (WB)	10.16	8.74	13.43	12.01	10.26	9.14	10.65	9.31	8.14	11.46	9.84
	Airtel	Chennai				4.36	3.40						
		Tamil Nadu				5.03							
	BSNL	Andhra Pradesh				4.65							
		Assam	3.45										
		Bihar	8.98	8.13	6.40	4.80	5.11						
		Himachal Pradesh			3.94								
		NE	11.46	8.30	7.07	5.16	5.25						
		Punjab	18.91	19.17	3.37								
		West Bengal	7.74	7.34	9.57	12.14	11.57	12.56	14.76	14.61	13.13	11.46	3.21
	MTS	Gujarat											
	Tata CDMA	Bihar		4.22	4.35								
		Gujarat		5.34	7.70	6.50	3.02						
		Haryana		4.36	7.22	6.01	4.95						
		Himachal Pradesh		3.20	3.57								
		Kolkata							3.79	4.12			

Kerala	6.61	7.27	4.34				
Madhya Pradesh	5.23	7.70	6.20				
Maharashtra	4.91	8.48	7.32				
Mumbai	33.2	4.40	3.63				
Odisha	3.47	4.96					
Punjab	4.36	6.97	4.74	3.25	3.04	3.12	
Rajasthan	5.78	7.14	3.99			3.90	
Tamil Nadu		4.01	3.66				
Uttar Pradesh-East	5.54	8.80	8.28	4.43			
Uttar Pradesh-West	3.52	6.05	5.19				
West Bengal	4.95						
Tata GSM	3.19	3.35					3.07
Bihar		3.20					
Gujarat	3.87	5.30	4.27				
Haryana	3.93	4.04					
Himachal Pradesh	11.68	9.02	4.30	3.64			
Karnataka	4.81	3.82	33.2				
Madhya Pradesh		3.63					
Maharashtra	4.92	5.91	5.67				
Mumbai	3.05	3.48	3.62				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Worst affected calls having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate (Benchmark $\leq 3\%$)	Tata	Punjab		3.58	4.11	3.28	3.06						
	GSM	Rajasthan		4.11	4.67	3.37							
		Tamil Nadu			3.34								
		Uttar Pradesh-East		5.46	8.79	6.34	4.05	3.25					
		Uttar Pradesh-West		4.20	6.27	5.22	3.48						
		West Bengal			3.14								
	Telenor	Bihar					4.22	6.12	6.05	3.97			3.27
		Gujarat					3.14		3.75				
		Maharashtra					4.12	3.82	3.67				3.22
		Uttar Pradesh-East					3.07	8.24	8.71	5.18	3.29	3.46	4.10
		Uttar Pradesh-West						5.22	4.62				
	Vodafone	Andhra Pradesh							3.07				
		Delhi				4.15							
		Madhya Pradesh			4.30	3.73		3.24	5.59	4.44	3.25		3.72
		Mumabi							3.73				
		Uttar Pradesh-East			3.89				4.18				

Statement-II
(3G Services)

The details of instances of non-compliance in the benchmarks for call drop parameters reported by TSPs on quarterly basis (in %age)

Parameter with Benchmark	Service Provider	Service Area	2015			2016			2017				
			March	June	Sept.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Call Drop and Circuit Switched Voice Drop Rate: (%age) (Benchmark ≤2%)	Aircel	Jammu and Kashmir		2.09	2.25	2.36	2.35						
	BSNL	Bihar		2.23	2.45								
		Kolkata											
		NE		2.35	2.18	2.38	2.20						
Worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop (call drop) and Circuit Switched Voice Drop Rate:-CBBH (Benchmark ≤3%)	Aircel	Andhra Pradesh	7.88	7.00	6.84	4.71	3.61	3.01					
		Assam	13.71	13.66	12.33	8.13	9.25	8.24	7.36	5.24	4.62	5.28	6.43
		Bihar	13.87	13.04	13.60	11.79	9.33	8.72	7.97	7.03	5.49	5.41	4.90
		Jammu and Kashmir	14.61	15.33	15.89	21.22	23.60	16.12	10.78	7.95	9.96	9.56	12.42
		Kerala										3.07	
		Karnataka	11.46	10.21	7.08	4.02	4.16	4.60	4.13	3.56	3.62	33.2	
		NE	17.16	21.31	18.91	14.67	12.87	14.68	16.32	11.15	12.52	12.36	11.68
		Odisha	14.71	15.06	18.63	8.13	5.36	7.14	11.12	8.86	5.28	7.14	7.98
		Punjab	12.22	8.41	7.43	6.14	5.98	3.91	3.81	3.65	3.78	3.05	
		Tamil Nadu	6.88	8.68	6.36	5.46	4.99	5.43	5.33	6.11	6.80	5.80	4.84
		Uttar Pradesh-East	8.06	7.68	8.59	6.17	6.54	5.03	3.26				
		West Bengal	4.29			3.79	5.67	3.60	3.80	3.84	3.35	4.00	4.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Worst affected calls having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) and Circuit Switched Voice Drop Rate:-CBBH (Benchmark $\leq 3\%$)	Airtel BSNL	Jammu and Kashmir Andhra Pradesh	4.97	5.90	10.63	6.07	3.55		3.26				
		Bihar Kolkata	6.37	5.90	10.63	6.07	3.55						
		Madhya Pradesh	3.03	3.23	3.40								
		NE	7.25	4.87	3.48								
		West Bengal		5.23	4.81	7.27	7.60	8.35	7.42	7.62	7.42	6.27	3.92
	RCOM GSM	Delhi											3.52
	Tata	Gujarat			3.58	3.34							
		Kerala			3.99								
		Madhya Pradesh			3.08								
		Maharashtra		3.57	3.93	3.56							
		Uttar Pradesh-West			3.25	3.14							
	Vodafone	Assam						3.56					
		Haryana			3.12		3.17						
		NE						4.60					
		Uttar Pradesh-East			3.14		4.48						

Statement-III**(For 2G/3G/4G-LTE Services)**

The details of instances of non-compliance in the benchmarks for call drop parameters reported by TSPs on quarterly basis (in %age)

Parameter	Benchmark	Service Provider	Service Area	2017			2018		
				Dec.	March	June	Sept.	June	Sept.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QSD(90, 90)]	≤2%	Aircel	Assam	5.59					
			Bihar	3.43					
			Delhi	3.16					
			Himachal Pradesh	5.99					
			Jammu and Kashmir	4.79					
			Karnataka	2.11					
			Kolkata	2.49					
			Mumbai	2.96					
			North East	7.77					
			Odisha	4.87					
			Punjab	2.35					
			Rajasthan	2.79					
			Tamil Nadu	3.36					
			Uttar Pradesh-East	2.50					
			Uttar Pradesh-West	2.17					
			West Bengal	5.36					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network_QTD(97, 90)]	≤3%	Aircel	Assam Bihar Delhi Gujarat Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Kerala Kolkata Mumbai North East Odisha Punjab Rajasthan Tamil Nadu Uttar Pradesh- West West Bengal	7.35 4.48 3.77 3.57 7.64 7.39 3.70 3.16 3.84 10.50 5.88 3.22 3.23 3.96 3.33			
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QTD(90,90)]	≤2%	BSNL	West Bengal	6.25 4.08	2.96	2.88	3.09
Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network_QTD(97, 90)]	≤3%		Bihar West Bengal	5.19 3.72	3.81	3.83	3.67

Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QTD(90,90)]	≤2%	IDEA	Andhra Pradesh	2.48				
			Assam	2.27	2.77	2.53	2.16	
			Bihar	2.79	2.63			
			Himachal Pradesh	2.79	2.62	2.35	2.24	
			Jammu and Kashmir	2.73	2.48	2.33	2.16	
			Madhya Pradesh	2.30				
			Maharashtra	2.33				
			Mumbai	2.58				
			North East	2.47	2.55	2.78	2.22	
			Rajasthan	2.56				
			Uttar Pradesh- West	2.03				
			Uttar Pradesh- East	2.63				
	Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network_QSD(97,90)]	≤3%		Assam	3.33	4.18	3.44	3.51
				Bihar	3.62			
				Himachal Pradesh	3.48			
			Jammu and Kashmir	3.43				
			North East	4.34	4.81	3.74	3.39	
			Uttar Pradesh East	3.54				
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QSD(90,90)]		≤2%	Tata	Andhra Pradesh	2.06			
				Haryana	2.08	3.85		
				Maharashtra			2.71	
				Punjab		2.17		
				Rajasthan		2.55		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QSD(90,90)]	≤2%	Tata	Uttar Pradesh East Uttar Pradesh West	2.32	5.00	2.71	
Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network_QSD(97,90)]	≤3%		Gujarat Haryana Maharashtra Mumbai Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh-East Uttar Pradesh-West	3.50	3.90 5.29 3.86 4.79 3.86 7.69	5.37	
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_QTD(90,90)]	≤2%	Telenor	Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra Bihar Uttar Pradesh East	2.07 2.82 2.17 3.13			6.16 7.13
Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution Measure [Network_(97,90)]	≤3%		Maharashtra Bihar Uttar Pradesh East	3.29 3.35 3.83	3.10	33.2	
Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution Measure [Network_(90,90)]	≤2%	Vodafone	Bihar Delhi Himachal Pradesh Odisha Uttar Pradesh West	2.67 2.33 2.32 2.20 2.26			

Statement-IV*Financial disincentives imposed by TRAI on non-compliant TSPs against Benchmarks for Drop Call Rate*

Quarter ending	Name of TSP	Financial disincentive imposed as per notified Benchmarks (in Rs.)			
		Network QoS DCR Spatial Distribution		Network QoS DCR Temporal Distribution	
June 2018	M/s BSNL	Two lakh for One License Service Area (LSA)		Two lakh for One LSA	
	M/s Idea	Eight lakh for Four LSAs		Four lakh for Two LSAs	
March 2018	M/s BSNL	One lakh fifty thousand for One LSA		One lakh fifty thousand for One LSA	
	M/s idea	Seven lakh fifty thousand for Five LSAs		Three lakh for Two LSAs	
	M/s Tata	Seven lakh fifty thousand for Five LSAs		Fifteen lakh for Seven LSAs	
	M/s Telenor	Three lakh for Two LSAs		Three lakh for Two LSAs	

Discrimination against Women in HAL

3501. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrimination is being done against women employees in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) particularly in the matter of transfer of women posted in technical and medical departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the period of time since which the women employees have been requesting transfer and serving there along with the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Transfers in HAL are effected based on organizational requirements/developmental needs of the employees. Women employees in HAL are not discriminated against, including those posted in technical and medical departments.

(d) In the last 2-years, 57 women employees have

requested for transfer on various personal grounds out of which 20 were transferred. The remaining could not be transferred due to organizational constraints.

In HAL, the workmen, irrespective of men and women are employed to cater to the specific needs of the organization and accordingly manpower available in different Divisions is in conformity with the overall organizational goal and needs.

HAL is a listed Navratna company and transfer of employees within the organization is within the administrative domain of the management

CCTV from Thane to Belapur Station

3502. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CCTV cameras installed from Thane station to Belapur station on harbour line In Maharashtra for security purpose;

(b) whether all the cameras are functioning properly and they are monitored from time to time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 439 number of CCTV cameras have been installed for security purpose from Thane to Belapur stations on Harbour line of Central Railway.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The cameras are functioning properly and are being monitored regularly by Railway Protection Force (RPF) officials/Station Master.

At Thane station, CCTV cameras are monitored by RPF officials in control room. However, Station Masters are monitoring the CCTV cameras on other stations of Thane – Belapur Section.

[English]

Decline in Minority Scholarships

3503. DR. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded
Pre-matric Scholarship	69,82,276	51,78,779	86,35,428	41,53,524	96,50,248	48,74,220
Post-matric Scholarship	17,30,089	6,66,840	18,03,649	6,24,990	17,35,599	6,21,321
Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	2,62,829	1,33,582	2,80,639	1,21,858	2,49,230	1,16,452
Total	89,75,194	59,79,201	1,07,19,716	49,00,372	1,16,35,077	56,11,993

(b) and (c) The launching of National Scholarship Portal (NSP) software in 2015 and implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for payment of scholarship directly into the student's bank account have eliminated duplication and leakage and prevented fake/fraudulent applications causing minor reduction in the number of scholarships awarded. The process has now become more transparent and accountable and provides scholarship to the really needy and genuine beneficiaries.

Pending Projects of Railways in Andhra Pradesh

3504. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of

(a) the total number of application received for the minority scholarships and the total number of minority scholarships granted during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in disbursement of minority scholarships during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Details of number of applications received anti beneficiaries awarded scholarships under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for the last three years are given in the table below:—

RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railways projects sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh post bifurcation; and

(b) the details of pending project of Railways in Andhra Pradesh particularly for Anantapur district and the reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 01 new line and 12 doubling projects falling partly or fully in the state of Andhra Pradesh have been included in budget post bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The status is as under:—

Sl. No.	Project	Year of Sanction	Latest Anticipated Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Exp. as on 31.3.2018 (Rs. in cr.)	Outlay 2018-19 (Rs. in cr.)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Lines						
1.	Vijayawada-Guntur via Amravati (106 Km.)	2017-18	1723.56	2.1	10	Work included in Budget 2017-18, subject to requisite Government clearances. DPR examined, Railway Board has observed that connection of Errupalem-Nambur via Amravathi is more useful for present, therefore, Railway Board has approved 1st link i.e. Errupalem-Nambur via Amravathi (56.53 Km.). Revised DPR for approved Errupalem-Nambur via Amravathi single line (56.53 Km.) costing Rs. 1732.56 Cr., is under examination.
Doubling						
1.	Duvvada-Vijaywada 3rd line (335 Km.)	2015-16	3873	0.56	0.1	Updated DPR with DFCCIL standards under preparation.
2.	Gooty-Dharmavarm (90 Km.)	2015-16	636.38	239	76	Works have been taken up.
3.	Kalluru-Guntakal (41 Km.)	2015-16	323	110.70	76.5	Khadarpet-Gulapalyam (23.63 Km.) – Commissioned. In balance section work taken up.
4.	Byepass at Renigunta, Gooty, Wadi (21 Km.)	2015-16	273.05	12	26	Renigunta Bye-pass (6.6 Km.): Land acquisition has been taken up. Gooty Bye-pass (3.8 Km.): Land acquisition has been taken up. Wadi Bye-pass (10.60 Km., DL): Working plan is under preparation.
5.	Byepass at Vijayawada, Kazipet (30 Km.)	2015-16	499.29	81.25	6.5	Land acquisition has been taken up.
6.	Vijaywada-Gudur 3rd line (288 Km.)	2015-16	3246	46.20	250	Works have been taken up.
7.	Doubling of Yelahanka-Penukonda (120 Km.)	2015-16	958	142	120	Works have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Vizianagram-Sambalpur (Titlagarh) 3rd line (265 Km.)	2015-16	2336	80	379	Works have been taken up.
9.	3rd line in balance section bet, Bhadrak-Vizianagram (385 Km.)	2015-16	3468	35	1	Updated DPR with DFCCIL standards under preparation.
10.	Guntur-Guntakal (401 Km.)	2016-17	3631	81.70	200	Work has been taken up.
11.	Kottavalasa-Jagdapur (Koraput) (189 Km.)	2015-16	2500	112	193	Kottavalasa-Malliveelu (8.93 Km.): Commissioned. Land acquisition has been taken up. Works have been taken up in available land.
12.	Penukonda-Dharmavaram (excluding) via Makkajipalli and Nagasamudram Double Line (41 Km.)	2018-19	294.7	—	—	New work sanctioned in Budget 2018-19.

(b) Ministry of Railways does not maintain District wise Data However, the following projects have been taken up in the Anantapur District:-

- (1) Kalluru-Guntakal Doubling (41 km.)
- (2) Gooty-Dharmavaram Doubling (90 km.)

Installation of CCTV

3505. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHIL NATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated installation and commissioning of CCTV and Perimeter Protection and Command Control System for all Atomic power plants in the country including the Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS);

(b) if so, the details of the said projects initiated

and completed during each of the last three years, plant-wise and the cost incurred on each of these projects;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of any technical and administrative issues in the execution of such project in MAPS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the said project; and

(e) the total cost incurred for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Perimeter Protection and Command Control System including CCTVs have been/are being installed at all the nuclear power stations including Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS).

(b) The activities in this regard are carried out in line with the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) Security manual and requirements of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The expenditure incurred during each of the last three years, plant-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There were delays in execution due to administrative reasons. At present the CCTV and Perimeter Protection and Command Control System are functional and final integration testing is in progress.

(e) The total expenditure incurred during the last three years at MAPS was Rs. 24.35 lakhs.

Statement

Plant-wise expenditure incurred during each of the last three years

Location	Stations	Cost in Rs. Lakhs		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1, 2	26.88	27.62	15.75
	TAPS-3, 4	41.98	34.14	14.65
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1, 2	—	—	—
	RAPS-3, 4	—	—	—
	RAPS-5, 6	—	—	—
Kaiga, Karnataka	KGS-1, 2	—	—	—
	KGS-3, 4	—	—	—
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS	100.00	42.00	27.00
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS	03.75	03.75	03.25
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS	—	—	24.35
Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP-1, 2	—	—	154.20

[Translation]

Redressal of Problems in Trains

3506. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any plan/made arrangement for redressal of problems of passengers in running trains;

(b) if so, the manner in which these problems are likely to be solved instantly along with the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases solved instantly during the current year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There is a well-established mechanism in Railways to redress grievances of passenger. Train passengers can lodge complaints/grievances through the following modes:-

- Complaint Books at Stations and in trains
- 'May I help you' Counters at Stations
- All India Helpline Number : 138
- Catering complaint Number : 1800111321
- Security helpline Number : 182
- SMS facility ('clean my Coach') on 58888 to complaint against dirty coaches
- Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

- Complaint Management System (CoMS)
- Social Media.

Complaints received from all channels are treated on urgent basis for resolution. All efforts are made by Railway staff to redress complaints of on-board passengers, by coordinating with other departments. Recently, Railways has also introduced the concept of Train Captain who is responsible for coordinating the entire onboard team and to facilitate all services during the complete journey of the train. All on-board railway personnel and supervisors of all outsourced agencies are required to report to the Train Captain for effective control and supervision and to ensure improvement in on-board services offered by Railways. Similarly, at stations, efforts are made by the custodians of complaint Book to redress grievances. Complaints are logged only when it is not possible to redress them of the time of registration itself. Such complaints are resolved subsequently.

(b) The above channels of complaints can be used both by on-board passengers as well as those on the station.

(c) No separate data is maintained for redressed grievances of on-board passengers. Numbers of grievances redressed channels from January-November, 2018 are as under:—

Channel of Complaint	Complaints Resolved
CPGRAMS	40,664
COMS	49,129
Twitter	20,140
138	32,198
182	46,305
Coach Mitra-SMS	46,300
Catering-1800111321	1,559

Construction of ROB/FOB

3507. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- the details with regard to the construction of FOBS and ROB in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra;
- whether Pimprala, Dudh Federation, Shivaji

Nagar Kajgaon Tq. Bhadgaon and Asoda ROB of Jalgaon have been selected for the above works; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not undertaking the construction work at these places, despite approval for many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Road Over Bridge (ROB): The details of sanctioned ROB in Jalgaon District of Maharashtra are as follows:

1. Pimprala ROB in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No. 147.
2. Kajgaon ROB in lieu of LC No. 126.
3. Asoda ROB in lieu of LC No. 149.
4. Shivajinagar ROB.

Foot Over Bridge (FOB): There are two sanctioned works of FOBS at Jalgaon station.

1. Extension of existing FOB at Jalgaon - Already completed and commissioned.
2. Construction of New FOB at Jalgaon - Work is in Progress.

(b) The work of construction of ROB at Pimprala, Kalgaon, Asoda and Shivajinagar has been sanctioned. However, work of ROB at Dudh foundation will be sanctioned on availability of consent of Cost Sharing and LC closure from State Government.

(c) Ministry of Railways and State Government of Maharashtra, have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that all ROB sanctioned in Maharashtra State will be constructed by Government of Maharashtra on Single entity basis. Therefore, these ROB are also being constructed by Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

Gadag-Yalvigi and Nandikoor-Mudigere Rail Line

3508. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the work of laying of new railway line between Gadag-Yalvigi (58 Km.) and Nandikoor-Karkala-Ujire-Mudigere (136 Km.) in Karnataka,

has not been completed so far due to less monetary provisions in the budget;

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for the completion of laying these new railway lines by making necessary provisions for the said works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Gadag-Yalvigi new line project (58 Km.) has been included in the Budget 2017-18 subject to requisite clearances. Government of Karnataka has been requested to share 50% cost of this project with land free of cost.

Project for Nandikoor-Karkal-Ujire-Charmady-Mudigere new line (136 Km.) is not sanctioned. Survey for this new line has been taken up.

IT Hub in Assam

3509. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to create new IT Hubs for information technology in Assam, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of IT Hubs already existing in the State along with the target set for the year 2017 and 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) However, with a view to create ecosystem for Electronics and IT Sector, MeitY has accorded approval for setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) at Kamrup District, Assam to provide support for creation of world-class infrastructure for attracting investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector. To promote investment in IT/ITeS sector in the North East Region (NER) and create employment opportunities Government has launched North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS). NEBPS aims to incentivize setting up of 5,000 seats BPO/ITeS operations by providing financial support up to Rs. 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding. Since the inception of the scheme, 15 BPO/ITeS units have been approved for a total of 1,160 seats in the Assam.

Further, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) an autonomous society of MeitY has set up its centre at Guwahati, Assam to promote the region as one of the preferred IT destination and to attract IT/ITeS Units to the State by providing statutory Services under Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme of the Government.

Joint Military Exercises

3510. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of military exercise undertaken by the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force jointly with the foreign military forces;

(b) whether there is any increase or decrease in the same and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries with which these exercises have been undertaken; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on these exercises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) A Joint Tri-Services Exercise 'INDRA' was conducted with the Russian Armed Forces in Vladivostok, Russia from 19-29 October, 2017. This was the first such exercise in which the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force engaged jointly with the Armed Forces of Russia. The expenditure incurred on the exercise was met from the budget of the Services.

Defence Procurement Procedure

3511. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be Pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Defence Acquisition Council approved several amendments to the Defence Production Procedure, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has approved procurement of 1,000 engines for the Army's T-72 tanks at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,300 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Consequent to the exercise taken up by the Ministry of Defence after promulgation of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016 in April, 2016, some

measures were identified on account of Business Process Re-engineering in Defence capital procurement. After due approval of DAC, these amendments have been notified which are also available in public domain viz. <http://mod.gov.in/>.

(c) and (d) DAC on 25.09.2018 has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for procurement of 1000 HP Engine for 1000 T-72 tanks.

Coal Mineral Royalty

3512. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the time since when the coal mineral has not been reviewed;
- (b) the losses suffered by the State Governments on that account, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has made any arrangement for compensation of the same; and
- (d) if so, the time by when the new royalty rate of coal which is being planned is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The rates of royalty on coal and lignite were last revised vide notification no G.S.R. 349(E) dated 10.05.2012 vide which the rates of royalty on coal was made ad valorem @ 14% on price of coal, except for the State of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Due to ad-valorem nature of rates of royalty, there is increase in revenue to the coal producing States as and when the price of coal increases. Therefore the question of losses to the State Governments on this count and compensation for the same does not arise.

In addition to Royalty, after amendment of MMDR Act in 2015, an additional amount in the form of District Mineral Fund (DMF) has started to accrue to the State Governments. 30% of the amount of royalty in respect of mining leases granted before 12th January, 2015 and 10% of the royalty in respect of mining leases granted on or after 12th January, 2015 is being collected by the State Governments as District Mineral Fund (DMF).

(d) As regards revision of the rates of royalty on coal and lignite, a Study Group was constituted on 21.07.2014 for the purpose of examining the issue of revision of present royalty rates on coal and lignite. The Study Group had earlier submitted its recommendation on

27.04.2016, however, pursuant to the change in scenario due to implementation of GST and other factors, the matter was again referred to Study Group for reconsideration of its recommendation. The Study Group has made its recommendations which are under consideration of the Government.

MPLAD Funds

3513. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the MPLAD funds have been utilised by MPs in their respective Lok Sabha Constituencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the district nodal agencies in some of the districts are not sensitive in implementation of the mandate of MPLAD funds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such authorities; and
- (e) the details of quantum of money utilised during 16th Lok Sabha State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds is released to MPs to recommend works in their constituencies. Accordingly the funds are utilized by the District Authorities on the recommended works of Hon'ble MPs, However, MPs may also recommend works upto Rs. 25.00 lakh per annum from their annual entitlement outside their constituency and can also give consent to utilize funds outside their constituency in case of natural calamity upto Rs. 1.00 crore.

A Statement indicating State-wise utilization of MPLADS funds in respect of the 16th Lok Sabha is enclosed.

(c) and (d) implementation of the MPLADS in the field undertaken by the District Authorities in accordance with the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules. Sanction, rejection and completion of the work are to be done by the District Authorities as per the time line stipulated in MPLADS guidelines.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation holds annual review meeting in addition to regular

correspondence with State Government to emphasize timely completion of works and utilization of funds. Wherever delay, violation of Guidelines etc. in implementation of works come to the notice, the State Government/District Authority are requested to take the appropriate action.

(e) Reply to parts (a) and (b) is referred.

Statement

*Monthly Expenditure Summary of 16th Lok Sabha
as on 26.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Fund Received GOI (Rs. Crore)	Actual Expenditure incurred with Exp_Admin (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.50	20.43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	440.00	407.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.50	42.58
4.	Assam	277.50	222.80
5.	Bihar	782.50	749.37
6.	Chandigarh	22.50	22.44
7.	Chhattisgarh	242.50	229.28
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.00	6.95
9.	Daman and Diu	17.50	12.97
10.	Delhi	87.50	93.21
11.	Goa	27.50	26.05
12.	Gujarat	527.50	501.70
13.	Haryana	220.00	187.59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	83.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.00	84.95
16.	Jharkhand	247.50	213.46
17.	Karnataka	492.50	413.70
18.	Kerala	360.00	336.55

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	17.50	16.44
20.	Madhya Pradesh	620.00	561.78
21.	Maharashtra	825.00	717.23
22.	Manipur	50.00	42.53
23.	Meghalaya	42.50	40.21
24.	Mizoram	22.50	21.61
25.	Nagaland	25.00	22.61
26.	Odisha	400.00	342.10
27.	Puducherry	15.00	17.71
28.	Punjab	285.00	240.57
29.	Rajasthan	470.00	396.09
30.	Sikkim	20.00	17.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	835.00	743.60
32.	Telangana	260.00	277.42
33.	Tripura	37.50	32.79
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1630.00	1393.19
35.	Uttarakhand	77.50	60.11
36.	West Bengal	832.50	748.27
Total		10485.00	9347.33

Satellite Images

3514. SHRI M. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring satellite images accessible to common people;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A procedure is in

place for accessing satellite images by the common people, as per the Remote Sensing Data Policy (RSDP-2011) enacted by Government of India. ISRO also makes some satellite images freely accessible to common people, which include images obtained from oceanographic and meteorological satellites, medium resolution satellite images, with a latency and visualization of satellite images, and products through its web portals.

(c) Does not arise.

Upliftment of Anglo Indian Community

3515. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has held any meeting with the Anglo-Indian community from different parts of the country aiming for socio-economic educational empowerment of the community;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the government has launched any scheme to reverse the declining trend of Parsi population by adopting a scientific protocol and structured interventions, stabilize their population and increase the population of Parsis in India; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) A meeting with the representatives of the Anglo Indian community was held in New Delhi in 2017. Besides, the representatives of the Anglo Indian Community visit Ministry of Minority Affairs from time to time. Based on interactions with them, all States/Union Territories have been advised to look into the problems and grievances of the Anglo Indian Community.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing a scheme namely "Jiyo Parsi – Scheme for containing the population decline of Parsis in India" since 2013-2014 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. The Scheme has three components:—

i. **Advocacy** : Includes counselling of couples with fertility, marriage, family and elderly counselling 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 Rs. 10.0 lakhs per family per year.

iii. **Medical Assistance** : Includes Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART), which includes in-Vitro Fertilization and Intro Cytoplasmic Injection (ICS) and other modes including Surrogacy. Benefits under the component can be availed by any eligible Parsi couple. However, percentage of financial assistance depends on annual income of the beneficiary.

As on date 172 babies have been born with intervention of the scheme.

Fighter Jets

3516. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fighter Jets currently in operational status under the Air Force;

(b) the number of Rafale Jets requisitioned in ready-made fly away condition; and

(c) the manner in which the proposed Rafale fighter jets will help Indian Air Force in its duty towards the nation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) 31 Fighter Squadrons are operational in Indian Air Force.

(b) 36 Rafale Jets were requisitioned in ready-made fly away condition.

(c) it will enhance the operational capability of Indian Air Force.

Return Journey of Train No. 19576

3517. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received

representation for rescheduling of return journey of train no. 19576 Nathudwara to Okha; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations including that from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received for rescheduling of 19576 Nathdwara-Okha Express. The same have been examined but not found operationally feasible for implementation.

[Translation]

CCTV Cameras at Stations

13518. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CCTV cameras have been installed/proposed to be installed at all railway stations across the country;

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

(c) if not, the time by which CCTV cameras are likely to be installed at all railway stations of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) CCTV cameras have, been installed at 436 railway stations as on 15th December, 2018. State-wise and Station-wise list is enclosed as Statement. CCTV cameras are proposed to be installed progressively at all railway stations except halt stations and the work of installation is expected to be completed by December, 2020.

Statement

List of Stations (State-wise and Station-wise) where CCTV cameras have been provided:

Sl.No.	Name of Stations	State	Zonal Railway
1	2	3	4
1.	Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	Central Railway
2.	Masjid	Maharashtra	Central Railway
3.	Sandhurst Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
4.	Byculia	Maharashtra	Central Railway
5.	Chichpokli	Maharashtra	Central Railway
6.	Currey Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
7.	Parel	Maharashtra	Central Railway
8.	Dadar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
9.	Matunga	Maharashtra	Central Railway
10.	Sion	Maharashtra	Central Railway
11.	Kurla	Maharashtra	Central Railway
12.	Lokmanya Tilak Terminus	Maharashtra	Central Railway
13.	Vidyavihar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
14.	Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
15.	Vikroli	Maharashtra	Central Railway
16.	Kanjur Marg	Maharashtra	Central Railway

1	2	3	4
17.	Bhandup	Maharashtra	Central Railway
18.	Nahur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
19.	Mulund	Maharashtra	Central Railway
20.	Thane	Maharashtra	Central Railway
21.	Kalwa	Maharashtra	Central Railway
22.	Mumbra	Maharashtra	Central Railway
23.	Diva	Maharashtra	Central Railway
24.	Kopar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
25.	Dombivali	Maharashtra	Central Railway
26.	Thakurli	Maharashtra	Central Railway
27.	Kalyan	Maharashtra	Central Railway
28.	Vitthalwadi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
29.	Ulhasbagar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
30.	Ambernath	Maharashtra	Central Railway
31.	Badlapur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
32.	Shelu	Maharashtra	Central Railway
33.	Neral	Maharashtra	Central Railway
34.	Karjat	Maharashtra	Central Railway
35.	Khandala	Maharashtra	Central Railway
36.	Lonavala	Maharashtra	Central Railway
37.	Shahad	Maharashtra	Central Railway
38.	Ambivali	Maharashtra	Central Railway
39.	Titwala	Maharashtra	Central Railway
40.	Khadavali	Maharashtra	Central Railway
41.	Vashind	Maharashtra	Central Railway
42.	Asangaon	Maharashtra	Central Railway
43.	Atgaon	Maharashtra	Central Railway
44.	Kasara	Maharashtra	Central Railway
45.	Igatpur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
46.	Dockyard	Maharashtra	Central Railway
47.	Ray Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway

1	2	3	4
48.	Cotton Green	Maharashtra	Central Railway
49.	Sewri	Maharashtra	Central Railway
50.	Vadala Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
51.	Kings Circle	Maharashtra	Central Railway
52.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Nagar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
53.	Chunabhatti	Maharashtra	Central Railway
54.	Tilaknagar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
55.	Chembur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
56.	Govandi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
57.	Mankhurd	Maharashtra	Central Railway
58.	Vashi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
59.	Sanpada	Maharashtra	Central Railway
60.	Juinagar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
61.	Seawood	Maharashtra	Central Railway
62.	Nerul	Maharashtra	Central Railway
63.	Belapur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
64.	Kharghar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
65.	Mansarova	Maharashtra	Central Railway
66.	Khandeshwar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
67.	Panvel	Maharashtra	Central Railway
68.	Airoli	Maharashtra	Central Railway
69.	Rabale	Maharashtra	Central Railway
70.	Ghansoli	Maharashtra	Central Railway
71.	Koparkhairne	Maharashtra	Central Railway
72.	Turbhe	Maharashtra	Central Railway
73.	Nasik Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
74.	Man mad	Maharashtra	Central Railway
75.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Central Railway
76.	Bhusawal	Maharashtra	Central Railway
77.	Khandwa	Maharashtra	Central Railway
78.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Central Railway

1	2	3	4
79.	Betul	Maharashtra	Central Railway
80.	Solapur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
81.	Shirdi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
82.	Purne	Maharashtra	Central Railway
83.	Miraj	Maharashtra	Central Railway
84.	Shivajinagar	Maharashtra	Central Railway
85.	Khardi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
88.	Vagani	Maharashtra	Central Railway
87.	Shivpuri Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
88.	Roha	Maharashtra	Central Railway
89.	Bhiwandi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
90.	Kolapur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
91.	Kemran Road	Maharashtra	Central Railway
92.	Daund	Maharashtra	Central Railway
93.	Kopergaon	Maharashtra	Central Railway
94.	Kurwadi	Maharashtra	Central Railway
95.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Central Railway
96.	Howrah	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
97.	Sealdah	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
98.	Kolkata Terminus	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
99.	Asansol	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
100.	Malda	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
101.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Eastern Railway
102.	Majherhat	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
103.	Jasidih	Jharkhand	Eastern Railway
104.	Rampurahat	West Bengal	Eastern Railway
105.	Patna	Bihar	East Central Railway
106.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	East Central Railway
107.	Gomo	Jharkhand	East Central Railway
108.	Koderma	Jharkhand	East Central Railway
109.	Daltonganj	Jharkhand	East Central Railway

1	2	3	4
110.	Sonpur	Bihar	East Central Railway
111.	Hajipur	Bihar	East Central Railway
112.	Muzafarpur	Bihar	East Central Railway
113.	Samastipur	Bihar	East Central Railway
114.	Darbhanga	Bihar	East Central Railway
115.	Madhubani	Bihar	East Central Railway
116.	Jaynagar	Bihar	East Central Railway
117.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	East Central Railway
118.	Raxaul	Bihar	East Central Railway
119.	Narkatiyaganj	Bihar	East Central Railway
120.	Bettiah	Bihar	East Central Railway
121.	Sagauli	Bihar	East Central Railway
122.	Motihari	Bihar	East Central Railway
123.	Saharsa	Bihar	East Central Railway
124.	Danapur	Bihar	East Central Railway
125.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	East Central Railway
126.	Bhubhaneshwar	Odisha	East Coast Railway
127.	Puri	Odisha	East Coast Railway
128.	Vishakhapatnam	Odisha	East Coast Railway
129.	Cuttack	Odisha	East Coast Railway
130.	Sambalpur	Odisha	East Coast Railway
131.	Bargah	Odisha	East Coast Railway
132.	Bolangir	Odisha	East Coast Railway
133.	Titagarh	West Bengal	East Coast Railway
134.	Kesinga	Odisha	East Coast Railway
135.	Kantabanji	Odisha	East Coast Railway
136.	Harishankar Road	Odisha	East Coast Railway
137.	Nuapada	Odisha	East Coast Railway
138.	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh	East Coast Railway
139.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh	East Coast Railway
140.	Rayagada	Odisha	East Coast Railway

1	2	3	4
141.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
142.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
143.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
144.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
145.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	North Central Railway
146.	Chitrakoot Dham	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
147.	Agra Cantt.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
148.	Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
149.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
150.	Raja Ki Mandi	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
151.	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	North Central Railway
152.	Lucknow Jn.	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway
153.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway
154.	Manduadih	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway
155.	Varanasi City	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway
156.	Chappara	Bihar	North Eastern Railway
157.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	North Eastern Railway
158.	Katihar Jn.	Bihar	Northeast Frontier Railway
159.	Kishanganj	Bihar	Northeast Frontier Railway
160.	New Jalpaigudi Jn.	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier Railway
161.	Siliguri Jn.	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier Railway
162.	New Alipurduar	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier Railway
163.	New Coochbehar	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier Railway
164.	Alipurduar Jn.	West Bengal	Northeast Frontier Railway
165.	Guwahati	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway
166.	Lumding	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway
167.	Dimapur	Nagaland	Northeast Frontier Railway
168.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway
169.	New Tinsukia	Assam	Northeast Frontier Railway
170.	New Delhi	Delhi	Northern Railway
171.	Delhi Main	Delhi	Northern Railway

1	2	3	4
172.	H. Nizamudding	Delhi	Northern Railway
173.	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	Delhi	Northern Railway
174.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	Northern Railway
175.	Anand Vihar Terminal	Delhi	Northern Railway
176.	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Railway
177.	Delhi Shahadra	Delhi	Northern Railway
178.	Tilak Bridge	Delhi	Northern Railway
179.	Shivaji Bridge	Delhi	Northern Railway
180.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	Northern Railway
181.	Delhi Safdaijung	Delhi	Northern Railway
182.	Ambala	Haryana	Northern Railway
183.	Chandigarh	UT Chandigarh	Northern Railway
184.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Railway
185.	Jammu Tawi	Jammu and Kashmir	Northern Railway
186.	Atari	Punjab	Northern Railway
187.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Northern Railway
188.	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	Northern Railway
189.	Jawalapur	Uttarakhand	Northern Railway
190.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Railway
191.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Railway
192.	Meerut Cantt.	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Railway
193.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	Northern Railway
194.	Adarsh Nagar	Delhi	Northern Railway
195.	Sabzimand	Delhi	Northern Railway
196.	Sakurbasti	Delhi	Northern Railway
197.	Nangloi	Delhi	Northern Railway
198.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
199.	Udaipur City	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
200.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
201.	Bhiwani	Haryana	North Western Railway
202.	Hisar	Haryana	North Western Railway

1	2	3	4
203.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
204.	Rewari	Haryana	North Western Railway
205.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
206.	Bhagat Ki Kothi	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
207.	Munabao	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
208.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
209.	Ramdevra	Rajasthan	North Western Railway
210.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
211.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
212.	Champa	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
213.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
214.	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central Railway
215.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
216.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
217.	Itwari	Maharashtra	South East Central Railway
218.	Kamptee	Maharashtra	South East Central Railway
219.	Tumsar Road	Maharashtra	South East Central Railway
220.	Bhandararoad	Maharashtra	South East Central Railway
221.	Gondia	Maharashtra	South East Central Railway
222.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central Railway
223.	Dongargarh	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
224.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	South East Central Railway
225.	Howbagh	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central Railway
226.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	South East Central Railway
227.	Hyderabad	Telangana	South Central Railway
228.	Bidar	Karnataka	South Central Railway
229.	Vikarabad	Telangana	South Central Railway
230.	Kazipet	Telangana	South Central Railway
231.	Warangal	Telangana	South Central Railway
232.	Khammam	Telangana	South Central Railway
233.	Secunderabad	Telangana	South Central Railway

1	2	3	4
234.	Nizamabad	Telangana	South Central Railway
235.	Mahbubnagar	Telangana	South Central Railway
236.	Kacheguda	Telangana	South Central Railway
237.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
238.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
239.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
240.	Guntakal	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
241.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
242.	Raichur	Karnataka	South Central Railway
243.	Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
244.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
245.	Yadgir	Karnataka	South Central Railway
246.	Adoni	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
247.	Dhone	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
248.	Gooty	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
249.	Dharmavaram	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
250.	Renigunta	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
251.	Srikalahasti	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
252.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
253.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
254.	Nandyal	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
255.	Nalgonda	Telangana	South Central Railway
256.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	South Central Railway
257.	Nanded	Maharashtra	South Central Railway
258.	Anakapalle	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
259.	Kakinda (T)	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
260.	Kakinda (P)	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
261.	Tadepalligudem	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
262.	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
263.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
264.	Tenali Jn.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway

1	2	3	4
265.	Chirala	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
266.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
267.	Gudur Jn.	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
268.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	South Central Railway
269.	Midnapore	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
270.	Kharagpur	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
271.	Santragachi	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
272.	Tatanagar	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
273.	Chradharpur	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
274.	Rourkela	Odisha	South Eastern Railway
275.	Jharsuguda	Odisha	South Eastern Railway
276.	Adra	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
277.	Purulia	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
278.	Bokaro Steel City	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
279.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
280.	Muri	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
281.	Salboni	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
282.	Godapiasal	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
283.	Goikera	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
284.	Monoharpur	Jharkhand	South Eastern Railway
285.	Jeraikela	Odisha	South Eastern Railway
286.	Sardiha	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
287.	Gldhni	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
288.	Bhalulata	Odisha	South Eastern Railway
289.	Balasore	Odisha	South Eastern Railway
290.	Digha	West Bengal	South Eastern Railway
291.	Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
292.	Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
293.	Chennai Beach	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
294.	Tiruvallur	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
295.	Ambalam	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway

1	2	3	4
296.	Tambaram	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
297.	Basin Bridge	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
298.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
299.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
300.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
301.	Calicut	Kerala	Southern Railway
302.	Ernakulum	Kerala	Southern Railway
303.	Trivendrum Central	Kerala	Southern Railway
304.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
305.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
306.	Arakkonam Junction	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
307.	Quilon	Kerala	Southern Railway
308.	Thrissur	Kerala	Southern Railway
309.	Moore Market Complex (Chennai Central)	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
310.	Kollam	Kerala	Southern Railway
311.	Trichur	Kerala	Southern Railway
312.	Arakkonam	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
313.	Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
314.	Rameswaram	Tamil Nadu	Southern Railway
315.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	South Western Railway
316.	Yeshwanthpur	Karnataka	South Western Railway
317.	Mysore	Karnataka	South Western Railway
318.	Hubbali	Karnataka	South Western Railway
319.	Vasco-da-Gama	Goa	South Western Railway
320.	Belagavi	Karnataka	South Western Railway
321.	Londa	Karnataka	South Western Railway
322.	Hospet	Karnataka	South Western Railway
323.	Bellary	Karnataka	South Western Railway
324.	Castle-rock	Karnataka	South Western Railway
325.	Koppal	Karnataka	South Western Railway
326.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway

1	2	3	4
327.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
328.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
329.	Kota	Rajasthan	West Central Railway
330.	Sawaimadhopur	Rajasthan	West Central Railway
331.	Habibganj	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
332.	Bina	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
333.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
334.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
335.	Saugor	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
336.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
337.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
338.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	West Central Railway
339.	Churchgate	Maharashtra	Western Railway
340.	Marine Lines	Maharashtra	Western Railway
341.	Charni Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
342.	Grant Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
343.	Mumbai Central (L)	Maharashtra	Western Railway
344.	Mumbai Central (M)	Maharashtra	Western Railway
345.	Mahalakshmi	Maharashtra	Western Railway
346.	Lower Parel	Maharashtra	Western Railway
347.	Elphinstone	Maharashtra	Western Railway
348.	Dadar	Maharashtra	Western Railway
349.	Matunga Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
350.	Mahim	Maharashtra	Western Railway
351.	Bandra (L)	Maharashtra	Western Railway
352.	Bandra Terminus	Maharashtra	Western Railway
353.	Khar Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
354.	Santacruz	Maharashtra	Western Railway
355.	Vile Parle	Maharashtra	Western Railway
356.	Andheri	Maharashtra	Western Railway
357.	Jogeshwari	Maharashtra	Western Railway
358.	Goregaon	Maharashtra	Western Railway
359.	Malad	Maharashtra	Western Railway
360.	Kandivali	Maharashtra	Western Railway

1	2	3	4
361.	Borivali	Maharashtra	Western Railway
362.	Dahisar	Maharashtra	Western Railway
363.	Mira Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
364.	Bhayandar	Maharashtra	Western Railway
365.	Naigaon	Maharashtra	Western Railway
366.	Vasai Road	Maharashtra	Western Railway
367.	Nalasopara	Maharashtra	Western Railway
368.	Virar	Maharashtra	Western Railway
369.	Sural	Gujarat	Western Railway
370.	Vadodra	Gujarat	Western Railway
371.	Godhra	Gujarat	Western Railway
372.	Anand	Gujarat	Western Railway
373.	Nadiad	Gujarat	Western Railway
374.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Western Railway
375.	Ankleshwar	Gujarat	Western Railway
376.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Western Railway
377.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Western Railway
378.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Western Railway
379.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Western Railway
380.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Western Railway
381.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Western Railway
382.	Okha	Gujarat	Western Railway
383.	Bhaktinagar	Gujarat	Western Railway
384.	Dwarka	Gujarat	Western Railway
385.	Surendemagar	Gujarat	Western Railway
386.	Noapara	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
387.	Dum Dum	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
388.	Belgachia	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
389.	Shyam Bazar	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
390.	Sova Bazar	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
391.	Girish Park	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
392.	Mahatma Gandhi Road	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
393.	Central	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
394.	Chandnichowk	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata

1	2	3	4
395.	Esplanade	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
396.	Park Street	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
397.	Maidan	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
398.	Rabindra Sadan	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
399.	Netaji Bhawan	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
400.	Jatindas Park	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
401.	Kali Ghat	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
402.	Rabindra Sarovar	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
403.	Maha Nayak	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
404.	Uttam Kumar	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
405.	Netaji Masterda	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
406.	Suryasen	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
407.	Geetanjali	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
403.	Kabi Nazrul	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
409.	Syad Khudiram	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
410.	Kabi Subhas	West Bengal	Metro Rail Kolkata
411.	Chiplun	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
412.	Khed	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
413.	Mangaon	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
414.	Kolad	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
415.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
416.	Kankavali	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
417.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
418.	Kudal	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
419.	Sawanthwadi	Maharashtra	Konkan Railway
420.	Pernem	Goa	Konkan Railway
421.	Thivim	Goa	Konkan Railway
422.	Karmali	Goa	Konkan Railway
423.	Madgaon	Goa	Konkan Railway
424.	Canacona	Goa	Konkan Railway
425.	Karwar	Karnataka	Konkan Railway
426.	Gokarna Road	Karnataka	Konkan Railway
427.	Bhatkal	Karnataka	Konkan Railway
428.	Udupi	Karnataka	Konkan Railway

1	2	3	4
429.	Surathkal	Karnataka	Konkan Railway
430.	Akola	Maharashtra	Central Railway
431.	Badnera	Maharashtra	Central Railway
432.	Murtizapur	Maharashtra	Central Railway
433.	Chalisgaon	Maharashtra	Central Railway
434.	Allahabad Cheoki	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
435.	Subedarganj	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway
436.	Naini Jn.	Uttar Pradesh	North Central Railway

[English]

Status of Underground Coal Gasification Technology

3519. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) The present status of underground Coal Gasification (UCG) Technology developed in the country for meeting the future energy needs;

(b) The details of coal and lignitelocks identified, so far, for this purpose; and

(c) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to popularize this technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No commercial or pilot scale project of Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) technology has been commissioned as yet under Indian Geological conditions.

(b) Total of 14 blocks (7 Coal and 7 Lignite) has been identified which are under consideration of Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) which has been constituted for the purpose of UCG development in India.

Following are the Details:—

Details of UCG Blocks

Block Name	Coal/Lignite field/State
1	2

Coal Blocks

1. Yellandu (Dip Side) Khammam, Andhra Pradesh

1	2
2. Bandha	Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
3. Maiki North-Maiki-Markhi	Sohagpur, Madhya Pradesh
4. Pathora	Sohagpur, Madhya Pradesh
5. Reonti West	Tatapani-Ramkola, Chhattisgarh
6. Chainpa	Sohagpur, Madhya Pradesh
7. Jogapur Sirsi	Wardha Valley, Maharashtra

Lignite Block

1. Raneri	Bikaner, Rajasthan
2. Tadkeshwar-Dungra	Surat, Gujarat
3. Dip Side of Valia and Rajpardi	Bharuch, Gujarat
4. Sindhari West	Barmer, Rajasthan
5. Chokla North	Barmer, Rajasthan
6. Nimbalkot	Barmer, Rajasthan
7. Nagurda	Barmer, Rajasthan

(c) In order to develop UCG in India, the following steps were taken by Government:—

1. The Government issued a Gazette Notification in July, 2007 wherein UCG was considered as an end use for the purpose of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973.
2. The Government has approved the policy

framework for development of UCG in coal and lignite bearing areas in India on 16th December, 2015.

3. In order identify the areas to be offered, deciding about blocks to be put to bidding or allocation to PSUs on nomination basis, proposing the mechanism for bidding process and other related matters, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal. The IMC has submitted its report relating to bid document and Model contract document.

**Electrification of Thiruchi – Thanjavur
Broad Gauge Line**

3520. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any proposal for electrification of Thiruchi – Thanjavur (50 km.) and ThanjavurKaraikal port broadgauge sections (103 km.) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to construct subway at L.C. 105 near Peravurani – Kattiyangadu gate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Electrification of Tiruchchirappalli (Thiruchi) – Thanjavur – Nagapattinam – Karaikal port Broad Gauge section (153 Route kilometre) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 225.11 crore. Rs. 112.15 crore has been allocated to this project for 2018-19.

(b) and (c) LC No. 105 was closed during gauge conversion after getting consent of District Administration. Construction of subway at this location is technically not feasible.

Hence, there is no proposal to construct subway.

Proposal of Railway Projects

3521. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for railway projects received from the various State Governments still pending with Railways, State and projects-wise;

(b) the details and the present status of proposals which have been approved during the last three years, State and project-wise;

(c) the details of funds earmarked/allocated for implementation of approved projects, State and project-wise; and

(d) the time-frame set for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Proposals/suggestions/representations both formal and informal regarding Railway projects are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, Elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. by Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. Since Railway projects generally straddle over more than one State, these are neither surveyed nor sanctioned State-wise. Survey for new lines, gauge conversion of Meter Gauge lines to Broad Gauge and feasibility study etc. is a continuous and ongoing process of Indian Railways and is done based on demands raised by State Governments, Central Ministries, Members of Parliament, other public representatives and Railways' own requirement.

(b) and (c) of Railway projects included in PINK BOOK during the last three years i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are enclosed as Statement. Many of these projects included in Pink Book are subject to requisite approvals. The projects which have received requisite clearances are in various stages of planning, estimation, tendering and land acquisition etc.

(d) The completion of railway projects requires clearances from various departments of State Government and Central Ministries like acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, cutting of trees, shifting of services, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies; NOC from State irrigation Department and Power Corporations, law and order issues like protests against compensation to land losers, public agitation over alignment, Extremism and Naxalite problems etc., which are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways. Moreover, the funds for completion of projects are allocated on yearly basis depending on the total budget outlay, progress made in each project and relative priority. Therefore, it is not feasible to fix time lines for completion of all these projects.

Statement

During the last three years viz. 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, details of projects included in Pink Book are as under:

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	State	PH	Project	Year	Total length (in km.)	Latest 2018-19	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	CR	MAH, MP	NL	Indore-Manmad via Malegaon	2016-17	368	8857.98	101
2.	CR	MAH	NL	Pune-Nasik	2016-17	265	5341.68	10
3.	CR	MAH	NL	Vaibhavwadi-Kolhapur	2016-17	107	3438.51	1
4.	ECoR	ORI	NL	Jeypore-Malkangiri	2016-17	130	2343.64	95
5.	ECoR	ORI	NL	Jeypore-Nabarangpur	2016-17	38	747.91	150
6.	ECoR	BIH	NL	Vikramshila-Katareah (Pirpainthi-Naughachia)	2016-17	18	2172.67	10
7.	ER	JHA	NL	Chitra-Basukinath	2016-17	37	859	20
8.	ER	JHA	NL	Gooda-Pakur	2016-17	80	2023.76	20
9.	NER	UP	NL	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat	2016-17	70.45	743.55	2
10.	NER	UP	NL	Bahraich-Shravasti-Balrampur/Tulsipur	2016-17	210	5185.8	1
11.	NFR	WB	NL	Haldbari-International Border	2016-17	3	90	15
12.	NR	UP, HAR	NL	Meerut-Panipat	2016-17	104	2200	7.6
13.	NR	PUN	NL	Rajpura-Mohali	2016-17	24	312.53	0.1
14.	SECR	CHH	NL	Dongargarh-Kharigarh-Bilaspur	2016-17	270	1250	0.1
15.	SECR	CHH	NL	Dharamjaigarh-Korba	2016-17	63	1349	0.1
16.	SR	TN	NL	Morappur-Dharmapuri	2016-17	36	360	1
17.	WCR	MP	NL	Indore-Jabalpur	2016-17	342	5440	0.2

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	WR	GUJ	NL	Bhimnath-Dholera	2016-17	28	394.46	0.1
19.	NER	UP	GC	Indara-Dohrighat	2016-17	34	165	10
20.	NER	UP	GC	Bahraich-Mailani including bypass at Mailani	2016-17	230	1277	5
21.	CR	MAH	DL	Daund-Manmad	2016-17	236	2081.27	210
22.	CR	MAH	DL	Manmad-Jalgaon 3rd line	2016-17	160	1035.16	52
23.	CR	MAH	DL	Wardha-Nagpur 4th line	2016-17	76	637.95	35
24.	CR	MAH	DL	Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4th line	2016-17	24	261.37	52
25.	ECR	BIH	DL	Karota Patner-Mankatha surface triangle line	2016-17	10	129.38	30
26.	ECR	BIH	DL	Sagauli-Valmikinagar	2016-17	109.7	1215.55	30
27.	ECR	BIH	DL	Gaya Bypass line for Manpur	2016-17	2	29.52	1
28.	ECR	BIH	DL	Muzaffarpur-Sagauli	2016-17	100.6	1185.74	40
29.	ECR	JHA	DL	Garwa Road Rail over rail	2016-17	10	262.71	1
30.	ECR	JHA	DL	Gomoh Flyover for down trains	2016-17	15	487.73	50
31.	NCR	UP, MP	DL	Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur and Khairar-Bhimsen	2016-17	411	4187	100
32.	NCR	UP	DL	Yamuna Br. – Agra Fort with major Br. at Yamuna river	2016-17	2	121.58	10
33.	NCR	UP	DL	Iradatganj-Kunwadih-Const. of flyover	2016-17	20.1	2967.91	0.1
34.	NCR	UP	DL	Karchana-Iradatganj-Const. of flyover	2016-17	2	1134.53	0.1
35.	NCR	UP	DL	Naini-Iradatganj-Const. of flyover	2016-17	12	742.1	0.1
36.	NCR	UP	DL	Jeonathpur-flyover	2016-17	13	866.12	0.1
37.	NCR	UP	DL	Mathura-Murhesi Rampur – flyover	2016-17	11.08		0.1
38.	NCR	UP	DL	Flyover at Aligarh	2016-17	25	1456.8	1

39.	NCR	UP	DL	Lalitpur-Birari with flyover at Lalitpur	2016-17	16	304.44	10
40.	NER	UP	DL	Domingarh-GKP-GKP Cantt-Kusumhi	2016-17	21.15	186.85	15
41.	NER	UP	DL	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd line	2016-17	61.72	714.34	10
42.	NER	UP	DL	Shahganj-Bhatni-Phephna-Indara, Mau-Sahaganj excl. Mau-Indara	2016-17	150.28	1028.95	31
43.	NER	UP	DL	Bhatni-Aurnihar with RE excl. Mau-Indara	2016-17	116.95	600	40
44.	NER	UP	DL	Aurnihar-Jaunpur	2016-17	60	366.71	38
45.	NFR	WB	DL	New Maynaguri-Gumanihat (remaining section)	2016-17	51.65	612	165
46.	NR	UP	DL	Barabanki-Akbarpur	2016-17	161	1116.08	92
47.	NR	UP	DL	Janghai-Pratapgarh-Amethi	2016-17	87	700	39
48.	NR	UP	DL	Jaunpur-Tanda	2016-17	94	676.36	21.01
49.	NR	UP, DLI	DL	Delhi-Shamii Tapri incl SRE bypass	2016-17	175	1500	0.1
50.	SCR	AP	DL	Guntur-Guntakal	2016-17	443	3631.07	200
51.	SER	WB, ORI	DL	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line	2016-17	155	2381	55
52.	SER	WB	DL	Damodar-Mohishila	2016-17	8	76	32
53.	SER	ORI	DL	Bondamunda-Rourkela 4th line	2016-17	9.3	94	50
54.	SR	KAR	DL	Netravati-Mangalore	2016-17	1.5	28	21
55.	SWR	KAR	DL	Birur-Shimoga	2016-17	60	500	10.1
56.	WCR	MP	DL	Powerkheda-Jujharpur single line flover in Uttar Pradesh direction	2016-17	12	247.03	10.1
57.	WCR	MP	DL	Jukehi Chord line at Katni	2016-17	0.53	12.45	5.42
58.	WR	MP	DL	Nagda-Ujjain-Doubling of Gambhir Bridge	2016-17	0.44	28.16	15
59.	WR	MP	DL	Indore-Dewas-Ujjain	2016-17	80	603.69	60
60.	CR	MAH	NL	Jeur-Ashti	2017-18	78	1560	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61.	CR	MAH	NL	Phaltan to Pandharpur.	2017-18	105	1149	0.1
62.	CR	MAH	NL	Hatkanangale-Ichalkarangi	2017-18	8	191.59	0.1
63.	ECoR	ORI	NL	Extension of Naupada-Gunupur new line upto Theruvali	2017-18	79	935.72	1
64.	ECR	BIH	NL	Wazerganj-Natesar via Gehiaur	2017-18	20	300	0.1
65.	NER	UP	NL	Padrauna-Kushinagar via Gorakhpur	2017-18	64	1345	1
66.	NER	UP	NL	Etah-Kasganj	2017-18	29	276.9	0.1
67.	NFR	NER, Assam	NL	Sibsagar-Jorhat	2017-18	62	1296	5
68.	NFR	NER, Assam	NL	Salona-Khumtai	2017-18	99	5958	5
69.	NFR	NER, Assam	NL	Tezpur-Siighat	2017-18	25	2025	5
70.	NR	HP	NL	Una-Hamirpur	2017-18	50	3044.1	102
71.	NCR	UP	NL	Robertsganj to Mughalsarai via Madhupur, Sukrit, Ahrora	2017-18	70	1260	0.1
72.	NWR	RAJ, GUJ	NL	Taranga Hill-Abu Road via Ambaji	2017-18	89	1695.72	1
73.	SCR	AP, TEL	NL	Vijayawada-Guntur via Amravati	2017-18	106	3272	10
74.	SWR	KAR	NL	Gadag-Yalvigi	2017-18	58	640	0.5
75.	WR	MP, RAJ	NL	Nimach-Badi Sadri	2017-18	48	490.44	5
76.	NCR	UP	GC	Mathura-Vrindavan	2017-18	11	98	0.1
77.	NER	UP	GC	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur	2017-18	83	427	40
78.	NER	UP	GC	Nanpara-Nepalganj Rd.	2017-18	20	150	1
79.	NWR	RAJ	GC	Marwar-Mavli	2017-18	152	1597	0.2
80.	WR	GUJ	GC	Dabhoi-Chandod GC with extension upto Kevadiya	2017-18	50	663	50

81.	WR	GUJ	GC	Kalol-Kadi-Katosan Rd	2017-18	37	238	5
82.	WR	GUJ	GC	Katosan Rd-Chanasma	2017-18	52	313	0.1
83.	WR	GUJ	GC	Chanasma-Ranuj	2017-18	13	85	0.1
84.	WR	GUJ	GC	Adraj Moti-Vijapur	2017-18	40	229	5
85.	WR	GUJ	GC	Vijapur-Ambliyan	2017-18	42	243	5
86.	WR	GUJ	GC	Khijadiya-Visavadar	2017-18	91	548	1
87.	WR	GUJ	GC	Junagarh-Visavadar	2017-18	42	254	1
88.	WR	GUJ	GC	Veraval-Talala-j Visavadar	2017-18	72	460	1
89.	WR	GUJ	GC	Samni-Jambusar	2017-18	24	251	1
90.	WR	GUJ	GC	Jambusar-Vishvamitri	2017-18	48	434	1
91.	WR	GUJ	GC	Samlaya-Timba Rd	2017-18	54	401	1
92.	WR	GUJ	GC	Nadiad-Petlad	2017-18	37	403	1
93.	WR	GUJ	GC	Petlad-Bhadran	2017-18	23	237	1
94.	WR	GUJ	GC	Talala-Delwada	2017-18	70	525	
95.	WR	GUJ	GC	Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma	2017-18	55	355	5
96.	WR	GUJ	GC	Prachi Rd-Kodinar	2017-18	26	193	5
97.	NCR	UP	DL	3rd Down line between Naini and Chheoki with additional Platform	2017-18	2	25.13	8
98.	NCR	UP	DL	4th line between Bhaupur-Panki connecting Dn Loop of Bhaupur to shunting neck of Panki	2017-18	11	82	2
99.	NCR	UP	DL	Allahabad Division. Construction of Kanpur fly-over	2017-18	30	1790	0.1
100.	NER	UP	DL	Malhaur-Daliganj doubling with electrification	2017-18	13	110.94	5
101.	NFR	NER and Assam	DL	Saraighat Bridge DL	2017-18	7	888.32	20.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
102.	NFR	NER and Assam	DL	Kamakhya-New Guwahat Quadruppling	2017-18	10.3	3062	1
103.	NR	UP	DL	Chord line between Jaunpur Jn. and Jaunpur City	2017-18	2	86.32	2.1
104.	NR	UP	DL	Janghai-Phaphamau doubling with electrification	2017-18	47	357.48	2.1
105.	NR	PUN	DL	Ludhiana-Kila Raipur (19 Kms.) with freight line at Gill station on LDH-JHL section	2017-18	19	224.7	5.1
106.	NR	PUN	DL	Ludhiana-Mullanpur	2017-18	21	82.99	5
107.	NR	UP	DL	3rd and 4th Line between Barabanki-Malhour (16.42 km.)	2017-18	33	323.85	10
108.	NR	UP	DL	Third line between Varanasi-Mughalsarai (16.72 km.) with substructure of two lines on Malviya Bridge	2017-18	17	2005.15	1
109.	SER	ORI	DL	Connections of DMF-LINK "C" line with BZR Station	2017-18	2.3	39	17
110.	SER	WB	DL	Provision of connection of line between Radhanagar siding line of Adra Division to Barachak and Y Connection to Sitarampur Station of Asansol Division	2017-18	10	312	0.1
111.	SR	TN	DL	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur	2017-18	11	115	5
112.	WR	GUJ	DL	Anand-Godhara	2017-18	79	683	0.1
113.	ECR	JHA	NL	Parasnath-Madhuban-Giridih new line	2018-19	35	729	0.1
114.	SECR	CHH	NL	Chirimiri-Nagpur Halt	2018-19	11	114	0.1

115.	SER	JHA	NL	Namkum-Kandra	2018-19	106	2120	0.1
116.	ECOR	ORI	NL	Talcher Angul Y connection	2018-19	14.48	278.96	0
117.	CR	MAH	DL	Igatpuri-Manmad 3rd line	2018-19	124	1860	0.1
118.	ECR	BIH	DL	Darbhangha bypass line connecting Shisho Halt and Kakarghati excluding Darbhanga Yard	2018-19	7.64	130.5	0.1
119.	NCR	UP, MP, RAJ	DL	Provision of 4th line between Dholpur Jhansi and Beena	2018-19	321.8	4869.95	0.1
120.	NCR	UP, RAJ	DL	Provision of 4th line between Mathura-Dholpur Junction	2018-19	107	2945.75	0.1
121.	NCR	UP, RAJ	DL	Provision of double line between Agra Fort and Bandikui	2018-19	150	1388.81	0.1
122.	NCR	UP	DL	Doubling between New Coaching Complex and Kanpur	2018-19	2.5	34.28	0.1
123.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of 3rd line between Aligarh Jn. - Daud Khan parallel to Uttar Pradesh line and construction of flyover at Daudkhan connecting DN loop line of Daudkhan to common loop of New Daudkhan (DFC)	2018-19	6.9	447.99	0.1
124.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of 3rd line between Rurra Chakeri-Chandari in connection with DFC	2018-19	12.5	176.68	0.1
125.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of 4th line between from Chipyana Buzurg to Dadri connecting Down loop of Maripat and holding line of Dadri in connection with DFC	2018-19	12	128.68	0.1
126.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of 4th line from Allahabad to Bumrauli flying over at Subedarganj and connecting to Uttar Pradesh loop of Bumrauli	2018-19	10	493.11	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
127.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of chord line between Dailwara-Berari	2018-19	5.2	50.24	0.1
128.	NCR	UP	DL	Provision of flyover at Bhandai for Etawah bound down trains	2018-19	10	186.21	0.1
129.	NR	UP	DL	Phaphamau to Unnao via Kunda Harnamganj	2018-19	200	1600	0.1
130.	NR	PUN	DL	Amritsar to Chheharta	2018-19	7	28.68	0.1
131.	NWR	RAJ	DL	Degana-Rai ka Bagh doubling	2018-19	145	762	0.1
132.	SER	WB, JHA	DL	Provision of 3rd line between Chandil-Anara-Burnpur Section along with additional loop line at Nimdih, Urma, Tamna, Charra and Bagalia Stations	2018-19	125	1646.81	0.1
133.	SER	JHA	DL	Talgaria Station to Bokaro N/ Cabin section in Adra Division	2018-19	38	390.39	0.1
134.	SER	WB	DL	Purulia-Kotshila doubling	2018-19	36	338	0.1
135.	SER	JHA	DL	Link line between Lodhma and Piska bypassing Hatia/Ranchi with Y connection	2018-19	17.2	428.65	0.1
136.	SR	KAR	DL	Shoranur-Ernakulam 3rd line	2018-19	107	1518	0.1
137.	SWR	KAR, TN	DL	Baiyannahalli to Hosur	2018-19	48	375.67	0.1
138.	SWR	KAR	DL	Yeshwanipur to Channasandra	2018-19	21.7	169.65	0.1
139.	SWR	AP	DL	Pennukonda to Dharmavaram excluding Dharmavaram	2018-19	41.5	294.67	0.1
140.	WR	MP	DL	Nimach-Ratlam	2018-19	133	910	0.1
141.	WR	GUJ	DL	Rajkot-Kanalus	2018-19	111.2	1011.72	0.1

142.	WR	GJ	DL	Mehsana-Palanpur	2018-19	65.1	529.3	0.1	
143.	IR	NL	NL	New line work over Indian Railways (Umbrella Work)	2018-19		10000		
NL – New Line, GC – Gauge Conversion, DL – Doubling, PH – Plan Head									
		CR-Central Railway							NWR-North Western Railway
		ER-Eastern Railway							SR- Southern Railway
		EGR-East Central Railway							SCR-South Central Railway
		ECoR-East Coast Railway							SER-South Eastern Railway
		NR-Northern Railway							SECR-Southeast Central Railway
		NER-North Eastern Railway							SWR-South Western Railway
		NCR-North Central Railway							WR-Western Railway
		NFR-Northeast Frontier Railway							WCR-West Central Railway
		AP-Andhra Pradesh							MP-Madhya Pradesh
		BIH-Bihar							ORI, ODI-Odisha
		CHH-Chhattisgarh							PUN-Punjab
		DEL-Delhi							RAJ-Rajasthan
		GUJ-Gujarat							TEL-Telangana
		HAR-Haryana							TN-Tamil Nadu
		HP-Himachal Pradesh							UP-Uttar Pradesh
		JHA-Jharkhand							UTRA-Uttarakhand
		KAR-Karnataka							WB-West Bengal
		KER-Kerala							NER-North Eastern Region
		MAH-Maharashtra							

[Translation]

Udaipur-Ahmedabad Gauge Conversion

3522. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has started gauge conversion works of Udaipur-Ahmedabad broad gauge rail line via Himmatnagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and the fund allocated and spent thereon, as on date;

(c) whether the Railways proposes to allocate additional funds to complete the said works in prescribed time-limit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur gauge conversion project (297.24 km.) has been sanctioned in the Budget 2008-09. Latest cost of gauge conversion project is Rs. 1449.43 crore. An expenditure of Rs. 802.90 crore has been incurred upto March, 2018 and an outlay of Rs. 520.00 crore has been provided for the year 2018-19.

Out of 297.24 km. alignment of the project, 153.54 km. falls in Gujarat and 143.70 km. falls in Rajasthan.

Due to limited availability of funds in the earlier years, there has been little progress on this gauge conversion project. Since 2014-15, the Budget allotment of this project has been improved and the project work has been expedited. The status of the project is as under:—

1. **Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar (87.25 km.):**

(i) **Ahmedabad-Asarva (1.87 km.):** Already an existing broad gauge line.

(ii) **Asarva-Himmatnagar (85.38 km.):** Work taken up.

2. **Himmatnagar-Udaipur (209.99 km.):** Work taken up.

(e) Project is planned to be completed by December, 2019.

Appointment of Incharge Officer

3523. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central monitoring incharge have been appointed to monitor schemes being implemented in the backward districts of Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Incharge officers have identified shortcomings in their monitoring of projects being implemented in the backward districts of above States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes. Government of India has appointed officers from Central Government to monitor progress of keyperformance indicators in "Aspirational districts" in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(b) Government of India has not declared any district as a backward district. However, 117 districts in 28 States, which have shown relatively slower progress in socio economic indicators have been identified as "Aspirational Districts." These 117 Aspirational Districts include 4 Districts of Maharashtra and 2 districts of Gujarat as follows:—

Maharashtra

- (1) Gadchiroli
- (2) Nandurbar
- (3) Osmanabad
- (4) Washim

Gujarat

- (1) Dahod
- (2) Narmada

Government of India has appointed an officer from central Government as central Prabhari officer for each district mentioned above. Districtwise list of Central Prabhari Officers are placed in Statement.

There are 49 key performance indicators having 81 data points in sectors under focus of the aspirational

district programme: Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion, Skill Development and basic infrastructure. One of the functions of the Central Prabhari Officers is to monitor progress of districts across these 49 indicators.

(c) The Central Prabhari Officers have in general inter alia informed that major shortcomings include lack of vision, absence of a robust monitoring mechanism and lack of motivation among the district level officials due to remoteness and other challenges being faced by these districts.

(d) The Central Prabhari Officers have guided the District teams to finalize a district action plan to ensure a focused attention on key sectors in the district. They are regularly visiting districts to motivate the team. In addition, progress made in indicators is being captured and monitored on regular basis on the dashboard of Niti Aayog www.championsofchange.gov.in. For motivating the team, districts are being ranked on the basis of their incremental performance. This has generated healthy competition among district teams to excel in delivery of public service.

Statement

List of Central Prabhari Officers

District	Central Prabhari Officers	Designation
Gujarat		
Dahod	Shri Raj Kumar	Director General, ESIC, Ministry of Labour and Employment
Narmada	Shri Rameshwar Prasad Gupta	Additional Secretary, NITI Aayog
Maharashtra		
Nandurbar	Shri Rajesh Aggarwal	Joint Secretary and CVO Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Washim	Shri Jayashree Mukherjee	Additional Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Gadchiroli	Shri Kunal Kumar	Joint Secretary – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Osmanabad	Shri Asheesh Sharma	Member (Finance) – National Highway Authority of India

[English]

Ranking of Aspirational Districts

3524. SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has brought out Ranking of 115 Aspirational Districts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has planned to develop country's 115 most backward districts by 2022 and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) whether the Government is setting up a mechanism for real-time monitoring of Government's

development programmes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to all backward districts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes. Under the on-going Aspirational District Programme, progress made in selected performance indicators is regularly captured on NITI Aayog's web-portal: www.championsofchange.gov.in and districts are regularly ranked on the basis of incremental performance. Latest such ranking of Aspirational Districts announced by Niti Aayog on 27.12.2018 is placed as Statement-I.

(b) Government of India has not declared any district

as a backward district. However, 117 districts in 28 States, which have shown relatively slower progress in socio economic indicators have been identified as "Aspirational Districts." State wise list of these 117 districts are placed as Statement-II. At present the programme is being implemented in 112 Districts as Government of West Bengal has not yet joined this programme.

The core strategy envisaged in this programme is to improve efficiency in the existing programmes of the Central and the State Governments through convergence. Under this programme, Central Prabhari Officer in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretaries have been assigned at the Centre level to monitor the implementation of the programme. They are to assist the State governments and the district administrations to improve their performance by acting as a bridge between the State Government District and the Government of India. 49 Key Performance Indicators having 81 data points have been identified across important sectors like Health, nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure and districts have been requested to create district action plan to bring rapid improvement in the targets. A dynamic dashboard is of facilitating the district to ascertain its position among the Aspirational Districts in India on the basis of incremental change. This in turn is expected to enthuse the District teams to become competitive and with the assistance of their own State government to improve their position. In addition, key Central Ministries have prioritized these districts in their programme.

This has resulted in improving the focus of the district administration towards the activities which are critical for improving the quality of life of people in these districts and their economic productivity. These innovative features of the programme have resulted in districts improving their performance in key sectors.

(c) For monitoring of the performance of the districts, Government of India has appointed an officer from central Government as Central Prabhari officer for each district mentioned above. As stated above, there are 49 key performance indicators having 81 data points in sectors under focus of the aspirational district programme. One of the functions of the Central Prabhari Officers is to monitor progress of districts across these 49 indicators. In addition, as mentioned above progress made in these indicators by District teams are being captured on Niti Aayog's web portal www.championsofchange.gov.in. this has helped in not only ranking that districts on the basis of

their performance which in turn motivate them but also offer a tool to District team to continuously assess their performance and improve the same.

(d) Same as in (b) above.

Statement-I

*Ranking of the basis of Incremental Performance
(June to October, 2018)
(Rank 1 is the best and so on)*

State	District	Overall Rank
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1
Odisha	Nuapada	2
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	3
Bihar	Aurangabad	4
Odisha	Koraput	5
Jharkhand	Gumla	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	7
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	8
Bihar	Jamui	9
Jharkhand	Ranchi	10
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	11
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar	12
	Dantewada	
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	13
Odisha	Balangir	14
Assam	Udalguri	15
Punjab	Ferozpur	16
Gujarat	Narmada	17
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	18
Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	19
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	20
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	21

1	2	3	1	2	3
Punjab	Moga	22	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	52
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	23	Karnataka	Raichur	53
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	24	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	54
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	25	Bihar	Khagaria	55
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	26	Telangana	Asifabad (Adilabad)	56
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	27	Jharkhand	Bokaro	57
Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	28	Assam	Goalpara	58
Mizoram	Mamit	29	Gujarat	Dohad	59
Haryana	Mewat	30	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	60
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	31	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	61
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	32	Jharkhand	Garhwa	62
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	33	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	63
Odisha	Gajapati	34	Tripura	Dhalai	64
Telangana	Bhoopalapalli (Warangal)	35	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	65
Odisha	Dhenkanal	36	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	66
Odisha	Kandhamal	37	Bihar	Begusarai	67
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	38	Telangana	Khammam	68
Jharkhand	Palamu	39	Maharashtra	Washim	69
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	40	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	70
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	41	Bihar	Purnia	71
Bihar	Nawada	42	Rajasthan	Sirohi	72
Manipur	Chandel	43	Bihar	Gaya	73
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	44	Jharkhand	Khunti	74
Chhattisgarh	Korba	45	Jharkhand	Dumka	75
Bihar	Banka	46	Bihar	Araria	76
Assam	Darrang	47	Odisha	Rayagada	77
Sikkim	West District	48	Bihar	Sitamarhi	78
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	49	Assam	Baksa	79
Jharkhand	Simdega	50	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	80
Jharkhand	Godda	51	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	81

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	82
Bihar	Sheikhpura	83
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	84
Odisha	Kalahandi	85
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	86
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	87
Rajasthan	Karauli	88
Assam	Barpeta	89
Rajasthan	Baran	90
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	91
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	92
Bihar	Katihar	93
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	94
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	95
Assam	Dhubri	96
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	97
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	98
Odisha	Nabarangaput	99
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	100
Karnataka	Yadgir	101
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	102
Jharkhand	Latehar	103
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	104
Odisha	Malkangiri	105
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	106
Nagaland	Kiphire	107
Jharkhand	Giridih	108
Jharkhand	Chatra	109
Assam	Hailakandi	110
Jharkhand	Pakur	111

Statement-II*Transforming Aspirational Districts*

Sl.No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5.	Assam	Goalpara
6.	Assam	Barpeta
7.	Assam	Hailakandi
8.	Assam	Baksa
9.	Assam	Darrang
10..	Assam	Udalguri
11.	Assam	Dhubri
12.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13.	Bihar	Araria
14.	Bihar	Purnia
15.	Bihar	Katihar
16.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17.	Bihar	Begusarai
18.	Bihar	Khagaria
19.	Bihar	Banka
20.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21.	Bihar	Aurangabad
22.	Bihar	Gaya
23.	Bihar	Nawada
24.	Bihar	Jamui
25.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
26.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker

1	2	3	1	2	3
29.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	59.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
30.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	60.	Karnataka	Raichur
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	61.	Karnataka	Yadgir
32.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	62.	Kerala	Wayanad
33.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	63.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
34.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	64.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
35.	Gujarat	Dahod	65.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
36.	Gujarat	Narmada	66.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
37.	Haryana	Mewat	61.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	68.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	70.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
41.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	71.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
42.	Jharkhand	Chatra	72.	Maharashtra	Washim
43.	Jharkhand	Giridih	73.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
44.	Jharkhand	Godda	74.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
45.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	75.	Manipur	Chandel
46.	Jharkhand	Pakur	76.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
47.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	77.	Mizoram	Mamit
48.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	78.	Nagaland	Kiphire
49.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	79.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
50.	Jharkhand	Palamu	80.	Odisha	Gajapati
51.	Jharkhand	Latehar	81.	Odisha	Kandhamal
52.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	82.	Odisha	Balangir
53.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	83.	Odisha	Kalahandi
54.	Jharkhand	Dumka	84.	Odisha	Rayagada
55.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	85.	Odisha	Koraput
56.	Jharkhand	Khunti	86.	Odisha	Malkangiri
57.	Jharkhand	Gumla	87.	Odisha	Nawarangpur
58.	Jharkhand	Simdega	88.	Odisha	Nuapada

1	2	3
89.	Punjab	Moga
90.	Punjab	Firozpur
91.	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92.	Rajasthan	Karauli
93.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95.	Rajasthan	Baran
96.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
97.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99.	Telangana	Asifabad
100.	Telangana	Bhopapalli
101.	Telangana	Khammam
102.	Tripura	Dhalai
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra
111.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
113.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
114.	West Bengal	Maldah
115.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
116.	West Bengal	Birbhum
117.	West Bengal	Nadia

Modernisation of Armed Forces

3525. SHRI RAMESWAR TELI:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure on modernisation of armed forces during the last five years and the current year;

(b) whether there has been an underutilization of the allocated funds for modernisation of armed forces during the said period and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and mechanism put in place for auditing the allocated amount for the purpose;

(c) the details of investment made on the production of military equipment during the purpose; last three years and the current year and the Defence agreements signed for procurement of Defence equipment during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to allow the private sector to play a major role in the production of weapon system for the armed forces and if so, the details thereof and the percentage of funds allocated for procurement of indigenous equipments; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for modernisation of armed forces to improve weaponry like tanks and missiles and to reduce the dependence on imported equipment along with the contribution to the Defence sector under 'Make in India' for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, Modified Appropriation and Actual Expenditure incurred under Capital Acquisition (Modernisation) Head under Defence Services Estimates (DSE) for the last five years and the current year are tabulated below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Modified Appropriation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14	73,444.59	66,406.41	66,201.22	66,850.30

1	2	3	4	5
2014-15	75,148.03	66,151.73	65,706.04	65,862.38
2015-16	77,406.69	65,400.00	61,99.39	62,235.54
2016-17#	69,898.51	62,619.36	64,853.86	69,280.16
2017-18*	69,473.41	68,965.24	68,980.89	72,732.20
2018-19	74,115.99	Not yet finalised	Not yet finalised	54,230.94@

(#Figure excludes MF, ECHS, DGQA, NCC, RR, DGOF and R&D)

(*Figure excludes MF and ECHS)

(@Expenditure in r/o Financial Year 2018-19 is upto November, 2018)

The Final Appropriation has been fully and optimally utilized during the said period. Internal Audit and External Audit of the allocated amount is carried out by CGDA and C&AG respectively.

(c) to (e) In May 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified revised FDI policy under which FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.

During the last three years and current year (upto October, 2018) out of total 188 contracts, 121 contracts have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces such as Helicopters, Survey vessel, Radar, Ballistic Helmets, Artillery Guns Simulators, Missiles, Bullet proof Jackets, Electronic Fuzes and ammunition.

Government is taking measures for modernization of the Armed forces, through procurement of new equipment and upgrading of existing equipment and system. The modernization projects are being progressed as per the approved Capital Acquisition Plans and in terms of the extant Defence Procurement procedure.

Since the launch of 'Make in India' in September,

2014, several measures have been taken by the Government to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence and aerospace equipment in the country under 'Make in India' by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector.

Government has also promulgated the policy of strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector which encourages participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment in, four selected segments viz. Submarines, Fighter Aircraft, Helicopters and Armoured Fighting vehicles/Tanks.

[Translation]

Amendment in CRPC

3526. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amendments if any being made in Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code (CRPC) for disposal of any case in six months;

(b) whether the Government propose to conduct the examination for the Post of district judge at national level while changing the present practice of conducting these exams by the concerned high courts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judicial officers in, subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as the recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice vide its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu*

converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to the their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is subjudice at present.

Cave-in Areas in Coal Mining

3527. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of cave-in areas in coal mining;
- (b) if so, State-wise details of the last five years including those in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether any technical survey has been

conducted by the experts during the last five years to ascertain the probability or the reasons for the cave-in areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to rehabilitate the affected people and for revival of the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is aware of cave-in-areas in coal mining especially in the command area of Coal India Limited. State-wise details of the incidences of subsidence in the leasehold of subsidiary companies of CIL during last five years regarding are as under:

West Bengal (ECL):

Sl. No.	Date/Period	Place	Remarks
1.	May-2013	Khairabad (Gourandi-A) colliery, Salanpur area	Subsided beside road. No injury.
2.	Oct-2013	Amrit Nagar colliery, Kunustoria area	Area subsided beside ECL quarter due to old working. No injury.
3.	Oct-2013	Colony area of Parascole West, Kajora area	Surface crack and wall crack of residence of GM. No Injury.
4.	01.03.2014	Near Hosania more beside Sanctoria village under Sodepur area	Pot hole occurred on the road. No injury.
5.	27.03.2017	Aldih village under Sodepur area	Subsided beside road. No injury.
6.	15.12.2018	Refugee Bastee/Bangal Para under Pandaveswar area	Subsidence occurred adjacent to an earlier pot hole. No injury.

Jharkhand (BCCL):

Sl.No.	Year	Place	Remarks
1.	2014	Nil	—
2.	2015	Nil	—
3.	2016	Indra chouck Jharia, Jharkhand	Cave-in Area in coal mining
4.	2017	Nil	—
5.	2018	Nil	—

Chhattisgarh (SECL):

Sl.No.	Year	Name of mine	Remarks
1.	03.08.2014	Balrampur 10 and 12 Inclines (Chhattisgarh)	Pot hole occurred on 03.08.2014 due to caving in. It was filled up properly.
2.	2015	Nil	—
3.	2016	Nil	—
4.	2017	Nil	—
5.	2018	Nil	—

Uttar Pradesh:

There is no cave-in areas due to coal mining activity in the last five years.

Further, in leasehold areas of CCL,WCL, NCL,MCL& NEC, there is no cave-in areas due to coal mining activity in the last five years.

(c) and (d) Cave-in usually occurs while extraction of coal in underground mines using depillaring with caving method of coal extraction. Before starting depillaring operation in an underground mine, statutory permission is taken from the law enforcing authority Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS) after conducting appropriate scientific studies. The terms and conditions stipulated in the DGMS permission letter to safeguard against cave-in are strictly complied during depillaring operation. Surface right is acquired before taking permission for final extraction of coal by caving method in underground mines of CIL to safeguard against caving. Further, DGMS & ISO officials apart from mines official regularly inspecting the mines leasehold area to assess the chances of caving in, if any, over a mined out area and take precautionary measures in advance to prevent cave-in.

(e) In order to rehabilitate the affected people due to cave-in on account of unscientific mining before nationalization in BCCL and ECL command area, a master Plan was approved by Government of India in August 2009. Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) was identified as implementing agency for rehabilitation of non-ECL population on behalf of Govt. of West Bengal while Maria Resettlement and Development Authority (JRDA) on behalf of Government of Jarkhand for non BCCL persons.

Regional Bench of Rajasthan High Court

3528. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a bench of Rajasthan High Court in Bikaner is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and d) the time by which the said bench is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission and judgment pronounced by the Apex Court in W.P.(C) No.379 of 2000, Bench(es) of the High Court are established after due consideration of a complete proposal from the State Government, which is to provide infrastructure and meet the expenditure, along with the consent of the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, which is required to look after the day to day administration of the High Court and its Bench. The proposal should also have the consent of the Governor of the concerned State. At present the Central Government has not received any proposal, complete in all aspects, from the State Government of Rajasthan regarding establishing a Bench of Rajasthan High Court at Bikaner.

New System for Promotion

3529. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is proposing to have

a new system introduced to assess the integrity and reputation of bureaucrats on the basis of which promotion is given;

(b) if so, the services that are going to be considered and from when this is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether there is a proposal to send these guidelines to the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Promotions are given in accordance with the provisions in the Recruitment Rules/ Service Rules for the respective posts. The consolidated guidelines on Departmental Promotion Committees (DPC) for making recommendations in regard to fitness of officials for promotion have been issued vide Department of Personnel and Training's OM No. 22011/5/1986-Estt.(D) dated 10.04.1989. The policy contained in this OM with regard to Benchmark, assessment of fitness, sealed cover procedure in respect of officers under cloud, zone of consideration for promotion, and other related matters has been reviewed and amended from time to time. The important amendments made in the promotion guidelines during past three years are as under:-

- (i) OM No. 22011/30013-Estt. (D) dated 25/01/2016 regarding promotion of Government Servants exonerated after retirement-procedure and Guidelines to be followed. (Statement-I)
- (ii) OM No. 22011/4/2007-Estt. (D) dated 21/11/2016 regarding Guidelines on treatment of effect of penalties on promotion – role of Departmental Promotion Committee. (Statement-II)
- (iii) OM No. 22011/4/2013-Estt. (D) dated 08/05/2017 regarding procedure to be observed by the Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) – Model Calendar for DPCs -relevant year up to which APARs are to be considered and Model Calendar for conducting DPCs and crucial date for eligibility. (Statement-III)
- (iv) OM No. 22011/3/2013-Estt. (D) dated 15/11/

2018 regarding promotion of Government servants found fit by review DPC after retirement procedure and guidelines to be followed. (Statement-IV)

These instructions are applicable to all Central Government Civilian Employees and Central Services except Railways Services and services under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy, the erstwhile Department of Electronics, the Department of Space and the Scientific and Technical Services under the Department of Defence Research and Development. (Statement-V)

The State services are wider Schedule VII of Constitution and States are empowered to make rules under Article 309 in respect of services and posts under them.

Statement-I

No. 22011/3/2013-Estt (D)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

(Department of Personnel and Training)

North Block, New Delhi

Dated 25.01.2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Promotion of Govt. Servants exonerated after retirement – Procedure and Guidelines to be followed – Regarding.

The undersigned is directed to invite reference to the Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No. 22011/4/91-Estt(A) dated 14th September, 1992 regarding procedure and guidelines to be followed by DPC in respect of Government servants against whom disciplinary/court proceedings are pending or whose conduct is under investigation. In case the Government servant is covered under any of the three conditions as mentioned in Para 2 of OM dated 14.09.1992, the recommendations of the DPC are to be kept in 'sealed cover' and subsequent action regarding opening of sealed cover will depend on the outcome of the disciplinary/criminal proceedings.

2. If on conclusion of the disciplinary/ criminal proceedings, the Government servant is exonerated, the procedure prescribed in para 3 of the OM dated 14.9.1992 is to be followed. This provides as under:-

"On the conclusion of the disciplinary case/criminal prosecution which results in dropping of allegations against the Govt. servant, the sealed cover or covers shall be opened. In case the Government servant is completely exonerated the due date of his promotion will be determined with reference to the position assigned to him in the findings kept in the sealed cover/covers and with reference to the date of promotion of his next junior on the basis of such position. The Government servant may be promoted, if necessary, by reverting the junior most officiating person. He may be promoted notionally with reference to the date of promotion of his junior. However, whether the officer concerned will be entitled to any arrears of pay for the period of notional promotion preceding the date of actual promotion, and if so to what extent, will be decided by the appointing authority by taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the disciplinary proceedings/criminal prosecution. Where the authority denies arrears of salary or part of it, it will record its reasons for doing so. It is not possible to anticipate and enumerate exhaustively all the circumstances under; which such denials of arrears of salary or part of it may become necessary. However, there may be cases where the proceedings, whether disciplinary or criminal, are, for example delayed at the instance of the employee or the clearance in the disciplinary proceedings or acquittal in the criminal proceedings is with benefit of doubt or on account of non-availability of evidence due to the acts attributable to the employee etc. These are only some of the circumstances where such denial can be justified."

3. The applicability of above provisions in so far as it relates to cases where the Government Servant, who has retired by the time he is exonerated of all the charges has been considered in respect of the following cases:-

- (i) Where the promotion order pertaining to the relevant DPC has been issued and the officers empanelled have assumed charge prior to the date of superannuation of the retired Government Servant; and
- (ii) The retired Government Servant would have been in service and assumed charge of the post had the disciplinary proceeding not been initiated against him/her.

4. It has been decided in consultation with the

Department of Expenditure, Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare and the Department of Legal Affairs that notional promotion and payment of arrears of pay, if any, for the period of notional promotion till the date of retirement, to such a retired Government servant if found fit on opening of the sealed cover is to be decided by the appointing authority in terms of Para 3 of OM No. 22011/4/91-Estt.(A) dated 14.9.1992.

5. A retired Government employee who is considered for notional promotion from the date of promotion of his next junior after opening of the sealed cover would also be entitled to fixation of pension on the basis of such notional pay on his notional promotion.

6. The provisions contained in this Office Memorandum shall become operational from the date of issue of this Office Memorandum, Past cases settled in accordance with the earlier provisions shall not be reopened.

(Gayatri Mishra)

Director (E-I)

Phone No. 23092479

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Copy to:-

1. The President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
2. The Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.
4. The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
5. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. The Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
7. The Comptroller and Audit General of India, New Delhi.
8. Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi
9. The Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.
- 10 All attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
11. All Officers and Sections in the Department of Personnel and Training.
12. Establishment (D) Section, DoP&T (10 copies)
13. NIC for updation on the website.

(Gayatri Mishra)

Director (E-I)

Statement-II

No. 22011/4/2007-Estt. (D)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public and Training
(Department of Personnel and Training)

North Block, New Delhi-110011
 November 21, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Guidelines on treatment of effect of penalties on promotion – role of Departmental Promotion Committee.

The Department of Personnel and Training vide its OM of even number dated 28.4.2014 issued instructions on the above subject. Paragraph 7(d), 7(f) and 7(g) of the said OM provides as follows:-

- 7(d) *If the official under consideration is covered under any of the three condition mentioned in paragraph 2 of OM dated 14.9.1992, the DPC will assess the suitability of Government servant along with other eligible candidates without taking into consideration the disciplinary case/ criminal prosecution pending. The assessment of the DPC including 'unfit' for promotion and the grading awarded are kept in a sealed cover. [Paragraph 2.1 of DoPT OM dated 14.9.1992]*
- 7(f) *If any penalty is imposed on the Government servant as a result of the disciplinary proceedings or if he/she is found guilty in the criminal prosecution against him/her, the findings of the sealed cover/covers shall not be acted upon. His/her case for promotion may be considered by the next DPC in the normal course and having regard to the penalty imposed on him / her [paragraph 3.1 of DoPT OM dated 14.9.1992].*
- 7(g) *In assessing the suitability of the officer on whom a penalty has been imposed, the DPC will take into account the circumstances leading to the imposition of the penalty and decide whether in the light of general service record of the officer and (he fact of imposition of penalty, the officer should be considered for promotion. The DPC, after due consideration, has authority to assess the officer as 'unfit' for promotion. However, where the DPC considers that despite*

the penalty the officer is suitable for promotion, the officer will be actually promoted only after the currency of the penalty is over [paragraph 13 of DoPT OM dated 10.4.1989].

2. Questions have been raised by the Ministries and Departments asking whether this is applicable in the case of 'Censure' also. In this regard, it is reiterated that paragraphs 7(d), 7(f) and 7(g) cited above are applicable in all the recognized penalties under CCS (CCA) Rules including the minor penalty of Censure as well for which no currency has been prescribed, it would mean that as per para 7(g), if the DPC considers the officer fit for promotion notwithstanding the award of censure, he/she can be promoted without referring to the currency of penalty.

(G. Jayanthi)
 Director

Tel. no. 2309 2479

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Copy to:-

- (i) The President's Secretariat, New Delhi
- (ii) The Vice- President's Secretariat, New Delhi
- (iii) The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi
- (iv) The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi
- (v) The Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
- (vi) The Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
- (vii) The Controller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi
- (viii) The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission
- (ix) The Secretary, Staff Selection Commission
- (x) All Attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- (xi) All Officers and Section in the Department of Personnel and Training
- (xii) Establishment (D) Section, DoP&T (10 copies)
- (xiii) NIC for uploading on the website under
 - (a) OM's/Orders – Establishment – Promotion; and
 - (b) OM's/Orders – Establishment – CCS (CCA) Rules.

(Rajesh Sharma)
 Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
 Tel no. 2304 0340

Statement-III**No. 22011/4/2013-Estt.(D)****Government of India****Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and
Pensions
(Department of Personnel and Training)**New Delhi
8th, May, 2017**OFFICE MEMORANDUM****Subject:- Procedure to be observed by the Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs) – Model Calendar for DPCs – Relevant year up to which APARs are to be considered and Model Calendar for conducting DPCs – regarding.**

The undersigned is directed to invite reference to the Department of Personnel and Training OM of even number dated 8th September, 1998 prescribing a 'Model Calendar' for DPCs in order to ensure that DPCs are convened in advance and approved select panels are ready on the date of commencement of the relevant vacancy year and that the last date for sending complete proposal to the UPSC is 15 July (in ACC cases) and 31 July (in non-ACC cases) of the year preceding the vacancy year.

2. Reference is further invited to the Department of Personnel and Training OM of even number dated 16th June, 2000 wherein it was prescribed/clarified that only such ACRs (now APARs) should be considered which became available during the year immediately preceding the vacancy/panel year irrespective of the date of convening of the DPC. In other words, for the vacancy/panel year 2000-01, it was prescribed that ACRs (now APARs) up to the year 1998-99 (five years preceding T – 1st year) are required to be considered. Accordingly, for the vacancy year 2017-18, APARs up to the year 2015-16 are required to be considered.

3. Reference is also invited to the Department of Personnel and Training OM No. 22011/1/2005- Estt.(A)-(Pt-II) dated 23rd July, 2009 on the subject 'Preparation and Maintenance of APARs' wherein a time schedule for preparation/completion of APAR has been prescribed. As per this schedule, entire APAR process is to be completed

by 30th November of the year following the completion of time period of APAR year.

4. As per the extant instructions, say for vacancy year 2017-18, complete proposal to the UPSC has to be sent by 15 July, 2016 (in ACC cases) and 31 July, 2016 (in non-ACC cases) with APARs up to the year 2015-16. However, the entire process of recording APAR for the year 2015-16 is complete by 30th November, 2016 only. After the issue of guidelines regarding time schedule for completion of APAR, the time lines make it practically impossible to make the last APAR (the APAR of the year immediately preceding T-1th year) available for DPCs, i.e., the APAR for the year 2015-16 does not attain finality and thus may not be available before sending proposal for DPC for vacancy year 2017-18. In this background, the instructions regarding the procedure for convening DPCs have been reviewed in consultation with UPSC.

5. In order to streamline the process of timely convening of DPCs, it has been now decided that henceforth, the following changes may be effected in the DPC procedure in partial modification of this Department OM No. 22011/5/86-Estt.(D) dated 10.4.89, OM No. 22011/9/98-Estt.(D) dated 16.6.2000, OM No. 22011/9/98-Estt.(D) dated 8.9.98 and OM No. 22011/6/2013- Estt.(D) dated 28.5.2014 (crucial date of eligibility):-

- (i) The vacancy year may be shifted to Calendar Year from the year 2018 onwards, wherever the financial year based vacancy year being followed now.
- (ii) The crucial date of eligibility will be 1st of January of the Vacancy year w.e.f 2019.
- (iii) The APARs for five years preceding T-2nd year may be taken as reckoning APARs, i.e. for the vacancy year 2019 (January, 2019 to December, 2019), the reckoning APARs shall be 2016-17, 2015-16, 2014-15, 2013-14 and 2012-13.
- (iv) The year of 2018 being the transitional year, the vacancy period shall be from 1st April, 2018 to 31st December, 2018. The reckoning APARs for this vacancy year shall be 2015-16, 2014-15, 2013-14, 2012-13 and 2011-12. The crucial date of eligibility shall be 1st April, 2018 for the transitional year.

6. Ministries/Departments are requested to give wide circulation to these instructions for guidance in the matter and also to ensure strict adherence to the time-schedule prescribed as per the 'Model Calendar' for DPCs.

Encl: as above

(G. Jayanthi)
Director(E-I)

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

Copy to:

- (i) The President's Secretariat, New Delhi
- (ii) The Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi
- (iii) The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi

- (iv) The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi
- (v) The Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
- (vi) The Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
- (vii) The Controller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi
- (viii) The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission
- (ix) The Secretary, Staff Selection Commission
- (x) All Attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- (xi) All Officers and Section in the Department of Personnel and Training
- (xii) NIC for uploading on the website under OM's/Orders – *Establishment – *Promotion; and

Statement-IV

Model Calendar for Conducting Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs)

A. ACC cases:

Sl. No.	Events	Transitional year (01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018)	Calendar-year based	2019
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vacancy year	2018-19	2018	2019
2.	Crucial date for determining eligibility	01 April, 2018	01 January, 2018	01 January, 2019
3.	Compilation of ACRs/Integrity Certificates/Vigilance clearance/Seniority List/Penalty and Vacancy position etc., and forwarding DPC proposal to UPSC	April-15 July, 2017	January-15 April, 2017	January-15 April, 2018
4.	Last date for sending complete proposal along with relevant Recruitment/Service Rules to the UPSC. (Effort should be made to send the proposal to the UPSC as soon as possible without waiting for the last date)	15 July, 2017	15 April, 2017	15 April, 2018
5.	DPC to be held	15 July – November, 2017	15 April – August, 2017	15 April – August, 2018
6.	On receipt of DPC minutes from the UPSC, post-DPC follow-up action by the administrative Ministry/Department	December, 2017	September, 2017	September, 2018

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Approval of the ACC including communication of its approval to the administrative Ministry/ Department	January – March, 2018	October – December, 2017	October – December, 2018
8.	Last date for getting ready the approved select panel by the administrative Ministry/Department	31 March, 2018	31 December, 2017	31 December, 2018

Note: Dates/periods suggested in the Model Calendar for DPCs put no bar on earlier completion of various pre-post DPC related actions. Every effort may, as such, be made for taking speedy action in the matter without waiting for the last date or completion of the period as suggested by the Model Calendar for DPCs.

B. Non-ACC cases:

Sl. No.	Events	Transitional year (01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018)	Calendar-year based	2019
1.	Vacancy year	2018-19	2018	2019
2.	Crucial date for determining eligibility	01 April, 2018	01 January, 2018	01 January, 2019
3.	Compilation of ACRs/Integrity Certificates/Vigilance clearance/Seniority List/Penalty and Vacancy position etc., and forwarding DPC proposal	April – July, 2017	January – April, 2017	January – April, 2018
4.	Last date for sending complete proposal along with relevant Recruitment/Service Rules to the DPC. (Effort should be made to send the proposal to the DPC as soon as possible without waiting for the last date)	31 July, 2017	30 April, 2017	30 April, 2018
5.	DPC to be held	August, 2017 – January, 2018	May – October, 2017	May – October, 2018
6.	On receipt of DPC minutes, post-DPC follow-up action (including approval of the Competent Authority) by the administrative Ministry/Department	February – March, 2018	November – October, 2017	November – December, 2018
7.	Last date for getting ready the approved select panel by the administrative Ministry/Department	31 March, 2018	31 December, 2017	31 December, 2018

Note: Dates/periods suggested in the Model Calendar for DPCs put no bar on earlier completion of various pre-post DPC related actions. Every effort may, as such, be made for taking speedy action in the matter without waiting for the last date or completion of the period as suggested by the Model Calendar for DPCs.

Statement-V**F. No. 22011/3/2013-Estt. (D)****Government of India****Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and
Pensions Department of Personnel and Training**

North Block, New Delhi

Dated 15th November, 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM**Subject:- Promotion of Government servants found fit
by review DPC after retirement – procedure
and guidelines to be followed.**

The undersigned is directed to invite reference to this Department's OM of even number dated 25.1.2016 which deals with the grant of notional promotion to a Government servant exonerated in a disciplinary proceedings after retirement. However, the cases of Government servants who are found fit by review DPC after their retirement on account of revision of seniority list of the feeder cadre, upgradation of below benchmark APARs etc. are not covered under the said OM. These cases have now been examined and it has been decided to lay down procedure as narrated in subsequent paragraphs for dealing with such cases.

2. A Government servant who is not recommended in the panel by the original/supplementary DPC but later on is recommended in the panel by a review DPC but has since retired may be given the benefit of notional promotion w.e.f. the date of promotion of his immediate junior in the reviewed panel and fixation of notional pay subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:-

- (i) That the officer who is immediate junior to the retired Government servant assumed charge of the higher post on or before the date of superannuation of the retired Government servant.
- (ii) That the said retired Government servant was clear from vigilance angle on the date of promotion of his immediate junior.
- (iii) A retired Government servant who is considered for notional promotion from the date of promotion of his immediate junior on the recommendation of a review DPC would also be entitled to fixation of pension on the basis of such notional pay.

- (iv) The notional promotion, notional pay fixation and revision of pension shall be further subject to extant rules on promotion, pay fixation and CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972. Actual increase in pension shall, be given only from the date of approval of reviewed panel by the competent authority. No arrears shall be paid.

3. The provisions contained in this Office Memorandum shall become operational from the date of issue of this Office Memorandum. Past cases settled in accordance with the earlier provision shall not be reopened.

4. In so far as persons serving in the Indian Audit & Accounts Department are concerned, these orders issue after consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

5. Hindi version will follow.

(G. Jayanthi)
Joint Secretary (E.I.)

To

All Ministries and Departments of Government of India.

OM No. 22011/3/2013-Estt.(D) dated 15th November, 2018

Copy to:-

1. President's Secretariat, New Delhi
2. Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi
3. The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi
4. Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi
5. Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
6. The Registrar General, the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi
7. The Registrar, Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi
8. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi
9. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi
10. The Chairman, Stan Selection Commission, New Delhi
11. All attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

12. National Commission for Scheduled Castes/National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for OBCs, New Delhi
13. Secretary, National Council (JCM), 13, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
14. Establishment Officer and A.S.
15. All Officers and Sections in the Department of Personnel and Training.
16. Facilitation Centre, DOP&T (20 copies)/Establishment Section (10 copies).
17. NIC (DOP&T) for placing this Office Memorandum on the Website of DOP&T.

(Rajesh Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

TPCR in Defence Production

3530. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed. Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR) for the year 2018 and if so, the details thereof including the roadmap of its potential impact on Make in India;

(b) the estimated amount of funds required to meet the requirement of the Indian Armed Forces used on TPCR; and

(c) whether TPCR has envisaged the demands for space-based weapon capabilities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAOBHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR)-2018 was promulgated in February, 2018 and the publication has been uploaded on the MoD website viz. <http://mod.gov.in>. The TPCR provides to the Indian industry the details of equipment proposed to be acquired by the Indian Armed Forces up to the late 2020s. This includes the approximate quantity, expected life cycle of the equipment, broad parameters of the equipment and preferred technologies likely to be inducted by the Armed Forces. This provides a vision to the Industry of the

technologies likely to be accrued by services and will enable the Indian industry to develop equipment indigenously. However, it does not indicate financial commitments.

(c) No. TPCR does not envisage the demands for space-based weapon capabilities.

[Translation]

Introduction of New Trains

3531. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced along with the number of trains extended during the last three years;

(b) the number of trains proposed to be introduced in the next year across the country, State-wise details thereof;

(c) the details regarding the types of trains being operated by the Railways across the country at present along with the types of trains proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the action taken so far in respect of Bullet Train proposed from Ahmedabad to Mumbai along with the budget allocated for the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The year-wise details of new of trains introduced and extended from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is as under:—

Year	New trains introduced (in single)	Trains extended (in single)
2016-17	227	134
2017-18	159	109
2018-19 (As on November, 2018)	116	86

(b) Details of trains for introduction during 2019-20 has not been finalized.

(c) At present, Mail/Express trains which include Superfast Express, Shatabdi Express, Durgam Express, Rajdhani Express, Garib Rath Express, Jan Shatabdi Express, Double Decker Express, Humsafar Express, Antyodaya Express, Tejas Express, UDAY Express, Gatiman Express, Yuva Express, Jansadharan Express, Karamabhooni Express, Swarna Jayanti Express, Garib Nawaz Express, Kavi Guru Express, Vivek Express, Mahamana Express, Intercity Express, Rajya Rani Express, SamparkKranti Express etc. and local trains which include Passenger/Fast Passenger trains, MEMU, DEMU, EMU etc. are running over Indian Railways. Moreover, it has been decided to introduce a new type of train namely Train-18, between Varanasi and Delhi.

Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (MAHSR) has been sanctioned by Government of India with technical and financial assistance of Government of Japan. The total estimated cost of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project is approximately Rs. 1,08,000 crore. The Japanese Government has agreed to extend financial assistance approximately to the tune of 81% of the project cost at 0.1% interest per annum re-payable in 50 years with a grace period 15 years. An SPV, namely, National High Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL) has been set up to execute the project. The Budget allocation for the current year is Rs. 1800 Crore.

[English]

ECR Registration

3532. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Government had made mandatory for all Non-ECR passport holding Indian emigrants travelling to 18 ECR countries for work to register and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reason behind it;

(b) whether the Government is going to provide the registration facility at the Airports also and if so, the details of the airports and if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is huge drop in the

number of unskilled migrants leaving the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) The system in vogue is continuing. Only ECR passport holders are required to register in the e-Migrate while going to ECR countries for employment for taking emigration clearance.

(c) As per the data captured in e-Migrate system, the number of emigration clearances granted to Indian Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holding workers going to ECR countries for employment have come down compared to the corresponding numbers in the year 2015.

There are several reasons for decreasing number of emigration clearances through the e-Migrate system. Prominent among them is that the Gulf countries are passing through a period of economic slowdown primarily because of the slump in oil prices. Coupled with this, the Gulf countries are aiming at filling up maximum posts both in Public and Private Sector by their own nationals. Therefore, there has been a demand shortage for foreign workers in these countries. Moreover, a large number of Indian nationals holding ECR passports reportedly travel to the ECR countries on tourist visa and get their visas converted to employment visa, thereby bypassing the e-Migrate system. In addition, many are going for employment on ECNR passports, hence do not require to take clearance or mandatorily register in the e-Migrate system presently. Primarily, these are the reasons why data in the e-Migrate system is showing a declining trend over the last three years.

Digital Economy

3533. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is pushing its digital economy to touch USD one trillion mark in the coming 3-4 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that India has invited

Russia to leverage the potential of its booming digital economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India's Digital Economy has received a tremendous boost through various Government Initiatives such as Digital India covering e-Government Services, Common Service Centers, BPO Promotion Schemes, Digital Payments, Electronic Manufacturing, and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan; e-Commerce, GST Network, Make in India, Start-up India, e-Health and Smart Cities, etc. These initiatives, coupled with new and emerging technologies, are creating a remarkable growth potential by application of technology in both traditional as well as new sectors of economy, such as Transport, Health, Power, Agriculture and Tourism.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Completion of Railway Projects

3534. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for completion of those railway projects in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh which are running far behind schedule; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present, 503 Railway projects including 183 New Lines, 57 Gauge Conversion and 263 Doubling Projects are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. This includes 08 New Lines, 05 Gauge Conversion and 26 Doubling projects falling partly/fully in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The completion of Railway projects requires coordination with various departments for acquisition of land, statutory clearances, shifting of utilities etc. to delay in completion of projects. However, Railway is leading holding regular

meetings with stake holders on various issues for timely completion of the projects.

For important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity etc., institutional financing has been done by arranging loan from M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for Rs. 1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

India Post Payments Bank

3535. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the Post Payments Bank branches in the country specially in various districts of Jharkhand including Giridih, Koderma and Hazaribagh district;

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

(c) the number of Post Payments Bank functioning in Jharkhand State at present along with the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has rolled out 650 branches co-located in the District Headquarter Post Offices on 01st September, 2018 using its own IT platform. All the Post Offices in the District will be linked to the respective branches which will function also as Access Points of IPPB to offer IPPB services to customers. The IPPB branches will function as Controlling Office for managing the operations of Access Point of IPPB.

Out of 650 IPPB branches, 22 are located in Jharkhand, covering all 24 Districts of Jharkhand including Giridih, Koderma and Hazaribagh. At present, there is no proposal to increase the IPPB branches in the country.

(c) The District-wise details of Branches and Access Points of IPPB functioning in Jharkhand State is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Total Number of IPPB branches and Access Points Rolled out in State of Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of IPPB Branch	Total No. of Proposed Access Points	No. of Access Points Rolled out as on 01.09.2018	No. of Access Points Rolled out as on 30.12.2018	Remarks
1.	Ranchi	Ranchi	296	5	137	
2.	Gumla	Gumla	148	5	32	
3.	Simdega	Simdega	100	5	25	
4.	Khunti	Khunti	87	5	55	
5.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	58	5	51	
6.	Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	257	5	64	
7.	Saraikela Kharsawan	Jamshedpur				Mapped with Jamshedpur Branch
8.	Chaibasa	Chaibasa	160	5	51	
9.	Dumka	Dumka	197	5	90	
10.	Deoghar	Deoghar	214	5	130	Mapped with Deoghar Branch
11.	Jamtara	Deoghar				
12.	Godda	Godda	163	5	65	
13.	Pakur	Pakur	71	5	24	
14.	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	108	5	95	
15.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	122	5	53	
16.	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	91	5	22	
17.	Chatra	Chatra	88	5	40	
18.	Koderma	Koderma	65	5	22	
19.	Daltonganj	Daltonganj	180	5	37	
20.	Garhwa	Garhwa	90	5	22	
21.	Latehar	Latehar	91	5	19	
22.	Giridih	Giridih	190	5	93	
23.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	199	5	129	
24.	Bokaro	Bokaro	175	5	72	
Total			3150	110	1328	

[English]

Aadhaar Based eKYC for issuing SIM Card

3536. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are using Aadhaar based eKYC to issue SIM cards and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the apex court has directed the TSPs to prohibit use of Aadhaar Card as identification of mobile subscribers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has issued directions to TSPs to comply with the said order of the apex court and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the TSPs are terminating the services of pre-paid customers without any warning/notice issued to them and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the instructions issued by TRAI in this regard and the reaction of TSPs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) In pursuance to Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 26.09.2018 in W.P. (C) 494/2012 {Justice KS Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. V/s Uoi and Ors.} and connected matters, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), vide its order dated 26.10.2018, has directed all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to discontinue the use of "Aadhaar" e-KYC service of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for issuing new mobile connections to subscribers and re-verification of existing mobile subscribers.

Further, the TSPs have been directed by DoT to accept the copy of physical Aadhaar or e-Aadhaar letter (as downloaded from UIDAI website) as Proof of Identity/Proof of Address (Pol/PoA) document, if offered voluntarily by the subscriber, for issuance of new mobile connections. TRAI has not issued any direction to TSPs in this regard.

(d) and (e) Some TSPs have implemented pre-paid tariff plans wherein the terms and conditions include the condition of recharge every 28 days to continue to avail uninterrupted services and benefits of the tariff plans. Failure to comply with the prescribed mandatory recharge will result in stoppage of service. The TSPs are conveying this requirement to subscribers through public notices and individual SMS (Short Message Service). On 27th November,

2018, TRAI has issued a letter to all TSPs not to disconnect the services where adequate prepaid account balance exists.

Railway Safety

3537. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the various train accidents reported during the last one year, the Government has made a big allocation to the railways for safety of the railway passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering that traditional methods of manual railway track inspection and safety has become outdated in the present scenario;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider the state-of-the-art and high tech. method of monitoring inspections and maintenance of the rail tracks;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new technology will be made available and implemented in the Railways; and

(f) the other aspects of the passengers safety that are likely to be covered under the present allocation for the railway safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Safety has always been accorded highest priority by Railways. Expenditure on safety related activities forms part of both Revenue and Capital segments of Budget. An expenditure of Rs. 60,885 cr. has been incurred in 2017-18 on safety related activities. In Budget Estimates 2018-19 outlay for such activities has been increased to Rs. 73,065 cr. as can be seen from the following table:-

(Rs. in cr.)

Period	Amount
RE 2017-18	60827
Actual 2017-18	60885
BE 2018-19	73065

This also includes expenditure out of 'Rashtriya Rail SanrakshaKosh (RRSK)' which has been introduced in 2017-18 for critical safety works, with a corpus of Rs. 1 lakh cr. to be utilised over a period of five years.

(c) The traditional methods of manual Railway track inspection are very important to ensure safety of running trains and are not outdated in Indian social scenario. However, IR has decided to adopt best available advance technology to supplement existing inspections and reduce reliance on human interface in inspection.

(d) and (e) Induction and proliferation of following new technologies have been decided for improved track inspection and monitoring:-

- (i) Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) for monitoring health of track ballast bed and to prioritize deep screening of track.
- (ii) Axle Box Mounted Accelerometers on pilot basis in 40 rakes of fastest train on selected high density trunk routes to monitor track requiring urgent attention and generate alerts on daily basis.
- (iii) High Speed Cameras for monitoring Track Components Condition through machine vision.
- (iv) Rail Grinding Machines with complementary Switch Grinding Machines to cover entire Indian Railway track for maintenance of rails to control fracture due to rolling contact fatigue.
- (v) Vehicular Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) Self Propelled Ultrasonic Rail Testing Cars (SPURT Cars) to cover entire Indian Railways network for monitoring and identifying propagation of rail/weld defects for Improving safety of track.
- (vi) Integrated Track Recording Cars with facility of Component Monitoring and Clearance measurement System, to cover entire Indian Railway network.

Implementation of new technologies over Indian Railways is a continuous process. The works mentioned above are already sanctioned.

(f) Expenditure on safety has increased from Rs. 30,661 cr. in 2009-10 to Rs. 73,065 cr. in 2018-19

(Budget Estimates). RRSK has been introduced in 2017-18 for financing critical safety related works under Capital segment of Budget with a corpus of Rs. 1 lakh cr. over a period of five years having an annual outlay of Rs. 20,000 cr. Funds under RRSK are deployed to finance Identified works under Plan heads Track Renewal, Bridge Works, Signaling and Telecommunication Works, Road Safety Works of Level Crossing and Road Over/Under Bridges, Rolling Stock, Traffic Facilities, Electrical Works, Machinery and Plant, Workshops, Passenger Amenities, Training/HRD and Other Specified Works.

Growth Rate

3538. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate during 2014-18 is only 7.5% which is less than the growth rate during 2004-09 (8.4%) and 2009-14 (7.7%); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the sector-wise details of growth rate during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) After revision of base year (2011-12) in 2015 the Government has recently released the Back-Series estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2004-05 to 2010-11 as per the new series methodology (Base Year 2011-12). The average GDP growth rates at constant (2011-12) price for the periods 2005-09, 2009-2014 and 2014-2018 are as under:-

GDP Growth Rate (in %) at constant (2011-12) prices

Growth Rates (CAGR)

2005-2009*	2009-2014	2014-2018
6.7	6.7	7.3

*Growth rate of GDP for the year 2004-05 is not available as the back-series estimates for 2003-04 have not yet been prepared.

(b) The Sector-wise Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rates at constant (2011-12) prices for periods 2005-09, 2009-2014 and 2014-2018 are as under:-

Sector-wise Average Growth Rate (in %) of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) prices

Sl. No.	Item	Growth Rates (CAGR)		
		2005-2009	2009-2014	2014-2018
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.2	4.2	2.5
2	Mining and quarrying	3.2	0.0	9.8
3	Manufacturing	9.6	8.4	8.5
4	Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	6.9	5.7	7.1
5	Construction	10.2	5.7	3.8
6	Trade, repair, hotels, restaurant, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	7.0	8.1	8.7
7	Financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling and professional services	7.5	7.3	8.6
8	Public administration and defence, other services	8.7	7.7	3.8
9	Total GVA	7.0	6.3	7.2

Bengaluru Sub-Urban Rail Project

3539. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government announced for the Bengaluru Sub-urban Rail Project;

(b) if so, the present status of the implementation of the said project;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any funds for the project in the budget;

(d) if so, the details of the total estimated cost of the project and the funds allocated till date for the project; and

(e) whether the Government has set any time-frame to implement the said project and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The work of "Bengaluru Suburban- Construction of elevated/ at grade corridors for augmentation of line capacity" has been included in the Budget 2018-19 for a cost of Rs. 17000 crore subject to mandatory approvals and sanctions of the Government. The project will be implemented through a SPV with equal equity sharing of

Government of Karnataka and Ministry of Railways. Rs. 10 crore has been sanctioned till date for conducting feasibility study for the project.

(e) Timeframe for implementation of Project will be decided after sanction of the Project.

[Translation]

Vacancies in Safety Category

3540. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise total number of employees working under safety category of the railways;

(b) whether a lot of posts are lying vacant under the safety category in various areas of railways;

(c) if so, the area-wise details thereof;

(d) whether the present staff is working for more than 10-12 hours a day and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Railways to conduct a special drive to fill all the vacant posts in safety category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The on roll

strength and vacancy in safety category in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' in Zonal Railways as on 01.10.2018 is as under:—

Zonal Railways	On-roll Strength	Vacancy
Central	44926	8817
East Coast	27570	7010
East Central	45157	10980
Eastern	55741	13594
Metro	1060	315
North Central	34144	12661
North Eastern	19649	5669
Northeast Frontier	32834	7877
Northern	64324	16355
North Western	22595	8888
South Central	49735	10865
South East Central	27042	5882
South Eastern	44505	8656
Southern	47415	10578
South Western	20682	3723
West Central	33108	7899
Western	52648	11579
Total	623135	151348

(d) No, Madam. The working hours of Railway servants are regulated as per statutory provisions of the Railways Act, 1989 and the Servants (Hours of Work and Period of Rest) Rules, 2005. In accordance with these provisions, the Railway servant are classified as 'Intensive' 'Continuous' and 'Essentially Intermittent'. Zonal Railway Administrations prepare the duty rosters keeping in view administrative and operational requirements. However, in emergent situations, they are sometimes required to work beyond these rostered hours of work for which they are suitably compensated as per extant rules.

(e) Arising and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railways/ Production Units concerned. During the last three years, a

total of 66,682 candidates (including 57,851 for safety category posts) have been empanelled for various Group 'C' posts on Indian Railways through RRBs.

Two Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for filling up vacancies mainly in safety categories were issued in 2018:—

- (I) CEN No.01/2018 for Asst. Loco Pilots (ALPS) and Technicians (Total 64,371 vacancies). The is stage Computer Based Test has been conducted from 09.08.2018 to 04.09.2018 in multiple shifts.
- (II) CEN No.02/2018 for 62,907 vacancies in Level-1 (erstwhile Group 'D') posts. Computer Based Test has been conducted from 17.09.2018 to 17.12.2018 in multiple shifts.

Coal Requirement

3541. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of coal required for thermal power plants in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the names of the States from which coal is supplied along with the quantity of coal;
- (c) whether the units of power plants had to be shutdown due to supply of low grade coal with high soil content and it results in power crisis and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the State has to remain dependent on imported coal which results in higher unit cost due to high price, high transportation cost and uncertain supply; and
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), there is no coal based thermal power station in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, as such the issue of coal for thermal power plants in Jammu and Kashmir does not arise.

[English]

Promotional benefits to SC/ST Employees

3542. DR, UDIT RAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the

decisions of the Constitution Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court are treated as "Law of the land" and implemented all over India;

(b) if so, whether DoPT has issued any general OM for withdrawal of its OM dated 22.7.1997 which has been declared illegal by the Constitution Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court in a judgment dated 15.7.2014 in Civil Appeal No. 6046-6046 of 2004 titled as "Rohtas Bhankhar and others V/s. Union of India" and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has restored promotional benefits to all SC/ST employees who were adversely affected by the said OM dated 22.7.1997;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 6046-6047 of 2004 titled Rohtas Bhankhar and Others Vs Union of India and another dated 15.7.2014, inter-alia, directed that the DOP&T Office Memorandum (OM) of 1997 was illegal. At the time of pronouncement of this judgment, the DOPT OM No.36012/23/96-Estt (Res.) (Vol.II) dated 3.10.2000 for providing lower qualifying marks/lesser standard of evaluation to SC/ST employees were already in place. Thus the OM dated 3.10.2000 had already restored the benefits of relaxation in matters of promotion for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Since the aforementioned judgment of 15.7.2014 was specific to the 1996 Section Officers/Stenographers (Grade B/Grade-I) Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, it was decided to extend benefits, including consequential benefits, to all appellants and also to similarly placed Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, who appeared in the 1996 examination. Accordingly, in July/September 2015, thirty two of those eligible officers were provisionally interpolated with reference to their immediate junior officers in Under Secretary Select Lists for the years 2006 and 2007 and were also allowed admissible pay benefits as per rules.

5G Services

3543. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce 5G network/services across the country and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be made available commercially across the country along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(b) whether the 5G services will play a key role in harnessing new emerging technologies like machine-to-machine interactions, internet of things, artificial intelligence, etc. and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The radio spectrum and the telecom licenses being awarded by the Government are technology neutral and can facilitate deployment of any network/services. The Government is creating an enabling framework for the launch of 5G in India. A High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 has also been constituted. The 5G services are expected to be introduced gradually and advance to a full range of services as ecosystem and demand for services grows. The 5G technologies form the backbone for convergence of emerging technologies like cloud computing, machine-to-machine communications, Internet of things, artificial intelligence, etc.

NCCC

3544. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects being implemented by National Cyber Security Coordination Centre (NCCC) under various phases;

(b) the amount earmarked and released for NCCC in the last three years;

(c) the number of cyber crimes awareness workshops organised for police officers, judicial officers and other personnel; and

(d) whether the coordination among various stakeholders has been effective in handling cyber crimes and cyber security of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA.): (a) Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate near real-time macroscopic view of the cyber security threats in the country. The primary objective of the centre is to scan the cyberspace in the country at meta-data level and generate near real-time situational awareness. NCCC is a multi-stakeholder body and is implemented by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) at Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). NCCC will provide a structured system and facilitate coordination among different agencies by sharing with them the meta-data from cyberspace for taking action to mitigate the cyber security threats. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational since July, 2017. The next phase is to setup a full-fledged Centre.

(b) The project National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) was approved in April 2015 with an outlay of Rs. 770 crores for a period of five years. No funds was earmarked and released in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17. An amount of Rs. 36 crore was earmarked for NCCC in the financial year 2017-18 and approx. Rs. 21 crore was released. In the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 44 crore has been earmarked, of which approx Rs. 1.0 crore has been released till November, 2018.

(c) Conducting Cyber Crime Awareness Workshops for police officers and other personnel is not in the mandate of NCCC.

(d) NCCC being a multi stakeholder body, shares macroscopic view of incidents with the stakeholders for their respective actions including identification of affected systems at user-end and risk mitigation.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) interacts with stakeholder organisations in different sectors such as finance, defence, power, telecom etc and sends tailored alerts and advisories to Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of such organizations on regular basis for prevention.

CERT-In also interacts with stakeholder organisations for resolution of incidents. CERT-In conducts cyber security mock drills in coordination with stakeholder organizations to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness or organizations in Government and critical sectors.

[Translation]

Halt at Keshavnagar

3545. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has received a request for opening of inoperative Keshavnagar halt station on Suratgarh-Anupgarh route under Bikaner division of North-West Railway zone; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The proposal for reopening of Keshavnagar halt station has not been found commercially justified due to assessed high capital cost and heavy recurring loss. Moreover, the proposal cannot be considered on passenger amenity grounds as adequate road transport is available to cater to the needs of the local people.

Honey Traps

3546. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of honey traps being used for spying have risen in the armed forces;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any preventive measures in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such steps are likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of cases of honey trapping in the Armed Forces during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2015	02	Nil	01
2016	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017	02	Nil	Nil

(b) to (d) Service personnel and their families are regularly sensitized on the use of honey trap as a modus

operandi by foreign intelligence operatives. Advisories have been issued to all concerned. Special attention is being paid to new entrants in training institutes. Simultaneously, regular counter intelligence in liaison with central agencies is being maintained to detect attempts of honey trapping.

Extension of Train on Delhi-Saharanpur Route

3547. SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by the Government for extending passenger facilities on Delhi-Saharanpur route via Shamli and Delhi-Saharanpur via Meerut;

(b) the total distance of both the rail routes which have been included for doubling during the current financial year; and

(c) the number of stations likely to be selected as model railway stations amongst the railway stations like Alam Kandhla, Shamli Naraula, Thana Bhawan, etc. falling on Delhi-Saharanpur rail route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, 11 pairs of Mail/Express and 06 pairs of Passenger services are available between Delhi and Saharanpur via Meerut. Similarly, 01 pair of Mail/Express and 05 pairs of Passenger services are available between Delhi and Saharanpur via Shamli. These services are considered adequate to cater to the passengers of Delhi-Saharanpur route.

Swing to operational constraints including terminal constraints in Delhi area, at present, there is no proposal for introduction of new service between Delhi and Saharanpur.

(b) Doubling on Delhi-Saharanpur route has been proposed/taken up through following projects:—

- (i) Delhi Sahadara-Shamli-Tapri including Saharanpur Bypass project 155 km. was included in Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite approvals/clearances.
- (ii) In Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling project (55.47 km.); Meerut-Khatauli (33 km.) section has been Commissioned and works has been taken up on Khatauli-Muzaffarnagar (22 km.) section.
- (iii) In Muzaffarnagar-Tapri (52 km.) doubling project works has been taken up.
- (c) The "Model Station" scheme was in vogue

between June, 1999 and November, 2008. At present, stations are undertaken for development under "Adarsh Station Scheme" and 1253 stations have been identified for development under this scheme. Selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities at the station. This is a continuous and on-going process. Stations are considered for inclusion under this scheme whenever there is any proposal for further selection of more stations under this scheme based on the relative importance of the station and justification based on passengers handled at the station.

[English]

Roadblock in Economic Development

3548. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is a major roadblock in the way of economic development of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has a zero tolerance policy against corruption.

Growth of HAL

3549. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenues and profits of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite challenges HAL has achieved significant growth revenue and profits in 2017-18;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the HAL has recorded the highest ever turnover of Rs. 18,28,386 lakhs in 2017-18; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Details of revenues and profits of HAL during last 3 years and the current year:—

(Rs. in crores)				
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto September 2018)
Revenue from Operations (Net)	16758	17950	18519	5424
Profit After Tax	1998	2616	2070	650
Total Sales (Turn Over)	16586	17604	18284	5232

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

fooj.k	2016-17	2017-18	% increase over 2016-17
Revenue from Operations (Net)	17950	18519	3%
Profit After Tax	2616 *	2070	-7%
Total Sales (Turn Over)	17604	18284	4%

*Profit After Tax for the year 2016-17 includes Rs. 393 Cr. (net of tax) for one time finalisation of Prices for Bison project.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Inland Sale	Export Sale	Total Sales
1	2	3	4
A. Sales of Products			
Finished Goods	9349.36	158.46	9507.82
Spares	1279.27	145.11	1424.38
Development	656.4	—	656.4
Miscellaneous	646.72	—	646.72
Sub-Total (A)	11931.75	303.57	12235.32

	1	2	3	4
B. Sale of Services				
Repair and Overhaul		6125.58	10.01	6135.59
Other Services		17.04	0.44	17.48
Sub-Total (B)		6142.62	10.45	6153.07
C. Gross Sales (A+B)		18074.37	314.02	18388.39
D. Excise Duty		104.53	—	104.53
E. Net Sales (C-D)		17969.84	314.02	18283.86

Air Force Airports

3550. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Ministry is planning to use Rajahmundry and Vijaywada airports in Andhra Pradesh as Air Force airports and to park its fighters and other aircrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Indian Air Force (IAF) has initiated the process for acquiring land at Rajahmundry. The proposal in respect of Vijaywada is at feasibility stage.

E-Market Place

3551. KUMARI SHQBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Post has recently launched e-Market Place to provide end to end support to rural artisans, SHGs, women entrepreneurs and online retailers to sell their products using e-commerce portal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has launched Internet banking facility for Post Office Savings Bank customers recently and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched a scholarship programme for school children with the objective of bringing philately to the mainstream education system

and if so, the details thereof including the number of students selected for the said scholarship during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the objective of instituting Meghdoot awards to the postal employees; and

(e) the new citizen centric initiatives launched by the Department of Posts during the said period to bring governance to the doorstep of citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) India Post has launched its e-Commerce Portal on 14.12.2018 to provide end to end support to sellers including Rural Artisans, Self Help Groups, Women Entrepreneur and Online Retailers to sell their product. The e-Commerce Portal can be accessed at <https://ecom.indiapost.gov.in>.

(b) India Post has started Internet banking facility for the customers of the Post Office Savings Bank in CBS Post Offices. The Scheme provides for an intra-operable (i.e. within the POSB Accounts only) Internet banking facility for the Post Office Savings Bank Customers of CBS Post Offices.

(c) Yes, Department of Posts launched a nationwide Deen Dayal SPARSH (scholarship for Promotion of Aptitude and Research in Stamps as a Hobby) Scholarship scheme in 2017-18 which is a philately scholarship scheme for the students who have academic record and also pursue Philately as a hobby. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The objective of Meghdoot Award is to encourage officials by recognizing their performance. Instituted in 1984 for employees under the Department of Posts, the purpose of the award is to motivate the staff to work with greater enthusiasm and improve their performance.

(e) Department of Posts has taken several citizen centric initiatives to bring Governance near the vicinity of the citizens as detailed below:—

(i) **Aadhaar Updation and Enrolment Facility in Post Offices:-** Department of Posts has set up 13,352 Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation Centres in order to extend enrolment/updation facilities to common citizens through Post office network.

(ii) **Post Office Passport Seva Kendra:-** In order to extend passport services to common citizens, Department of Posts and Ministry of External Affairs have agreed to utilize the Post Offices as Passport Seva Kendra, 254 POPSKs have been opened across the country till date.

(iii) Department has rolled out India Post Call Centre (IPCC) with Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and Agent based service at Varanasi on 01 June, 2018. This is a new citizen centric initiative to bring governance to the door step of Citizens. The Citizens can dial toll free number 1800 266 6868 from any where in the country and inquire about the services provided by the Department of Posts as well as lodge any complaint with regard to their article. The Department has received 14,65,040 calls from 01 June 2018 till 30 November, 2018.

(iv) Besides above, initiatives like Electronic Money Order (eMO), Instant Money Order (iMO), Jeevan Pramaan Centres are also introduced by Department of Posts as part of Citizen Centric initiatives.

Statement

Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana

Year	Total no. of entries received	Total no. of students participated	Total no. of students selected
2017-18	22137	20652	841
2018-19	83861	74555	916

State/UT-wise details of Students selected

Sl. la.	Postal Circle	State/UTs	Number of students selected 2017-18	Number of students selected 2018-19
1	2		3	4
1.	Assam		16	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh		40	40

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	40	40
4.	Chhattisgarh	40	40
5.	Delhi (UT)	40	40
6.	Gujarat Gujarat	40	40
7.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0	0
9.	Haryana	40	40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0(*)	40
12.	Jharkhand	40	40
13.	Karnataka	40	40
14.	Kerala Kerala	40	41 (**)
15.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	40	40
17.	Maharashtra Maharashtra	37	40
18.	Goa	03	0
19.	North East Arunachal Pradesh	01	0
20.	Manipur	13	26
21.	Meghalaya	03	04
22.	fet+ksje	0	03
23.	Nagaland	07	0
24.	Tripura	05	07
25.	Odisha	40	40
26.	Punjab Punjab State	35	29
27.	Chandigarh (UT)	05	11
28.	Rajasthan	40	40
29.	Tamil Nadu Tamil Nadu	38	34
30.	Puducherry (UT)	02	06
31.	Telangana	40	40
32.	Uttar Pradesh	40	35
33.	Uttarakhand	36	40

1	2	3	4
34.	West Bengal	West Bengal	40
35.		Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	0
36.		Sikkim	0
Total			841
			916

(*) Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana could not be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir Circle in 2017-18 as due to winter season in Jammu and Kashmir Circle most of the schools remain closed.

(**) Two students of Class-VIII got the same marks in final selection and both of them were selected. 10 students were selected from Class-VI, VII and IX and 11 students from Class-VIII in Kerala Circle.

[Translation]

Non-Availability of Pantry Car

3552. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chennai-Jodhpur express train up/down 16125/16126 completes its journey in three days and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the people travelling in a train of such a long distance face a lot of inconvenience due to non-availability of a pantry car;

(c) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to provide pantry car in the said train for the benefit of passengers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, 22663/22664 Chennai Egmore-Jodhpur Express (weekly) has a scheduled running time of 42 hours 45 minutes/ 42 hours 50 minutes.

(b) to (d) At present, there are about 235 pairs of long distance trains having more than 24 hours travel time in which pantry cars have been provided. Since there is paucity of pantry cars, attachment of pantry cars to any train depends upon order of priority with respect to category of trains viz. (i) Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto/Other such Premium trains, (ii) Long distance Premium, Superfast trains, (iii) Mail/Express trains with more than 24 hours journey time, and (iv) Remaining trains, with preference to trains with vestibules. However, passengers of the trains without pantry cars are provided catering services through train

side vending, static units available at all stations en-route etc. These passengers also have an option of ordering food of their choice through e-catering which is available at all major stations en-route. Presently train no. 22663/22664 Chennai-Jodhpur Express is running without pantry car with catering services being provided through Train Side Vending.

Deteriorating relations with SAARC Countries

3553. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our relations with SAARC countries have deteriorated to some extent;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve relations with SAARC countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) No. India enjoys excellent bilateral relations, bolstered by close cultural and historic ties with SAARC countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Our bilateral relations with these countries have grown and expanded in recent years in line with Government's policy of 'Neighbourhood First'. The Government 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 can be held only in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

Blocked Drainage System

3554. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public drainage system has been blocked due to construction work of railway line at Sakri Railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints from public have been received by the Railways in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which the blocked drainage system is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) It has been noticed that there exists a Kachcha Nali/drain near Level Crossing No. 39 which is choked due to garbage/silting/earth etc.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Restoration work has been taken up.

[English]

SU-30 MK Jet

3555. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous SU-30 MK-I is costlier than Russian SU-30 of same specifications;

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

(c) whether the cost of the said indigenously manufactured jet is likely to be cheaper than Russian one in future and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the HAL missed the deadline for upgradation of Jaguar fighter jet and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for resolving the issue of master computer and multifunction display?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, the specifications of Russian SU-30 and indigenously manufactured SU-30MKI are not the same, hence, one to one comparison of cost may not be appropriate.

The higher cost of indigenously manufactured SU-30 MKI is due to following factors:-

(i) Additional modifications are incorporated in the indigenous Su-30MKI to enhance the operational capability and to suit Indian Air Force (IAF) requirements.

(ii) Being a Transfer of Technology (ToT) programme, cost is involved towards payment of license fee to Russian side.

(iii) Owing to the low volume of production of Indian SU-30 MKI at compared to Russian SU-30, economies of scale come into play.

(iv) Import of raw materials and proprietary components from Russia involves dependency on Russian original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for the offered kit costs, which are not proportionate with the kit contents.

However, indigenous manufacturing has created advanced skill sets in the country, a step towards self-reliance and will result in lower Life Cycle Cost and reduced dependency on OEM on repair and maintenance and faster turn-around time and quick support to IAF bases.

(c) Since the facilities are indigenously established, future production supplies is likely to be cheaper if new order for bulk production is placed on HAL.

(d) The Contract for upgradation of 61 Jaguar Display, Attack, Range and Inertial Navigation-I (DARIN-I) aircraft to DARIN-III standard was signed with HAL in December 2009. Contractual timelines for Initial Operational Clearance (IOC) and Final Operational Clearance (FOC) were December, 2012 and June, 2013 respectively. Contractual timelines for delivery of all the Series Upgrade aircraft was December 2017. IOC has been obtained in February 2017. FOC has not yet been achieved. The delay in the project is due to following reasons:-

(i) Introduction of certain new requirements projected by IAF which required additional software design implementation and flight trials efforts.

(ii) Delay in supply of certain Buyers Furnished Equipments by IAF.

(iii) Up gradation of certain equipment like Smart Multi-Function Display sought by IAF.

(e) The development of Mission Computer was taken up by HAL through its Joint Venture Company, HAL Edgewood Technologies Limited (HETL). After some initial delay, the development of Mission Computer has now been completed.

Regarding Smart Multi Function Display (SMFD), as per the revised requirement of IAF, a suitable alternative has been identified by HAL. This SMFD has also attained certification.

The progress of Jaguar DARIN-III upgrade programme is regularly reviewed by Ministry of Defence through meetings with HAL & IAF.

Introduction of Additional Coaches

3556. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has received requests for introducing 15 coaches local trains in Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has taken decision to introduce 15 coaches local trains in Mumbai sub-urban railway under the Central Railway; and

(d) if so, the time by which these local trains will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Representations including that from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament, have been received for introduction of additional 15 coaches Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) services. At present, Indian Railways are operating sixteen services of 15 coaches Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) on the Mumbai-Kalyan and Kalyan-Dadar sections of Central Railway. Introduction of more EMU services of 15 coaches/increase in frequency of such services is not feasible, at present. However, augmentation of load of existing EMU services/ introduction of more EMU services is an on-going process on Indian Railways.

Elimination of Poverty

3557. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a poverty elimination working group

was set-up by the NITI Aayog with an objective of making India poverty free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether terms of reference for poverty elimination included the outlining of a pragmatic definition of poverty and making suggestions for improvements in strategies and programmes of poverty elimination including the existing programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice Chairman, NIT' Aayog. Terms of Reference of the Task Force of NITI Aayog were as follows:-

(i) To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Governments Task Forces.

(ii) To develop a working definition of poverty.

(iii) To prepare a roadmap for the elimination of poverty.

(iv) To suggest strategies and anti-poverty programmes including reform of the existing ones.

(v) To identify successful anti-poverty programmes from which all states and UTs can learn,

(vi) Any other relevant measures.

The report of the Task Force was submitted to Prime Minister's Office on 11th July, 2016. The report of the Task Force primarily focuses on issues of measurement of poverty and strategies to combat poverty. Regarding estimation of poverty, the report of the Task Force states that "a consensus in favour of either the Tendulkar or a higher poverty line did not emerge. Therefore, the Task Force has concluded that the matter be considered in greater depth by the country's top experts on poverty before a final decision is made. Accordingly, it is recommended that an expert committee be set up to arrive at an informed decision on the level at which the poverty line should be

set". With respect to strategies to combat poverty, the Task Force has made recommendations on faster poverty reduction through employment intensive sustained rapid growth and effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes. The report of the Task Force is under consideration of the Government.

Breach of Personal Data

3558. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of breaches of personal data of Indian users from internet companies such as Facebook, Twitter and Google etc. are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) One incident of breach of personal data of Indian users from Internet/Social media company was reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In).

(c) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issued advisories to users regarding best practices to be followed for protection of account information while using Social Media. The Government constituted a committee of expert on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said committee has brought out a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB-2018) on which opinions have been sought from the public, which are currently being processed and the bill is intended to be placed in Parliament.

Back Series Data

3559. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

SHRI JAYADEV GALA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discrepancy between the back series data released by the CSO and that of the National Statistical Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Gross Fixed Capital Formation of the previous Government of fifteen years and the current Government, under the old (2004-05) and new (2011-12) series; and

(c) whether the back series data incorporated any new methodology and if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The National Statistical Commission (NSC) constituted a Committee on Real Sector, This Committee also looked at linking old and new GDP series. The Committee adopted the technique of 'production-shift approach' to back cast the new series estimates. In this approach the difference between the new and the old series estimates of the base year is distributed across the past years for which back series is estimated using an econometric model but not based on using new methodology and data sources. The alternative suggested by Committee on Real Sector Statistics was examined by Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) which felt that it would not be appropriate to have a single uniform approach across a sectors. Bas the results of the various alternatives and iterations, a detailed approach was adopted by this ministry, in line with the methodology of 2011-12 Base Year Series and the UN System of National Account (SNA)-2008 guidelines.

(b) The details of the Gross Fixed Capital Formation under the old (2004-05) and new (2011-12) series is given in the table below:-

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Years	2004-05 Series		2011-12 Series	
		at current prices	at 2004-05 prices	at current prices	at 2011-12 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1996-97	328046	465355	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	1997-98	372401	506706	—	—
3.	1998-99	427069	555913	—	—
4.	1999-00	484666	599973	—	—
5.	2000-01	495196	591610	—	—
6.	2001-02	590240	682143	—	—
7.	2002-03	601120	679170	—	—
8.	2003-04	697478	750940	—	—
9.	2004-05	931028	931028	978463	1405052
10.	2005-06	1120292	1081792	1189715	1636060
11.	2006-07	1343775	1231266	1428913	1863048
12.	2007-08	1641673	1430764	1754352	2167264
13.	2008-09	1821099	1480943	1914401	2236602
14.	2009-10	2055772	1594474	2161499	2408303
15.	2010-11	2407070	1769793	2536936	2674328
16.	2011-12	2861064	1986645	2997733	2997733
17.	2012-13	—	—	3324973	3145793
18.	2013-14	—	—	3515621	3194924
19.	2014-15	—	—	3750392	3278096
20.	2015-16	—	—	3918237	3448193
21.	2016-17	—	—	4352498	3797875
22.	2017-18	—	—	4778894	4087557

(c) CSO, based on available data, has adopted methodology of revised base 2011-12 Series in preparation of Back-Series. The improvements in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with Base 2011-12 over the earlier series (Base 2004-05) are included in the Press Release of 28th November 2018 and the major ones are summarised below:—

- The 2004-05 Series followed SNA 1968 and SNA 1993 whereas 2011-12 Series follows SNA 2008, which are the latest guidelines of UN on National Accounting concepts.
- In the new series, estimation has been done at basic Price as per SNA 2008 in place of

estimation at factor cost followed till 2004-05 series.

- In the current series, Institution-wise compilation of aggregates has been done instead of aggregate approach.
- Compilation of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) was done in 2011-12 Series using the reference rate method rather than averaging credits and deposits.
- In the new series, sector specific Consumer Price Index (CPI) of sectors of health, education, transport and communication etc. have been

used as compared to CPI Industrial workers (IW) and Agricultural Labourers (AL) used in the earlier series.

The Back-Series methodology was presented before the Advisory Committee on National Account Statistics (ACNAS), which is a specialized body comprising of experts from various institutions in the related field. After the approval of the methodology by the committee, the results were released and have been uploaded on the website of this Ministry.

Grant of Scholarship

3560. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of MINORITY, AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarships being given by the Ministry along with the courses on which scholarships are given and the criteria fixed in this regard;

(b) whether there is a need for including more professional and technical courses in the eligibility criteria such as MBA; and

(c) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements three scholarship schemes throughout the country for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi (Zoroastrians). The details of schemes along with their features are as under:-

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class I to X):

- The students should be studying in Government School or recognized private School.
- Student should secure 50% marks in the previous examination.
- 30% scholarships are earmarked for girls.
- Annual income of parents/guardian should not be more than Rs. 1.00 Lakh.
- State/Community-wise allocations are made.

Post-matric Scholarship Scheme (for class XI to Ph.D.):

- The students should be studying in Government Schools/Institutes or recognized private schools/institutes.
- Student should secure 50% marks in the previous examination.
- 30% scholarships are earmarked for girls.
- Annual income of parents/guardians should not be more than Rs. 2.00 lakh.
- State/Community-wise allocations are made.

Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship scheme (for Technical AND Professional course):

- The students should be studying in Government Institutes or recognized private institutes.
- Student should secure 50% marks in the previous examination.
- 30% scholarships are earmarked for girls.
- Annual income of parents/guardians should not be more than Rs. 2.50 lakh.
- State/Community-wise allocations are made.

For these schemes, applicants are required to apply online at- www.scholarship.gov.in. Advertisement are given by Ministry of Minority Affairs and State Governments/ Administrations in June-July, every year.

Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme MANF

- Fellowship for pursuing higher studies such as MPhil and Ph.D.
- 30% seats are earmarked for girls.
- Parent/Guardian's annual, income should not be more than Rs. 6.00 Lakh.
- Norms of University Grants Commission (UGC) are applicable including the minimum score of 55% at Post graduate level.
- Prior clearance of CBSE-NET/CSIR-NET examination is a pre-requisite for award of Fellowship for M.Phil/Ph.D.
- Rates for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) are as per UGC.

- The total number of fellowships is 1,000 for fresh applicants (in addition to renewals).

University Grants Commission (UGC) invites applications from the eligible candidates on its dedicated web portal i.e. www.ugc.ac.in/manf/.

Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girl students – Implemented by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF):

- The students should be studying in Government school or recognized private School in class IX to class XII.
- Student should secure 50% marks or equivalent grade in aggregate the previous examination.
- Annual income of parents/guardians should not be more than Rs. 2.00 lakh.

MAEF invites applications from the eligible candidates on its dedicated web portal i.e. www.maef.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Under Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme, all technical and professional courses are covered including MBA. A list of courses is available on the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/schemeperformance/scholarship-schemes.

Telecom Services on Flight and Ship Voyage

3561. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

SHRI V. ELUMALAI:

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow telecom services such as phone/mobile calls, Internet etc. on flights and ship voyage within the territory of the country and if so, the details thereof including the rules and regulations framed by the Government in this regard and the time by which the said rules/regulations are likely to be implemented;

(b) whether in-flight and maritime telecom services norms will be applicable across territorial waters and Exclusive Economy Zone (EEZ) and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Indian and foreign airlines and shipping companies that are operating within the territory of the country can provide in-flight and maritime voice and data services by partnering with any Indian Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) having a valid license and if so, the details thereof including the details of TSPs that have been issued the said license;

(d) whether the flyer/traveler will need a new connection/SIM card for such facility or can use his/her existing mobile connection and if so, the details thereof including the cost/tariff which a flyer/traveler has to bear to avail this facility;

(e) whether such in-flight services will only be available once the aircraft reaches a minimum height of three thousand meters in the Indian air space and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has analysed all the security related matters related to such services and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. Government has allowed voice and data telecom services on ships within Indian Territorial waters and on aircraft in Indian airspace, by notifying the "Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018" in the Gazette of India on 14th December, 2018 is enclosed as Statement-I and the Rules have come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette i.e. on 10 December, 2018.

(b) The "Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018" are applicable within Indian Territorial waters.

(c) As per "Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018", the Indian and foreign airline and shipping companies having requisite permissions can provide In Flight and Maritime, Connectivity (IFMC) services by entering into commercial agreements with Indian Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). The Rules have come into force recently on 14.12.2018 and so far no company has been granted permission to provide these services under these rules.

(d) No new connection/SIM card has been envisaged in the rules for such services. Also, at present, no regulation has been imposed regarding cost/tariff, which a flyer/ traveler has to bear to avail this facility. The IFMC service providers will set the tariff, considering their

expenditure and expected business. Cost/Tariff is expected to be moderated by the market forces.

(e) Restriction has been imposed on the IFMC service provider to provide the operation of mobile communication service in aircraft at a minimum height of three thousand meters in Indian airspace to avoid interference with terrestrial mobile network.

(f) "Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018" have been finalized after due deliberations with all the stakeholders on the security related matters related to these services. Details are made available in the Rules enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 14/12/2018

G.S.R. 1211(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 read with section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the Central Government, hereby makes the following rules for grant and regulation of authorisation for in Flight and Maritime Connectivity, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement—(1) These rules may be called the Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) "Act" means the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885);
- (b) "Access Service (AS)" means telecommunication service provided to subscribers by means of a telegraph for the conveyance of voice or non-voice messages through wired or wireless telegraphy on the network of the Access Service Provider;
- (c) "designated authority" means the officer specially authorised by the Central Government or a State Government under section (5) of the Act;
- (d) "DoT" means Department of Telecommunications, Government of India;

- (e) "DoS" means Department of Space, Government of India;
- (f) "In Flight and Maritime Connectivity (IFMC) or IFMC service" means the establishment, maintenance and working of telegraph to provide wireless voice or data or both type of telegraph messages in aircraft and on ships;
- (g) "In Flight and Maritime Connectivity service provider or IFMC service provider" means a company authorized by the DoT to provide In Flight and Maritime Connectivity (IFMC);
- (h) "internet" means a globally interconnected network system that is logically linked together by globally unique addresses using standardised communication protocols and provides a variety of information and supports communication facilities;
- (i) "Internet Service Provider (ISP) category A" means Internet Service Provider licensed by DoT to provide internet service throughout India;
- (j) "Long Distance Charging Area (LDCA)" means one of the several areas, into which the country is divided and declared as such for the purpose of charging for trunk calls;
- (k) "license" means a license granted or having effect as if granted under section 4 of the Act and Indian Wireless Act 1933 as the case may be;
- (l) "licensee" means a registered Indian company that has been awarded license to provide service authorised under the License, within the geographical boundaries of the specified service area under the Act;
- (m) "SACFA" means Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocation;
- (n) "satellite gateway earth station" or "land earth station" means an earth station in the fixed-satellite service or, in some cases, in the mobile-satellite service, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a feeder link for the mobile satellite service;
- (o) "service" means collection, carriage, transmission and delivery of messages over licensee's network;

- (p) "service area" means the geographical area as specified under the license granted for service authorisation;
- (q) "Short Distance Charging Area (SDCA)" means one of the several areas into which a Long Distance Charging Area (LDCA) is divided and declared as such for the purpose of charging for trunk calls and within which the focal call charges and local numbering scheme is applicable;
- (r) "National Long Distance (NLD) service" refers to the provision of telegraph service over the national long distance network of the licensee between SDCAs of two licensee service areas;
- (s) "TEC" means Telecom Engineering Centre, Department of Telecommunications, Government of India;
- (t) "VSAT CUG" means Very Small Aperture Terminal Closed User Group;
- (u) "Wi-Fi" means a facility that allows computers, smartphones, or other devices to connect to the internet or communicate with one another wirelessly within a particular area;
- (v) "WPC" means Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Wing of the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India.
- (2) Words and expressions used and not defined herein but defined in the Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Act.
3. **Applicability:**— The IFMC service provider, shall establish, maintain and work telegraph to provide wireless voice or data or both type of telegraph messages on ships within Indian territorial waters and on aircraft within or above India or Indian territorial waters.
4. **IFMC standards:**— (1) The Aircraft Earth Station or Earth Station in Motion established by an IFMC service provider for providing the IFMC service shall conform to the applicable standards set by International standardisation bodies, such as, International Telecommunications Union (ITU), European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE); or set by International fora such as 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).
- (2) IFMC communication systems using Direct-Air-to-Ground Communications (DA2GC) shall be permitted to be used for in Flight Connectivity, provided they are in compliance of standards set by the international bodies referred to in sub-rule (1).
5. **Eligibility:**—(1) A licensee shall be eligible to apply for authorisation to provide IFMC service if it:—
- (a) holds a license for access service or an ISP category A license; and
- (b) holds an NLD license or a commercial VSAT CUG service license, and has satellite gateway earth station within the service area of the license as specified in clause (a), in case connectivity through satellite is used.
- (2) The following companies shall also be eligible to apply for authorisation to provide IFMC service by entering into commercial agreements as referred to in sub-rule (5) and (6), namely:—
- (a) any Indian airlines company or foreign airlines company having permission to enter Indian airspace by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;
- (b) any Indian shipping company or foreign shipping company whose vessels or ships call Indian ports or transit Indian territorial waters and intend to carry out communication for non-GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress and Safety System) [routine] or for commercial purpose; and
- (c) any company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or under any previous company law.
- (3) A licensee referred to in sub-rule (1), may provide voice or data or both services in accordance with the scope of the license, held by it.
- (4) Data service may be provided by the IFMC service provider through Wi-Fi.
- (5) For providing data service, the companies referred to in sub-rule (2), shall enter into a commercial agreement with at least one licensee of:—
- (a) access service or ISP category A; and
- (b) commercial VSAT CUG service or NLD service, having satellite gateway earth station within the

service area of partnering licensee as referred to in clause (a), in case connectivity through satellite is used.

(6) For providing voice and data service, the companies referred to in sub-rule (2), shall enter into a commercial agreement with at least one licensee of:-

- (a) access service; and
- (b) commercial VSAT CUG service or NLD service, having satellite gateway earth station within the service area of partnering licensee of access service, in case connectivity through satellite is used.

6. Application for obtaining authorisation to provide IFMC service:- (1) Any eligible licensee or company referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 5, shall make an application in the form as per Annexure appended to these rules, to Under Secretary (AS-I), Department of Telecommunications, Sanchar Bhawan, 20 Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001, for obtaining the authorisation to provide IFMC service,

- (2) The applicant under sub-rule (1) shall pay non-refundable application processing fee as per the details given in the said application form at Annexure.
- (3) The DoT, if the application is found in order in all respects, shall grant the authorisation to the applicant under sub-rule (1), to provide IFMC service.

7. Validity:- The authorisation granted under sub-rule (3) of rule 6 shall be valid for a period of ten years from the date of its grant.

8. Revocation of Authorisation:- The DoT may, at any time, revoke the authorisation granted under sub-rule (3) of rule 6, if it is necessary or expedient to do so in public interest or in the interest of the security of the State or in case of violation of any provisions of these rules or in default of payment of any consideration payable thereunder:

Provided that the DoT shall give a written notice of twenty-one days to the IFMC service

provider before such revocation and any such revocation shall be effective from the sixty-first calendar day from the date of its issuance:

Provided further that the DoT shall not be responsible for any loss which may arise out of such revocation.

9. Restrictions:- (1) The IFMC service provider shall provide the operation of mobile communication services in aircraft at minimum height of 3000 meters in Indian airspace to avoid interference with terrestrial mobile networks.

(2) Internet services through Wi-Fi in aircraft shall be made available when electronic devices are permitted to be used only in airplane mode.

10. Regulatory provisions:- (1) The regulatory permissions under these rules shall be same for both, Indian registered airlines or ships and foreign registered airlines or ships offering IFMC services.

(2) These rules shall also be applicable for business jets, executive aircraft and yachts.

(3) The modification of aircraft registered in India, to provide IFMC facility, shall be approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation as per the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(4) There shall be separate infrastructure for IFMC and navigation system in aircraft and ships to avoid interference.

(5) IFMC shall be in exclusive control of the pilot of captain of the aircraft or ship to enable him to turn off the connectivity during any adverse condition.

11. Location of satellite gateway earth station:- In case of using satellite system for providing IFMC services, the telegraph message shall be passed through the satellite gateway earth station located within India, as specified in rule 5 and such satellite gateway earth stations shall be interconnected with the NLD or access service or ISP licensee's network for further delivery of service.

12. Satellite system:- (1) The IFMC service provider shall be permitted to use either Indian satellite system or foreign satellite system capacity duly authorized through the Department of Space.

(2) Spectrum neutral approach shall be adopted in satellite system being used for providing IFMC services.

(3) The IFMC service provider or its partnering licensee shall acquire the right to use radio spectrum with frequency assignment made by WPC Wing of DoT.

(4) The IFMC service provider or its partnering licensees shall obtain SACFA clearance and Wireless Operating

License, for satellite gateway earth stations, wherever required.

- (5) The DoT shall have right to inspect as well as monitor on board radio stations or satellite gateway earth stations to ensure compliance of technical parameters.
- (6) A telecom licensee shall be permitted to use satellite bandwidth already assigned to it, for the provision of IFMC services.
- 13. Monitoring or interception:—** (1) The designated authority, shall have the right to monitor or intercept the telegraph message passing through the IFMC network.
- (2) The hardware and software required for lawful interception and monitoring of telegraph message shall be arranged by the IFMC service provider either it self or through its partnering licensee at the premises of designated authorities of the Central Government or a State Government.
- (3) For establishing connectivity to a centralised monitoring system, the IFMC service provider at its own cost shall arrange either itself or through its partnering licensee, appropriately dimensioned hardware and bandwidth or dark fibre upto a designated point as required by the DoT.
- (4) The IFMC service provider shall make arrangement for monitoring of telegraph message in en clair form either itself or through its partnering licensee.
- (5) Any service permitted under these rules, shall be commenced by the IFMC service provider only after giving an intimation to do so to the DoT:

Provided that the monitoring facilities as specified in sub-rule ^2), (3) and (4) shall have to be demonstrated by the IFMC service provider to the DoT, within ninety days from the date of intimation.

- 14. Fee.— (1)** The IFMC service provider shall pay annual fee of one rupee to be paid on annual basis to the DoT through Bharatkosn.
- (2) The fee as specified in sub-rule (1), is in addition to the satellite bandwidth charges, license fees, spectrum charges and such other charges which are to be paid by the telecom licensees under the respective licenses.

- (3) Revenue earned by the partnering licensee from IFMC service providers or by the licensee providing IFMC services, shall be included in the gross revenue of the licensee, for the purpose of license fee and spectrum usage charges.

Statement-II

[See rule 6]

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(ACCESS SERVICES CELL)
SANCHAR BHAWAN, 20 ASHOKA ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110 001**

**APPLICATION FORM FOR AUTHORISATION FOR
PROVIDING IN FLIGHT AND MARITIME
CONNECTIVITY (IFMC) SERVICE**

1. Name of Applicant: _____

2. Complete postal address with Telephone Nos./FAX No./ E-Mail:
 - (i) Corporate Office: _____
 - (ii) Registered Office: _____
3. Address for correspondence with _____
Telephone Nos./FAX No./E-mail: _____
4. Name of Authorised contact _____
person his designation, _____
address and _____
Telephone Nos./FAX No./E-mail: _____

5. Details of payment of non-refundable application processing fee of Rs. 50,000/- (fifty thousand rupees only), being submitted along with the application, (DD/ PO to be enclosed in a separate envelope): _____
(Application processing fee to be submitted in the form of demand draft/pay order from a schedule Bank payable at New Delhi, issued in the name of Pay and Account Offlcer (Head Quarter) DoT or through Bharatkosh by e-payment)
6. (i) Which service is proposed to be provided?
Data/Voice/Both.

(ii) Details of the License(s) (CMTS/UASL/ISP-A) or authorisation(s) (AS/ISP-A) under Unified

License, held by the applicant or its partnering Licensee(s):-

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Name of License/Service authorisation	Service area	No. and date of license/authorisation

(iii) Details of the License(s) (NLD/V-SAT) or authorisation(s) (NLD/V-SAT) under Unified

License, held by the applicant or its partnering Licensee(s):

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee	Name of License/Service authorisation	No. and date of license/authorisation	Satellite system used

(iv) Certified copy of commercial agreement(s) with the Indian Telecom licensee(s) mentioned in (ii) and (iii) above, to be enclosed in case if the applicant enters into any such agreement. _____ (To be certified by the Director duly authorised by the company)

(Complete break-up of 100% of equity must be given. Equity holding upto 5% of the total equity shared among various shareholders can be clubbed out Indian and Foreign equity must be separate)

(v) Location of Satellite Gateway Earth Station: _____

(Certificate from Company Secretary/ Statutory Auditor countersigned by Director duly authorised by the company to be attached)

7. Certified copy of Certificate of Registration along with Memorandum and Articles of Association to be enclosed,(From Registrar of Companies, India, in case of company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous company law or from corresponding authority of the country where the company is registered, in case of foreign airline/shipping company). _____ (To be certified by the Company Secretary/Statutory Auditor and countersigned by the Director duly authorised by the company).

(ii) Equity details:

Indian _____
 Foreign _____
 Total _____

(Certificate from Company Secretary/ Statutory Auditor countersigned by Director duly authorised by the company to be attached)

8. (i) Details of Promoters/Partners/Shareholders in the Company:-

Sl. No.	Name of Promoter/ Partner/Shareholder	Indian/ Foreign	Equity %age	Networth
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(iii) FDI up to 100% with 49% under automatic route and beyond 49% through FIPP route is allowed in case of company incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 or under any previous company law. Certified copy of FIPB/FIPP approval is required to be enclosed in case if FDI is more than 49%. _____ (To be certified by the Company Secretary/ Statutory Auditor countersigned by the Director duly authorised by the company)

9. Certified copy of permission from the designated Indian authorities to enter Indian airspace, to be attached.

_____ (To be certified by the Director duly authorised by the company)

10. Power of Attorney by Resolution of Board of Directors, that the person signing the application is authorised signatory. _____

11. Certificates/undertaking:

- (A) I hereby certify that I have carefully read the "Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018". I undertake to fully comply with the terms and conditions therein.
- (B) I understand that this application if found incomplete in any respect and/or if found with conditional compliance or not accompanied with the application processing fee, shall be summarily rejected.
- (C) I understand that all matters relating to the application or authorisation if granted will be subject to jurisdiction of courts or Tribunal(s) in Delhi or New Delhi only.
- (D) I understand that if at any time, any averment made or information furnished for obtaining the authorisation is found incorrect, then the application and the authorisation if granted thereto on the basis of such application, shall be cancelled.
- (E) I understand that the application processing fee is non-refundable irrespective of any reason whatsoever.
- (F) I understand that in case of any change(s) in the information furnished above, at a later date, the same shall be intimated to the DoT within 15 days from the date of change.
- (H) I understand that in case it is decided to change the applicable annual fee or change the present process of authorisation, at a later date, this authorisation, irrespective of its remaining validity, shall stand cancelled after the specified period as decided by the competent authority and I shall have to apply as per new process at that point of time, as per terms and conditions applicable for such new process and I shall pay all the revised fees.

Note:—(a) Concerned authority for submitting the application is Under Secretary (AS-I).

- (b) All the enclosures must be in English.

Date: _____ Signature and name of the
Place: _____ Authorised Signatory
(Company's Seal)

[File No. 20-504/2016-AS-i]
S.B. Singh, DDG(AS)

Relations with SAARC Countries

3562. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent meetings of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries have strengthened India's relations with these neighbouring countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) and (b) An informal meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers was held on the sidelines of 73rd UNGA Session in New York on 27 September 2018 which was attended by the External Affairs Minister. India also participated in other meetings of SAARC including SAARC Programming Committee Meeting, sectoral meetings and meetings of SAARC's regional centres/specialized bodies. However, the 19th SAARC Summit that was scheduled to be held in November 2016 in Pakistan was postponed, as several SAARC Member States including India expressed their inability to participate due to concerns arising from increasing cross border terrorist attacks in the region and growing interference in the internal affairs of members states by one country.

India has continued its commitment to regional cooperation with initiatives such as launch of South Asia Satellite, extension of India's National Knowledge Network and continued support to South Asian University and SAARC Disaster Management Centre (Interim Unit).

India enjoys excellent bilateral relations, bolstered by close cultural and historic ties with SAARC countries namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Our bilateral relations with these countries have

grown and expanded in recent years in line with Government's policy of 'Neighborhood First'. The Government 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 can be held only in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. The onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.

[Translation]

Transfer Policy For CSS Officers

3563. LALLU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated rotational transfer policy for Central Secretariat Service (CSS) officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the transfer of CSS officers is being carried out as per the said transfer policy of the Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to strictly implement the rotational transfer policy for CSS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rotational Transfer Policy for CSS officers has been formulated vide this Department's OM dated 16th July, 2015.

(c) Rotational transfer of CSS Officers is carried out as per provisions contained in the Rotational Transfer Policy.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Efforts are made to carry out rotational transfer of CSS officers as per provisions contained in the Rotational Transfer Policy.

[English]

Development of Court Infrastructure

3564. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of development of infrastructure facilities and computerisation in the Courts;

(b) whether the Government is aware of shortage of court rooms and other infrastructure in the Courts across the country resulting in tardy disposal of cases in such courts and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the sanctioned strength of Judges in the Courts including Subordinate Courts and the number of posts lying vacant at present, Court-wise along with the reasons therefor and the corrective steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts and provide adequate infrastructure in the Court at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide Judicial Infrastructure/Court Rooms for High Courts and District/Subordinate Courts. The Union Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State Governments, in association with the States/UT Governments. The scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations of judicial officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. As on date, Rs. 6,623 crore have been released since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, Rs. 3,179 crore (48%) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. 18,731 court halls and 16,539 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on date against the working strength of 17,509 Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts of the country. In addition, 2,906 court halls and 1,754 residential units are under construction.

The Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts, across the country in association with the Hon'ble Supreme

Court of India. The steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of technology in the working of the courts are as under:—

- (i) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011 – 2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts. Laptops were provided to 14,309 judicial officers and change management exercise was completed in all the High Courts. Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and more than 4,000 court staff have been trained as System Administrators in Case Information System (CIS). Video Conferencing facility was operationalised between 488 court complexes and 342 corresponding jails.
 - (ii) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II is being implemented for a period of four years (2015-19) or until the project is completed, whichever is later. Against the financial outlay of Rs. 1,670 crores in the second phase, Rs. 931.31 crores have been released to High Courts and Rs. 616.45 crore have been utilised by the High Courts.
 - (iii) The target set out under the project is 20,000 courts. Out of that 14,249 courts have been covered under the first phase.
 - (iv) Computerisation of 16,845 district and subordinate courts has been completed, through provisioning of computer hardware, Local Area Network (LAN), and installation of standard application software in district and subordinate courts.
 - (v) During the Phase-II, till date, 164.11 crore electronic transactions have been recorded for eCourts through eTaal portal. The eCourts transactions have thus emerged as one of the top most accessed services of the Government of India.
- (c) Court-wise details of sanctioned strength, working

strength and vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers are as below:—

Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
Supreme Court	31	27	4
High Courts	1,079	692	387
District and Subordinate Courts	22,664	17,509	5,135

Fitting up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges (to the supreme Court) and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Government concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, in certain States recruitment is done by the High Courts, whereas in other States, the recruitment is done by High Courts in consultation with State Public Service Commission.

During the Chief Justice's Conference held in 2016 it was, inter-alia, resolved that the Chief Justices shall take effective steps in coordination with the State Governments to ensure an increase in the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts commensurate with the needs of their states in compliance with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal *versus* Union of India, and will ensure compliance with the time schedule and directions laid down in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case (2006). It was also resolved that the Chief Justices shall, in particular, ensure that the Selection and Appointment Committees in the High Courts periodically monitor the process of filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts.

In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief ministers of States and the Chief Justices

of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the content of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to Chief Justices of at the High Courts to monitor the status of the vacancies regularly to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to till up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik. Mazhar Sultan case. The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a suo-motu writ petition (civil) no. 2 of 2018.

A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.

The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

Gorakhpur Atomic Power Plant

3565. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of work on the Gorakhpur Atomic Power Plant (GAPP) at village Gorakhpur in Fatehabad district, Haryana;

(b) the status of land acquisition proceedings for the aforementioned Nuclear Power Plant (NPP);

(c) the target date of completion of phase one of the said project;

(d) the investment made so far by the Government in this regard and total estimated cost likely to be incurred in the said project along with the quantum of direct and indirect employment likely to be generated from this NPP; and

(e) the CSR activity undertaken by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in the aforesaid area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently excavation is in progress in Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana (GHAVP) Units-1 and 2 (2×700 MW) at an advanced stage. Orders have been placed for long delivery equipment like End shields and Steam Generators. The Main Plant Civil Work and several other packages are at various stages of tendering.

(b) Land acquisition has been completed at the Gorakhpur site in Haryana.

(c) The first phase of the project comprising of two units GHAVP-1 and 2 (2×700 MW) is expected to be completed in 2025.

(d) The expenditure incurred on the project till November 2018 was Rs. 1484 crore. The approved completion cost of the project is Rs. 20594 crore. The project is expected to generate employment (direct and indirect) for about 2000 persons on becoming operational. In addition, large employment potential is generated with the contractors/vendors and from business opportunities that emerge consequent to the increase in economic activity at the site. During construction, large numbers of contractor manpower are employed (following a bell curve with about 8000 persons at the peak).

(e) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), pursues welfare activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in and around its nuclear power plants in four major areas of education including skill development; health and sanitation infrastructure development and environmental sustainability in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Under the CSR programmes at GHAVP, some of the key initiatives taken up are, support to the meritorious students by way of award of scholarship, pedagogical aids, construction of inter-connecting roads, construction of toilets in schools and public places, including some Panchayats and mid-day meal shelters in the schools. Special efforts were also made, based on the need identified by the locals, for construction of cow-sheds and renovation of Gaushalas. One of the important programmes was providing assistive devices to the differently abled persons in the area. More welfare works including augmentation of construction of toilet blocks in schools, providing of equipment for gymnasium in Gorakhpur State Stadium,

construction of drinking water tanks, etc. are identified as an ongoing exercise under CSR at Gorakhpur.

[Translation]

Railway Security

3566. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot is yet to be done by the Government in Railway security setup despite allocating huge funds for the same in the past;

(b) if so, whether the Government has allocated huge amount to Railways for security of railway passengers in view of various rail accidents reported during the last one year and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the condition of tracks, security and monitoring are the main reasons of rail accidents;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider state-of-the-art and advance technology for monitoring inspection and maintenance of railway tracks and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by when new technology in Railways is likely to be made available and implemented;

(f) whether other aspects of passenger security is likely to be covered under current allocation of railway security; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Prevention and detection of crime related to passengers, registration of such cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments. For this purpose, a separate wing of State Police in the name of Government Railway Police (GRP) functions in respective States. At the same time, security of tracks, and bridges is the responsibility of District Police. Ministry of Railways supplement efforts of States in providing security over railways through the Railway Protection Force (RPF). Thus, a three tier security system of RPF, GRP and District Police is prevailing over Indian Railways.

Security has been identified as one of the priority areas by Railways for strengthening and upgradation. Besides sharing 50% cost on GRPs with respective States,

need-based allocation of fund is made under Works Programme (WP) and Machinery and Plant Programmes (M&P) of each year for security related works over Indian Railways.

To enhance security of passengers, fund to the tune of Rs. 59 crore has been allotted during financial year 2018-19 and an advance of Rs. 50 crore has been given to RailTel Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking of Ministry of Railways for provision of Video Surveillance cameras. In addition token money has been allotted for installing Video Surveillance cameras at 8244 railway stations (including halt station) and in 58276 passenger coaches of trains.

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways. For security of tracks and bridges, necessary coordination is being made with District Police authorities. State Level Security Committee for Railways (SLSCR) have been constituted for all State/Union Territories (UTs) under the Chairmanship of respective Director General of Police/ Commissioner of States/UTs for regular monitoring and review of security arrangement for the Railways.

However, in spite of efforts, there are several factors which include negligent crossing of railway track at level crossings by road users, trespassing, and unauthorised infringement to railway tracks, sabotage or miscreant activity, natural calamities, failure of assets like rail fracture/weld failure etc. which lead to rail accidents.

(d) and (e) Presently, Indian Railways (IR) has manual and mechanized mode of inspection and maintenance of Railway track. All efforts are being made to reduce manual method of inspection and maintenance of railway track. In order to improve inspection and maintenance of railway track, Indian Railway has decided to adopt International practice and advanced technology on IR system by conducting proper study and trials in the field. In this regard, some of the technology which are currently studied and trials conducted by Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) are as under:-

- (i) Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) for monitoring health of track ballast bed and to prioritize deep screening of track.
- (ii) Axle Box Mounted Accelerometers on pilot basis in 40 rakes of fastest train on selected high density trunk routes to monitor track requiring urgent attention and generate alerts on daily basis.

- (iii) High Speed Cameras for monitoring Track Components Condition through machine vision.
- (iv) Vehicular Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) Cars to cover entire Indian Railways network for monitoring and identifying propagation of rail/weld defects for improving safety of track.
- (v) Integrated Track Recording Cars with facility of Component Monitoring and Clearance Measurement System, to cover entire Indian Railway Network.
- (vi) Thick web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossings have been introduced and are being procured. This will help in better Track maintenance and enhanced track life.
- (vii) Analogue USFD testing machines have been replaced by digital USFD testing machines, transferring data and testing results to online application Track Management System (TMS) and PCs. New specifications for USFD testing machines have been issued having features for location tagging, time stamping of recording and improved scan (B-scan) capability.
- (viii) By using modern and well equipped track machines for maintenance.

(f) and (g) In an effort to improve the safety performance over Indian Railways (IR), Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) type coaches, which are of a superior design having better safety features like anti-climbing, etc. are being proliferated in Mainline trains. It has also been decided that only 1.118 coaches would be manufactured by Production Units of IR from April 2018 onwards.

Other aspects of passenger security which are being covered include upgradation of All India Security Helpline 182, operationalisation of single Security App and its integration with Security Helpline, installation of Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance to cover more stations and trains, provision of modern security related equipment, etc.

[English]

Information on Patents

3567. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the academic/R&D institutions of the country have updated information and details regarding

all existing national and international patents, patent applications and research papers and if so, details thereof;

(b) the mechanism in place to prevent repetition and wasteful research works in the country; and

(c) the details regarding new initiatives being taken to promote research works in the country in this modern age of stiff competition and IPR regime?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam, the academic /R&D institutions of the country have updated information and details regarding all existing national and international patents, patents applications and research papers. The Information about national and international patents and patent applications is available free of cost on the internet on the websites of the national patent offices of various countries.

(b) A peer review mechanism is in place to prevent repetition and wasteful research work in the country. The committees which recommend sanctioning of projects are inter departmental which helps in preventing repetition and wasteful research.

(c) The Government has taken various new measures to encourage research works in the country. These measures include higher allocation for scientific research including setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centers of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships such as providing fellowships for teachers, PhD students, overseas exposure to PI's. The Government has also initiated new programmes for Teachers Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE), Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship (OVDF), SERB Distinguished Investigator (DIA) and Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research (AWSAR). The R&D information in Universities is being strengthened to make them internationally competitive. The Government is also encouraging public private partnerships, national awards for outstanding R&D, Kindling an innovative spirit among Scientists to translate R&D leads into scalable technologies, Creating Technology Incubation Centre, Technology Enabling Centre and Technology Demonstration Centre, promoting strong linkages with advanced countries, including participation in mega international science

initiatives and implementing selected National Flagship Programmes which have direct bearing.

MoU between CIL and NCL India Limited

3568. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) and NCL, India Limited have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for formation of joint venture for generating 3000 MW of solar power and 2000 MW of thermal power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL is tasked to become a Net Zero energy company by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUS GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has signed an MoU with NCL India Ltd. (not NCL India Limited) on 08.10.2018 for formation of a Joint Venture Company for generating 3000 MW of Solar Power and 2000 MW of Thermal Power to create power assets to cater to the requirement of their own companies as well as for mutual benefit of business growth and diversification of respective promoter companies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. CIL has been tasked by Govt. of India to become Net Zero energy company. In this connection, following activities have been undertaken by CIL:—

1. An MoU has been signed with Solar Energy Corporation of India (under MNRE). Accordingly, one solar park has been identified at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh by Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECT) for development of 200 MW solar power project for captive consumption of two subsidiaries of CIL, namely – SECL and NCL.
2. Approximately 911 Ha. of land has been identified in five subsidiaries of CIL.
3. SECI has prepared a draft DPR for 100 MW solar power project at the reclaimed and of Bishrampur and Bhatgaon Area.
4. MoU has been signed on 8.10.2018 with NLCIL (A Govt. of India U/T under Ministry of Coal) for formation of JV to establish 3000 MW of solar power.

Cancellation of Passports

3569. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued orders for cancellation of Passports of NRI husbands for deserting their wives on the recommendation of Ministry of Women and Child Development and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps for the extradition of NRIs whose passports were cancelled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) Yes. The Ministry has, on the basis of 'Look Out Circulars' issued by the Integrated Nodal Agency under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, suspended passports under section 10A of the Passports Act, 1967 and impounded/revoked under section 10(3) of the Passports Act, 1967, of NRI husbands for deserting their wives.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Ministry has forwarded extradition requests in respect of NRIs, who are accused of committing offence under Section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code and other sections of law to the concerned countries.

Ratification of Geneva Convention

3570. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to ratify the Additional Protocol-I and II to the Geneva Conventions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to bring domestic laws in compliance with the Protocols; and

(c) if not, the reasons for abstaining in spite of the availability of the option of 'ratification with reservations'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) No decision has been taken to ratify the Additional Protocols-I and II to the Geneva Conventions;

(c) The Additional Protocols-I and II do not have provision concerning option of 'ratification with reservation'.

Promotion of Handicraft

3571. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote the traditional handicrafts and handlooms from the North Eastern Region (NER) in foreign countries through exhibitions, trade fairs, expos etc.;

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

(c) whether the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC) has opened any overseas office or posted representatives in Indian embassies/missions to monitor and formulate a strategy with respect to marketing of products from the said region; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes initiated and their performance thereunder during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd. (NEHHDC) participated in Thai International Trade Fair held at Bangkok during February 7-11, 2018 at Queen Sirikit Convention Centre. In this exhibition, NEHHDC showcased wide range of handicrafts and handlooms products from North Eastern States. The Bodoland Regional Apex Weavers and Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd. (BRAWFED). Assam was funded by the Government for organizing a Thematic Exhibition on handicrafts of North Eastern Region at Thimphu, Bhutan for 5 days during financial year 2018-19.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Peace Talks with Taliban

3572. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has joined Moscow format which includes Taliban for peace in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether participation in the said Moscow format was against the earlier stand of India not to engage with the Taliban on any peace talk; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons which made to deviate from the previous stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) to (d) Russia hosted a meeting on Afghanistan on November 9, 2018 in Moscow. It was attended by a delegation of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan, and official delegations from Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iran and the United States.

India supports all efforts at peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan that will preserve unity and plurality, and bring security, stability and prosperity to the country. India's consistent and principled policy has been that such effort should be Afghan-owned, Afghan-led, and Afghan-controlled and with the participation of the Government of Afghanistan.

In this context, in keeping with its consistent position, India's participation at the meeting was at non-official level.

[Translation]

Solid Waste Management

3573. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has any proposal under the ambitions 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan' to formulate a comprehensive plan for solid waste management, to develop technology for converting waste to energy and for the treatment of industrial effluents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the officers of NITI Aayog have visited state capitals and cities to study their municipal waste disposal system and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said committee has submitted its report;

(e) if so, the details along with the findings thereof as well as the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog does not have any such proposal at present.

(c) to (f) Officers of NITI Aayog have not visited state capitals and cities specifically to study the Municipal waste disposal systems.

Change of Name of Hazaribagh Station

3574. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Saria station under East-central railway is known as Hazaribagh Road and passengers of Hazaribagh get off at this station in confusion;

(b) if so, whether the railways proposes to give advise/recommendation to State Government to change the name of this station;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any advice from any public representative/others in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The civil area outside Hazaribagh Road station is known as Saria. However, no such complaint has been received regarding passengers getting off at Hazaribagh town in confusion of Hazaribagh.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, is the competent authority to approve change in the name of a Railway station on Indian Railways. It does so on the recommendation of the State Government concerned.

Zonal Railway implement the change of name of railway stations after Gazette notification issued by State Government after getting approval from Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

(d) and (e) Representations/requests were received in this regard and forwarded for necessary action to the concerned based on the existing guidelines.

[English]

Corruption Cases

3575. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provision that exists in the All India Service Rules for taking action against officers involved in corruption;

(b) the number of corruption cases involving All India Service and Indian Administrative Services, Indian Police Services, Indian Forest Services Officers that has come to the notice of the Department during the last three years; and

(c) the number of cases where action has been initiated against officers involved in corruption charges during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Disciplinary proceedings can be initiated against the All India Services Officers [i.e. Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS)] for misconduct including corruption charges, under the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969; apart from liability for prosecution under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in cases of corruption.

(b) and (c) Department of Personnel and Training deals with corruption cases involving IAS officers. Central Government has granted sanction for prosecution against 17 IAS officers in 23 cases since January, 2015. Also, as per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, sanction for prosecution has been granted to prosecute three IPS officers during last three years (2015 to 2017) including this year. As per information received from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 16 cases of corruption against IFoS officers have been noticed and sanction for prosecution has been granted in 4 cases during last three years.

[Translation]

New Invention in Science and Technology

3576. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and implement new invention and technologies in science and technology sector;

(b) whether any help is likely to be sought from the IITs and other institutions in this regard and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether any funds have been earmarked/proposed to be earmarked by the Government to improve or to make the new technology error free; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Science and Technology and other Departments/Ministries have taken steps to promote and implement new invention and technologies in science and technology sector. To promote scientific fraternity, and inculcate scientific research and innovation in the country, R&D support is provided to the domains like biomedical devices, waste management, advance manufacturing, clean energy and water, nanotechnology, Geo Spatial Technology, Interdisciplinary Cyber Physical Systems covering entire technology value chain through national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives involving participation of several academic institutions including Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). Equal emphasis is given to involve IITs and other premier Institutions of S&T prominence to fine tune and deliver scalable technologies in challenging areas for societal benefits. Swarna Jayanti Fellowships Scheme to support Scientists up to 40 years, has been launched during 50th year of India's independence.

Mission Innovation is one such major step taken by Government to accelerate clean energy innovations through enhanced public funding, greater private sector participation and improved knowledge sharing and global partnership.

Department of Biotechnology has also been implementing numerous schemes, programmes and awards such as Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship, Fellowships under Biomedical Research Career Programme (DBT-WT/

India Alliance), Innovative Young Biotechnologist Awards (IYBA), Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE) through the competitive grant system for research and development and demonstration and translation research in laboratories across the country.

Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Biotechnology also intend to promote scientist and scientific research in the country through various funding schemes such as Biotech Ignition Grant, Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI), Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP), Social Innovation programme for Products: Affordable and Relevant to Societal Health (SPARSH), Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise (PACE), etc.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has been operating a programme called Patent Acquisition and Collaborative Research and Technology Development (PACE) since 12th five year plan, under which projects involving up-scaling of S&T innovations and industrial R&D from proof-of-concept or lab scale up to commercialization are supported. These projects are submitted by industries alone or in collaboration with public funded R&D organizations/institutions.

Under DSIR, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) R&D activities cover a wide spectrum of science and technology – from radio and space physics, oceanography, earth sciences, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, bio-technology and nano-technology to mining, materials, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering biotechnology and nanotechnology to mining, materials, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering and information technology. The recent initiatives taken by CSIR includes: implementing Fast Track Translation Projects (FTTs) and Fast Track Commercialization (FTC) which provide sexecution of close to market, business driven projects, in any area of technology or application; Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) in order to put concerted and sustained efforts in an identified areas by synergizing the best competencies available in various CSIR labs and outside institutions and; Focused Basic Research (FBR) Projects and Niche Creating High Science/High Technology (NCP) Projects.

Under Department of Health Research Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently established,

Innovation and Translation Division in 2015 at ICMR headquarters to support the translation of research outcomes from its 26 institutes. In an effort to meet the growing demand in the healthcare sector, IITs and other research institutes are working in close collaboration (along with industries) to build process platforms that which will ensure delivery of quality and affordable healthcare.

Under Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through its constituent Institutes and All India Coordinated Research Centers across the country have developed requirement improved technologies, implements and machines for improving the crop yield and reducing labour requirement and drudgery in farm operations. Awareness of the new technologies among farmers is being done regularly through training, demonstration, kishanmelas and Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav programmes etc. by respective Institutes.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) with its four Research and Development (R&D) units covers the entire spectrum of Nuclear Power Programme, Nuclear Science and Engineering related areas. The areas of R&D include Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Biosciences, agriculture, food preservation, water desalination, water purification, Nuclear reactor technologies, reprocessing and waste management. DAE has entered into MoUs with academic institutes and research organizations for development of new technology. Spinoff technologies are also generated for betterment of society and transferred to interested entrepreneurs for commercialization. DAE is running various schemes like DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme (DGFS), PhD DGFS, Dr. K.S. Krishna Research Associates Fellowship (KSKRA), DAE Scientific Research Council (SRC) and Prospective Research Funding (PRF) for promoting research work.

Department of Heavy Industry launched a scheme for the 'Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector' in November, 2014. The Scheme aims to increase competitiveness of the Indian Capital Goods Sector through development and acquisition of the latest technological. The Scheme addresses the creation of technological depth in the Capital Goods Sector by setting up of Centers of Excellence (CoE) for technology development, Common Engineering Facility Centers (CEFC) and sector specific Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facility (IIIF). The Scheme also has a financial component namely,

the Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) for acquisition/transfer of technology. It envisages Public Private Partnership for implementation of most of its components with a budgetary support of Rs. 581.22 crore. The Scheme encourages the development of indigenous technology and manufacturing, cost competitiveness, generation in collaboration with the user Industry and academic institutions like IITs and other such institutions of academic excellence.

Ministry of Human Resource Development is providing support for promoting and implementing new invention and technology, for all the participating institutions under the Project, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-III). Hackathons are being conducted so that innovative ideas would emerge and can be incubated in the start-up Centre as per All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) 10-point Mandate.

The Government has launched national flagship program such as IMPacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) which aim at providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges faced. by the nation by translating knowledge into a viable technology. These are joint initiatives with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed on 31th March, 2016 for joint action for promoting research in premier technical institutions through the IMPRINT programme.

The Government has also taken various steps to strengthen the IP ecosystem in the country, which in turn has a positive impact on new inventions and technology in Science and technology sector. A comprehensive National IPR policy has been approved in 2016 to stimulate innovation and creativity across sectors.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is implementing a scheme titled "Support for International Patent Protection in E&IT (SIP-EIT)" for MSMEs and Technology Start-up Units to facilitate international patent filing. As of now, 34 International patent applications have been approved under the scheme since the inception of the scheme in December, 2014.

(c) and (d) Upgrading of technologies as per emerging needs is a continuous process under various schemes under implementation and therefore, no need has been felt to create a separate scheme for the purpose.

[English]

Investment by LIC in Railways

3577. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC of India has entered into an MoU with the Ministry of Railways with a view to investing a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh crore for the modernisation and upgradation of infrastructure of the Railways over the period of next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects the Railways proposes to undertake with the funds invested by LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Railways signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) on 11th March, 2015 whereby LIC agreed to provide funding assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,50,000 crore over a five year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 for financing Railway projects.

(c) Funds have been deployed to meet capital expenditure on railway projects mainly under plan heads of doubling and electrification.

Vendors in Defence Procurement

3578. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed hundreds of defence deals over the last three years and the current year with domestic and foreign vendors for the procurement of defence equipment for the three armed services;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with item-wise purchase deals with amounts;

(c) whether the Government has incorporated Make in India in all the deals which has component development in India as collaborative project with the signatories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Capital procurement of defence equipment from domestic and foreign vendors is undertaken as per the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During the last three years and current year (upto October, 2018), 121 contracts have

been signed with Indian vendors worth about Rs. 73918 crore and 67 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors worth about Rs. 1,65,590 crore for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces such as Radars, Aircraft, Rockets, Artillery Guns, Helicopters, Missiles, Ballistic Helmets, Bullet Proof Jackets, Weapons, Simulators and Ammunition.

DPP-2016 focuses on institutionalizing, streamlining and simplifying Procurement procedure to give a boost to the "Make in India" initiative of the Government of India, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems. Ministry of Defence is committed to the objectives of DPP-2016 and is taking all steps necessary to realize these objectives.

Government has also promulgated the policy of Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector which encourages participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment in four selected segments viz. Submarines, Fighter Aircraft, Helicopters and Armoured Fighting Vehicles/Tanks.

Sample Survey In Delhi

3579. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has done a sample survey on status of employment in Delhi in last ten years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has done any sample survey on status of housing conditions in Delhi In last ten years and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has done any sample survey on status of unorganized manufacturing and Services in Delhi in last ten years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted all-India survey on Employment-Unemployment during its 66th round (July, 2009-June, 2010) and 68th round (July, 2011-June, 2012). The estimates for Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has conducted nation-wide sample survey on "Housing Condition" in its 65th round (July, 2008-June, 2009) and survey on "Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition" in its 69th round (July, 2012 – December, 2012) on various characteristics of housing condition, housing amenities etc. The distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house in Delhi by type of structure as obtained from NSS 65th and 69th round survey is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(c) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has conducted the survey of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) during its 67th round (July, 2010 – June, 2011) and 73rd round (July, 2015 – June, 2016). The share of Delhi in unorganized enterprises/services sector is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Employment statistics in Delhi during the NSS 66th round (July, 2009 – June, 2010) and 68th round (July, 2011 – June, 2012)

Indicator (in per cent)	2009-10	2011-12
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	34.0	35.0
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	33.1	33.7
Unemployment Rate (UR)	2.6	3.7

Statement-II

Distribution (per 1000) of households living in a house by type of structure in Delhi during NSS 65th round (July 2008 – June, 2009) and 69th round (July, 2012 – December, 2012)

Sector	Type of structure			
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	All
65th round (July, 2008 – June, 2009)				
Rural	982	15	3	1000
Urban	944	28	28	1000
Rural+Urban	947	27	26	1000

69th round (July, 2012 – December, 2012)

Rural	1000	0	0	1000
Urban	996	2	2	1000
Rural+Urban	997	2	1	1000

Statement-III

Percentage share of Delhi in unorganized enterprises/services sector obtained from the NSS 67th round (July, 2010 – June, 2011) and 73rd round (July, 2015 – June, 2016)

	2010-11	2015-16
Percentage share of Delhi in number of unorganised enterprises/services sector in the country		
Manufacturing	1.19	0.92
Trading	2.51	1.87
Other services	2.02	1.57
Percentage share of Delhi for number of unorganised enterprises in the country		
Manufacturing	2.14	1.97
Trading	3.20	2.19
Other services	2.52	2.03

Smart Railway Stations

3580. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has taken a decision to renovate the railway stations as Smart Railway Stations;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the details of funds earmarked for this purpose; and
- the details of the railway stations identified to renovate them as Smart Railway Stations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has recently approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of railway stations by Indian Railway Stations

Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and for longer lease tenure up to 99 years, allowing multiple subleasing, redevelopment of station through various business modes etc.

(c) Redevelopment of stations is planned through leveraging of commercial development of vacant land/air space in and around stations. Therefore, no funds have been earmarked for the purpose. Such projects shall generally be cost neutral to Railways.

(d) All the stations on Indian Railways, located in various States and Union Territories of the country, have been entrusted to IRSDC for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies. Based on the outcome of the feasibility studies, the stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment in phases.

Non-functioning of Network under Bharat-Net Project

3581. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received field reports regarding non-functioning of network under Bharat-Net Project in 80-90% of the gram panchayats of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent under-utilisation or non-utilisation of the said network and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has instructed the CMDs of BSNL and BBNL to submit daily progress reports to the Telecom Secretary, Government of India, starting 5th November, 2018 and if so, the details of the daily progress reports received by Telecom Secretary till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. BharatNet is being implemented to connect all the Gram Panchayats (GPs) by broadband. Out of a total of around 2.5 lakh GPs, 1.22 lakh (approx.) GPs are connected with OFC and 1,16,590 GPs are Service Ready.

Network is being monitored through Network Operating Centre (NOC) and its reports are being monitored on a regular basis.

For effective maintenance and utilisation of

the BharatNet network, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) To ensure better utilization of BharatNet, a Wi-Fi network is being set up under the project. On an average, 5 Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being set up at each GP. Of these, 3 will cater to Government institutions such as schools, hospitals and police stations, and 2 will be available for citizens. So far, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 39,379 GPs and of these, services are being provided in 10,943 GPs, catering to more than 11.17 lakh subscribers with a data usage of over 62 TB per month.
- (ii) Further, a total of 1,00,047 Fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections have been provided from BharatNet network. States are connecting State Wide Area Network (SWAN) with BharatNet.
- (iii) Daily reports are being sought from BSNL BBNL and as on 28.12.2018, a total of 51 OLTs are not functioning, i.e. around 1% of the total OLTs.

Online Registration for E-Visa

3582. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries where Indians can complete online registration and obtain visa on arrival;

(b) whether there are any negotiations going on with other countries to facilitate online registration of Indians to obtain visa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such an initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) As per information received from our Missions and Posts abroad, a total of 64 countries provide the facility of visa free/visa on arrival/e-Visa to Indian nationals. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Provision of Visa on Arrival and Visa free Entry as well as e-Visa is a unilateral decision of the receiving country. The Government of India has been continuously liberalizing visa policy with the objective of promoting investments and tourism into India from other countries. The e-Visa scheme has been expanded to include 166 countries and territories till date. These initiatives are

expected to encourage other countries to reciprocate and facilitate travel of Indian passport holders to their countries.

Statement

Visa free:

Belarus, Bhutan, Nepai, Samoa, Nine, Senegal, Serbia

Visa on Arrival:

Angola, Armenia, Brunei, Togo, Burkina Faso, Cook Island, Colombia*, Egypt*; Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji, Kiribati, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Laos, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru*, Qatar, France (Reunion Island only), Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, Zimbabwe

E-Visa:

Australia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iran, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Moldova, Myanmar, Oman*, Russia*, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey*, UAE (Dubai), Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia

*Conditions Apply

Wi-Fi Hotspot in Rural Areas

3583. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Wi-Fi hotspot and rural exchanges in the rural areas of the country, especially in the State of Tripura and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) I. For setting up Wi-Fi hotspots in the rural areas, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. As part of BharatNet

project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband/internet services, is being provided at all the GPs in the country including Tripura and West Bengal. On an average, 5Wi-Fi Access Points (APs) are being provided at each GP. Of these, 3 APs are to be connected to Government Institutions such as Police Stations, Schools, Hospitals, and Post Offices, while 2 APs will be available for public use.

CSC-SPV has been assigned the setting up of Wi-Fi hotspots at 25,000 GPs in Uttar Pradesh, 3243 GPs in Himachal Pradesh, 1178 GPs of Tripura and 3407 GPs of Karnataka. In Rajasthan, Wi-Fi provisioning at 10,000 GPs is being done through the State Government/RISL. For the remaining GPs, BBNL has floated a tender for selection of agencies. APO has been issued on M/s TCIL for implementation and the selection of agencies in the balance GPs, in around 62,000 GPs and the selection of agencies in the balance GPs, including west Bengal, is under process. So far, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed at 39,379 GPs and of these, services are being provided in 10,943 GPs.

BharatNet project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

- (ii) BSNL has also been assigned the setting up of Wi-Fi hotspots at its 25,000 rural telephone exchanges in the country and Wi-Fi has been installed at 12144 rural exchanges.

II. No proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up rural exchanges.

[Translation]

Swiss Information on Corruption

3584. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Switzerland Government has provided information to the Government of India recently, regarding some persons allegedly involved in corruption;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to reveal the names of the accused; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) and (b) The India-Switzerland tax treaty facilitates receipt of information on request basis for cases under investigation. In addition, from 2019, India will receive on automatic basis, information in respect of financial accounts held by Indian residents in Switzerland. The information received on request or on automatic basis may include information about persons allegedly involved in corruption.

(c) and (d) The use and disclosure of the information received is governed by the confidentiality provisions of the India-Switzerland tax treaty.

[English]

US Immigration and Citizenship Service

3585. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the difference between L-1 visa and HB visa; and

(b) the facilities provided under the US Immigration and Citizenship Service (USCIS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) H-18 and L-1 are both non-immigrant visa categories for temporary employment in the U.S. The H-18 visa enables eligible foreign workers with knowledge in a specialty field to work in the U.S. The L-1 visa enables a company to transfer eligible managers/executives or employees possessing specialized knowledge, from its offices in other countries to the U.S.

(b) The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is a federal agency under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security that oversees lawful immigration to the U.S. Its responsibilities include processing of applications for U.S. citizenship through naturalization, employment in the U.S., Green Cards, and adoption of children from other countries etc.

Merger of Post Office Saving Bank and IPPB

3586. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge the

operations of Post office saving Bank with the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to convert IPPB into a full-fledged commercial bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Presently there is no proposal to merge the operations of Post Office Savings Bank with the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB).

(b) The India Post Payments Bank is functional based on the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Payment Banks. As of now no steps have been taken to convert the IPPB into a full-fledged Commercial Bank.

Change of UPSC Exam Pattern

3587. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes in evaluation and/or pattern of examination were introduced by UPSC in civil service examination and preliminary stage and main examination since 2010 till 2015 and if so, the details thereof and how many days before the date of examination such changes and revision were notified;

(b) whether there is any Government policy to notify students regarding any changes in methods of evaluation and/or change in pattern of civil service examination so that aspirants get adequate time to strategize their preparation without any inconvenience, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis of making CSAT qualifying in the years 2015 and the rationale, suggestions and recommendations of the Committees set up in this regard;

(d) whether two additional attempts with two years age relaxation were granted to candidates of Civil Service Examination in the year 2014 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these attempts were provided to only those candidates who were affected due to pattern change in examination 2011-14 or were the attempts for all candidates irrespective of their year of appearance in the exam and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The scheme of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination was revised with effect from, Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2011 on the recommendations of Prof. S.K. Khanna Committee with the notification of Civil Services Examination Rules, 2011 by the Government. The earlier objective type paper of optional Subject (in Preliminary stage) was discontinued. Vide these Rules, two papers of objective type of 200 marks each were introduced i.e. General Studies Paper-1 and General Studies Paper-2. The merit of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination was prepared on the basis of sum total of marks scored by the candidates in Paper-1 and Paper-2. This scheme of Preliminary Examination continued till Civil Services Examination, 2014. However, the English language comprehension as a part of General studies Paper-2 in the scheme of Preliminary Examination was deleted in CSF, 2014.

The Government with the notification of Rules of CSE, 2015 made the Paper-2 of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination qualifying with minimum marks of 33%.

The scheme of Civil Services (Main) Examination was revised with the Notification of Civil Services Examination, 2013 on consideration of the recommendations of Prof. Arun Nigavekar Committee constituted for the purpose. The list of optional subjects was revised. The Candidates were allowed to choose any one of the optional subjects from amongst the list of optional subjects given in the scheme of Civil Services (Main) Examination. Four conventional (subjective) type papers of General Studies of 250 marks each and two papers of one Optional; subject each of 250 marks were introduced. The essay paper had a weightage of 250 marks.

The Government had increased two more attempts with consequential two years increase in the permissible upper age limits with the Civil Services Examination, 2014. This is still in existence. The candidates who had appeared in CSE, 2011 and were not eligible in CSE, 2015 either in terms of attaining the maximum age or exhausting the number of attempts were allowed to appear in CSE, 2015 irrespective of their age and number of attempts taken.

Prior to CSE, 2014 maximum number of attempts allowed for a General Category Candidates were four with the maximum age limit as 30 years.

Satellite Centre

3588. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government has approved a Satellite Centre of IGNAC at Nabarangpur District of Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Centre will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption Charges

3589. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of corruption charges levelled against Central Government employees in the past three years;

(b) whether any action has been taken against such employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has informed that the details of complaints received in CVC, under PIDPI or otherwise, having specific and verifiable allegations of vigilance nature/offences of corruption against various Central Government officials including officials of appropriate levels serving in CPSUs,

PSBs, PSICs, Societies and other local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government are as follows:—

Year	2015	2016	2017
No. of cases	259	177	291

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has informed that number of cases registered under PC Act against Central Government employees are as follows:—

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (upto 30.11.2018)
No. of cases	441	400	338	206

(b) and (c) CVC has informed that the complaints in which specific and verifiable allegations of vigilance nature/offences of corruption have been leveled against the officials have been forwarded to the CVO/CBI to conduct inquiry/investigation into the matter.

CBI has informed that the following action has been taken on the cases registered under PC Act till date:—

Year	No. of cases charge-sheeted	No. of cases sent for RDA	No. of cases sent for such action as appropriate
2015	361	22	4
2016	272	31	6
2017	168	10	0
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	045	02	0

[Translation]

Language in High Courts

3590. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hon'ble high courts in various States of the country where language of judgement orders of proceedings is available in Hindi/local regional languages of the States:

(b) the names of States from where the Government

received proposals regarding making of proceedings, judgement and orders in Hindi or popular languages in particular State;

(c) the problems being faced by the Government to make Hindi/regional languages as language of proceedings, judgements and order in hon. high courts; and

(d) the plan of the Government to make Hindi or regional languages as language of proceedings, judgements and orders of hon. high courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Use of Hindi has been authorized in the proceedings as well as in the Decree, Judgments in the High Courts of the State of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) to (d) The Cabinet committee in its decision dated 21.05.1965 required that consent of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India be obtained on any proposal relating to use of a language other than English in the High Court. Proposals were received for use of Bengali, Tamil, Hindi, Gujarat and Kannada in the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka respectively.

These proposals were forwarded to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 18.01.2016 has conveyed that the Full Court, after extensive deliberations disapproved the proposal reiterating that the proposal could not be accepted.

[English]

Intrusion by Myanmar Army

3591. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of October/November, there were intrusions of Myanmar Army inside Indian territory and they harassed Indian citizens in some villages of Manipur along the Indo – Myanmar border;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Myanmar Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (d) No. There have been no instances of intrusions or incursions by the Myanmar Army in Indian Territory in October/November.

[Translation]

Posts Equivalent to Group A

3592. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers of the rank of Grade level-1 and above of Public Sector banks, financial institutions and insurance corporations are likely to be considered equivalent to Group 'A' officer of Government of India and those claiming reservation under Other Backward Castes category are likely to be considered in creamy layer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not fixed parity among Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' officers and employees in public sector enterprises and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether their salaries are likely to be linked with income/property norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the rules in this regard; and

(f) the details of the number of Group 'A', 'C' and 'D' officers and employees working in all the undertakings under the administrative control of the Government whose sons and daughters have been deprived of reservation from the year 2017 till date on the basis of income/property criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Financial Services have notified the principles for determining the equivalence in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Public Financial Institutions (PFIs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs) on 06.12.2017 which are as under:-

(i) Junior Management Scale-I of PSBs, PFIs and

PSICs will be treated as equivalent to Group A in the Government of India; and

(ii) Clerks and Peons in PSBs, PFIs and PSICs will be treated as equivalent to Group C in the Government of India.

(c) to (e) The Department of Public Enterprises have issued an Office Memorandum on 25.10.2017 conveying the guidelines for establishing equivalence of posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with posts in Government. As per the guidelines, all the executive level posts in CPSEs i.e. Board level executives and below Board level executives, which are managerial level posts, will be considered as "Creamy Layer", subject to the proviso that those executives whose annual income, as per criteria given in DoPT OM dated 08.09.1993, is less than Rs. 8 lakh (as amended vide DoPT OM No. 36033/1/2013-Estt. (Res) dated 13.09.2017), will not fall under the Creamy Layer criteria.

(f) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training vide Office Memorandum dated 08.09.1993, sons and daughters of the persons falling in the Creamy Layer are not entitled to the benefit of reservation available to the Other Backward Classes.

The data on the number of officers and employees working in the Undertakings under the administrative control of the Government, (whose sons and daughters are not entitled to the benefit of reservation for Other Backward Classes), is not maintained centrally.

Functioning of Coast Guard

3593. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures to upgrade the functioning of coast guard to reach out during emergency situations like cyclone in deep sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to increase the manpower and ensure provision of modern equipment to coast guard;

(d) whether the Government is ready to constitute separate coast guard unit in highly populated coastal districts like Jamnagar in Gujarat and the like; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) The Government has established a robust maritime search and rescue framework to address and respond to various contingencies in deep sea and in coastal areas of India, which includes distress onboard fishing boats and merchant vessels, safety of life during marine incidents and SAR (Search and Rescue) response during Cyclones etc. Director General Indian Coast Guard has been designated as the Chairman of National Maritime Search and Rescue Board (NMSARB), which constitutes members from national/coastal state administration/agencies.

(c) The sanctioned strength of Coast Guard has increased from 8149 in 2008 to 16792 in 2018 which is 100% increase from manpower recruited in 2008. The ships and air assets of ICG are fitted with latest state-of-the-art technology equipment/system/sensors to enhance surveillance Capability of the Coast Guard. Adequate research and deliberations are cases for all acquisition undertaken while formulating the staff requirements for all acquisition cases so that the new ships and air assets inducted are the best in class.

(d) and (e) A Coast Guard station at a particular location is set up taking into consideration the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other maritime organization I security set up in the vicinity. Presently, there are 08 stations functioning in the state of Gujarat at various locations. In addition, there is one CG Air Enclave and 02 District Headquarters for undertaking ICG charter in the area. Therefore, at this juncture no additional Coast Guard Station is planned in Gujarat and the existing assets are adequate to respond to any contingencies involving ICG charter.

National Super Computing Mission

3594. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the developments under the national super computing mission in the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of progress made by the mission in establishing a network of more than 70 high performance

computing facilities across research centers and academic institutions till date; and

(c) whether the Government has plans to start research in the field of quantum computing and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) There are two approaches that were planned: "Build" and "Buy" approaches. under approach in Phase-1 purchase order has been issued for 3 super computers. Currently technical evaluation is underway for the "Buy" systems.

(c) Yes, Madam. The DST has developed a new directed research programme on "Quantum information Science and Technology (QuST)" aimed at development and demonstration of quantum computers, quantum communication and cryptography, development of quantum-mathematical quantum enhanced and inspired technology and development of advanced techniques, algorithms and theory of quantum information systems.

Hiring of Consultants

3595. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether UIDAI has hired any consultant for performing some of their functions and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether consultants were hired for drafting The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial. and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and Regulations under the Aadhaar Act and if so, the details of each consultant hired and the fees paid to each of them; and

(c) the list of other consultants hired and fees paid to them for other projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Consultants directly hired by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and working as on date are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Joining	Function/Projects
1.	Shri Parmanand Sharma	24.05.2016	Consultant (Official Language)
2.	Shri Jatinder Singh Bhatia	10.03.2017	Consultant (Finance)
3.	Shri Man Singh Yadav	20.07.2017	Consultant (Enforcement)

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Land Acquisition for Bilaspur-Mandi-Leh Rail Route

3596. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of land acquisition for Bilaspur-Mandi-Leh rail route in Himachal Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work of laying railway track on this route is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Final Location Survey (FLS) of Bilaspur-Mandi-Leh new BG Line has been undertaken and is targeted to be completed by December, 2020. Land acquisition can be taken up only after sanction of project. Project is not yet sanctioned.

[English]

Shakti Scheme

3597. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Shakti scheme and the status of its implementation;

(b) the details of long term contracts to power companies through Shakti scheme and the Power Purchase Agreements till date;

(c) the details of coal procurement made under the scheme; and

(d) the total allocation of coal linkage to Gujarat under Shakti scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government approved fading away of the existing Letter of Assurance (LoA)-Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) regime and introduced Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), 2017, which was issued by Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017. A few salient features under various paras of the SHAKTI policy are:-

A. It has allowed continuation of the existing coal supply to the capacities of about 68,000 MW at the rate of 75% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ). The coal supply may further be increased in future based on coal availability. Also, the policy has enabled about 19,000 MW capacities out of the 68,000 MW which have delayed in commissioning for signing of FSA provided these plants are commissioned within 31.03.2022. The medium term PPAs to be concluded in near future against bids invited by Discoms have also been made eligible for linkage coal supply. With these, the old regime of LoA-FSA came to finality and fade away.

B(i) Coal India Limited (CIL)/Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) may grant coal linkages to State/Central Gencos/Joint Ventures at notified price on recommendations of Ministry of Power.

B(ii) Linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having Long Term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) based on domestic coal but no linkage are provided where IPPs participating in auction will bid for discount on the tariff (in paise/unit).

B(iii) Linkages to IPPs/ Power Producers without PPAs shall be on auction basis where methodology would be similar to that followed under linkage auction to non-regulated sector.

- B(iv) Coal linkages may also be earmarked for fresh PPAs, by pre-declaring the availability of coal linkage with description, to the States. States may indicate these linkages to Discoms/SDAs.
- B(v) Power requirement of group of States can also be aggregated and procurement of such aggregated power can be made by an agency designated by Ministry of Power or authorized by such States on the basis of tariff based bidding.
- B(vi) Linkages shall be granted for full normative quantity to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated by nominated agency for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of Ministry of Power.
- B(vii) Ministry of Coal in consultation with Ministry of Power may formulate a detailed methodology of a transparent bidding process for allocating coal linkages to IPPs, having PPAs based on imported coal, with full pass through of cost saving to consumers.

As of now, coal linkages to following capacities have been granted under Para A(i), B(i) and B(ii) of the policy.

- **Para A(i):** Clearance has been given for signing of FSA for 6 power plants with a total capacity of 4,730 MW.
- **Para B(i):** 18 TPPs have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 21,880 MW
- **Para B(ii):** Linkage auction under para B(ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in Sep.'17 whereby 27.18 MT of annual coal linkage was booked by ten provisional successful bidders for 9,045 MW capacity.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that no long term power purchase agreement has been made under SHAKTI Policy.

(c) In 2018-19 (up to 26.12.2018), total coal supplied to the Power producers under SHAKTI scheme [Para A(i), B(i) and B(ii)] is given in the table below (the figures are in Million Tonnes):-

Para of SHAKTI	Coal Supply
A(i)	2.131
B(i)	2.330
B(ii)	11.085

(d) No coal linkage has been granted/allotted to Gujarat State till date under SHAKTI policy.

Soil Erosion due to Coal Mining Activity

3598. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of soil erosion reported as a result of coal mining activities since last three years including the occurrence in Talcher coal bearing area of Mahanadi coal field;

(b) the number of casualties reported during the said period; and

(c) the reasons and the remedial measures taken to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no case of soil erosion as a result of coal mining activities since last three years in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) subsidiaries including Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) command area.

(b) No casualty has been reported during last 3 years due to soil erosion.

(c) The main reasons for soil erosion are deforestation, heavy winds and flow of water. CIL has informed that massive plantation work is done by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited including Mahanadi Coalfields Limited over the Over Burden (OB) dump areas and other available vacant areas to control soil erosion as per Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for each of mining project. Technical reclamation of over burden dumps with levelling, grading are being done. Gully plugging, Garland drains are provided to arrest and control soil erosion. Top soil is being laid over the dump surface for biological reclamation and plantation.

The company wise land area reforested/planted is as follows:-

Subsidiary	Plantation Work					
	During 2015-16		During 2016-17		During 2017-18	
	No.	Ha.	No.	Ha.	No.	Ha.
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	250000	100	257500	103.00	259800	110.43
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	28648	94.44	100000	41.2	97755	55.2
Central Coalfields Ltd.	117775	47.11	66225	26.5	202957	83.001
Western Coalfields Ltd.	0	0	125900	50.55	125000	50
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	743175	297.27	589000	235.60	694552	285.19
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	370605	111	380000	146.85	100752	40.3
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	173303	69.32	138000	55.2	512750	196.9
North Eastern Coalfields	4000	0*	5620	2.3	1600	0.5
Total	1687506	719.14	1662245	661.20	1995166	821.52

*Re plantation done due to non-survival of saplings over already planted area.

Extradition of Mumbai Attackers

3599. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed NIA team to visit the US for extradition of 26.11.2008 Mumbai terror attackers;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the US FBI has invited NIA team to resolve all those outstanding issues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether after resolving all issues related to 26.11.2008 suspects the extradition of Tahawwur Rana will be possible; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) to (e) The United States has expressed its commitment towards working with its international partners to identify and bring to justice those responsible for the 26.11.2008 Mumbai attack. During the India-U.S. 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue on 06 September, 2018, both sides called on Pakistan to bring to justice expeditiously the perpetrators of the Mumbai, Pathankot, Uri, and other cross-border terrorist attacks.

Government of India has engaged with relevant U.S. authorities, under terms of the India-U.S. Extradition Treaty of 1997, for extradition of U.S.-based individuals for their role in the 26/11/2008 terrorist attack in Mumbai. These consultations have been held by means of meetings/visits and teleconferences. Most recently, a team from the National Investigation Agency visited the U.S. on 13-15 December 2018 for discussion with the U.S. authorities.

[Translation]

Identity Theft

3600. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the system available in the form of action mechanism in case of hacking or identity theft keeping in view the fact that the Aadhaar/UFD number, is being used for various types of authentication;

(b) the details regarding security mechanism and encryption method being used for security of data and whether it is as per the existing industry standards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any attempts has been recorded for breach in security or theft of data of Unique Identification Authority of India; and

(d) the details regarding each incidence of such

security breach and affected identification number along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Hacking is only possible on Information Technology assets if they are not properly secured and configured. It is submitted that no incidents of hacking or identity theft have been reported so far in respect of Aadhaar data from Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)'s Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).

Aadhaar is based on three core principles of *Minimal information, Optimal ignorance and Federated database*, and therefore, in its whole lifecycle, an Aadhaar database contains only that much information that resident gives at the time of enrolment or updation. It has resident's name, address, gender date of birth/age and photograph and core biometrics (10 fingerprints and 2 iris scans). It also has mobile and email, if the resident opts to give. Aadhaar does not receive or store any information such as bank account or PAN or SIM etc. during linking or verifying any of the services with Aadhaar. Also, the core biometrics are encrypted at the time of enrolment/updation, are never kept unencrypted and are never shared. When people use Aadhaar for accessing various services, their information remain in silos of federated databases so that each agency remains optimally ignorant.

UIDAI's existing security controls and protocols are robust and capable of countering any attempts or malicious designs of data breach or hacking, Security of Aadhaar is of critical importance to the Government and UIDAI has given it paramount significance. UIDAI constantly strengthens and reviews its infrastructure and ecosystems in line with the best International security practices and technological standards. UIDAI has multi-layered security and privacy considerations built into the core strategy of Aadhaar with three basic doctrines of minimal data, optimal ignorance and federated database which give higher level of security.

Various policies and procedures have been defined, which are regularly reviewed and updated thereby appropriately controlling and monitoring any movement of people, material and data in and out of secured and well-guarded UIDAI premises, particularly the Data Centres.

Legal status of UIDAI has further strengthened the security assurance of Aadhaar ecosystem manifolds with enactment of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act 2016, which has stringent penalties/punishments for offenders.

In the *ibid* Act, Chapter-VI on Protection of Information (Section 28 – Section 33) and Chapter-VII on Offences and Penalties (Section 34 – Section 47), specifically relates to protection of information and related offences and penalties to offenders.

(b) It is submitted that, at UIDAI, Aadhaar data is fully encrypted at all the times i.e. at rest, in transit and in storage. Aadhaar data is stored in CIDR of UIDAI in encrypted format.

Aadhaar data including biometrics is encrypted by 2048 bit encryption key (best in class as per industry standards) at the time of enrolment, transit and thereafter at storage. It is worth mentioning that it may take the fastest computer on the earth, billions of years to break this encryption key by brute force.

(c) No, Madam. No incidents of breach in security or theft of data have been reported so far in respect of Aadhaar data from UIDAI CIDR.

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

[English]

Scramjet Engine

3601. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has successfully tested the scramjet engine technology recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and it's benefits for future uses;

(c) whether this technology will help in the realisation of an air breathing propulsion system for space-crafts in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The first experimental mission of a sub-scale Scramjet engine, towards the realization of an Air Breathing Propulsion System, was successfully conducted on August 28, 2016 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

With this experimental flight, critical technologies such as ignition of air breathing engines at supersonic speed, holding the flame at supersonic speed, air intake mechanism and fuel injection systems have been successfully demonstrated. The Air breathing propulsion technology will be useful during the atmospheric phase of the flight of launch vehicle as the oxidizer for the fuel is derived from the atmosphere itself. This reduces the need for carrying the oxidizer along with the fuel and will benefit in bringing down the cost of access to space.

(c) and (d) The present developed technology is useful for launch vehicles and missiles and is not directly applicable for spacecraft propulsion.

[Translation]

Development of Minority Communities

3602. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated new action plan for the all round development of minority communities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds allocated for the welfare and educational upliftment of minority communities in the country during the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Government has implemented various schemes for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six (6) centrally notified minority communities . namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains. These schemes/programmes in brief are as under. The schemes have no state-wise allocation of funds and is based on need based demands and physical allocations:—

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme – For educational empowerment of students.
- (2) Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme – Provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance.
- (3) Naya Savera – Free Coaching and Allied Scheme – To enhance skill and knowledge of students and candidates for employment through

competitive examinations and admission in technical and professional courses.

- (4) Padho Pardesh – Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas higher studies.
- (5) Nai Udaan – Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.
- (6) Nai Roshni – Leadership development of minority women.
- (7) Seekho Aur Kamao – Skill development scheme for youth from 14 – 35 years of age and aims to improve employability of existing workers, school dropouts etc.
- (8) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)
- (9) Nai Manzil – A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
- (10) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKV) earlier known as MsDP – Implemented in identified Minority Concentration Areas for creation of assets in education, skill and health sectors.
- (11) Jiyo Parsi – Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis in India.
- (12) Hamari Dharohar – A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture.
- (13) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:—
 - (a) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society
 - (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities.
 - (c) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youth belonging to minority communities.
- (14) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

The funds allocated for implementation of various schemes of this Ministry during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Details including funds released under the various schemes of the Ministry are available on the website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Statement

Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and BE 2018-19 and Actual Exp. Till 30.11.2018

(Rs. in crore)

Non-Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	2015-16 BE	2016-17 BE	2017-18 BE	2018-19 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Secretariat-Social Service	11.50	13.59	17.66	19.14
2.	Other Social Services				
	(i) National Commission for Minorities(NCM)	7.56	7.67	8.41	8.62
	(ii) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	3.09	2.82	2.74	2.32
3.	NCRLM				
	(i) Grants-in-Aid to Waqf	3.15	3.15	3.16	3.16
	(ii) Grants-in-Aid to Central Waqf Council	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
	Total*	25.33	27.26	31.99	33.24

Plan Schemes/Programmes (Voted, Revenue and Capital)

A. Central Sector Scheme (CS)

1.	Grants in Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation	113.00	113.00	113.00	125.01
2.	Free Coaching and Allied Schemes for Minorities	45.00	45.00	48.00	74.00
3.	Contribution to the Equity of NMDFC	120.00	140.00	170.00	165.02
4.	Research/Studies, monitoring and evaluation of development Schemes for Minorities including publicity	45.25	45.00	50.00	55.00
5.	Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies (SCA) engaged for implementation in NMDFC programme	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
6.	Scheme for Leadership development of Minority Women	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
7.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for minority students	49.83	80.00	100.00	153.00
8.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards (the scheme at S.No.13 has been merged with scheme at S.No. 8 and named as Computerisation of Records and Strengthening of State Wakf Boards)	3.00	3.30	3.30	16.94
9.	Interest subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas studies	4.19	4.00	8.00	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Scheme for containing population decline of small minorities	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
11.	Skill development Initiatives	67.45	210.00	250.00	250.00
12.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Services Commissions etc.	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00
13.	Strengthening of the State Waqf Boards	6.70	9.70	9.70	
14.	Sehat Scheme – Maulana Azad Medical Aid Scheme	0.01			
15.	Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses of undergraduate and post-graduate	335.00	335.00	393.54	522.00
16.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	1040.10	931.00	950.00	980.00
17.	Post-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	580.10	550.00	550.00	692.00
Sub-total (CS)		2432.63	2489.00	2668.54	3085.97
B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)					
1.	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of minority concentration distticts (Renamed as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram)	1251.64	1125.00	1200.00	1320.00
Central Sector Scheme (CS)					
	*Secretariat, M/o.Minority Affairs Service	1.49			
2.	Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)(Central Sector Scheme)	17.01	20.00	22.00	30.00
3.	Hamari Dharohar (Central Sector Scheme)	10.01	11.00	12.00	6.00
4.	Nai Manzi! (Central Sector Scheme)		155.00	175.95	140.00
5.	Expenditure on CGI Jeddah and Hai			85.00	84.79
Sub-total (CSS)		1280.15	1311.00	1494.95	1580.79
Grand Total (A+B)		3712.78	3800.00	4195.48	4700.00

Chinese Signal Boosters

3603. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese signal boosters are being purchased to improve mobile network range in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Services of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are getting affected by such equipments and

if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of such boosters identified/detected in the country especially in Surat, State/UT-wise and the legal action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to spread awareness regarding the disruption caused by these equipments along with the steps taken by the Government to check the illegal use thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No information regarding purchase of signal boosters of Chinese make has been received by the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) Complaints from the Telecom Service Providers regarding interference due to unauthorized boosters installed by private entity/individuals are received from time

to time. Such interference complaints by Telecom Service Providers are taken on priority by carrying out/undertaking on the spot monitoring and inspection. The unauthorized boosters so identified/detected are deactivated and notice is served to such individuals/entity.

(c) and (d) A total of 101 notices have been issued to the entities/individual Users on unauthorized boosters and 63 such boosters have been confiscated/seized/deactivated. The details are as given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Monitoring Station	Number of notices served	Number of unauthorised boosters and accessories confiscated/seized/deactivated
1.	Delhi	Delhi	45	16
2.	Gujarat	WMS Ahmedabad (for Surat City)	12	19
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	8	28
4.	Punjab	Jalandhar	19	Nil
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14	Nil
6.	Telangana	Hyderabad	3	Nil

In Surat, monitoring and inspection was carried out in June 2018 wherein 12 notices were served and 19 boosters with accessories were confiscated/seized.

It has also been found that some online/e-commerce companies are dealing with unauthorized wireless equipment including boosters. Such companies have been directed to ensure compliance to the licensing/statutory requirements on telecom equipment being sold or purchased. The directions have been placed on the website (www.dot.gov.in) for information.

BSNL and MTNL Subscribers

3604. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the landline subscribers of BSNL/MTNL are getting unsatisfactory services and are extremely dissatisfied due to the negligent attitude and delaying factors adopted by the officials of the said organisations;

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has identified such negligent and reluctant officers/workers in States served by BSNL and in Delhi and Mumbai in case of MTNL; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) No case of unsatisfactory services due to the negligent attitude and delaying factors adopted by their officials has been reported by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regularly monitors the performance of telecom service providers including BSNL and MTNL, against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. As per PMR for the quarter ending September 2018, for basic wireline services, BSNL is meeting the benchmarks for all the parameters in its service areas. During the same period, MTNL is meeting the benchmarks for all the parameters except "Fault repaired within 5 days (for urban areas)" (benchmark 100% within 5 days) in Delhi and Mumbai Service areas.

[English]

Asansol division under Eastern Railway?

**Sanctioned Projects under Howrah and
Asansol Division**

3605. DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of sanctioned, executed and ongoing railway projects under Howrah and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Details of Railway projects in different stages of planning/sanction/execution falling fully/partly under Howrah and Asansol divisions under Eastern Railway are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Anticipated cost (f in crore)	Year of Sanction/ Inclusion
Howrah Division: New Line			
1.	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur with Ext upto Dhaniakhali, Arambagh-Irphala and new MM for Irphala-Ghatal (11 km.) and Arambagh-Champadanga (23 km.)	1321	2000-01
2.	Tarakeshwar-Magra (52 km.) incl. MM for Tarakeshwar-Furfurasharif (22 km.)	528	2010-11
Doublings			
3.	Bandel-Boinchi – 3rd line (30.53 km.)	238	2011-12
4.	Bazar Sau-Azimganj Jn. (42.15 km.)	272	2012-13
5.	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km.)	174	2011-12
6.	Dankuni-Chandanpur-4th line (25.41 km.) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new MM for Baruipara-Furfura (12.3 Km.) NL	296	2010-11
7.	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.13 km.) with extn. to Furfura Sharif	257	2009-10
Gauge Conversion			
8.	Bardhaman-Katwa (51.52 km.) with new MM for Katwa- Bazarsau (30.59 km.) – DL, Katwa (Dainhat)-Mateswar (34.4 km.), Nangun-Mangalkot (8.60 km.) and Mateswar-Memari (35.6 km.) NL	1116	2007-08
Asansol Division:			
1.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 km.) New line with new Material Modification for Rampurhat-Murara (29.48 km.) – 3rd line	1126	1995-96
2.	Chitra-Basukinath New Line (37 km.)	793	2016-17
3.	Godda-Pakur New Line (80 km.)	1723	2016-17

Increase of Speed of Trains

3606. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has proposed to increase

the speed of all the trains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has any plans to expand the EMU network in the existing cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With a view to increasing speed of trains in Indian Railways, 'Mission Raftaar' was announced in the Railway trains in Budget 2016-17.

The mission envisages a target of doubling of average speed of freight trains and increasing the average speed of all non-suburban passenger trains by 25 kmph in the next 5 years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of sanctioned suburban transport projects are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of work/section	Route km.	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran electrified double line	27.00	1781.98
2.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-II	62.11	8087.00
3.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-III	94.00	10947.00
4.	Extension of Mass Rapid Transit System Phase-II (Velachery-St. Thomas Mount)	5.00	734.01
5.	Hyderabad/Secundrabad – Multi Model Transport System Phase-II	101.05	816.55
6.	Ghatkesar-Raigir (Yadadri) – Extension of Multi Model Transport System Phase-II	32.00	330.00

[Translation]

Construction of ROB/RUB

3607. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise details of the under construction Rail Over-Bridges (ROB), Rail Under-Bridges (RUB) and Foot Over-Bridges (FOB) in various States as on date annually on cost sharing basis;

(b) the location-wise details of the proposals sent by various State Governments including Maharashtra for constructing ROB/S, RUBS and FOBs at level crossings along with the action taken on each of such proposals;

(c) the Zone-wise details of under-construction and new projects identified for constructing the ROB/RUB/FOB during the last three years and the current year along with the details of the funds allocated and utilized and the ratio of contribution of each of the State Governments for each of such projects;

(d) the details of the present status of each of these projects as on date; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to complete the said projects within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) 1640 Road Over Bridges have been (ROBs) and 159 Road Under Bridges (RUBs) Bridge (FOB) have been sanctioned However, no foot over Bridge (FOB) has been sanctioned on Cost sharing basis in plan Head-30 (PH-30). However, State-wise details of sanctioned ROB/S/RUBs on cost sharing basis is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Proposals for construction of ROB/S/RUBs in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) are normally received at various levels in Zonal Railways from state Government and other Statutory Authorities. After completing various formalities with State Government/Statutory Authorities, regarding the consent for sharing of cost and closure of LCs, proposals construction of ROB/S/RUBs in lieu of LCs are further processed for their inclusion in Budget. This is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The Zone wise details of ROB/S/RUBS sanctioned and fund allocation and utilization during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

Railway undertakes construction of ROB/RUBS in Railway portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Govt. Generally, there is no problem of construction of ROB/RUBS in Railway portion. Construction of ROB/RUBS on approaches depends upon many factors such as availability of land, removal of encroachments, fixing the alignment of approaches, allocation of requisite funds etc.

(e) Following pro-active measures have been taken in close coordination with various stakeholders to enhance the progress of construction of ROB/RUBS in replacement of busy level crossings which are as under:—

- Joint survey with all concerned Including State Government to finalise the tentative General Arrangement Drawing (GAD).
- Standardization of drawings for various spans to avoid in designing.
- Nomination of nodal officer for each State for single window clearance of GAD from Railway side.
- Commissioning of a web-based application with users friendly and features for online submission and approval of various Plans drawings related to ROB/RUBS of National Highway Authority of India/Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (NHAI/MoRTH).
- Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) to eliminate all level crossings on National Highway Corridors by MoRTH by construction of ROB/RUBS at their own cost.
- Also memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and Government of Maharashtra for construction of ROB in the State of Maharashtra by Government of Maharashtra on single entity basis. This MOU is first of its kind and expected that progress of construction of ROB in State of Maharashtra will improve. All State Government has also been advised by Ministry of Railways to come forward to sign, similar MOU as signed with State Government of Maharashtra.

Statement-I

Sanctioned Cost Sharing Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs) are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Road over Bridges	Road under Bridges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81	2
2.	Assam	1	0
3.	Bihar	123	28
4.	Chhattisgarh	17	12
5.	Delhi	5	1
6.	Goa	8	0
7.	Gujarat	130	6
8.	Haryana	85	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	43	0
11.	Karnataka	53	8
12.	Kerala	118	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92	1
14.	Maharashtra	108	7
15.	Odisha	42	0
16.	Puducherry	5	0
17.	Punjab	20	24
18.	Rajasthan	71	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	155	21
20.	Telangana	47	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	339	31
22.	Uttarakhand	6	0
23.	West Bengal	90	1
Total		1640	159

Statement-II

Railway-wise – Road Over Bridge and Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Subways sanctioned in last 3 years are as under:

Sl. No.	Zonal Railways	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		Total	
		ROB	RUB/ Subways	ROB	RUB/ Subways	ROB	RUB/ Subways	ROB	RUB/ Subways
1.	Central Railway	18	24	24	19	2	21	44	64
2.	Eastern Railway	9	1	1	0	3	0	13	1
3.	East Central Railway	34	0	2	10	9	0	45	10
4.	East Coast Railway	7	53	3	19	6	11	16	83
5.	Northern Railway	43	87	13	0	12	0	68	87
6.	North Central Railway	29	121	3	0	26	0	58	121
7.	North Eastern Railway	18	28	16	108	0	87	34	223
8.	North-East Frontier Railway	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
9.	North Western Railway	10	33	1	0	11	0	22	33
10.	Southern Railway	22	100	17	32	40	43	79	175
11.	South Central Railway	16	99	23	17	8	9	47	125
12.	South Eastern Railway	12	22	11	13	0	4	23	39
13.	South Western Railway	8	39	4	8	2	1	14	48
14.	South East Central Railway	11	5	5	15	5	23	21	43
15.	Western Railway	22	38	6	91	19	67	47	196
16.	West Central Railway	28	8	1	0	0	4	29	12
Total		289	660	130	332	143	273	562	1265

Statement-III

Allocation and Expenditure in Plan head – 30 in last three and current year is as under

(Rs. in crores)

Zonal Railway	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (Till November'18)	
	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Railway	80.73	87.07	117.34	112.84	147.30	128.46	140.47	77.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Railway	45.02	62.45	64.71	87.72	79.02	52.42	125.33	35.42
East Central Railway	32.26	46.15	68.54	64.46	89.12	38.20	141.03	42.16
East Coast Railway	84.64	88.65	148.64	128.94	200.23	165.42	245.41	100.06
Northern Railway	233.49	250.82	396.08	396.29	528.49	439.95	407.48	288.22
North Central Railway	256.37	264.91	394.94	525.94	469.05	332.23	446.01	195.51
North Eastern Railway	34.74	41.34	100.01	120.50	116.86	122.94	156.08	108.01
North-East Frontier Railway	104.62	93.1	100.68	88.32	140.57	93.39	159.75	51.52
North Western Railway	246.03	223.44	258.24	391.35	466.81	475.60	538.82	315.31
Southern Railway	267.61	279.29	343.95	293.54	426.73	333.30	456.37	244.98
South Central Railway	137.44	148.19	174.01	146.23	247.75	172.93	270.05	239.59
South Eastern Railway	42.10	47.3	140.58	138.48	230.60	213.14	240.99	68.17
South Western Railway	113.11	106.98	173.70	157.25	199.32	180.23	193.76	95.34
South East Central Railway	158.01	162.85	165.95	159.36	181.69	111.57	203.88	46.65
Western Railway	125.35	125.73	266.50	210.62	297.76	190.50	385.02	159.26
West Central Railway	182.73	190.12	152.30	148.71	178.70	124.02	189.54	55.38

[English]

Trial Run of Train 18

3608. Shri C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial run of Train 18 has been successful and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any average speed has been fixed for Train 18 once it is put into service; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the routes selected to be augmented for the running of Train 18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. The trial run of Train-18 has been successfully conducted in Moradabad-Saharanpur section of Northern Railway and Shamgarh-Kota-Sawai Madhopur section of West Central Railway upto maximum test speed of 180 kmph.

(b) Train Set-18 has been tested for maximum operational speed upto 160 kmph. However, the actual

speed in service will depend upon the section where this train is put into service.

(c) The first Train-18 train is proposed to be introduced on Delhi-Varanasi sector.

[Translation]

Setting up of Bio-Technology Boards

3609. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for setting up bio-technology boards in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof including the amount of funds sanctioned/spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) 'NIL'.

Promotion of Hindi

3610. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bodies (pithas) established by the Government for promotion of Hindi language;

(b) the number of countries in the world to which Indian Government provides scholarship or fellowship in Hindi;

(c) whether the Government has made provisions to teach Hindi in Indian embassies abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of facilities being provided by the Government to foreign students for learning Hindi in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) Promotion of Hindi (our Raj Bhasha) in foreign countries is a high priority area for the Ministry of External Affairs. Propagation of Hindi abroad through Missions/Posts and Cultural Centres is done by Hindi Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and ICCR actively.

A total number of 26 Hindi Chairs have been established by ICCR in various foreign countries.

(b) Scholarships to study Hindi at Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate and Ph.D. levels and fellowships for research in Hindi are offered to foreign nationals of all the countries.

(c) and (d) Hindi Division of the Ministry of External Affairs supports Hindi teaching in foreign universities, schools and other educational institutions by providing Hindi books, Hindi teaching aids (such as software for learning Hindi, CDs, etc.), honorarium to teachers for teaching Hindi in Missions, financial support and grant to the institutions and organizations involved in propagation and promotion of Hindi abroad.

A total number of 27 teachers were sent to Indian Missions/Posts and Cultural Centres in the year 2018-19, of which 21 were supported by Hindi Division of MEA and 06 by ICCR.

(e) ICCR provides scholarships to the foreign students to learn Hindi in India. This includes monthly stipend, monthly house rent allowance, tuition and compulsory fees, annual contingency (book) allowance and medical reimbursement on CGHS rates.

[English]

Shortfall in Revenue

3611. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in revenue earned vis-à-vis its target by the Railways from passengers and freight during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Railways have incurred huge losses on account of under-utilisation of Railways Cargo Services in the country during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the contribution of each Zone to the losses incurred/profit earned by the Railways during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, Zone-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been shortfall in the revenue earned under passengers and freight vis-a-vis respective targets during the last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the current year 2018-19 (till the end of November-2018) also, these earnings have remained short of respective proportionate targets. Zone-wise position is enclosed as Statement-I and statement-II respectively. The reasons of shortfall are broadly as under:-

2015-16

- Less than targeted originating passengers booked in non (Non PRS).
- Less than targeted loading and average freight lead.

2016-17

- Less than targeted originating passengers-non-suburban-non PRS segment.
- Less than targeted average freight lead.

2017-18

- Less than targeted originating passengers booked in PRS segment.
- Less than targeted loading in Iron Ore.

2018-19 (upto November-18)

- Earning shortfall against Budget Proportionate

in passenger is due to drop in non-suburban non-PRS passengers and goods mainly due to adjustment of the freight advance taken in 2017-18

(c) and (d) The last three years and current year container loading details in Indian Railways are as under:—

(In Million tonnes)

Zonal Railway	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto Nov. 18)
Central Railway	9.41	7.97	8.31	5.79
Eastern Railway	0.88	1.04	1.04	0.54
East Central Railway	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.22
East Coast Railway	1.33	2.01	2.38	2.40
Northern Railway	8.02	8.53	8.59	5.67
North Central Railway	1.98	2.01	2.29	1.53
North Eastern Railway	0.28	0.18	0.41	0.25
Northeast Frontier Railway	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.06
North Western Railway	3.66	4.82	6.97	5.31
Southern Railway	1.51	1.53	1.50	0.98
South Central Railway	1.01	0.88	1.05	0.84
South Eastern Railway	1.37	1.24	1.45	1.08
South East Central Railway	0.46	0.59	0.70	0.39
South Western Railway	0.77	0.80	0.73	0.50
Western Railway	14.45	14.85	17.53	13.19
West Central Railway	0.65	0.69	0.89	0.56
Konkan Railway	0.00	0.11	0.10	0.10
Total	46.19	47.60	54.31	39.41

During each of the last three years and the current year, Railways have no losses on account of underutilization of Railways Cargo Service.

(e) and (f) Seen from the overall context, Railways have not incurred any operating loss so far but have generated 'surplus' of various magnitudes after meeting all revenue expenditure. However, there are certain zones which are not able to generate excess over their revenue expenditure as their revenue expenditure exceeds their

revenue receipts.

This is because all zones of Indian Railways, for reasons of their geographical location, state of industrialization/ commercial/business activity, are not evenly placed in respect of traffic earnings which are apportioned amongst the zones on the basis of traffic carried/traversed on the respective system. Nevertheless, all the zones irrespective of their traffic output, have a fixed element of operating expenses to run the system.

Statement-I

Zone-wise Revenue earned under Passenger vis-à-vis respective Target during the last three years and current year are as under
(Rs. in crore)

Zonal Railway	(Passenger) 2015-16			(Passenger) 2016-17			(Passenger) 2017-18			(Passenger) 2018-19			
	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Budget Proportion to end of Nov. 18	Actual to end of Nov. 18	Variation of Actual Budget Proportion
Central	5216.00	4929.52	-286.48	5313.56	5045.29	-268.27	5550.00	5368.91	-181.09	5707.61	3706.47	3737.34	30.87
Eastern	2086.44	2106.97	20.53	2298.94	2232.32	-66.62	2345.75	2279.63	-66.12	2433.50	1628.43	1568.18	-60.25
East Central	2189.37	2220.29	30.92	2442.26	2334.38	-107.88	2456.58	2412.87	-43.71	2598.48	1770.19	1701.21	-68.98
East Coast	1269.39	1245.99	-23.40	1337.91	1306.11	-31.80	1430.36	1411.34	-19.02	1483.87	997.30	1015.86	18.56
Northern	6643.09	5912.20	-730.89	6582.48	6321.10	-261.38	6670.94	6357.20	-313.74	6950.48	4690.48	4351.50	-338.98
North Central	4051.46	4301.13	249.67	4599.00	4428.08	-170.92	4900.00	4755.98	-144.02	5043.29	3309.28	3276.12	-33.16
North Eastern	1491.30	1473.55	-17.75	1452.19	1500.66	48.47	1600.00	1542.88	-57.12	1659.85	1135.23	1088.01	-47.22
Northeast Frontier	1000.00	1016.27	16.27	1134.95	1155.74	20.79	1160.00	1178.18	18.18	1203.39	778.27	897.16	118.89
North Western	1800.24	1801.66	1.42	1969.98	1929.28	-40.70	2096.52	2004.03	-92.49	2174.95	1457.43	1407.77	-49.66
Southern	3953.72	3858.67	-95.05	4198.20	4011.80	-186.40	4380.00	4247.05	-132.95	4553.84	3039.01	2957.09	-81.92
South Central	4265.00	4280.75	15.75	4608.40	4530.90	-77.50	4994.62	4861.18	-133.44	5181.45	3448.66	3443.10	-5.56
South Eastern	1502.94	1456.75	-46.19	1594.09	1501.60	-92.49	1635.00	1568.90	-66.10	1676.15	1139.92	1104.91	-35.01
South East Central	1013.63	1035.30	21.67	1099.83	1071.28	-28.55	1164.66	1127.90	-36.76	1208.22	801.55	761.61	-39.94
South Western	1500.00	1375.01	-124.99	1517.56	1393.22	-124.34	1530.00	1487.79	-42.21	1604.59	1074.20	1030.74	-43.46
Western	4358.72	4232.14	-126.58	4463.14	4327.55	-135.59	4650.00	4541.46	-108.54	4818.93	3172.24	3125.78	-46.46
West Central	2850.00	2857.58	7.58	3185.68	3004.41	-181.27	3360.57	3304.26	-56.31	3491.29	2295.00	2298.47	3.47
Metro	184.85	179.48	-5.37	201.83	186.74	-15.09	200.00	193.58	-6.42	210.11	139.23	135.29	-3.94
Total	45376.15	44283.26	-1092.89	48000.00	46280.46	-1719.54	50125.00	48643.14	-1481.86	52000.00	34582.89	33900.14	-682.75

Statement-II

Zone-wise Revenue earned under Freight vis-à-vis respective Target during the last three years and current year are as under

(Rs. in crore)

Zonal Railway	(Passenger) 2015-16			(Passenger) 2016-17			(Passenger) 2017-18			(Passenger) 2018-19			
	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates to end of Nov. 18	Budget Proportion to end of Nov. 18	Actual to end of Nov. 18	Variation of Actual Budget Proportion
Central	7599.00	7354.87	-244.13	7447.00	6695.42	-751.58	7500.00	7330.06	-169.94	7784.04	4876.31	5041.07	164.76
Eastern	3458.34	3649.15	190.81	3723.96	4049.99	326.03	4500.00	4519.77	19.77	4680.43	2948.92	2455.96	-492.96
East Central	8786.46	8558.99	-227.47	8681.12	8302.24	-378.88	9140.00	9974.88	834.88	9486.14	6055.75	5826.65	-229.10
East Coast	12381.86	12290.90	-90.96	14201.96	13263.88	-938.08	14900.00	15135.17	235.17	15464.28	9838.14	8994.33	-843.81
Northern	7186.49	7191.59	5.10	7372.20	6697.96	-674.24	7000.00	7075.38	75.38	7165.11	4632.37	4635.40	3.03
North Central	9880.61	9321.97	-558.64	8595.44	8490.48	-104.96	10000.00	10344.71	344.71	10456.68	6651.76	5942.05	-709.71
North Eastern	1289.34	1321.13	31.79	1440.09	1409.23	-30.86	1650.00	1576.47	-73.53	1712.49	1081.26	995.93	-85.33
Northeast Frontier	1650.00	1930.89	280.89	1980.00	1918.66	-61.34	1940.00	2075.99	135.99	2000.00	1237.44	1170.87	-66.57
North Western	5381.24	4772.78	-608.46	4778.23	4465.17	-313.06	4800.00	4626.60	-173.40	4981.79	3333.31	3045.36	-287.95
Southern	2857.04	2816.17	-40.87	2682.87	2615.32	-67.55	2850.00	2693.88	-156.12	2930.00	1874.54	1963.22	88.63
South Central	10605.00	10145.43	-459.57	9847.22	9366.99	-480.23	10800.00	10841.24	41.24	11212.49	7056.10	7382.51	326.41
South Eastern	10448.57	10558.34	109.77	10892.15	10899.96	7.81	12550.00	12007.81	-542.19	13025.32	8432.40	7987.81	-444.59
South East Central	11124.77	10932.29	-192.48	10996.79	10671.80	-324.99	12110.00	11762.00	-348.00	12568.63	8062.11	7830.97	-231.14
South Western	2960.00	3000.64	40.64	2935.95	2792.27	-143.68	3160.00	2978.93	-181.07	3279.68	2114.18	1730.47	-383.71
Western	8069.00	7597.29	-471.71	6597.76	6100.69	-497.07	6800.00	6691.54	-108.46	7057.53	4601.48	4569.12	-32.36
West Central	8175.00	7765.22	-409.78	6727.26	6598.48	-128.78	7800.00	7420.97	-379.03	8145.41	5170.00	5466.41	296.41
Metro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	111,852.72	109,207.65	-2645.07	108,900.00	104,338.54	-4561.46	117,500.00	117,055.40	-444.60	121,950.00	77,966.07	75,038.13	-2,927.94

Vacancies in Higher Judiciary

3612. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in the higher judiciary including those in the Supreme Court as well as High Courts, court-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to fill these vacancies of judges in all the courts and the timeframe drawn for it;

(c) whether it is also a fact that lower judiciary are highly understaffed if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to undertake a national level appointment to the vacant posts of judicial officers; and

(e) if so, the reactions of various States in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A Statement showing the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 28.12.2018 is enclosed.

(b) Filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process between the Executive and Judiciary. It require consultation and approval of various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judge in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India while initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies of Judges of High Courts dokeep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also due to increase in strength of Judges.

Under the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of Judges in Subordinate Courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned.

(c) to (e) As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.09.2018 the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,644. The number of Judicial Officers in position and vacant posts is 17,509 and 5,135 respectively.

In September, 2016, the Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary and the same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018 in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.

In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice vide its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the Government's suggestions into a writ petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits. The above matter is subjudice at present.

The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a suo-motu Writ Petition (Civil) no. 2 of 2018. A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 as a follow up to fill up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts. The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

Statement

Vacancies in Higher Judiciary

(As on 28.12.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved	Working	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	27	04

1	2	3	4	5
B. High Court				
1.	Allahabd	160	109	51
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	61	27	34
3.	Bombay	94	71	23
4.	Calcutta	72	37	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	15	07
6.	Delhi	60	39	21
7.	Gauhati	24	19	05
8.	Gujarat	52	28	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	08	05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	09	08
11.	Jharkhand	25	19	06
12.	Karnataka	62	33	29
13.	Kerala	47	38	09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	35	18
15.	Madras	75	61	14
16.	Manipur	05	03	02
17.	Meghalaya	04	03	01
18.	Odisha	27	14	13
19.	Patna	53	28	25
20.	Punjab and Haryana	85	55	30
21.	Rajasthan	50	25	25
22.	Sikkim	03	03	0
23.	Tripura	04	03	01
24.	Uttarakhand	11	09	02
Total		1079	691	388

*[Translation]***Transparency in Judicial Process**

3613. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for making the judicial process transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Judicial process is within the domain of Judiciary. Regarding live streaming of Supreme Court proceedings of constitutional and national importance have an impact on the public at large, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 26th September, 2018, in Writ Petition (Civil) No.66 of 2018 - Indira Jai Singh versus Secretary General, Supreme Court & Others, has observed that (i) it is important to re-emphasise the significance of live-streaming as an extension of the principle of open justice and open courts; (ii) The process of live-streaming should be subjected to carefully structured guidelines, (iii) Initially, a pilot project may be conducted for about three months by live-streaming only cases of national and constitutional importance which can be expanded in due course with availability of infrastructure.

In Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 99 of 2015 (Pradyuman Bisht versus Union of India & others), Supreme Court of India, inter-alia, directed that CCTV cameras (without audio recording) may be installed inside the subordinate courts and at such important locations of the court complexes as may be considered appropriate in at least two districts of every State/Union Territory (with the exception of small States/Union Territories where it may be considered to be difficult to do so by the concerned High Courts). The Hon'ble Supreme Court further directed that it is desirable that CCTV cameras are installed in all subordinate courts in such phased manner as may be considered appropriate by the High Courts. In pursuance of the above direction of the Hon'ble Court, a copy of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was forwarded to Registrars General of all High Courts and Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States / UTs by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice on 28th August, 2017 for taking action to install cameras in all Subordinate Courts. The respective High Courts are to decide and take action for installation CCTV

cameras in the subordinate courts in their jurisdiction. It has been further directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the footage of the CCTV cameras will not be available under R.T.I. and will not be supplied to anyone without permission of the concerned High Court.

Further, the Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts, across the country in association with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011 – 2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts.

Computerisation of 16,845 district and subordinate courts has been completed, through provisioning of computer hardware, Local Area Network (LAN), and installation of standard application software in district and subordinate courts. During the Phase II, till date 164.11 crore electronic transactions have been recorded for eCourts through eTaal portal. The eCourts transactions have thus emerged as one of the topmost accessed services of the Government of India.

[English]

Employee Welfare Policy

3614. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the Employee Welfare Policy of the Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the detailed list of nodal agencies and officers appointed for it; and
- (c) the details about the employee harassment cases specially in Howrah, Delhi and Lucknow divisions of Railways during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Employee harassment cases, whenever brought forth either by way of complaint or otherwise, are suitably taken up in accordance with the laid down service

conditions. In the last three years, 21 (twenty one) cases of employee harassment have been reported from Howrah, Delhi and Lucknow Divisions of Indian Railways, out of which 12 (Twelve) cases have been disposed off and remaining cases are at various stages of disposal.

[Translation]

Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded Broad Gauge Line

3615. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the ongoing construction of Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded new broad gauge rail line as on date; and
- (b) the amount of funds allocated for the said project along with the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad new broad gauge line (284 km.) is being executed in 2 phases:—

- (i) **Wardha to Yavatmal (78 km.):** Land acquisition has been taken up. Works have been taken up in available land.
- (ii) **Yavatmal-Nanded (206 km.):** 1473.181 Ha. land is required for this section. Possession of 857.815 Ha. land has been taken. Land acquisition for balance 615.815 Ha. has been taken up.

(b) Rs. 379 crore has been allotted for Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad new broad gauge line (284 km) for 2018-19.

Completion of project depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, statutory clearances, shifting of utilities etc. As such no time frame for completion of the project can be given.

Police Verification for Passport

3616. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding police verification for making passport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for their redressal; and
- (c) whether the Government is going to take any steps for making the process of police verification simple and smooth and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN.VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) to (c) Attention of the Ministry has been drawn at times by the passport applicants that there have been delays in getting police verification for obtaining a passport. The main reasons for delay are (i) resource and man power constraints in the Police Department, (ii) non-production of documents by the applicants in support of their address etc., to the police at the time of verification; and (iii) applicant being not present at the residence when the police visits for the purpose of verification.

The Ministry has taken a number of following innovative measures to simplify the police verification process:

- (i) The Ministry has successfully connected, till date, 730 Police Districts out of the total 768 Police Districts with the Passport Seva Project digitally under the District Police Headquarter (DPHQ) model.
- (ii) The Ministry has launched the mPassport Police App for speedy submission of Police Verification Report (PVR). The App would facilitate the field level verification officers to directly capture the PVR into the system digitally. With the launch of this App, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particular Form and Questionnaire would no longer be required resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of the Police Verification process, further reducing the time required for completion of PVR.

Adrash Railway Stations

3617. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has selected small railway stations of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for developing them under the Adarsh Railway Stations scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof State/Zone-wise;

(c) the number of stations in Madhya Pradesh developed as Adarsh Railway Stations during the last three years and the current year and the funds allocated and spent for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested for developing some more stations as Adarsh Stations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by

the Government thereon along with the provision of funds, if any, made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) At present, 1253 stations including 44 stations in the State of madhya Pradesh and 17 stations in the State of Chhattisgarh have been identified for development under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme'. State-wise list of stations identified for development under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme' in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is as under:—

Madhya Pradesh (44)	Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Bina, Beora Rajgarh, Birla Nagar, Burhanpur, Chindwara, Dabra, Damoh, Gadarpur, Ghatara, Gwalior, Indore, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Junnardeo (Jamai), Kareli, Katni Murwara, Khajuraho, Khandwa, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Meghnagar, Parasia, Patharia, Pipariya, Ratlam, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain, Umariya, Rewa, Bandakpur, Howbagh, Bheraghat, Tikamgarh, Balaghat, Mandsaur and Sihora Road.
Chhattisgarh (17)	Ambikapur, Balpur, Bhilai Power House, Champa, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Korba, Mahasamund, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Jagdalpur, Tilda, Kirodimal Nagar and Usalapur.

(c) Under 'Adarsh' Station scheme, 44 stations were identified for development in the State of Madhya Pradesh, out of which 37 stations have been developed so far and 17 stations were identified for development in the State of Chhattisgarh, out of which 12 stations have been developed so far and the remaining stations are targeted for development under this scheme in 2018-19.

Presently, there are no impediments in implementation of scheme of developing stations under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. Maintenance of railway stations, including those developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme, is undertaken through departmental means and outsourcing. State-wise details of funds allocated/spent are not maintained. The allocation/expenditure on works of modernization of Railway Stations is generally funded under Plan Head – 'Passenger

Amenities'. Zone-wise details of funds allocated/spent under budgetary sources, including Central Railway, East Central Railway, North Central Railway, South Central Railway, South East Central Railway, Western Railway and West Central Railway, which cover the State of Madhya Pradesh

and East Coast Railway and South East Central Railway which cover the State of Chhattisgarh and under Plan-head 'Passenger Amenities' during the last three years i.e. 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and the current year are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Zonal Railway	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Allocation (RE)	Exp.	Allocation (RE)	Exp.	Allocation (RE)	Exp.	Allocation (RE)	Exp. (upto Nov., 2018)
Central	85.10	78.74	73.93	74.07	141.53	161.89	200.05	100.71
East Central	88.03	63.75	52.78	65.76	72.03	74.11	69.51	48.96
East Coast	60.16	57.46	47.78	56.42	75.09	59.85	77.38	35.24
North Central	81.46	52.62	56.87	60.34	105.53	66.56	87.25	78.86
South Central	102.05	94.82	64.41	68.56	90.96	63.81	97.04	29.35
South East Central	48.71	31.38	29.55	31.49	32.60	23.50	66.00	19.38
Western	52.16	49.61	48.73	47.96	126.50	134.80	170.63	129.16
West Central	71.31	63.50	45.29	43.78	58.55	44.44	68.82	12.97

Note: Figures of actual exp. are excluding PPP.

RE – Revised Estimate, PPP – Public-Private Partnership

(d) and (e) No request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for developing more stations as Adarsh Stations. However, selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities at the station. This is a continuous and on-going process. Stations are considered for inclusion under this scheme whenever there is any proposal for further selection of more stations under this scheme based on the relative importance of the station and justification based on passengers handled at the station.

Train to Bulandshahr

3618. SHRI BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any passenger train operating from Delhi to Bulandshahr;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plans have been chalked out to make Bulandshahr Railway Station a better one; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. At present, one pair of train namely 64567/64568 Tilak Bridge-Bulandshahr MEMU (Daily) via New Delhi-Delhi is catering to the needs of passengers of Delhi-Bulandshahr sector.

(c) and (d) Bulandshahr is a Non-Suburban Grade (NSG) – 6 Category Railway Station. All minimum essential amenities, except foot overbridge, have been provided at all the stations including Bulandshahr over Indian Railways in a phased manner. However, modernization of station is a continuous process and at present, these are undertaken under Adarsh Station Scheme. Selection of Railway stations under Adarsh Station Scheme is based on the identified need for upgradation of amenities at the station. Stations are considered for inclusion under this scheme whenever there is any proposal for further selection of more stations under this scheme based on the relative importance of the station and justification based on passengers handled at the station.

Functioning of Catering Companies

3619. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private catering units are functioning at present in the Railways;

(b) if so, Zone-wise names of such catering companies/firms;

(c) whether any maximum time limit has been fixed for allocating such catering units;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received against these catering units every year during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against

these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Zone-wise names of private catering companies/firms are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Tenure of Food Plaza shall be for a period of 9 years. Tenure of all other catering units (Major Units and Minor Units) will be for a period of 5 years only. There will be no further extension/renewal.

(d) and (e) The number of complaints received against these catering units (including departmental catering) every year during the last three years and the current year and the action taken/proposed to be taken against these companies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Licensees/Catering Companies/Firms managing Catering Units at present over Indian Railway

Sl. No.	Name of each Licensee/ Catering Companies/Firms	1	2	1	2
1	2	18.	Amul Milk Dairy	38.	Chagganlal Gupta
		19.	Amul Saikrua Associates	39.	Chantulal and Sons
		20.	Anita	40.	D. Roy
		21.	Ashok Narayandas Makhijani	41.	D.R. Agarwal
		22.	Atmiya Fresh	42.	Daulumal Tejumal
		23.	Atul Kumar and Co.	43.	Dhanak
		24.	Austin Daniels	44.	Dilipkumar R. Dilloud
		25.	Ayodhyabai and Joshi	45.	Divadkar Bakery
		26.	Azad	46.	Diwadkar
		27.	B.L. Sharma	47.	Dodamani
		28.	B.L. Sharma & Bro's	48.	E.A. Kareem
		29.	B.V. Manke	49.	Express Food
		30.	B.D. Das & Co.	50.	Fatechand & Co.
		31.	Badlmal Giyanumal & Sons	51.	G.K.P. Agrawal & Co.
		32.	Balan	52.	G.R. Ochani
		33.	Balram Sharma	53.	G.M. Agarwal
		34.	Bedi	54.	Gajanan Savalaram & Co.
		35.	C.K. Gupta & Co.	55.	Ghanshyamdass & Sons
		36.	C.B. Sonawane	56.	Gianbhai Bros
		37.	Catering Vendors Co-Op. Soc. Ltd.	57.	Godavari Khore Milk

1	2	1	2	1	2
58.	G.R. Bidar Co-op	92.	Mahananda Dairy	125.	R.R. Sharma
59.	Gupta Bros	93.	Mahananda Milk	126.	R.S. Goyal & Sons
60.	H.D. Raj	94.	Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh Maryadit	127.	R. Tripathi
61.	H.K. Agarwal & Co.	95.	Mahendra Kumar & Co.	128.	R. Manoharilal
62.	Habibur Rahman	96.	Masood Junidi	129.	R.B. Agarwal
63.	Hira Agencies	97.	Masoombee Ali	130.	R.B. Darekar
64.	I.A. Kamble	98.	Md. Hanif	131.	R.C. Teiang
65.	Imran Khurshid Hasan & Sons	99.	Milind Indurkar	132.	R.D. Sharma
66.	Isak Kareem Buksh	100.	Mukadam Titwala	133.	R.H. Waghmare
67.	Ishwar Patil	101.	Muneshwar Sahu	134.	R.I. Mishra
68.	J.H. Bindal & Sons	102.	N.B. Enterprises	135.	R.I. Kamble
69.	Jabalpur Dudh Sahkari	103.	N.J. & Sons	136.	R.R. Telang
70.	Jadhav	104.	N.K. Kalyankar & Son	137.	Raj Caterers
71.	Jakir Kamble	105.	N.N. Chaukse	138.	Rajaram Bapu Patil Sahakari Dudh Sangh
72.	Jondhale	106.	N.R. Vazirani & Sons	139.	Rajesh Kumar Vyas
73.	K. Kapoor & P.R. Mahant	107.	N.T. Sharma	140.	Raju Gupta
74.	K.N. Solanki & Sons	108.	Naivedhyam	141.	Ramesh P. Gupta
75.	K.S. Jain	109.	Nana Tana Masare	142.	Ranjan Tambe
76.	K. Sofarmal	110.	Nandini Milk	143.	Ratnamala
77.	Karia Infrastructurs	111.	Naresh Agarwal	144.	Rawat
78.	Kashyap Ent	112.	Nirmal Dawande	145.	Rjendra Mangla
79.	Kasturidevi Garg	113.	O.B. Agarwal	146.	Rochaidas & Sons
80.	Kesharbai Agrawal	114.	P. Bagul	147.	R.R. Sharma
81.	Kewalram Gindumal & Sons	115.	P.V. Bhosle	148.	Rukmani Devi Agarwal
82.	Leelabai Dharmdas	116.	Parijat Garden Dhaba	149.	S.A. Pai
83.	Lokmangal Milk	117.	Pessumal & Co.	150.	S.B. Gupta & Sons
84.	M.K. Kashyap Ent	118.	Prabhulal Kedarmal Sharma	151.	S.B. Wani & Co.
85.	M.P. Sahani & Co.	119.	Pradeep Kanagali	152.	S.D. Padhalkar
86.	M.B. Agarwal & Sons	120.	Prakash Allias Lala P. Narayan	153.	S.M. Bhise
87.	M.K. Bhore	121.	R.B. Enterprises	154.	S.S. Jog Enterprises
88.	M.W. Rangari	122.	R.B. Patil	155.	S.N. Jog & Sons
89.	Madhu Caterers	123.	R.K. Caters	156.	S.P. Samant
90.	Mahanand Dairy	124.	R.R. Ochani	157.	S. Rohekar
91.	Mahananda				

1	2	1	2	1	2
158.	S.A. Khan	192.	Sunshine Food Products	225.	HPMC
159.	S.B. Joshi	193.	Surekha H. Chincholi	226.	Jamuna Pd. Binod Kr.
160.	S.B. Nagarkar	194.	Suresh Bajaj	227.	Kumar Arjun Singh and Sons
161.	S.C. Gupta & Son	195.	Suresh Goyal	228.	Lalita Devi
162.	S.D. Bhalla	196.	Suresh Shah	229.	Mahaveer Caterer and Distributor
163.	S.J. Hussain	197.	Surya Prakash & Bros	230.	Mathura Pd. & Bros.
164.	S.L. Yele	198.	T.R. Sharma & sons	231.	Nageshwar Pd. & Bros.
165.	S.M. Gupta & Sons	199.	T.L. Yele	232.	New Classic Caterers Pvt. Ltd.
166.	S.R. Gaikwad	200.	Tekumal & Sons	233.	P.K. Caterers
167.	Sai Sagar Fast Food	201.	Triveni Associates	234.	R.C. Ram & Sons
168.	Sanchi	202.	Udhavdas Ratanlal	235.	R.L. Pd. & Bros
169.	Sanjay Juice Center	203.	V.N. Sharma	236.	Senapati & Sons
170.	Sanjay Potdar	204.	V.B. Pingle	237.	Shubham Awasthi Caterer
171.	Sarwar & Company	205.	V.P. Diwadkar	238.	Surya Food and Agro Ltd.
172.	Satibai Rawlani	206.	Vendors Co-operative Society	239.	T.K. Roy & Bros.
173.	Satish Mane	207.	Vijendra Kumar Jain	240.	T.P. Nayak & Sons
174.	Satyam Caterers	208.	Wardha sahkari Dudh Sangh	241.	Ureka Forbricks
175.	Satyanarayan P. & Sons	209.	Wishesh Swadeshi Witaran	242.	Urvashi Hotel
176.	Satyanarayan Pratapji & Sons	210.	Y.I. Bajaj	243.	Usuf & Sons
177.	Shahida Memon	211.	Y.S. Diwadkar & Sons	244.	Vaishali Enterprises
178.	Shamlal Suresh Kumar	212.	Y.T. Diwadkar & Son		East Coast Railway
179.	Sharda Udyog Mandir	213.	Y.R. Khan & Sons	245.	A.S. Sales Corporation
180.	Sharifabee Dildar	214.	Y.T. Diwadkar	246.	A.B. Chaudhuary
181.	Shrivastava	215.	Zaki Khan	247.	A. Jagadesh
182.	Shyam Agarwal		East Central Railway	248.	Abhimanyu Das
183.	Sirumal Sevaram & Sons	216.	A.K. Caterers	249.	Akbar Ahemed
184.	Sital & Sons	217.	Arunima Food Service	250.	Ambica Agarbathies Aroma and Industries Ltd.
185.	Sitaram Jitendra Kumar	218.	B.N. Pd. & Sons	251.	Amul Dairy
186.	Solapur Zilla Dudh	219.	Balajee Food and Beverage	252.	B. Gyanananda
187.	Sopan Restaurents	220.	D.D. Pd. & Sons.	253.	B.M. Singh
188.	Sukesh Prasad	221.	Express Food Services	254.	B. Srinivasa Rao
189.	Sunil Arya	222.	Geeta Cateres	255.	Bijan Ku. Das
190.	Sunil Caterers	223.	Griham Food and Hotels	256.	Ch. Saikrishna
191.	Sunshine Caterers	224.	Hotel Rajasthan		

1	2	1	2	1	2
257.	Chandra Sekhar Sharma	289.	Narayan Dash	323.	Sree Radhakrishna Associates
258.	Chandravati Devi	290.	Nikhat Banu	324.	Sree Venkateswara Enterprises
259.	Doon's Caterers	291.	Om Sai Ram Enterprises	325.	Sridhar Biswal
260.	Durga Prasad Mishra	292.	OMFED (Milk Co-operative)	326.	Srikant Rout
261.	Express Food Services	293.	P.K. Shefi	327.	Subham Awasti Caterers
262.	G.P. Gupta	294.	Pinku Kumar Singh	328.	Sunil Ku. Sahu
263.	Geeta Devi	295.	Pradeep Kumar Das	329.	U.C. Behera
264.	Ghufran Beg	296.	Prasan Kumar Sahu	330.	Uttam Gupta
265.	Gujrat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	297.	Pratik Gupta	331.	V.A. Khan
266.	Guru Charan Kaur	298.	R. Nageswar Naik	332.	Visakha Dairy
267.	Hakmichand D. & Sons	299.	R. Venkata Rao	333.	Visakha Milk Dairy (Milk Co-operative)
268.	Hemant Kumar Sukla	300.	R.A. Sorte		Eastern Railway
269.	Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Marketing and Producing Ltd.	301.	Rabindra Ku. Ray	334.	Classic Caterers
270.	International & Co.	302.	Rabindra Kumar Pradhan	335.	Food World
271.	Jai Bajrangbali & Co.	303.	Rajendra R. Mangla	336.	Krishna Enterprises
272.	Jaibunisha Begum	304.	Rajesh Kumar Roy	337.	R.K. Associates
273.	Jitender Kumar	305.	Ramji Tiwari and Usha Devi	338.	Sunshine
274.	K.D. Gupta	306.	S.C. Sethi		North Central Railway
275.	Khulana Sahoo	307.	S. Panigrahi	339.	A.S. Sales Corporation
276.	L. Sankar Rao	308.	S. Prasada Rao	340.	Afsar Ali
277.	L.P. Enterprises	309.	S.K. Chhotray	341.	Ajay Caterers
278.	M.K. Behera	310.	Sai Enterprises	342.	Ajay Singh
279.	M.K. Pradhan	311.	Sameer Kumar Mahapatra	343.	Amar Food Product
280.	M.P. Sharma	312.	Sanjay Ku. Sahoo	344.	Ambika Foods
281.	Mahadev Sales Agencies	313.	Sanjeeda Begum	345.	Amirul Hasan Siddiqui
282.	Manesh Kumar Singh	314.	Santi	346.	Atul Mishra
283.	Mantu Das	315.	Saratendu Sahu	347.	Ayazuddin Siddiqui
284.	M.D. Ghouse Pasha	316.	Satnam Singh	348.	Bhagawati Prasad
285.	Md. Saquib	317.	Shaik Jareena	349.	Bhairo Prasad
286.	Mittal Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	318.	Shaik Noor Basha Shareef	350.	Bharat Caterers
287.	N.K. Yadav	319.	Shiv & Sons	351.	Bihari Lal & Co.
288.	N.L. Yadav	320.	Sidhi Enterprises	352.	Boon N. Zeal
		321.	Simantini Sahu	353.	Chaturvedi & Sons
		322.	Sisir Ku. Patra		

1	2	1	2	1	2
354.	Cheddan Devi	387.	Mohit Sharma	421.	Shivdhari Patel
355.	D.D. Mishra	388.	Mohmad Wasim	422.	Suman Gupta
356.	Deep Jyoti	389.	Nand Kishor Sharma & Sons	423.	Sunil Caterers
357.	Deo Prasad & Kanhaiya Lal	390.	Naresh Kundra	424.	Surendra Kumar
358.	Dhan devi	391.	Niwas	425.	Suresh Chandra
359.	Dinesh Chand	392.	P.C.D.F	426.	Tasty Foods
360.	Express Food Services	393.	P.S. Yadav & Sons	427.	Tirupati Associates
361.	Farzana Begum	394.	Panchsheel	428.	Ved Prakash
362.	Gaurav Enterprises	395.	Parihar Foods	429.	Vikreta Sahakari Samiti Ltd.
363.	Goel & Goel	396.	Phool Kumari Devi	430.	Vinay Chaurasia
364.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	397.	Prabhu Prasad	431.	Yasmeen
365.	H.D. & Sons	398.	Prakash Pandey	432.	Yogesh Kr. Gupta
366.	H.R. Khan	399.	Pramod Kr. Jain		North Eastern Railway
367.	Hamid Khan	400.	Praveen Kumar	433.	A.S. Sales Corporation
368.	Hemant Kumar Sukla	401.	Prema Devi	434.	Aman Traders
369.	Hemendra Kr. Gupta	402.	R.D. Sharma & Sons	435.	Amit Cool Cornor
370.	HPMC	403.	R.K. Sharma	436.	Anand Kr. Singh
371.	Illiya	404.	R.S. Agarwal & Brothers	437.	Anand Kumar Kalawati Devi
372.	Jai Kishan Tiwari	405.	Raja Babu Diwaker	438.	Anjali Enterprises
373.	Jamshed N. Siddiqui	406.	Rajjab Ali Peer Moh'd	439.	Anoop Kumar Gupta
374.	Jitendra Ahirwar	407.	Rakesh Kumar	440.	Anpurna Traders
375.	Kamlesh Rani	408.	Rakia Begum	441.	Anupam Reaturant & Cateres
376.	Kanchan Restaurant and Caterers	409.	Ram Avtar	442.	Arbind Kumar
377.	Kiran Devi	410.	Rambhajahan Gaud	443.	Arti Enterprises
378.	Kishore H. Caterers	411.	Ramesh Chandra Choursia	444.	Arunima Food Service
379.	M.Y. & Sons	412.	Ramesh Kr. Demla	445.	Ashok Kumar Jaiswal
380.	Madan Petha	413.	Razia Siddiqui	446.	Ashwani Kumar
381.	Madan Petha Store	414.	Sadeek Ali	447.	Asraf Ali
382.	Madhu Caterers	415.	Sahjahan Begum	448.	Bablu
383.	Madhu Caterres and Traders	416.	Sai Kadam Enterprises	449.	Bhairo Prasad
384.	Man Singh	417.	Santosh Kumar	450.	Bhawani Shankar
385.	Manish Kumar Dubey	418.	Santosh Shukla	451.	Bina Devi
386.	Meera Devi	419.	Shajahan Begum	452.	Brij Lal
		420.	Shakuntla Devi	453.	C.M. Mishra

1	2	1	2	1	2
454.	C. Mishra	487.	Kamla Devi	520.	Pawan Kumar
455.	Champa Urf Chandrapati Devi	488.	Kamlesh Chandr	521.	Pawan Kumar Mishra
456.	Dhanai Prasad	489.	Kamlesh Yadav	522.	Pooja Enterprises
457.	Dileep Kumar	490.	Kamta Prasad	523.	Poonam Manviya
458.	Dipak Kumar Singh	491.	Kashyap Food Enterprises	524.	Prabhu Prasad
459.	Dulara Devi	492.	Krishna Prasad	525.	Prem Giri
460.	Durga Prasad	493.	Kumar Arjun Singh and Sons	526.	R.T. Sahu
461.	Fakruddin	494.	Lalchand Ram	527.	Radha Devi
462.	G.K. Mishra	495.	Lalita Devi	528.	Radha Krishna Kushwaha
463.	Gajanand	496.	Laxmi Narain	529.	Radhey Shyam
464.	Ganga Prasad	497.	Maa Bhawani Foods	530.	Raja Ram
465.	Ganga Shai	498.	Madan Kumar Chaudhri	531.	Rajesh Mishra
466.	Globe Interprises	499.	Mahesh Kumar Madhesia	532.	Rajeshwari Devi
467.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	500.	Mahtab Alam	533.	Raju Gupta
468.	Gulshan Arora	501.	Maksood Hasan Ahmad & Sons	534.	Ram Avtar
469.	Gunit Narula	502.	Mangalam Enterprises	535.	Ram Naresh
470.	Hanuman Prasad	503.	Manju Devi	536.	Ram Niwas
471.	Harishchandra	504.	MD. Mokhtar	537.	Ram Pal
472.	Hotel Rajasthan	505.	Mewati Devi	538.	Ram Prasad
473.	HPMC	506.	Monu Gupta	539.	Ramashankar Gupta
474.	Ikrar Ahmad	507.	Mukesh Kashyap	540.	Ramchandra
475.	Imran Khan	508.	Mukesh Kumar Om Sairam	541.	Ramesh Chander
476.	J.N. Gupta & Sons	509.	Majnin Khatoon	542.	Rameshwar Sharma
477.	Jai Kumar Chawla	510.	Naresh Chander	543.	Ramola Singh
478.	Jamila Bano	511.	Nathu Ram	544.	Rampreet Gupta
479.	Janak Duiari & Dipak Kumar Mishra	512.	Neeraj Kumar	545.	Ratna Devi
480.	Janak Kumari	513.	Noor Be	546.	Ravinder Kumar
481.	Jay Prakash	514.	Noorjhan	547.	Rihan Khan
482.	K.B. & Sons	515.	Nripendra Kumar Singh	548.	Riyajul Haq
483.	K.L. Chaurasia	516.	Om Prakash	549.	Riyaz Mohd.
484.	K.L. Chaurasia & sons	517.	PCDF	550.	R.K. Food Product
485.	Kailash Chancier	518.	P.R.S Catering Unit	551.	Rma Devi
486.	Kalawati	519.	Param Pratap	552.	Royal Foods
				553.	Sadeek Ali

1	2	1	2	1	2
554.	Sahina Ahmad	588.	Surendra Ram	620.	A.R. Kalita
555.	Sai Food Service Catrers	589.	Swaminath	621.	Abdul Khayer
556.	Sangeeta Kishor	590.	Uma Devi	622.	Abhay Kumar Singh
557.	Sanjar Alarm	591.	Umashankar Yadav	623.	Ajay Kr. Sen
558.	Sanjay Gupta	592.	V.I.C.S.	624.	Ajit Chakrabarty
559.	Sanjay K.R. Sonkar	593.	Vijay Bhadur Singh	625.	Ajit Kr. Rabha
560.	Sanjeet Kumar Nirala	594.	Vijay Kumar	626.	Aloy Ghosh
561.	Santosh Kumar Gupta	595.	Vijay Kumar Sonkar	627.	Alpana Ghose
562.	Saraswati Devi	596.	Vijay Porwal	628.	Amal Mitra
563.	Sarju Gupta	597.	Vijendra Kumar	629.	Amar Singh
564.	Sarwari Khanam	598.	Vinay Kr. & Birendra Kr. Chaurasia	630.	Amit Bhattacharjee
565.	Satish Chander	599.	Vinod Kumar	631.	Amul
566.	Satya Prakash	600.	Vinod Sharma	632.	Anil Rajak
567.	Satyawati Devi	601.	Vrindawan Enterprises	633.	Anita Das
568.	Savetri Devi	602.	Zahira Interprises	634.	Anita Guha
569.	Shabana Khatoon		Northeast Frontier Railway	635.	Aparna Bose
570.	Shanawaj	603.	A. Gaffur	636.	Aparupa Saikia
571.	Shanti Swaroop	604.	A.K. Chatterjee	637.	Archana Dey
572.	Sharda Devi	605.	A.K. Choudhary	638.	Arunav Das
573.	Sharwan Ku Awasthi	606.	A.K. Mahato	639.	B. Buragohain
574.	Shiv Devi	607.	A.R. Kalita	640.	B.K. Rakshit
575.	Shiv Kumar Jaiswal	608.	A. Ali/S. Ali	641.	B.N. Bhaskar
576.	Shiv Prasad	609.	A. Ghosh	642.	B.N. Das
577.	Shiv Prasad Kharwar	610.	A.R. Kalita	643.	B.N. Prasad
578.	Shubham Traders	611.	A.R. Chandra	644.	B.N. Roy
579.	Shyam Swaroop	612.	A.B. Mazumder	645.	B. Naryan
580.	Sita Ram Ramnarayan	613.	A.C. Paul	646.	B. Prasad
581.	Siya Ram	614.	A.Ghosh	647.	B.R. Ghose
582.	Sneh Iata	615.	A.K. Ghosh	648.	B.S. Bedi
583.	Somari Devi	616.	A.K. Jakir Hussain	649.	B. Sha
584.	Subhash Chander	617.	A.K. Das	650.	B. Ao Jamir
585.	Sudha Rani	618.	A.K. Deb	651.	B. Ghosh
586.	Sunil Kumar	619.	A.R. Gope	652.	B.K. Mazumder
587.	Sunil Narula			653.	B.K. Paul

1	2	1	2	1	2
654.	B.B. Bose	688.	D.P. Goswami	720.	H.M. Mali
655.	B.C. Ghosh	689.	D.C. Banarjee	721..	H.N. Das
656.	B.C. Paul	690.	D.K. Singh	722.	H.D.B. Ghosh
657.	B.D. Rai	691.	D.C.M. Das	723.	H.L. Das
658.	B.G. Ghosh	692.	D.K. Deb	724.	H.N. Choudhury
659.	B.K. Ghosh	693.	D.P. Kanu	725.	H.N. Paul
660.	B.P. Ghosh	694.	Dayamoy Baishnab	726.	Hara Ch. Dey
661.	B.R. Ghosh	695.	Debikant Roy	727.	Haradhan Chakrabarty
662.	B.R. Mahato	696.	Deepak Kumar	728.	Himul
663.	Badal Das	697.	Dilip Ghosh	729.	Hirajyoti Hazarika
664.	Baijnath Choudhary	698.	Dinesh Kumar	730.	HPMC
665.	Bakul Sarmah	699.	Dipak Das	731.	I.B. Singh Bedi
666.	Basana Dey	700.	Dolen Dey	732.	I. Lung Lung
667.	Basant Mishra	701.	E.B. Ghosh	733.	J.C. Saha
668.	Basanti Devi	702.	E. Pankajakshan	734.	J.K. Saha
669.	Bela Paul	703.	G.B. Boul	735.	J.N. Sha
670.	Bijoy Sonowal	704.	G.K. Nath	736.	J.P. Pandey
671.	Bikash Kr. Das	705.	G.K. Paswan	737.	J.R. Das
672.	Bimla Devi	706.	G.P. Barthakur	738.	J.C. Basak
673.	Bina Rani Ghose	707.	G.P. Singh	739.	Jagdish Prasad
674.	Biren Sarma	708.	G. Chattejee	740.	Janta Ctag. and Vending Co- Op Society
675.	Biswajit Bhowmick	709.	G. Das	741.	Jayanti Bhowmick
676.	Biswjit Saha	710.	G. Dey	742.	Jogendra Rajak
677.	Byas Prasad	711.	G.C. Kuri	743.	Joydip Bhattacharjee
678.	C.G. Baruah	712.	G.D. Ghosh	744.	Joyraj Sharma
679.	C. Phillips Impti	713.	Ghosh & Co.	745.	Jutika Das
680.	Chandan Chaudhury	714.	Gita Chatterjee	746.	K.B. Paul
681.	Chandan Raj	715.	Gouri Devi	747.	K. Das
682.	Chiropriya Ghosh	716.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	748.	K.L. Das
683.	D. Das	717.	Guna Kakati	749.	K.N. Gupta
684.	D. Gogoi	718.	H.K. Yadav	750.	K.P. Ghosh
685.	D.K. Borah	719.	H.M. Boul	751.	K.U. Umesh
686.	D.N. Prasad				
687.	D.N. Yadav				

1	2	1	2	1	2
752.	K.K. Joshi	784.	M. Guhu Roy	817.	N.P. Yadav
753.	K.C. Paul	785.	M.K. Kanu	818.	Naga Handcraft
754.	K.K. Kundu	786.	M.K. Das	819.	Nagaland Bakery
755.	K. Kundu	787.	M.K. Ghosh	820.	Nandlal Yadav
756.	Kali Pada Das	788.	M.L. Kanu	821.	Nasiruddin
757.	Kalpana Mitra	789.	M.P. Mitra	822.	Nath & Co.
758.	Kamlesh Yadav	790.	M.R. Malakar	823.	Nayatola Adivashi Dugdh Utpadan Sahayog Samity
759.	Kashi Singh	791.	M.R. Das	824.	Neelam Pandey
760.	Katihar Ctag. and Vending Co- Op Society	792.	M.R. Ghosh	825.	Nestle
761.	Kiran Goswami	793.	Makeswar Roy	826.	Nestle India
762.	L.B. Chetri	794.	Man Singh	827.	Nilima Chowdhury
763.	L.R. Ghose	795.	Mangroo Ram	828.	Nirmal Ch. Bhomick
764.	L. Thandani	796.	Manipur Handloom	829.	Niwas Paswan
765.	L.C. Ghosh	797.	Matuk Deo Roy	830.	P. Baruah
766.	L. Sukhi Devi	798.	Maya Ghosh	831.	P.C. Dey
767.	Lakxhmi Paul	799.	Md. Shamsad	832.	P.C. Kalita
768.	Lal Bachhan	800.	Md. Siddique	833.	P.C. Mahato
769.	Laltu Das	801.	Mill Ghosh	834.	P.C. Paul
770.	Laxmi Roy	802.	Monai Saha	835.	P.K. Das
771.	Lipika Dutta	803.	Mrinal Roy	836.	P. Kakoty
772.	M.C. Telipaul	804.	N.C. Sarkar	837.	P.N. Saikia
773.	M.K. Paul	805.	N.D. Sarma	838.	P.S. Ghose
774.	M.P. Gupta	806.	N.K. Srivastav	839.	P. Deb
775.	M.P. Sarma	807.	N.N. Tripathi	840.	P. Ghosh
776.	M. Singh	808.	N. Ahmed	841.	P. Gopey
777.	M. Ghosh	809.	N.B. Sarkar	842.	P.K. Bhattacharjee
778.	M.K. Bhattacharjee	810.	N. Baruah	843.	P.B. Paul
779.	M. Saha	811.	N.C. Paul & Sons	844.	P.K. Gupta
780.	M.S.S.H. Battikur	812.	N.C. Saha	845.	P.M. Vasudevan
781.	M.C. Ghosh	813.	N.C. Paul	846.	Parameswar Sah
782.	M.C. Paul	814.	N.G. Ghosh	847.	Pijush Kanti Gupta
783.	M.C. Sarkar	815.	N.K. Kar	848.	Pradip Das
		816.	N. Nath		

1	2	1	2	1	2
849.	Pradip Ghosh	882.	R.G. Kanu	915.	S.K. Mandal
850.	Pradip Kr. Dey	883.	R.P. Devi	916.	S.K. Manger
851.	Pradyut Kr. Gupta	884.	R.P. Shah	917.	S.K. Roy
852.	Prakash	885.	R.S. Ghosh	918.	S.N. Rajak
853.	Pranab Kr. Gupta	886.	R.B. Das	919.	S.R. Malakar
854.	Pranjit Ghosh	887.	R.C. Ghosh	920.	S.R. Marwari & Co.
855.	Prasenjit Ghosh	888.	R.J. Padmaraj	921.	S.S. Sarma
856..	Prava Rani Das	889.	R.K. Gogai	922.	S. Thakur
857..	Preadip Debnath	890.	R.K. Das	923.	S.B. Nandi
858.	Premchand Sah	891.	R.N. Das	924.	S. Bhattacharjee
859.	R.A. Sha	892.	R.P. Daulagupu	925.	S. Bhomick
860.	R.A. Yadav	893.	R.P. Shah	926.	S. Das
861.	R. Ali	894.	R.R. Dutta	927.	S. Dutta
862.	R.B. Chakraborty	895.	R.R. Paul	928.	S. Guhu Roy
863.	R.B. Choudhary	896.	R.R. Ghosh	929.	S. Hammar
864.	R.B. Das	897.	R. Tako Ao	930.	S. Iraqi
865.	R.B. Malakar	898.	Raj Narayan Roy	931.	S. Mali
866.	R.D. Prasad	899.	Rajbati Devi	932.	S.R. Ghosh
867.	R.E. Mahato	900.	Rajendra Saha	933.	S.B. Das
868.	R.G. Rajbhar	901.	Rajesh Kumar Sah	934.	S.C. Barman
869.	R.K. Gautam	902.	Rakesh Baruah	935.	S.C. Ghosh, M/s Ghosh & Co.
870.	R.K. Paswan	903.	Rakhal Roy	936.	S. Ghosh
871.	R.K. Ram	904.	Ram Shankar Ram	937.	S.K. Choudhary
872.	R.K. Singh	905.	Ranjit Deb	938.	S.K. Dey
873.	R. Kakoty	906.	Ranjit Kr. Roy	939.	S.K. Paul
874.	R.L. Prasad	907.	Rita Goutam	940.	S.K. Das
875.	R.N. Das	908.	Rudaljee	941.	S. Mitra
876.	R.N. Sha	909.	S.C. Das	942.	S.N. Gope
877.	R.R. Sha	910.	S.C. Paul	943.	S.N. Ghosh
878.	R.S. Pandey	911.	S. Choudhary	944.	S. Nandi
879.	R.S. Sha	912.	S.K. Choudhary	945.	S.P. Paul
880.	R.T. Prasad	913.	S.K. Dey	946.	S. Paul
881.	R.C. Shah	914.	S.K. Ghosh		

1	2	1	2	1	2
947.	S.R. Agarwal	980.	Suman Das	1010.	Abdul Kaleem
948.	S.R. Das	981.	Sunil Kumar Singh	1011.	Ahemd Sayeed Mobd. Akil
949.	S.R. Ghosh	982.	Suresh Yadav	1012.	Ainul Haq
950.	S.R. Gope	983.	Sushil Kumar Das	1013.	Ajay Kumar Gupta
951.	Sadeek Ali	984.	T.N. Konowar	1014.	Amar Food Service
952.	Sadhana Paul	985.	T. Khan	1015.	Amar Kaur
953.	Saikia Trading	986.	T.C. Saha	1016.	Amar Nath
954.	Saikia Trading Co.	987.	T.D. Ao	1017.	Amarjeet Singh
955.	Samiran Malakar	988.	Tapash Nath	1018.	Ambuj Hotal
956.	Sandip Bhattacharjee	989.	Tara Mahato	1019.	Anand Restaurant
957.	Sarfi Lal Kallahan	990.	Teli Yamang	1020.	Anil Chauhan
958.	Sekhar Mitra	991.	Tilak Bhadra	1021.	Anil Kumar
959.	Shankar Prasad	992.	Tomas Rabha	1022.	Anil Kumar Gupta
960.	Shila Devi	993.	U.K. Roy	1023.	Anjana Biloha
961.	Shiv Kumar Roy	994.	U.K. Sharma	1024.	Anwara Begum
962.	Shiv Kumar Sah	995.	U.R. Guho	1025.	Arun Kumar Singh
963.	Shiva Oran	996.	Unemployed Educated Coop. Society	1026.	Asha Rani Gupta
964.	Shubjojit Ghosh	997.	Usha Rani Ghosh	1027.	Ashok Kr. Sehra
965.	Shyamal Kr. Roy	998.	Uttara Das	1028.	Ashok Kumar
966.	Sitaram Agarwal	999.	V.K. Balakrishnan	1029.	Ayodhya Rani
967.	Sitaro Devi	1000.	V. Angami	1030.	B. D. Bhartiya
968.	Soma Ghosh	1001.	V.K. Chouhan & S.H. Chouhan	1031.	B.L. & Sons
969.	Sova Devi	1002.	W. Khape	1032.	B.L. Gulab Singh
970.	Sova Rani Sen	1003.	W. Lotha	1033.	Baboo Ram
971.	SRTN			1034.	Babu Lal
972.	Subhash Prasad			1035.	Babu Lal Ram Gopal
973.	Subir Ghosh			1036.	Babu Lal Satpal
974.	Subir Sarkar			1037.	Bajeshwari Devi
975.	Subodh Barman			1038.	Ballabgarh Co-op.
976.	Sudha Diary			1039.	Berojgar Harijan Yuva Kalyan Smiti
977.	Sudhir Kumar			1040.	Bhagwan Dai
978.	Sujata Kar			1041.	Bhagwant Singh
979.	Sukesh Prasad				

1	2	1	2	1	2
1042.	Bhupinder Singh & Co.	1075.	Geeta Devi	1105.	Jeet India
1043.	Bhurey Lal & Sons	1076.	Geeta Gupta	1106.	Jitender Kumar
1044.	Brij Lal & Sons	1077.	Gopal	1107.	Jiwan Kumar
1045.	Budh Singh & Sons.	1078.	Gujarat Co-op.	1108.	K.C. Jain
1046.	Chandrawati & Sons	1079.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	1109.	K.C. Kapoor & Co.
1047.	Charanjeet Ahuja	1080.	Gurdeep S.J. Singh	1110.	K.K. Gangotra
1048.	Chedi Lal	1081.	Guru Prasad	1111.	KK. Kapoor
1049.	Chinta Devi	1082.	Gwalier Dugdh Sangh	1112.	K.M. Takyar & Sons.
1050.	Connaught Plaza	1083.	Hansraj & Co.	1113.	K.N. Dubey
1051.	Dala Chand	1084.	Harbans Kaur	1114.	Kala Devi
1052.	Deep chand Chandra Devi	1085.	Hardiyal Gupta	1115.	Kalicharan Raj Rani
1053.	Deepak & Co.	1086.	Hari Ram	1116.	Kanwardeep & Sons
1054.	Devi Prasad	1087.	Harish Chandra Gupta	1117.	Karma Devi & Sons
1055.	Devki Nandan & Sons	1088.	Harpyari Devi Praveen Kumar	1118.	Karnail Singh & Co.
1056.	Dharam Chand	1089.	Haryana Dairy Co-op.	1119.	Karnesh Kumar
1057.	Dharshan Kumar	1090.	Haval Ram Vishvanath & Sons	1120.	Kartar Kaur
1058.	Dinesh Kumar	1091.	Hazari Lal	1121.	Keval Kishan
1059.	Diwan Chand & Sons	1092.	Hem Chander & Sons.	1122.	Khan Chand & Sons
1060.	Doon's Caterers	1093.	Hem Raj	1123.	Kishore H. Caterers
1061.	Durga Singh	1094.	HPMC	1124.	Krishan & Co.
1062.	Ess Ess Caterers	1095.	I.N. Kapoor	1125.	Krishan Kant, Nirmala Devi
1063.	Express Food Services	1096.	I.N. Kappor & Sons	1126.	Krishana Lal Dixit
1064.	Fabunia Foods	1097.	Ikramul Haq	1127.	Krishna & Co.
1065.	Faggu Ram & Sons	1098.	Indra Jain	1128.	Kundan Lal & Sons
1066.	Fakeer Chand	1099.	J.R. Dara & Co.	1129.	Kundan Lal Damela
1067.	Fazal Haque & Sons	1100.	Jagan Nath Shashipal Veena Rani	1130.	Kunji Lal Kishore Saxena
1068.	Fortune Enterprises	1101.	Jagdish Parsad Vijay Kumar	1131.	Lachi Ram & Sons
1069.	G.P. Chopra & Sons	1102.	Jaisi Ram	1132.	Lakshami Devi & Sons
1070.	G.S. Trpathi	1103.	Janta Devi	1133.	Lakshami Naryan & Brothers
1071.	Gagandeep Singh	1104.	Jeelani F&C Services	1134.	Laxmi Devi
1072.	Galav Food Service			1135.	Laxmi Jaiswal
1073.	Gaya Pd.			1136.	Leelawanti Wadhawan
1074.	Gazala Anjuman			1137.	Lekh Ram

1	2	1	2	1	2
1138.	Liladhar Rana	1170.	Mohinder Kaur	1203.	R.A. Patel
1139.	Lok Nath Dixit	1171.	Mohinder Singh	1204.	R.K. Associates
1140.	M.A. Lari	1172.	Mohinder Singh & Co.	1205.	R.M. Mittal
1141.	M.M. Gupta	1173.	Mohit Bangia	1206.	R.S. Trvedi
1142.	M.S. Sharma & Sons	1174.	Mukesh Goyal	1207.	Radha Ram & Sons
1143.	Madan Lal	1175.	Mumtaz Ahmad	1208.	Raj & Co.
1144.	Madan Petha Store	1176.	Murti Devi	1209.	Raj Bahadur Gupta
1145.	Madhur Associate	1177.	Nahchhal Dass & Co.	1210.	Raj Kumar
1146.	Madhur Mathur	1178.	Naresh Kumar	1211.	Raj Kumari
1147.	Maharaj Singh & Sons	1179.	Narinder Singh Chaudhry	1212.	Rajan Kumar
1148.	Mahira Begum	1180.	Nasiruddin	1213.	Rajender Prasad
1149.	Malti Devi Nutan Kumari	1181.	Nathu's	1214.	Rajesh Kr. Gupta
1150.	Mangat Rai	1182.	Natthu Lal	1215.	Rajesh Kumar
1151.	Manhor Lal & Co.	1183.	Naval Pandey	1216.	Rajinder Khoger
1152.	Manhor Singh Pushpender Kaur	1184.	Naveen Chander & Sons.	1217.	Rajshthan Hotel
1153.	Manjeet Kumar	1185.	Naveen Kumar	1218.	Ram Dutt & Sons
1154.	Manohar Lal K. Chand	1186.	Nazir Hussain	1219.	Ram Lakhan
1155.	Manoj Kumar Sharma	1187.	Neelam Gupta	1220.	Ram Lal
1156.	Maryam & Sons	1188.	Neeta Solanki	1221.	Ram Lubhaya Roshan Lal & Sons
1157.	Matloob Bharti	1189.	Nirmala Devi	1222.	Ramesh Prasad
1158.	Maya Devi	1190.	Noor Jehan Begum	1223.	Rameshwer Singh
1159.	Meadows Inn	1191.	Om Prakash	1224.	Ratan Lal
1160.	Megha Juice & Fast Food	1192.	P.C. & Sons	1225.	Ratnesh Rajput
1161.	Mehta Bishan Dass & Sons	1193.	P. Kumar	1226.	Ravinder Kumar Bharti
1162.	Mod. Sabir	1194.	Paso Devi	1227.	Ravinder Kumar Gupta
1163.	Moghal Bhai	1195.	Paul and Company	1228.	Reeta Kapoor
1164.	Mohan Lal	1196.	Pooran Devi & Shanti Devi	1229.	Roop Lal
1165.	Mohan Lal & Sons	1197.	Prakash Chand & Sons	1230.	Roshan Lal
1166.	Mohan Lal Dixit	1198.	Preeti Chaurasiya	1231.	S.B. Catering Services
1167.	Mohan Singh & Sons	1199.	Punjab State Co-op.	1232.	S.F. Ahmad
1168.	Mohd. Azeem	1200.	Putti Lal	1233.	S.M. Mittal & Sons
1169.	Mohd. Khaliq Siddiqui	1201.	Pyare Lal Satender Kumar	1234.	S.N. Pathak
		1202.	R.N.P.D.C. 7 Co.		

1	2	1	2	1	2
1235.	S.P. Anurag Khattar	1268.	Sunita Devi	1299.	Vinod Kr. Agarwai
1236.	S.R. Shukla	1269.	Suraj Pal	1300.	Vinod Kumar
1237.	S.S. Chatwal & Co.	1270.	Surender Kumar	1301.	Vinod Kumar Yadav
1238.	S.S. Lal & Sons	1271.	Surendera & Co.	1302.	Yash Kumar
1239.	Sailendra Kumar	1272.	Suresh Chand	1303.	Yashmeen
1240.	Sanjay Kumar Gupta	1273.	Surinder Kumar S/o Sh. Udho Ram	1304.	Zahoor Fatima
1241.	Sant Ram Gupta & Sons	1274.	Surinder Mohan	1305.	Zaida Begum
1242.	Santosh Devi	1275.	Surjeet	1306.	Zakir Husain A. Haidi
1243.	Santosh Kumar	1276.	Sushil Kumar	North Western Railway	
1244.	Sashi Kumar Sharma	1277.	Syam Lal	1307.	A.K. Roy
1245.	Satish Kumar	1278.	Syd. Ahmed Husain	1308.	AMUL
1246.	Satpal	1279.	Tarlochan Singh & Sons	1309.	Arenco Catering
1247.	Sears Hospitality	1280.	Tasdiq Ahemd	1310..	Ashok Jaiswal
1248.	Shahida Parveen	1281.	Tek Chand & Sons	1311.	Ashok Kumar Gupta
1249.	Shamshad Begum	1282.	The JUC Station Vendor Coop Soc.	1312.	Boon Catering Co. Pvt. Ltd.
1250.	Shanti Devi & Sons	1283.	The LDH Station Vendor Coop. Soc.	1313.	Brijalal
1251.	Shanti Devi Asha Rani	1284.	Tilak Rana Ramesh Kr.	1314.	Brivandavan Food Products
1252.	Sheela Devi	1285.	Tirupati Associates	1315.	Chotu Lal
1253.	Shekh Nanhey & Sons	1286.	Uday Singh	1316.	Classic Caterers
1254.	Shiv Gopal S. Nath	1287.	Udayveer Jain	1317.	Dinesh Kumar
1255.	Shiv Kumar	1288.	Urmila Devi	1318.	Doon's Caterers
1256.	Shyam Sunder	1289.	V.C. Tiwari	1319.	Express Food Services
1257.	Shyam Wadhwa	1290.	V.N. Chaurasia	1320.	Goel & Goel
1258.	Sree Vennkateswara	1291.	Ved Prakash	1321.	Gopal Das & Brothers
1259.	Sudha Sharma	1292.	Vendors Sahkari Samiti	1322.	H. Bindra & Sons
1260.	Sudhir Arora	1293.	Vidyawati	1323.	Harish Chandra
1261.	Sujan Singh & Sons.	1294.	Vijay Arora	1324.	HPMC
1262.	Sujan Singh Sudhir Singh	1295.	Vijay Kumar	1325.	Kanhaiya Lal
1263.	Sultan Alam	1296.	Vimla Devi A. Kumar	1326.	Khurshid Ahmed
1264.	Sultana Qamar	1297.	Vimlawati & Sons	1327.	Krishna Enterprises
1265.	Sunil Catering Services	1298.	Vinayak Food Product	1328.	Mewa Devi
1266.	Sunil Kumar			1329.	Mohani Caterers
1267.	Sunil Yadav			1330.	Nischal Das & Co.

1	2	1	2	1	2
1331.	Om Prakash Maheshwari	1360.	B. Abbas	1393.	Gopala Krishna P.
1332.	Prabhu Dayal	1361.	B.R. Siddiramulu	1394.	Goutam S. Bhole
1333.	Prakash Chand Verma	1362.	B. Sasikala	1395.	Govindhulu V.
1334.	Prem Chand	1363.	B.M. Prasad	1396.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation
1335.	Priyam Agency	1364.	Badavath Ashok	1397.	Guru Swamy I.
1336.	R & K Associates	1365.	Bharath Simha	1398.	H.S. Sudhindra Aras
1337.	R.N. Sharma	1366.	Bharathi G.	1399.	H. Vikram Gupta
1338.	Sai Balaji Food & Beverage (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1367.	Brindavan Bar & Restaurant	1400.	Hajeepeeran Saheb
1339.	Som Prabha Devi	1368.	C.M. Basha	1401.	Hardik Agarwal
1340.	Srinath Caterers	1369.	Ch. Satish	1402.	Hemantha Kumar Ch.
1341.	Suresh Chandra & Sons	1370.	Ch. Tirupathi	1403.	Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd.
1342.	Variety Pantry Services (P) Ltd.	1371.	Chilla Komuraiah	1404.	I. Guruswamy
	South Central Railway	1372.	Chilla Laxman	1405.	Inder Singh Varma
1343.	A Diet Express Hospitality Services Ltd.	1373.	Chitti Babu P.	1406.	Islavath Nagarani
1344.	A. Anjaneyulu	1374.	Devendra Prasad Y.	1407.	J. Jaya Kumar
1345.	A. Sarabeevi	1375.	Dinesh Kumar	1408.	J.S. Caterers
1346.	A.K. Hamza	1376.	E. Srinivasulu	1409.	J.S. Enterprises
1347.	Abdul Attik Abdul Samad	1377.	Express Food Services	1410.	Jai Singh
1348.	Akhlesh Singh	1378.	Ferdi Joseph	1411.	Jameela
1349.	Anand Restaurant	1379.	Fine Caterers and Suppliers.	1412.	Jayakumar J.
1350.	Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Co-operative Federation	1380.	G.L. Lalwani	1413.	Jeelani Begum
1351.	Ansar Basha	1381.	G. Sampath	1414.	Jeet India Pvt. Ltd.
1352.	Anuj Kumar Gupta	1382.	G. Anatha Rao	1415.	K.R. Upadhyaya
1353.	Anwar Sk.	1383.	G.R. Sunitha	1416.	K. Anjaneyulu
1354.	Arjun Waman Rao	1384.	G. Venkateshwari	1417.	K. Prasad
1355.	Ashok Kumar	1385.	G. Vijaya Vardhan	1418.	K. Radha
1356.	Aute Ashok	1386.	G. Kameswara Rao	1419.	K. Sameera
1357.	Avala Murthy	1387.	G.P. Darshanlal	1420.	K. Ramana
1358.	Azad. Sk.	1388.	G.P. Dinesh Kumar	1421.	Kalawati
1359.	B. Sreenivas	1389.	G. Ravi Kumar	1422.	Khader Basha
		1390.	G.S.K. Agarwal		
		1391.	Ganta Victoris Jagan		
		1392.	Ghouse Pasha		

1	2	1	2	1	2
1423.	Kishore Kumar	1455.	N. Sugunavathi	1488.	R.N. Naik
1424.	Kopirala Krishna	1456.	N. Venkat Raju	1489.	Raghavendra Rao
1425.	Krishna Rao D.	1457.	Naga Raja Rao K.	1490..	Raghunath Singh
1426.	Kundan Lal Sahni & Co	1458.	Nageswara Rao M.	1491.	Raj Kumar Varma
1427.	Lakshamma	1459.	Najnin Khaturt	1492.	Rajendra Kuamr Mangla
1428.	Lakshmana Rao Y.	1460.	Narla Santhosh	1493.	Rajendra Kumar
1429.	Lallan Singh	1461.	Nikhath Banu	1494.	Rajya Lakshmi K.R.
1430.	M. Balan	1462.	Omkar S. Bargal	1495.	Ram Bhajan Gond
1431.	M. Hassan	1463.	Ours Arya Bhavan	1496.	Rama Devi R.
1432.	M. Kishore Kumar	1464.	P Jayadev	1497.	Rama Krishna
1433.	M.L. Ravi Kumar	1465.	P. Bharath	1498.	Ramachandra Rao A.
1434.	M.V. Asiya	1466.	P. Giridharan	1499.	Ramees Ali
1435.	M. Vijaya Rama Rao	1467.	P.K. Shefi	1500.	Ramulu Naik
1436.	M.D. Osman Pasha	1468.	P. Mounika	1501.	Rathod Waman
1437.	Madhav K. Sahuji	1469.	P. Siva Prasad	1502.	Ravi Kumar Raju
1438.	Mahadev Sales Agencies	1470.	P. Srnivas Rao	1503.	S. Khadar Basha
1439.	Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh Maryadit	1471.	P. Thulasamma	1504.	S. Nazeer
1440.	Mansoor Hussain	1472.	P. Venkateswara Rao	1505.	S. Ramchandrudu
1441.	Maraiah	1473.	P. Adam Khan	1506.	S.K. Azad
1442.	Masthan Rao N.	1474.	P. Bharath	1507.	S.K. Meena
1443.	Mathura Prasad & Sons	1475.	P. Ram Prasad	1508.	Sadeek Ali
1444.	Md. Ahmed	1476.	Prahlad J. Hatkar	1509.	Sadrul Islam
1445.	Mehnaz Aquil	1477.	Prakasa Rao M.	1510.	Sai Balaji Food and Beverage (India) Pvt. Ltd.
1446.	Mekala Kumara Swamy	1478.	Prasanth Varma	1511.	Sai Balaji Food Corporation
1447.	Mohan B. Joshi	1479.	PTVR Prasad	1512.	Sai Ram Foods & Beverages, Prop. Veeraiah Choudary
1448.	Mohanlal Agarwal	1480.	Pushpa Rani	1513.	Sai Srinivasa Enterprises
1449.	Murthy G.V.S.N.	1481.	Putti Srinivasa Rao	1514.	Sai Krishna Ch.
1450.	Murthy K.S.N.	1482.	R & K Associates	1515.	SAP Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.
1451.	Murthy K.V.V.S.N.	1483.	R.C. Deshkar	1516.	Saroj Fast Food
1452.	Muthineni Kavitha	1484.	R.C.N. Sharma	1517.	Satyanarayana J.V.V.
1453.	N. Hassan	1485.	R.M. Rathod		
1454.	N. Anjali Devi	1486.	R. Mohanlal		
		1487.	R. Venkata Ramudu		

1	2	1	2	1	2
1518.	Satyanarayana Y.	1550.	T.N. Sreenivasan	1578.	Akash Kavde
1519.	Satyendra B. Singh	1551.	T.P. Nabeesu	1579.	Amit Jaiswal
1520.	Seshaiah N.	1552.	Talupula Rao Ch.	1580.	Anju Bhagel
1521.	Shaik Azad	1553.	Telangana State Dairy Development Co-operative Federation Ltd.	1581.	Ashish Kumar Sardar
1522.	Shiv & Sons	1554.	The Krishna District Milk Producers Mutually aided Co-op Union Ltd.	1582.	B. Kumari & Partner
1523.	Siva Kumar	1555.	Trinath Singh	1583.	B.M. Singh
1524.	Sivakumar Singh	1556.	V Sathu	1584.	Bakeshwar Das
1525.	Sk. Lateef	1557.	Varaprasad D.	1585.	Bholaram Kalosia
1526.	Sk. Afsar	1558.	Venkatesam G.	1586.	Boon N. Zeal
1527.	S.L. Gaikwad	1559.	Venkatesan	1587.	Brandavan Food Products
1528.	Sopan Restaurents	1560.	Venkateswar Foods and Beverages	1588.	C.S. Suryavanshi
1529.	Sravan Kumar	1561.	Venkateswara Rao K.	1589.	Chandrakala Kachhwaha
1530.	Sree Anuradha Enterprises	1562.	Venkateswarlu Ch.	1590.	Charanjeet Singh Khanuja
1531.	Sree Radhakrishna Associates	1563.	Vijaya Kumar	1591.	Chhotelal Mishra
1532.	Sridhar M.	1564.	Vijayavardhan G.	1592.	D.A. Sawant
1533.	Srinivasulu P.	1565.	Vimata Devi Agarwal	1593.	Daljit Kaur Arora
1534.	Subago Devi	1566.	Yasin	1594.	Dattatraya S. Sawant
1535.	Subham Awasti Caterers	1567.	Yedukondalu A.	1595.	Deep Jyoti
1536.	Subramanyam K.	1568.	Zamma	1596.	Deepak & Co.
1537.	Sudhakar Singh T.	South East Central Railway		1597.	Dilip Kumar Gupta
1538.	Sunil Caterers	1569.	A. Jamil A. Jabbar Sheikh	1598.	Dwarka Tai Sawant
1539.	Surinder Singh	1570.	A.S. Sales Corporation	1599.	Express Food Services
1540.	Suruchi Enterprises	1571.	A.B. Sawant and Brothers	1600.	G.P. Namdev
1541.	Suseela Narayanan.	1572.	A.H. Khan	1601.	Gend Prasad Mishra
1542.	Swagat Bar and Restaurant	1573.	A.K. Gupta	1602.	Goel & Goel
1543.	Swagath Caterers	1574.	A.S. Patki & Sons	1603.	Govind Parasram Kumbhre
1544.	Syed Karimuddin	1575.	Aarhi Sawant	1604.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation
1545.	Syed Nazeer Hussain	1576.	Aarti Abhay Sawant	1605.	Gurvinder Singh Arora
1546.	T. Madhusudhan Rao	1577.	Agarwal & Sons	1606.	Hakmichand D. & Sons
1547.	T. Ravindranath			1607.	Harjeet Singh Arora
1548.	T. Siva Prasad			1608.	I.K Enterprises
1549.	T. Raghukanth			1609.	Iqbal Ahamad

1	2	1	2	1	2
1610.	J.K. Meshram	1643.	Ram Laxman Yadav	1675.	A.K. Midday
1611.	Jakir H. Pathan	1644.	RDSM	1676.	A.K. Saha
1612.	Jakir Hussain & Brothers	1645.	Rekha Kumari	1677.	A. Karmakar
1613.	Jamal Nasir Khan	1646.	Rohini A. Kumbhre	1678.	A. Mahato
1614.	Jarnail Singh Arora	1647.	Rohini Kumbhre	1679.	A.P. Sah
1615.	Jilani A. Khan	1648.	S.A. Caterers	1680.	A. Prasad
1616.	K.K. Tiwari	1649.	S. Agrawal	1681.	A.R. Shaw
1617.	K. Savarayya	1650.	S.K. Agrawal	1682.	Adra Youth Co-operative Society
1618.	Kalindi Pandey	1651.	S.K. Paul	1683.	Amit Kr. Gupta
1619.	Khemendra Kr. Gupta	1652.	S.L. Kachhwaha & Sons	1684.	Amit Kr. Jha
1620.	Kiran Anant Patki	1653.	S.P. Patel	1685.	Amit Kumar
1621.	Krishnakumar K. Chourasia	1654.	Sachidananda Das	1686.	Appu Roy
1622.	Lallan Prasad Mishra	1655.	Sandhya Sen	1687.	Asok Kr. Sao
1623.	M.A. Khan	1656.	Shaukat Ali	1688.	Asok Singh
1624.	M.D. Gaus & Sons	1657.	Sheelarani Saluja	1689.	B.C. Pramanik
1625.	Manjoor A. Khan	1658.	Subham Awasti Caterers	1690.	B. Devi
1626.	Manorama R. Prasad Garg	1659.	Sunil Enterprises	1691.	B.K. Gupta
1627.	Md. Ali	1660.	Sunshine Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	1692.	B.M. Singh
1628.	Md. Aziz Anwar	1661.	Tajim H. Khan	1693.	B. Modak
1629.	Md. Waseem	1662.	Tasty Foods	1694.	B.N.Yadav
1630.	Mihir M. Patki	1663.	U.S. Pandey	1695.	B.P. Chackraborty & Sons
1631.	Mohan S. Reware	1664.	Uma Devi Agrawal	1696.	B. Pandit
1632.	Mukund W. Rangari	1665.	Urmila Shukla	1697.	B. Roi
1633.	Murli U. Gadekar	1666.	Usha Raut	1698.	Barku Ram
1634.	Navin Kachhwaha	1667.	Vinod Kumar Kachhwaha	1699.	Bharati Chatterjee
1635.	Nijam H. Khan Pathan	1668.	Vinod Lade	1700.	Bikash Dutta
1636.	Nimbus Foods	1669.	Virendra & Brothers	1701.	Budha Yadav
1637.	Nirmala K. Sahare	1670.	Virja Apang Utthan Sanstha	1702.	Ch. Sai Krishna
1638.	Noreen Hira Ahmed	South Eastern Railway		1703.	D.K. Roy
1639.	Prahlad D. Sahare	1671.	A.A. Balmachu	1704.	D. Karan
1640.	R.A. Quraishi	1672.	A.B. Chatterjee	1705.	D. Karmakar
1641.	R.K. Parasar	1673.	A.K. Das & Sons	1706.	D. Prakash
1642.	R.S. Bhadouriya	1674.	A.K. Dutta		

1	2	1	2	1	2
1707.	Dipti Dey	1739.	M. Das	1771.	Rajendra Kr. Mangla
1708.	Dynamic International	1740.	M. Mukherjee	1772.	Rajesh Kr. \Roy
1709.	Express Food Services	1741.	M. Paria	1773.	Ramji Tiwari and Usha Devi
1710.	G. Kumar	1742.	M.S. Chakraborty	1774.	Ranjit Bhagat
1711.	G.P. Das	1743.	M. Sukla	1775.	Ranjit Kr. Roy
1712.	Goodbina Horo	1744.	Maa Kali & Sons	1776.	Ravi Yadav
1713.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	1745.	Md. Ibrahim & Sons	1777.	S.B. Prathisthan
1714.	H.K. Sukla	1746.	Mehrunnisa	1778.	S.C. Mahato
1715.	Hari Nandan Mishra	1747.	Mintu Prasad	1779.	S.K. Chatterjee & Sons
1716.	Hari Sankar Singh	1748.	Mother Dairy	1780.	S.K. Singh
1717.	Haripada Das	1749.	N.K. Mondal	1781.	S. Lohar
1718.	Hiralal Jana	1750.	N.P. Gupta	1782.	S.N. Das
1719.	HPMC	1751.	Nand Kishor Bhagat	1783.	S.P. Mishra
1720.	J. Karak	1752.	Nand Kishor Yadav	1784.	S.P. Singh
1721.	J.K. Ghosh	1753.	Nestle India Ltd.	1785.	S.P. Sukla
1722.	J.N. Manna & Sons	1754.	New Classic Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	1786.	Shiv & Sons
1723.	J.N. Rakhit	1755.	Niranjan Kr. Bhagat	1787.	Shreeansh Enterprise
1724.	Jai Barajrang Bali	1756.	OMFED	1788.	Smruti Enterprise
1725.	K.K. Mishra	1757.	P.C. Bag	1789..	Sopan Restaurants
1726.	K.C. Nag	1758.	P. Das	1790.	Suraj Kumar
1727.	K.K. Naskar	1759.	P. Gupta	1791.	T.C. Roy
1728.	K. Mallick	1760.	P.K.Sahu	1792.	T. Nag
1729.	K. Mondal	1761.	P. Majhi	1793.	Tirupati Associates
1730.	K.P. Saha	1762.	Pinki Poddar	1794.	U.K. Balmachu
1731.	Kalayan Nandi	1763.	R. Chowdhuri		Southern Railway
1732.	Kanchan	1764.	R.K. Devi	1795.	A.S. Sales Corporation
1733.	Kanti Devi	1765.	R. Khaton	1796.	A. Habeebullah
1734.	KMA Caterers	1766.	R. Madhusadhan Filial	1797.	A. John Peter
1735.	Lalji Shukla	1767.	R.N. Roy	1798.	A. Rajalakshmi
1736.	Laxmi Nag	1768.	R.P. Kumar	1799.	Aajar Bhaneesh
1737.	Little Sister	1769.	R.P. Pramanick	1800.	Abdul Mazeed
1738.	M. Ghosh	1770.	R. Singh	1801.	Abdulla Rasheed
				1802.	AJS Caterers

1	2	1	2	1	2
1803.	Arenco Catering	1835.	K. Sivanandan	1866.	Rabik Raja
1804.	B. Abbas	1836.	Karnataka Co-op. Milk Producers Federation	1867.	Radha Krishnan
1805.	Balaguru	1837.	Kay Vees Bakes 'N' Drinks	1868.	Ram Bhajan Gond.
1806.	Balasubramanian	1838.	Kerala Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd.	1869.	S. Malarvizhi
1807.	Baskaran	1839.	Loyal World Super Market	1870.	S. Nagarajan
1808.	C. Anitha	1840.	M. Sathyabalan	1871.	S. Rabik Raja
1809.	C. Balaji Babu	1841.	M.A. Iqbal	1872.	S. Sukumar
1810.	Chandrasekar	1842.	M. Dhanalakshmi	1873.	S.E. Manickam
1811.	CKK Catering Services	1843.	M.G. Manoj	1874.	S. Muthu Pandian
1812.	Deepak & Co.	1844.	M.Mariappan	1875.	S. Nagarajan
1813.	Doon's Caterers	1845.	M. Sultana Laila	1876.	S. Subramanian
1814.	E. Senthil	1846.	Malaigai Thottam	1877.	S.A. Md. Saleem
1815.	Evershine	1847.	MDU-Co-oprative	1878.	Sai Balaji Food Corporation
1816.	Express Food Services	1848.	MNM-Co-oprative	1879.	Satyam Caterers Pvt. Ltd.
1817.	G. Ramakrishnan	1849.	Mohammed Hasheem	1880.	Shiv & Sons
1818.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	1850.	N. Banu	1881.	Singh Caterers and Vendors
1819.	H. Dennis	1851.	O. Atham	1882.	Soma Sundaram
1820.	H.F. Lourdu Raj	1852.	P. Akilandeswari	1883.	Sopan Restaurents
1821.	Habeebulla	1853.	P. Ramamoorthy	1884.	Sunil Catering Services
1822.	Hotel Highway Palace	1854.	P. Siva Prasad	1885.	Surya Food and Agro Ltd.
1823.	Hotel Royal World	1855.	P. Thamaraianni	1886.	SVGA-Co-oprative
1824.	J.S. Enterprises	1856.	P.K. Azeez	1887.	T.M. Abdulla
1825.	John Joseph	1857.	P. Murugesan	1888.	TCMP Federation
1826.	K.M. Musthafa	1858.	P. Raman	1889.	Thamaraianni
1827.	K. Ramakrishnan	1859.	P. Viswanathan & Son	1890.	U. Rajaratnam
1828.	K. Renuka	1860.	R. Dhanabal	1891.	V. Mahalakshmi
1829.	K. Sainudeen	1861.	R. Ethiraj	1892.	Velmurugan
1830.	K. Latha	1862.	R. Kulaintaivelu	1893.	Venkatesan
1831.	K. Narayanan	1863.	R. Mohan/Nominee M. Kokila	1894.	VPT-Co-oprative
1832.	K.P. Beevathu	1864.	R. Ponnusamy	South Western Railway	
1833.	K.S. Padmavathy	1865.	R. Vijaya Raj	1895.	Arenco Catering
1834.	K. Senthilkumar			1896.	Doon's Caterers
				1897.	K.M. Musthafa

1	2	1	2	1	2
1898.	KMA Caterers	1929.	Express Food Services	1961.	M.Y. & Sons
1899.	P.K. Shefi	1930.	Goel & Goel	1962.	M. Ibrahim & Sons
1900.	P. Siva Prasad	1931.	Gopaldas	1963.	M.T. & Sons
1901.	R.K. Associates	1932.	Gore Lal Jain	1964.	Madan Petha Store
1902.	Satyam Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	1933.	Govind Ram	1965.	Mahaver Pd. Jain
	West Central Railway	1934.	Gulab Chand	1966.	Mahendra Kumar Rai
1903.	A.S. Sales Corporation	1935.	H.D. & Sons	1967.	Mahesh Kumar
1904.	A.D. Mishra	1936.	H.K. Shukla	1968.	Manibai Laxmichand
1905.	Aditya Mohan Rai	1937.	H.R. Choopra & Sons	1969.	Manjula Devi
1906.	Ajay Agrawal	1938.	Harish Tiwari	1970.	Manoj Kumar Gupta
1907.	Ajay Mishra	1939.	Harnarayan	1971.	Mathura Prasad & Sons
1908.	Amritlal Verma	1940.	Hotel Dharmraj	1972.	Md. Waseem
1909.	Anil Sharma	1941.	Jamana Pd.	1973.	Mohan Lal
1910.	Arun Singh	1942.	K.M. Bindal & Sons	1974.	Mohan Lal Sharma
1911.	Ashok Kumar	1943.	Kahaiyalal	1975.	Mohd. Idrish
1912.	Ashok Kumar/Jagnnath	1944.	Kailash Chand Sharma	1976.	Mool Chand Sharma
1913.	Ashok Kumar/Gopal	1945.	Kalyan Singh	1977.	Murari Lal Goyal
1914.	Atar Devi	1946.	Kamla Bai	1978.	Murari Lal Sharma
1915.	Bachchumal	1947.	Kamla Bai Gupta	1979.	Nathi Bai
1916.	Badri Prasad Sharma	1948.	Kamla Devi	1980.	Natthi Lal
1917.	Bhagirath Prasad Chaurasiya	1949.	Kanchan Restaurant	1981.	Nauth Lal Sharma
1918.	Bhola Ram Kalosiya	1950.	Kanta Mehra	1982.	Nishant Sonkar
1919.	Brij Bihari Lal	1951.	Kanti Bai	1983.	O.P. Gupta & Sons
1920.	Chandrabhan & Sons	1952.	Kawal Singh	1984.	O.P. Agarwal
1921.	Chandrika Jyendri Lal	1953.	Kishan Chand & Sons	1985.	Om Prakash Goyal
1922.	Chimman Lal Juneja	1954.	Krishan Lal	1986.	Omprakesh Nagar
1923.	D.K. Pathak	1955.	Krishna Kumar Nagar	1987.	P.L. Sonkar
1924.	D.P. Sharma & Sons	1956.	Kundan Lal Sahni & Co.	1988.	P.C. Chourasiya
1925.	D.K. Mehta	1957.	Lalit Gond	1989.	Padam Nath Pandey
1926.	D.P. Khatik	1958.	Laxmi Chand Lokendra Kumar	1990.	Parvati Devi
1927.	Deep Jyoti	1959.	Laxmi Devi Relwani	1991.	Phoolchand Gupta
1928.	Devi Singh	1960.	M.L. Suri & Sons	1992.	Pradeep Kumar Agrawal
				1993.	Pramod Vyas

1	2	1	2	1	2
1994.	Prem Agency	2027.	S.R.N. Kumar & Sons	2060.	Umedi Devi
1995.	Purshotam Sharma	2028.	S.I. Khan	2061.	Uttam Chand Gupta
1996.	Pursotam Jangam	2029.	S.K. Sahni	2062.	Vidhya Devi
1997.	Pushpa Devi	2030.	Sachchmal & Sons	2063.	Vikash Kumar Goyal
1998.	R & K Associates	2031.	Sai Kripa Associates	2064.	Vinod Kumar Sahu
1999.	R.B. Gautam	2032.	Samrat Tiwari	2065.	Vinod Singh
2000.	R.D. Sharma & Sons	2033.	Sandhya Nayak		Western Railway
2001.	R.K. Pandey & Sons	2034.	Saroj Devi	2066.	A.F. Vapiwala
2002.	R.K. Parsahar	2035.	Satkar Caterers	2067.	A.L. Shah
2003.	R.N. Vyas & Sons	2036.	Satyam Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	2068.	A.M. Gadiyar
2004.	R.P. Gupta & Sons	2037.	Satyanarayan & Sons	2069.	A.S. Sales Corporation
2005.	R.S. Yadav	2038.	Shaheed Enterprises	2070.	A.S. Shah
2006.	R.K. Bhavsar	2039.	Shamim Khan	2071.	A.A. Bhojani & Co
2007.	R.K. Sharma & Bros.	2040.	Shanker Lal Sharma	2072.	A.R. Yewle
2008.	R.N. Urmaliya & Sons	2041.	Sharda Sharma	2073.	A.U. Malik & Co.
2009.	Raghunath Pd.	2042.	Shiv & Sons	2074.	A.J. Garg & Co.
2010.	Rajendra Kumar Mangla	2043.	Shivnarayan Gahlot	2075.	A.N. Shah
2011.	Rajendra Singh Bhadauriya	2044.	Shradha Singh Gautam	2076.	Aadya Enterprises
2012.	Rajkumar Parashar	2045.	Shubham Awasthi Caterer	2077.	Adatia
2013.	Rakesh Choudhary	2046.	Shubham Caterers	2078.	Amar Kumar Makhijani
2014.	Ram Charan & Sons	2047.	Shyamlal Sharma	2079.	Ambashankar
2015.	Ramchandra Kha.	2048.	Soma Sahni	2080.	Ambi Panjwani
2016.	Ramesh Chand Gupta	2049.	Sopan Restarents	2081.	Amina Bai
2017.	Ramesh Chand Verma	2050.	Suchita Uikey	2082.	Amit K. Shah
2018.	Ramesh Chander	2051.	Sugana Bai	2083.	Amritlal Meena
2019.	Ramesh Kumar Kushwaha	2052.	Sukhchain Bhumiya	2084.	Anand S. Agarwal
2020.	Ramesh Singh	2053.	Sumerchand Jain	2085.	Anil Ram K.
2021.	Ramji Lal Meena	2054.	Sunshine Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	2086.	Anita Caterers
2022.	Ramkali Devi	2055.	Suraj Mal Meena	2087.	Anita Devi Mishra
2023.	Ramnarayan & Sons	2056.	Suresh Goyal	2088.	Anjali Lalwani
2024.	Ramshahay Sharma	2057.	Talwar & Sons	2089.	Ansiram & Bros.
2025.	Ramshree Devi	2058.	Tirupati Associates	2090.	Anwarkhan
2026.	S.K. & Sons	2059.	Uday Chand Choudhery	2091.	Arvind Kumar

1	2	1	2	1	2
2092.	Arvind P.V. Raj Kumar	2125.	Bhagirath Bodana	2157.	Devendra Singhal & Co.
2093.	Arvindkumar	2126.	Bhagirath Meena	2158.	Deviram N. Gupta
2094.	Asha Jain	2127.	Bhagwat P. Chandresen	2159.	Dilip Kumar Dilloud
2095.	Ashadevi Shah	2128.	Bhagwati Prasad D.	2160.	Dilip Kumar Pannalal
2096.	Ashok B. Chauhan	2129.	Bhailal K. Parmar	2161.	Dilip V Mankame
2097.	Ashok Chottai	2130.	Bharat Ganpat Rao	2162.	Dinesh Agarwal
2098.	Ashok Kumar	2131.	Bhawan Das J & Co.	2163.	Dinesh Associates
2099.	Ashok Kumar Mangumal	2132.	Bheru Singh Gulabsing	2164.	Dinesh Chavda
2100.	Ashok Mangumal	2133.	Bimla Subhash K.	2165.	Dipchand & Co.
2101.	Ashvin Shingala	2134.	Birendra Kumar	2166.	Durga Prasad
2102.	Ashwin B. Sarikhara	2135.	Bumiya	2167.	Express Food Services
2103.	Atmaram & Sons	2136.	C.N. Bumiya & Co.	2168.	F.H. Irani
2104.	Awadh Narayan	2137.	Chandanlal B. Sharma	2169.	F.G. Shaikh
2105.	Ayub Khan Pathan	2138.	Chandanlal S. Shah	2170.	Fatima M. Ismail
2106.	B.B. Mazda	2139.	Chandulal & Co.	2171.	Foodies & Co.
2107.	B.D. Dave	2140.	Chanrikanhen P. Sejpal	2172.	G.D. Ahluwalia & Sons
2108.	B.H. & Company	2141.	Chhaganlal Gupta	2173.	G.S. Agarwal
2109.	B.K. Kulkarni & Sons	2142.	Chhedalal N. & Sons	2174.	Galamal & Sons
2110.	B.A. Mithawala	2143.	Chhotalal & Sons	2175.	Gambhirmal Jain
2111.	B. Thorat	2144.	Choleshchand & Co.	2176.	Ganpat Singh
2112.	B.L. Devda & sons	2145.	Crystal & Co.	2177.	Garden Restaurant
2113.	B.P. Medhora	2146.	D.M. Shinde	2178.	Gatulal Kataria
2114.	B.S. Thakkur	2147.	D.N. Khade	2179.	Gaurishankar & Co.
2115.	Babulal B.	2148.	D.C. Damor	2180.	Gaytri Bai Joshi
2116.	Babuial Chotai	2149.	Damri Ram & Sons	2181.	Geeta Bai
2117.	Babulal Jain & Sons	2150.	Dasumal & Sons (Jitendra Diwani and Deepak Diwani)	2182.	Geeta Cateres
2118.	Babulal S.	2151.	Dattatray Kallu	2183.	Girish Khaparde
2119.	Badri Prasad	2152.	Dayalal Ramchand	2184.	Gopal M. Yadav
2120.	Baidatta	2153.	Deepak C. Singh	2185.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation
2121.	Balmukund Goyal & Co.	2154.	Deshraj D.	2186.	Gulam Rassul
2122.	Banke Bihari S.	2155.	Devendra B. Singh	2187.	Gulbinder Singh and P. Kaur
2123.	Berni Umesh Khanna	2156.	Devendra Shukla	2188.	H.C. & Sons
2124.	Bhagat K. Sharma				

1	2	1	2	1	2
2189.	H.G. & Sons	2219.	Jeevan Chaudhary	2249.	Lakhbir Kaur and Mahendra Singh
2190.	H.A. Surawala	2220.	J.G. & Co.	2250.	Lakhbir Kaur and M.B.
2191.	H.M. Malik & Sons	2221.	Jitendra K. Jain	2251.	Lalchand M & Co.
2192.	H.R. Gupta & Co.	2222.	Jitendra Sinh D. Zala	2252.	Lalit Kumar Batwal
2193.	H.K. Gumani	2223.	K.N. Sharma	2253.	Lata Lalwani
2194.	Hamidaben R.	2224.	K.M. Agarwal	2254.	Laxmiben Patel
2195.	Harikishandas & Sons	2225.	Kailash C. Gupta	2255.	Laxminarayan Pal
2196.	Harishchandra	2226.	Kamalkumar Shukla	2256.	Leela Ramchand Chand
2197.	Hemant Kumar Sukla	2227.	Kanchan Restaurant	2257.	Lekhraj Nihalchand
2198.	Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation	2228.	Kanchan Restaurant and Caterers	2258.	Lokesh Jain
2199.	Himat R. Malhotra	2229.	Kantilal & Sons	2259.	M.D. Mane
2200.	Hitendra Kumar Vasava	2230.	Kapoochand P. Jain	2260.	M.K. Gupta
2201.	Hotel Sunrise and Ujala K Namkin	2231.	Kavita Ramchandani	2261.	M. Negi and Subhash
2202.	Hukumatrai & Co.	2232.	KDCMPUL [AMUL]	2262.	M.P. & Co.
2203.	Hussain Adam Uthar	2233.	Kesarben Parmar	2263.	M.P. Dhodia
2204.	Hussain Biibi H.	2234.	Keshav Chandra P.R.	2264.	M.P. Dugdh Sangh Ujjain
2205.	Hussainbhai Hassan	2235.	Ketanbhai I. Gokani	2265.	M.U. Parmar
2206.	I.P. Modi	2236.	Khusiben Laxmandas	2266.	M.T. Patil & S.T. Patil
2207.	Imarti Bai	2237.	Kiran Bala R. Porwal	2267.	M.C. Shah
2208.	Iqbal & Sons	2238.	Kishan Chand & Co	2268.	M.L. Gandhi
2209.	Ishwari Prasad	2239.	Kishanlal Gupta	2269.	Madanmohan Agrawal
2210.	Ismail Malik	2240.	Kishanlal J. Agrawal	2270.	Madras Bakery
2211.	Jagadish Prasad	2241.	Kishor Caterers	2271.	Mahadev Prasad
2212.	Jagatpal Singh	2242.	Kishor K. Sharma	2272.	Mahendra K. Jain
2213.	Jagdish C. Gupta	2243.	Kishorebhai K. Chauhan	2273.	Mahendra Singh
2214.	Jagdish Chandra	2244.	Krishana Ben Gupta	2274.	Mahesh C. Sharma
2215.	Jagdish P. Agarwal	2245.	Krishna Kumar	2275.	Mahesh Chandra & Co.
2216.	Jain Prakash Gupta	2246.	Lachhmandas & Co. (Jitendra Diwani and Deepak Diwani)	2276.	Mahesh L. Gupta
2217.	Jayant K. Giriolkar	2247.	Lachiya Kawar	2277.	Mahesh Trivedi
2218.	Jayaram Raja Ram	2248.	Lajjaram & Sons	2278.	Maksud A. Mansuri
				2279.	Manek
				2280.	Mangal Chand P.

1	2	1	2	1.	2
2281.	Manish L. Kavaiya	2314.	Mukesh Kumar & Co.	2355.	Prafulchandra Shah & Co.
2282.	Manish T. Babria	2315.	Mukundilal & Co.	2356.	Prakash Chand
2283.	Manisha Enterpr.	2316..	Mukundilal & Sons	2357.	Pravin Gupta
2284.	Manisha Jain	2317.	N.D. Chotai	2358.	Pravin Kumar
2285.	Manohar Kachawah	2318.	N.K. Shah	2359.	Pravindas S. Gondalia
2286.	Manohar Mangumal	2319.	N.R. Jain	2360.	Prem Chandra
2287.	Manohar N.	2320.	Nand Ram	2361.	Premchand C.
2288.	Mansukhlal	2321.	Nandkishor Sharma	2362.	Premnarayan P.
2289.	Mansukhlal Bhagwandas	2322.	Narendra Dang	2363.	Pushpaben K. Gupta
2290.	Marzaban & Sons	2323.	Narendra K. & Sons	2364.	R & K Associates
2291.	Mascarenhas & Sons	2324.	Narendra Kumar	2365.	R.K. Dilloud
2292.	Masood Ahmed	2325.	Narendra V. Mehta	2366.	R.K. Enterprises
2293.	Masrat Kanji	2326.	Narmada Foods and Dairy	2367.	R.K. Foods Ltd.
2294.	Mayaben R. Meerani	2327.	Nasir K. Bubere	2368.	R.K. Gupta
2295.	Mayur M. Chauhan	2328.	Nathilal L. Mehta	2369.	R.S. Sorte
2296.	Md. Ghouse Pasha	2329.	Neha A. Gupta	2370.	R.P. Agarwal & Co.
2297.	Meena Nagi	2330.	Netram Bansal	2371.	R.B. Aggarwal
2298.	Megha Mangla	2331.	Nikita Lalwani	2372.	R.K. Associates Corp.
2299.	Meghna R. Mangla	2332.	Nitin Kumar Soni	2373.	R.N. Vyas & Sons
2300.	Minesh D. Kanbi	2333.	Odhavji Bhai	2374.	Radheshyam Gupta
2301.	Mithalal & Sons	2342.	P.D. Baviskar	2375.	Raghuvirsharan & Co.
2302.	Mobinal Hudda	2343.	Padam P. Agrawai	2376.	Raichand Gaggaji Majirana
2303.	Mohan Das & sons	2344.	Pankaj Kumar Shah	2377.	Railway Lodge and Restaurant
2304.	Mohanlal & Sons	2345.	Paragdas M.	2378.	Rajendra C. Gupta
2305.	Mohanlal Chunni	2346.	Parvatiben R. Snehkunj	2379.	Rajendra Juice Centre
2306.	Mohanlal Dubey	2347.	Pavatiben	2380.	Rajendra Kumar
2307.	Mohanlal H. Agarwal & Sons	2348.	Pawankumar Padhiyar	2381.	Rajendra Kumar Mangla
2308.	Mohanlal Hemraj	2349.	Poonam S. Aggrawal	2382.	Rajendra Neema
2309.	Mohanlal Rawat	2350.	Poonjalal M. & Co.	2383.	Rajendra Prasad
2310.	Mohd. Farooq	2351.	Pradeep C. Shah	2384.	Rajesh B. Agrawal
2311.	Mohd. Yusuf	2352.	Pradeep K.	2385.	Rajesh Kumar Lalwani
2312.	Motilal B. Chauhan	2353.	Pradeep Kr. D. Gupta	2386.	Rajeshbhai G. Gandhi
2313.	Motiram H. Rane	2354.	Pradeep Kumar R. Punjabi		

1	2	1	2	1	2
2387.	Rajiv Jain	2420.	S.C. Agarwal	2452.	Satpal Kaur Nagi
2388.	Rajnikant R. Bhavsar	2421.	S.C. Jain	2453.	Savita A. Jain
2389.	Rakesh Gupta	2422.	S.F. & Co.	2454.	Savitriben R. Kanojia
2390.	Ram G. Tayde	2423.	S.N. Mane & Co.	2455..	Seema Ben.
2391.	Ramanlal & Co.	2424.	S.S. Jain	2456.	Shabir Hussain
2392.	Ramchand Maganmal	2425.	S.S. Sharma	2457.	Shaheed Enterprises
2393.	Ramchandra R. & Co.	2426.	S.U. Parmar	2458.	Shailesh Makwana
2394.	Ramdulare	2427.	S.G. Agrawal & Sons	2459.	Shakuntala Ben R.
2395.	Ramesh C. Shah	2428.	S. Gupta & Co.	2460.	Shamboo Prasad S.
2396.	Ramesh C. Jain	2429.	S.M. Dodhia	2461.	Shamim Bee
2397.	Ramesh Chander	2430.	S. Thakur	2462.	Shankar Lal
2398.	Ramesh Choursiya	2431.	S.I.K. & Sons	2463.	Shankar R.
2399.	Ramesh Gupta	2432.	S.J. Contractor	2464.	Shankarlal M.
2400.	Ramesh Trivedi	2433.	Sachanand Heeranand	2465.	Shankerbhai Patel
2401.	Rameshchandra	2434.	Sachin Sharma	2466.	Shantaben (Rajeshwaridevi)
2402.	Rameshchandra B. Gupta	2435.	Sadashiv Narayan	2467..	Shantaben G. Shah
2403.	Ramful & Sons	2436.	Sadik Hussain (Julekha A. Poonawala)	2468.	Shantidevi S. Shah
2404.	Ramjilal Jain & Co.	2437.	Sahani Caterers	2469.	Shantilal N. Patel
2405.	Ramkumari K.	2438.	Sai Krupa Associates	2470.	Shantiswaroop M.
2406.	Ramnarain K. & Co.	2439.	Sai Sagar Fast Food	2471.	Shashiprabha L. Agrawal
2407.	Ramnaryan Chaurasia	2440.	Sam Caterers	2472.	Shiv & Sons
2408.	Ramniwas Gupta & Sons	2441.	Sandeep Jain	2473.	Shojabai K.
2409.	Rampadarth G.	2442.	Sanjeev Aggarwal	2474.	Shree Krishna Catering Services
2410.	Ramvatiben Agrawal	2443.	Santosh Bai	2475.	Shriram Sitaram
2411.	Rashid Ahmed	2444.	Santosh Jain	2476.	Shyam Kr. Satvawati
2412.	Ratanlal Bakodia	2445.	Sardarmal Jain	2477.	Shyam Lal Jain
2413.	Ravi Bhardwaj	2446.	Saroj Mangla	2478.	Sikander Khan
2414.	Ravinder Kumar	2447.	Saroj R. Mangla	2479.	Sirajuddin A. Shaikh
2415.	Resham Bai	2448.	Sathis S/o Jagdish Prasad	2480.	Solanki Imran M. Hasam
2416.	Revaben S. Thakkar	2449.	Satish Chandra	2481.	Solanki Kamran Hasam
2417.	Roomali Devi Sharma	2450.	Satish Meena	2482.	Sonu Agarwal
2418.	Royal Caterers	2451.	Satpal Negi	2483.	Sopan Restaurents
2419..	S.A. Irani				

1	2	1	2	1	2
2484.	Sree Radhakrishna Associates	2515.	Unique Enterprises	2544.	Ambuj Hotel and Real Estate (P) Ltd.
2485.	Sree Venkateswara Enterprises	2516.	Usha Ahirwar	2545.	Anjali Hostel Pvt. Ltd.
2486.	Subedar Ram	2517.	Uttam Prakash Sharma	2546.	Arenco Catering
2487.	Subhash & Co.	2518.	Uttam Rai	2547.	Ayyappa Caterers
2488.	Subhash K. Tiwari	2519.	V.V. Tambe	2548.	B. Abbas
2489.	Subhash Sharma	2520.	Vasant & Co.	2549.	B. Das
2490..	Sudha Jain	2521.	Vijay Kishore Makhwana	2550..	B.L. Sharma & Sons
2491.	Suershkumar Chellaram	2522.	Vijaya	2551.	B.M. Singh
2492.	Sultan Khan Vazir Khan	2523.	Vimla Devi H. Gupta	2552.	Babu Caterers
2493.	Sumitraben Sharma	2524.	Vipin Sharma	2553.	Bibekananda Das
2494.	Sunil Ratanlal Mittal	2525.	Virendra Kumar B.	2554.	Boon Catering
2495.	Surendra Chaurasia	2526.	Vrajukant Khamb	2555.	Boon Catering Co. Pvt. Ltd.
2496.	Surendra Kumar	2527.	Y.S. Pandey	2556.	Boon N. Zeal Enterprises
2497.	Surendra Kumar Jain	2528.	Yadoda Shetty	2557.	Brandavan Food Products
2498.	Suresh Kumar	2529.	Yashwant Narayan	2558.	Brindavan Restaurant,
2499.	Suresh Lalwani		Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)	2559.	C.K.K. Catering Services
2500.	Suresh Meena	2530.	A.S. Sales Corporation	2560.	Classic Caterers
2501.	Suresh U & Co.	2531.	A.A. Bhojani & Co.	2561.	Commercial Food Services
2502.	Surjit Singh & Co.	2532.	A.A. Catering Co.	2562.	Connaught Plaza
2503.	Sushila Gajanan	2533.	A.B. Sawant & Bros.	2563.	Daffodil Caterers
2504.	Swati Agency and Catering Services	2534.	A.J.S. Caterers	2564.	Deepak & Co.
2505.	T.J. Thakkar	2535.	A.K. Nazeer Moosa	2565.	Devyani International Limited
2506.	Tad Gud Udhog	2536.	A.R. Kalita	2566.	Dharmendra Kumar
2507.	Tarachand Gehimal	2537.	AAYUSH Hospitality Enterprises	2567.	Dinesh Kumar
2508.	Tej Singh	2538.	ABCTCL	2568.	Dinesh Singh Tomar Catering Services
2509.	Thakordas J.	2539.	Abhay and Ajay Shanker	2569.	Doon's Caterers
2510.	Trilok Chandra	2540.	Adyar Ananda Bhavan	2570.	Dream Hotel
2511.	Trilokchand D.	2541.	Alok Kumar Ghose Catering Pvt. Ltd.	2571.	Express Food Services
2512.	Tulsa Nenwani	2542.	Alok Kumar Ghosh	2572.	Fine Caterers and Suppliers
2513.	Udaichand & Co.	2543.	Amazing India Contractors (P) Ltd.	2573.	Food Planet Pvt. Ltd
2514.	Udhavdas & Sons			2574.	Food World

1	2	1	2	1	2
2575.	Galav Foods	2606.	K.L. Das	2636.	P. Bharat
2576.	Ganga Dairy Limited	2607.	K.M.A. Cateres	2637.	P.K. Shefi
2577.	Gaurav Enterprise	2608.	K.M. Khandelwal	2638.	P.R. Kumar
2578.	Girish B. Sharma	2609.	K.M. Musthafa	2639.	P. Siva Prasad
2579.	Goel & Goel	2610.	Katra Mata Vaishni Devi Hotels and Restaurants Pvt. Ltd.	2640.	Pappadies Caterers
2580.	Golden Caterers	2611.	Kay Vees Bakes 'N' Drinks	2641.	Poorvanchal Caterers
2581.	Griham Food and Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	2612.	Kishore H. Caterers	2642.	Pplus Facility Management Services Pvt. Ltd.
2582.	H.D. & Sons	2613.	Krishna Enterprises	2643.	Purv Rly Annapurna Caterers Vendors Canteen Co-operative Society Ltd.
2583.	Haheebulla	2614.	Kusum Devi	2644.	Quinn India
2584.	Hakmichand D & Sons	2615.	KVR Foods Service	2645.	R & K Associates
2585.	Hallimane	2616.	Kwality Caterers	2646.	R.C. Goel
2586.	Hansraj & Co.	2617.	L.P. Enterprises	2647.	R.D. Sharma & Sons
2587.	Haribabu	2618.	M.B. Agarwal & Co.	2648.	R.K. Associates and Hoteliers Pvt. Ltd.
2588.	Harshad N.	2619.	M.M. Sunil Dath	2649.	R.K. Enterprises
2589.	HMS Host India Pvt. Ltd.	2620.	M.Y. & Sons	2650.	R.K. Food Products
2590.	Hotel Aryan	2621.	Madan Petha Store	2651.	R.M.D. Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.
2591.	Hotel Dharmraj	2622.	Madras Bakery	2652.	R. Vijaychandran
2592.	Hotel Glitz	2623.	Mahadev Sales Agencies	2653.	Radha Krishna Associates
2593.	Hotel Highway Palace	2624.	Metro Cool Joint	2654.	Rafique Ibrahim Kamble
2594.	Hotel Madhav	2625.	Mohammed Akbar	2655.	Raj Group
2595.	Hotel Mahamaya	2626.	Murti Devi	2656.	Rajasthan Hotel
2596.	Hotel Rajasthan	2627.	M.Y. & Sons	2657.	Ramees Ali
2597.	Hotel Ranjeet	2628.	Nest Bar and Rest.	2658.	Ramen Deka
2598.	Hotel Samdariya	2629.	New Classic Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	2659.	Ramji Tiwari and Usha Devi
2599.	J.P. Singh & Brothers	2630.	Nile Catering	2660.	Rathour Services
2600.	J.S. Catters	2631.	Om Sai Ram	2661.	Rewati Ranjan Prashad Singh
2601.	Jaiswal Canteen	2632.	Om Sai Ram Enterprises	2662.	Riya Fast Food
2602.	Jayant Enterprises	2633.	Oriental Cuisines	2663.	Roop Caterers
2603.	Jayanta Kumar Ghosh Outdoor Catreing Services Pvt. Ltd.	2634.	Otik Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	2664.	S.B. Catering Services
2604.	Jeet India Pvt. Ltd.	2635.	Ours Aariya Bhavan		
2605.	Joshi & Co				

1	2	1	2	1	2
2665.	S.K. Ratnavelu	2682.	Shine Caterers	2697.	Sunshine Caterers Pvt. Ltd.
2666.	S.L. Kachhwaha & Sons	2683.	Shiv Balak Yadav	2698.	Swagat Bar and Restaurant
2667.	S.M. Corporation	2684.	Shree Mahaveer Distributor and Caterer	2699.	Switz Foods
2668.	S. Ramchandrudu	2685.	Shubham Awasthi Caterers	2700.	T.K. Khader Ahamed
2669.	Saheed Enterprises	2686.	Singh Caterers and Vendors	2701.	Tasty Foods
2670.	Sai Balaji Food and Beverage (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2687.	Sizar M. Dodhia, Hotel Vrindavan	2702.	Tirupati Associates
2671.	Sai Balaji Food Corporation	2688.	Sopan Restaurants	2703.	Travel Food Services Pvt. Ltd.
2672.	Salasar Enterprises	2689.	Speed Catering Services Pvt. Ltd.	2704.	Vaishali Enterprises
2673.	Sanraj Hospitality	2690.	Sree Venkateswara Enterprises	2705.	Variety Pantry Services (P) Ltd.
2674.	Satkar Caterers	2691.	Sri Marketing Services	2706.	Vasantham Caterers
2675.	Satyam Caterers Pvt. Ltd.	2692.	Srinathji Caterers	2707.	Vasantham Catering
2676.	Seema Caterres	2693.	Sukhendu Pal	2708.	Viiayat Husain
2677.	Shaheed Enterprises	2694.	Sunil Catering Services	2709.	Vrindavan Catering Company
2678.	Shamim Ahmed Khan	2695.	Sunil Enterprises	2710.	Vrindawan Enterprises
2679.	Shanti Devi	2696.	Sunshine Caterers	2711.	Wimpy International
2680.	Shegaon Kachori Centre				
2681.	Shidharta Enterprise, Basanti Chatterjee				

Statement-II

Total No. of Complaints related to Catering Services against Private Catering Companies/Firms and also against Departmental Catering received during the period 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (01.04.18 to 31.10.18) over Indian Railways

As on 31.10.2018

Period	Total No. of Complaints	Action Taken								Total
		Fined		Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D & AR Action	Any Other	
No. of cases	Fine Imposed (Rs.)									
2015-16	8708	3568	3,16,29,850	2684	2	938	664	15	837	8708
2016-17	10437	4812	4,73,39,878	2823	3	893	704	24	1178	10437
2017-18	9917	3862	4,86,99,466	1976	16	1359	763	10	1931	9917
2018-19 (01.04.18 to 31.10.18)	5826	2006	1,37,24,870	1721	0	763	448	12	876	5826

**Development of Schemes for
Common Man**

3620. SHRIMATI VEENA DEVI: Will the Minister. of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether development schemes have been implemented by the Government for protection and promotion of interests of common man during the last five years in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the impact of these schemes on common man and;

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the total amount spent on the mechanism adopted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The list of schemes (CSS) enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The CSSs are reviewed periodically on the basis of guidelines of the individual Schemes by the implementing Departments/Ministries. Such reviews by Central Ministries ordinarily have the provision of assessing performance under the Schemes for key indicators and measures to remedy any shortfall, including taking the benefit of the scheme to targeted population, subject to overall availability of the budget under the concerned scheme.

List of 16 programmes evaluated by the NITI Aayog is enclosed Statement-II. The Evaluation Reports have been put in the public domain by uploading the soft copies to the NITI Aayog website.

Statement-I

List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)
1	2

(A) Core of the Core Schemes

1. National Social Assistance Programme

1	2
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups
(B)	Core Schemes
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya KrishiVikas Yojana)
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Har Khet ko Pani b. Per Drop More Crop c. Integrated Watershed Development Programme d. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. PMAY-Rural b. PMAY-Urban
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SBM-Rural b. SBM-Urban
15.	National Health Mission (NHM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National Rural Health Mission b. National Urban Health Mission c. Tertiary Care Programmes

1	2	1	2
	d. Human Resources in Health and Medical Education	21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM)
	e. National Mission on AYUSH	a.	National Rural Livelihood Mission
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)	b.	National Urban Livelihood Mission
17.	National Education Mission (NEM)	22.	Jobs and Skill Development
a.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	a.	Employment Generation Programmes
b.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	b.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna
c.	Teachers Training and Adult Education	23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL)
d.	Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan	a.	National Mission for a Green India
18.	Mid Day Meal Programme	b.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
19.	Integrated Child Development Services	c.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
a.	Anganwadi Services	d.	National River Conservation Programme
b.	National Nutrition Mission	24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)
c.	Maternity Benefits Programme	25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)
d.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls	26.	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary (including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts)
e.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme		(C) Optional Schemes
f.	National Creche Scheme	27.	Border Area Development Programme*
20.	Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women (beti bachao-beti padao, one-stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)	28.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission

*Sl.No. 27: Shifted under the Category of Core schemes vide Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 66(01)/PF. II/2015 dated 12th September, 2016.

Statement-II

List of Schemes/Programmes evaluated by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, NITI Aayog during last 5 years (2013-14 to 2017-18)

Sl. No.	Name of the Study	Year	Department/ Ministry	Report Released Year	Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Evaluation Study on Integrated of Micro Irrigation	2013-14	Water Resources	January-2014	22.61
2.	Evaluation Study on "The Scheme of Assistance to Differently Abled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)	2013-14	WCD	December-2013	21.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Evaluation Study on Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	2013-14	SJE	2013	34.26
4.	Evaluation Study on Total Sanitation Campaign Vol-I/11	2013-14	Panchaya Raj	2013	In-house
5.	Evaluation Study on Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS)	2014-15	HRD	March, 2015	In-house
6.	Efficacy of Minimum Support Price to Agriculture Farmers (MSP)	2015-16	Agriculture/ CACP	February, 2016	In-house
7.	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWMP)	2015-16	Water Resources	December, 2015	22.49
8.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	2015-16	Home Affairs	July, 2015	135.55
9.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)	2015-16	School Education	July, 2015	In-house
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	2015-16	Power	July, 2015	15.47
11.	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	2015-16	Rural Development	October, 2015	89.60
12.	Quick Evaluation Study on Anganwadis under ICDS	2015-16	WCD	July, 2015	In-house
13.	Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni (The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women)	2016-17	SJE (Minority Affairs)	July, 2016	In-house
14.	Role of Public Distribution System in shaping Household and Nutritional Security	2016-17	DFPD	December, 2016	49.99
15.	Evaluation Study on Direct Benefits Transfer in Food (Results from one year of Process Monitoring)	2017-18	DFPD	September, 2017	In-house
16.	Quick Evaluation Study on Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	2017-18	WCD	April, 2017	In-house

All the evaluation reports have been put on public domain/NITI Aayog website: www.niti.gov.in/documents/reports.

[English]

Theft of Railway Property

3621. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total worth of railway property stolen in the last four financial years with the break-up of the items stolen, Railway Zone-wise;

(b) the number of people caught or prosecuted for stealing railway property in the last four years;

(c) whether the Government has identified the fact

that theft of railway property poses a great challenge to railway authorities in providing better facilities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to prevent thefts from happening?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The details of total worth of railway property stolen with break-up of the items stolen and the number of people prosecuted zone-wise during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 over Indian Railways are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the following steps are being taken by the Railways to prevent theft of Railway property:—

- (i) All major railway stations, depots, yards and other vital installations are manned by Railway Protection Force round the clock,
- (ii) Escorting of affected passengers & goods trains in vulnerable sections.,
- (iii) Railway yards are provided with Tower lights, tracks for patrolling etc,

- (iv) Frequent drives are conducted against undesirable elements in trains and railway premises to prevent such thefts.
- (v) Surveillance is being kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 453 stations over Indian Railways.
- (vi) Railways has planned to provide CCTV system in all running passenger trains.
- (vii) Adequate security measures are taken at identified black spots from time to time.
- (viii) All cases of theft of Railway property are promptly registered, investigated and arrested criminal are prosecuted as per law.
- (ix) Railway material stacks at isolated locations are shifted to safer place.
- (x) Crime Intelligence Branch (CUB) of RPF keeps regular watch and collects intelligence from time to time about criminals indulged in theft of Railway property.
- (xi) Regular co-ordination meetings are conducted with GRP Civil Police for collection and sharing of criminal intelligence.

Statement

The details of total worth of railway property stolen with break-up of the items stolen and the number of people prosecuted zone-wise during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 over Indian Railways are as under

Railway	Period	Head-wise break-up of Railway property stolen (In Rs.)						Total value of stolen Railway Property (In Rs.)	No. of persons prosecuted
		Booked Consign-ment	Engineering Material	Mechanical Material	Electric Material	Signal and Telecomm-unication Material	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Central	2014-15	1042485	457639	70377	287714	868083	573916	3300214	403
	2015-16	565000	167910	69033	287003	130040	234160	1453146	286
	2016-17	572983	132872	56221	176024	126700	2047999	3112799	265
	2017-18	564073	410397	67600	246562	327628	1855477	3471737	248
Eastern	2014-15	1790850	39137	31098	173753	86937	599566	2721341	140
	2015-16	222375	120575	59937	98621	192103	901631	1595242	184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eastern	2016-17	92711	47680	1041	249311	95275	152028	638046	126
	2017-18	607395	170317	25174571	204154	65604	64943	26286984	116
East Central	2014-15	1824200	1099808	2055976	430311	135592	119220	5665107	531
	2015-16	954199	302030	1379110	462572	146615	873995	4118521	441
	2016-17	1497818	318127	1266897	583119	324774	101061	4091796	453
	2017-18	3244591	274530	1138004	305286	125944	158187	5246542	382
East Coast	2014-15	155988	101362	0	32129	151313	231371	672163	216
	2015-16	412844	48913	0	16000	96326	826581	1400664	144
	2016-17	719755	51020	8361	15000	78489	4976134	5848759	131
	2017-18	191782	53189	39316	76600	30346	150581	541814	127
Northern	2014-15	2384058	108175	762327	1022047	502705	4673410	9452722	1357
	2015-16	2078543	3367066	989453	2035341	332780	707180	9510363	1158
	2016-17	3009469	709630	957966	1071490	296395	1134812	7179762	1057
	2017-18	5085994	2010553	962861	1786340	224142	1155000	11224890	890
North Central	2014-15	209080	375080	156617	187561	280340	119605	1328283	360
	2015-16	582104	193846	348548	72688	266140	949158	2412484	243
	2016-17	676950	187565	427097	125820	168100	745540	2331072	299
	2017-18	1324891	604575	292487	56800	165210	192650	2636613	224
North Eastern	2014-15	97200	645363	45846	548902	132076	44624	1514011	271
	2015-16	133160	539502	49314	519768	263976	1547318	3053038	261
	2016-17	821700	225712	14920	217443	146126	752190	2178091	183
	2017-18	355400	470943	125897	211923	90057	39540	1293760	214
Northeast Frontier	2014-15	221975	387632	27935	92200	237649	38610	1006001	173
	2015-16	262950	3090207	40075	3807168	256648	71300	7528348	257
	2016-17	481338	1534855	18967	86420	74179	443380	2639139	203
	2017-18	1062482	102040	130322	217558	419057	802173	2733632	161
North Western	2014-15	46400	157747	44480	113496	133750	70255	566128	158
	2015-16	201326	89075	27380	242300	25400	20720	606201	111
	2016-17	181250	79975	113658	542364	1165384	570842	2653473	196
	2017-18	283494	397375	28520	209442	410180	159907	1488918	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Southern	2014-15	786905	715201	80752	269861	405410	641530	2899659	454
	2015-16	206250	541685	79376	187923	161741	1220025	2397000	398
	2016-17	1076455	227867	34201	280012	166583	2852422	4637540	314
	2017-18	867038	513847	35148	131058	254125	10618029	12419245	379
South Central	2014-15	432135	1479366	74754	499258	296950	232490	3014953	631
	2015-16	238302	499348	1992943	221038	169044	272367	3393042	644
	2016-17	357980	701960	218536	252148	207895	50870	1789389	849
	2017-18	43065	1016914	40877	89375	372041	88850	1651122	907
South Eastern	2014-15	3341267	103796	258600	121306	261021	1076435	5162425	180
	2015-16	78013	45890	74788	26000	100274	133916	458881	101
	2016-17	1715691	9980	22997	93461	51378	104190	1997697	90
	2017-18	1686820	16800	88200	53702	25000	87701	1958223	80
South East Central	2014-15	2486530	182670	0	7369	85702	244590	3006861	141
	2015-16	18000	33500	1000	38999	181793	605212	878504	64
	2016-17	384735	983673	42610	17416	105463	380406	1914303	60
	2017-18	2100	5075	19475	19200	48448	18057	112355	27
South Western	2014-15	692181	458916	276454	362177	82110	1335799	3207637	159
	2015-16	47100	912005	11800	111675	64125	42150	1188855	126
	2016-17	31862	106801	47667	53000	78100	1082042	1399472	126
	2017-18	132480	246743	84410	166203	87350	6577720	7294906	134
Western	2014-15	180120	287633	106421	55975	185503	438363	1254015	427
	2015-16	274028	457430	71229	270384	143931	161001	1378003	405
	2016-17	709650	143512	129080	542596	175805	58932	1759575	290
	2017-18	453178	292634	111236	477837	60328	193325	1588538	424
West Central	2014-15	505090	163149	50400	105115	66245	210795	1100794	612
	2015-16	409865	235667	63900	179262	63890	634925	1587509	703
	2016-17	139400	299960	88775	71905	70895	254815	925750	687
	2017-18	81125	2777513	142886	150620	79990	155624	3387758	634

Telecom Services in North-East Region

3622. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Communications is responsible for entire development of telecommunications in North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BSNL network services in Assam are very poor and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of BSNL mobile towers installed by the Government in Assam and especially in the district of Jorhat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) For development of telecommunications in the North Eastern Region (NER), the Government:—

(i) has approved Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity for the Region which includes installation of 6673 mobile towers for 8621 identified uncovered villages, 321 mobile towers for National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the region.

(ii) is implementing BharatNet project, which includes provision of connectivity by broadband to 11,956 Gram Panchayats (5860 in Phase-I and 6096 in Phase-II) in the Region.

(c) and (d) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Performance Monitoring Report for the Quarter ending September, 2018, M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is meeting the benchmarks for all the parameters for Basic Wireline Service, Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Broadband services in Assam Service Area.

BSNL Assam Circle is maintaining a Mobile network throughout the Circle with 2,884 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Assam including 129 BTSs in Jorhat District of Assam. For expanding coverage and capacity of mobile network, BSNL under Phase-VIII. 4project has installed 467 BTSs, out of the planned 964 BTSs in Assam Circle.

Delegation to Palestine

3623. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send a delegation to Palestine In the coming months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to maintain relationships with Palestine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) No.

(c) Support to Palestinian cause has always been on top of our foreign policy. We continue to maintain our relationship with Palestine through regular high-level exchanges to convey our steadfast political support to Palestinian cause. We are also extending financial support for Palestinian nation building through capacity building, project assistance and budgetary support.

In September, 2017, India supported Palestine for membership of the Interpol. We supported the resolution on the 'Status of Jerusalem' in the UN General Assembly on 21 December, 2017. Recently, India voted in favour of a resolution on 'Protection of the Palestinian civilian Population' in UNGA on 13 June, 2018 as Wed as on resolution on "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territory.

For the first time in history, President and Prime Minister visited Palestine in the last four years. President visited Palestine in October 2015 and Prime Minister visited on 10 February, 2018. President of Palestine Mahmoud Abbas visited India in May, 2017. External Affairs Minister visited Palestine in January, 2016. The first ever Ministerial level Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) between India and Palestine was held in Ramallah in November, 2016. These high-level meetings helped to diversify our bilateral engagement with Palestine into several areas that include Education, Health, Sports, Agriculture, information and Communication Technology, Youth Affairs, Security, etc.

Our capacity building initiatives involves training of Palestinian nationals long and short term courses in leading Indian educational institution in sector such as finance, management, rural development and information technology under the Indian Technical and Economic

Cooperation (ITEC) and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) Scholarship Programmes. During the visit to Palestine Prime Minister announced doubling of ICCR scholarship for Palestinian students from 50 to 100. India and Palestine commenced annual youth exchange of 50 member youth delegation since May, 2017, which has been enhanced from 50 to 100 from 2018 during the PM's visit.

So far, India has extended the project assistance to Palestine to the tune of about US\$ 72.1 million which includes the announcement of US\$ 42.1 million during the standalone visit of PM to Palestine in February, 2018. The major projects being undertaken at present include construction/setting up of Institute of Diplomacy India-Palestine Technology Park, Hospital, Women Empowerment Center, Printing Press and Schools in Palestine. We have also extended a budgetary support of US\$ 30 million. India has also been contributing annually to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The contribution has been enhanced from US\$ 1.25 million to US\$ 5 million per annum from 2018.

[Translation]

Indian Ambassadors Abroad

3624. SHRI KRUPAL BALLJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the category-wise and country-wise number of the Indian ambassadors deployed abroad as on date;
- (b) the country-wise number of posts of ambassadors lying vacant along with the period of time from which the said posts have been lying vacant;
- (c) the time by which the said vacancies are likely to be filled;
- (d) the number of ambassadors belonging to Indian Foreign Service and Indian Administrative Service; and
- (e) the number of such ambassadors inducted from ex-cadre services which are not related to any specific Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) As on date 93 Ambassadors, 32 High Commissioners

and 5 Permanent Representatives are posted in various Indian Missions in foreign countries.

(b) and (c) The post of Ambassador in Slovak Republic has fallen vacant in December, 2018 and is in the process of being filled. The Mission is currently headed at the level of Charge d'Affaires. Indian Mission to Yemen has temporarily relocated to Djibouti and is also headed at the level of Charge d'Affaires.

(d) As on date, there are 127 Ambassadors/High Commissioners/Permanent Representatives belonging to Indian Foreign Service and 1 belonging to Indian Administrative Service.

(e) Nil

Mobile and Landline Services

3625. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mobile and landline services are not available uniformly across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether both services are very unsatisfactory particularly in villages and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve telecom infrastructure in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Report for the quarter ending 30th September 2018, total number of wireless subscribers in the country are about 117 Crore, of which rural subscribers are over 52 Crore. Total number of landline subscribers are over 2.2 Crore, of which 31.6 lakh are rural subscribers.

Wireless tele-density in the country has increased from 74.55 in September 2014 to 89.51 in September 2018 and rural wireless tele-density has increased from 44.32 to 58.49 during this period. The comparative tele-density figures for various License Service Areas (LSAs) for September 2014 and September 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The difficult geographical terrain, sparsely populated villages with average population size < 1000, low level of

economic activities, insurgency etc. pose techno-commercial challenges in making available mobile services on universal basis. Out of total 597618 inhabited villages in the country, 43088 are yet to be connected. State/Union Territory-wise details of such villages are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The Quality of Services related to network performance benchmarks for both mobile and landline services are assessed by TRAI for LSA as a whole and data is not available separately for urban and rural areas. As per TRAI Report for quarter ending September, 2018, most Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) comply with prescribed Quality of Service benchmarks for both Mobile and Landline services.

(c) The Government is making all efforts along with the stakeholders to provide affordable tele-connectivity to all inhabited areas of the country. TSPs have been using a mix of technologies to provide access to the telecom services throughout the country.

The Government has prioritised the provision of mobile services in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, North-Eastern States and Islands in the first phase. With support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF), following main schemes are under implementation:—

- (i) Under BharatNet project, a total of 1,20,224 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by laying 3,03,560 Km OFC and installation of equipment has been completed at 1,16,543 GPs, as on 16th December, 2018.

The OFC-based connectivity to GPs is being further extended through deployment of Public Wi Fi Hotspots to provide access of telecom services to multiple users. As on 17th December,

2018, public Wi Fi Hotspots have been installed in 39,370 GPs.

- (ii) Scheme for Mobile Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being implemented. Under Phase-I of the scheme, 2341 mobile towers are radiating. The Government has already approved Phase-II of the Scheme to extend mobile services at 4072 locations in LWE affected areas, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (iii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) is being implemented for mobile connectivity in North Eastern region (NER) to install 6673 mobile towers for 8621 identified uncovered villages, 321 mobile towers for National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the region.
- (iv) Under CTDP for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, satellite bandwidth has been augmented and submarine cable-based connectivity project is under implementation. It is also planned to set up 167 additional towers to provide mobile coverage in 165 uncovered villages and 42 towers for mobile coverage on entire 129 km. of uncovered NH-223.
- (v) Similar plans for Lakshadweep Islands are also under implementation.

As a result of continuous efforts by the stakeholders, about 9.74 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) for 2G/3G/4G-LTE services have been added by TSPs since July, 2015 taking the total BTS count in the country to about 20.07 lakh in November, 2018.

Statement-I

License Service Area-wise, total tele-density in the country (as on 30th September 2014 and 30th September 2018)

Sl. No.	License Service	Total Tele-density in September, 2014	Total Tele-density in September, 2018	Rural Tele-density in September, 2014	Rural Tele-density in September, 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.06	97.59	47.41	64.87
2.	Assam	50.41	64.99	36.15	44.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	47.66	62.00	29.98	44.86
4.	Delhi	232.22	234.97	—	—
5.	Gujarat	93.34	109.30	59.82	75.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	109.55	145.10	80.41	118.73
7.	Haryana	80.31	97.73	58.76	66.83
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	69.98	89.82	46.02	58.56
9.	Karnataka	94.20	110.63	44.62	66.06
10.	Kerala	95.96	124.78	65.77	77.32
11.	Maharashtra (including Mumbai)	92.20	108.25	57.98	74.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57.04	72.23	33.34	45.08
13.	North-East	72.00	82.39	44.43	49.95
14.	Odisha	63.41	77.02	41.52	61.61
15.	Punjab	103.49	125.66	68.52	81.71
16.	Rajasthan	76.18	88.06	49.68	62.81
17.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	114.71	117.16	76.76	88.23
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East and West)	58.09	70.36	36.25	48.40
19.	West Bengal (including Kolkata and Sikkim)	73.40	89.15	47.35	61.14

Statement-II

Count of villages without telecom facilities in respective States/Union Territories (UTs)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of inhabited villages as per census 2011	No. of inhabited villages without telecom facilities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	396	165
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16158	2745

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	2215
4.	Assam	25372	915
5.	Bihar	39073	263
6.	Chandigarh	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	19567	3563
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	0
9.	Daman and Diu	19	0
10.	Delhi	103	0
11.	Goa	320	47

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	17843	1262
13.	Haryana	6642	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	211
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6337	328
16.	Jharkhand	29492	1222
17.	Karnataka	27397	869
18.	Kerala	1017	0
19.	Lakshadweep	6	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	5558
21.	Maharashtra	40959	6117
22.	Manipur	2515	877
23.	Meghalaya	6459	2691
24.	Mizoram	704	314
25.	Nagaland	1400	328
26.	Odisha	47677	9940
27.	Punjab	12168	4
28.	Puducherry	90	0
29.	Rajasthan	43264	1402
30.	Sikkim	425	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	15049	83
32.	Telangana	10128	647
33.	Tripura	863	16
34.	Uttarakhand	15745	552
35.	Uttar Pradesh	97813	295
36.	West Bengal	37478	437
Total		5,97,618	43,088

[English]

Artificial Intelligence

3626. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI R. VANAMROJA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision for the increased use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) in the activities of Defence and DRDO;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's proactive reaction in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee and announced formula to address this matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years and the manner in which it is going to reduce the burden of our defence personnel in future

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Defence has initiated the process of preparing Indian defence forces for use of Artificial Intelligence. To study the whole gamut of issues on the implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on National security and defence needs, a multi-stakeholder Task Force on Strategic Implementation of Artificial Intelligence for National Security and Defence represented by members from the Government, Defence Services, Academia, industry Professionals, Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO), Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Start-ups was constituted in February, 2018.

Task Force has studied research and innovation in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and outlined its adoption in defence sector including future roadmap on how to integrate and embed AI strategy with core defence strategy.

In addition the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories have been assigned a roadmap for developing AI enabled products.

(d) There is no specific fund allocation on yearly basis. However, funds are allocated for various projects on case to case basis. Some of the projects are as under:-

- A project has been sanctioned to Centre for Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotics (CAIR), a DORD based laboratory, to develop AI based solutions for signal intelligence to enhance intelligence collation and analysis capabilities to the armed forces. The total cost of the project is Rs. 73.9 Crore.

- A project named, Energy Harvesting Based Infrared Sensor Network for Automated Human Intrusion Detection (EYESIRa), which is partially based on the principles of IoT, has been sanctioned for Rs. 1.8 Crore.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) based tools would aid the defence forces constructively in areas such as decision support, sensor data analysis, predictive maintenance, situational awareness, accurate data extraction, security etc. These tools will assist defence personnel in better operations, maintenance and logistics support.

[Translation]

Defence Procurement from Private Sector

3627. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be Pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted the procurement of defence equipment from the private sector during the current financial year 2018-2019;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to make maximum procurement of defence equipment from the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Capital procurement of defence equipment from domestic and foreign vendors is undertaken as per the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). During current financial year 2018-19 (upto October, 2018), out of 22 contracts signed with Indian vendors, 8 contracts have been signed with Indian private vendors for procurement of defence equipment.

Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenization and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country.

These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with

provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of Rs. 10 crores (government funded) and Rs. 3 crores (Industry funded) for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners. Government has also promulgated the policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage broader participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment.

Weather Forecast Centre in Districts

3628. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State-of-art weather forecast centres established in various districts in the country including the districts in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps/proposes to take steps to set up weather forecast centre in the backward districts of the country including in Buldhana district of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Madam, no forecasting centres at district level are under establishment by IMD. However, weather forecast based agro-advisory service centres at district level are under establishment in phased manner for serving the farming community in the district.

The network of 530 District Agro-Met Units (DAMUs) is planned to be established in addition to the existing 130 Agro Met Field Units (AFMUs) to cover all the districts in a phased manner. At present, the process of setting up of DAMUs at 200 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been undertaken in partnership with the Indian council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).

The list of DAMUs under establishment is given in the enclosed Statement, which includes Buldhana and 10 other districts in the State of Maharashtra for providing agriculture advisory services.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Statement*List of KVKs selected to establish DAMUs*

Sl.No.	State	No.	District	KVK Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	Prakasam	Prakasam (Darsi)
2.			East Godavari	Kalavacharla
3.			YSR Kaddappa	KVK, Utukur
4.			Viziagnagara m	KVK, Rastakuntubai
5.			Nellore	KVK, AK Nagar
6.			Kurnool	KVK, Banavasivillage
7.			West Godavari	KVK, Venkatramannagudem
8.			Krishna	KVK, Garikapadu
9.			Srikakulam	KVK, Ambadavasla
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	East Siang	East Siang
11.			Papumpare	Papumpare
12.			Tawang	Tawang
13.	Assam	9	Dhemaji	KVK, Dhemaji
14.			Tinsukia	Tinsukia
15.			Kamrup	Kamrup
16.			Golaghat	Golaghat
17.			Cachar	Cachar
18.			Sibsagar	K.VK, Nazira
19.			Baksa	KVK, Dhepargau, Mauza, Kaurbha
20.			Nalbari	KVK, Sariahtoli
21.			Goalpara	KVK, Dudhoni
22.	Bihar	12	Buxar	Lalgang (Buxar)
23.			Gaya	Gaya
24.			Purnea	Purnea (Jalalgarh)
25.			East Champaran	Piprakothe
26.			Rohtas	Bikramganj
27.			Naianda	HarnautNalanda

1	2	3	4	5
28.			Saran	Saran
29.			Kisanganj	KVK, Tahakurganj
30.			West Champaran	KVK, Madhopur
31.			Banka	KVK, Vijaynagar
32.			Munger	KVK, Shankarpur
33.			Araraia	KVK, Araria
34.	Chhattisgarh	9	Jashpur	Dumarbahar
35.			Korea	Korea (Salka)
36.			Balrampur	Balrampur
37.			Narayanpur	Narayanpur
38.			Bijapur	Bijapur
39.			Rajnanadgaon	KVK Govt. farm at Surguji
40.			Balodbazar	KVK Bhapradiah Irrigation Colony
41.			Surguja	KVK Jaber, Balrampur
42.			Durg	KVK Anjora
43.	Goa	2	North Goa	KVK Goa
44.			South Goa	KVK Panji
45.	Gujarat	10	Panchmahal	KVK Panchmahal
46.			Valsad	KVK Ambheti
47.			Surendranagar	KVK Nanakanthasar
48.			Tapi	KVK RRRRC, Vyara
49.			Dang	KVK Waghai
50.			Narmada	KVK Seed Multiplication farm, Dediypada
51.			Kheda	KVK Dethali
52.			Sabarkantha	KVK Khedabramha
53.			Jamnagar	KVK Air force road
54.			Surat	KVK CRC, Athwaline
55.	Haryana	7	Sonipat	KVK Jagdishpur, Sonipat
56.			Shikohpur, Gur gaon	Gurgaon
57.			Karnal	KVK NDRI

1	2	3	4	5
58.			Ambala	KVK Ambala
59.			Mahendragarh	KVK Mahendragarh
60.			Kurukshetra	KVK Urbanstate
61.			Yamunanagar	KVK Damia
62.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Chamba	Chamba (Saru Farm)
63.			Bilaspur	KVK Bilaspur
64.			Kangra	KVK Doonga Bazar
65.			Sirmaur	KVK RRS, Dhulakuan
66.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	Budgam	Budgam
67.			Kathua	Kathua
68.			Poonch	KVK Maize Breeding Res. Substation
69.			Udhampur	KVK The Reasi
70.	Jharkhand	5	Lohardaga	KVK, Lohardaga BAU
71.			West Singhbhum	KVK, BAU Jagannathpur, West Singhbhum
72.			Dhanbad	KVK Baliarpur Farm
73.			Kunthi	KVK Diyankel Village
74.			Simdega	KVK Bano Simdega
75.	Karnataka	14	Haveri	Hanumanamatti
76.			Bangalore Rural	Tubagere Hobli, Doddaballapur
77.			Chikkamagaluru	KVK, Handpost, Mudigere
78.			Mandya	KVK, V.C. Farm, Mandya
79.			Bellary	KVK Hageri
80.			Hassan	KVK Kandalii
81.			Kodagu	KVK Gonikoppal
82.			Bagalkot	KVK Agriculture Research Station
83.			Koppal	KVK ARS Campus, Kanakgiri Road
84.			Gulbarga	KVK Agriculture Research Station, Aland Road
85.			Tumkur	KVK ZARS, Konehally

1	2	3	4	5
86.			Ramnagaram	KVK Chandurayanghalli
87.			Chamrajnagar	KVK Seed Farm, Hardanhally
88.			Kolar	KVK Tanka Farm
89.	Kerala	4	Malappuram	Malappuram
90.			Kollam	Kolla
91.			Palghat	KVK Pattambi
92..			Kasargod	KVK CPCRI, Kundlu
93.	Lakshadweep	1	Akbar	KVK, Lakshadweep
94.	Madhya Pradesh	16	Ashoknagar	Ashoknagar
95.			Rewa	Rewa
96.			Dindori	Dindori
97.			Neemuch	Vikas Nagar, Neemuch
98.			Mandla	
99.			Sagar	KVK Zonal Agriculture Research Station, Bamhori
100.			Katni	KVK Katangi Kalaa, Padria
101.			Damoh	KVK Damoh
102.			Narsingpur	KVK Shastri Bhawan
103.			Rajnagar	KVK Kothi Bagh Biora
104.			Shahdol	KVK Technical School Campus, Rewa Road
105.			Balaghat	KVK Badgaon
106.			Seoni	KVK Block Office Compound
107.			Betul	KVK Betul Bazar
108.			Shivpuri	KVK Faehpur
109.			Chhatrapur	KVK Nowgaon
110.	Maharashtra	11	Nagpur	Nagpur (Panjari Farm)
111.			Palghar	Kosbad (Dahanu)
112.			Dhule	Dhule
113.			Solapur	Mohol
114.			Osmanabad	Tuljapur
115.			Aurangabad	KVK, Paithan Road

1	2	3	4	5
116.			Raigarh	KVK Karjat
117.			Bhandara	KVK Sakoli
118.			Wardha	KVK Selsura
119.			Buldana	KVK Buldana
120.			Gondia	KVK Hiwara
121.	Manipur	1	Ukhrul	Hungpung
122.	Meghalaya	2	West GaroHills	Tura
123.			West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin
124.	Mizoram	1	Lengpui	Mamit
125.	Nagaland	2	Mokokchung	Mokokchung
126.			Zunheboto	Zunheboto
127.	New Delhi	1	South-West District	Ujwa
128.	Odisha	10	Cuttack	Cuttack (Santhapur Farm)
129.			Rayagada	KVK, Gunupur
130.			Sundargarh	KVK, Kirei
131.			Puri	KVK Villampara
132.			Jagatsinghpur	KVK Nimkana
133.			Boudh	KVK Butupalli
134.			Nayagarh	KVK Panipolia
135.			Ganjam	KVK Benakuda
136.			Gajapati	KVK R. Udayagiri
137.			Mayurbhanj	KVK Shyamakuntha
138.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry	KVK Puducherry
139.	Punjab	5	Ropar	Ropar
140.			Jalandhar	Jalandhar (Nurmahal)
141.			Barnala	KVK Handiya
142.			Kapurthala	
143.			Nawanshahar	
144.	Rajasthan	10	Chittorgarh	Bojunda Farm, Chittorgarh
145.			Dungarpur	Dungarpur
146.			Jhalawar	Jhalawar

1	2	3	4	5
147.			Nagaur	Athiyasan
148.			Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
149.			Jalore	KVK Jalore
150.			Sawaimadhopur	KVK Karmoda
151.			Baran	KVK Station Road
152.			Bhilwara	
153.			Tonk	KVK BanasthaliVidyapeeth
154.	Sikkim	2	East Sikkim	KVK Ranipool
155.			North Sikkim	KVK Manga
156.	Tamil Nadu	12	Cuddalore	KVK Vridhachalam
157.			Dindigul	KVK Gandhigram
158.			Pudukkottai	KVK Pudukkottai
159.			Sivagangai	KVK Kundrakudi
160.			Virudhunagar	KVK Neethinagar
161.			Vellore	KVK Virinjipuram
162.			Salem	KVK SandhiyurMallur
163.			Thirruvallur	KVK Tirur
164.			Kanchipuram	KVK Kattankullathur
165.			Dharmapuri	KVK State seed farm, Papparpatty
166.			Kanyakumari	KVK, Thirupathisaram
167.			Trichirapalli	KVK Sirigumani
168.	Telangana	5	Adilabad	Adilabad
169.			Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Kampasagar)
170.			Warangal	Warangal (Mamnoor)
171.			Nizamabad	Nizamabad (Rudur)
172.			Nalgonda	KVK Kampasagra, TripuramMandal
173.	Tripura	1	South Tripura	South Tripura
174.	Uttar Pradesh	17	Bhadohi	Bhadohi
175.			Jaunpur	Jaunpur
176.			Kartnauj	Kannauj (Anaughi)
177.			Gorakhpur	Belipar

1	2	3	4	5
178.			Basti	Basti (Banjara Farm)
179.			Bijnour	KVK,Nagina
180.			Bulandsahar	KVK, Bulandsahar
181.			Etah	KVK,Etah
182.			Fatehpur	KVK Tharion
183.			Lakhimpurkhiri	KVK, Chandanchauki
184.			Chandauli	KVK BichiyaAgri Farm
185.			Kushinagar	KVK Veg Seed Prod Farm
186.			Azamgarh	KVK Harbanspur
187.			Mainpuri	KVK RRS
188.			Gazipur	KVK PG College Ravindrapuri
189.			Shajahnapur	KVK Niyamatpur
190.			Baghpat	KVK Meerut Road
191..	Uttarakhand	4	Almora	Almora
192.			Chamoli	KVK Gawaldam
193.			Nianital	Jalpaiguri Jeolikot
194.			Pithouragarh	Jalpaiguri Gaina Ancoli
195.	West Bengal	6	Burdwan	Burdwan
196.			North 24 Parganas	North 24 Parganas
197.			Hoogly	KVK Hoogly
198.			Birbhum	KVK Birbhum
199.			Dakshin Dinajpur	KVK Majhian
200.			Jalpaiguri	KVK Jalpaiguri

[English]

Repatriation of Emirati Princess

3629. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has repatriated Emirati Princess caught by Coast Guard;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any link between the

repatriation of Emirati Princess and extradition of Christian Michel, accused of Agusta Westland; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]:

(a) No.

- (b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the Extradition Treaty between India and UAE, separate Extradition Requests from CBI

and Directorate of Enforcement (ED) in respect of Mr. Christian Michel James were forwarded to UAE authorities in March, 2017 and February, 2018 respectively. According to information shared by Ministry of Home Affairs, the subject Christian Michel James was extradited from UAE to India on 4th December, 2018.

[Translation]

Scientific Research

3630. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared new action plan to promote scientists in various space and scientific researches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether promotion and pay-perks policy of the Government is responsible for migration of our scientists to foreign countries; and

(d) if so, number of the scientists who migrated to foreign countries during the last three years along with the complaints received from such scientists and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) To promote scientific fraternity and inculcate scientific research and innovation in the country, the Government has been implementing numerous schemes, programmes, fellowships and awards. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has been successfully developing new and cutting edge technologies indigenously, which are essentially required for the successful realization of its programmes. The organization has evolved strategy of providing very high priority to such developmental efforts by identifying separate development teams, providing the required technical support and direction, identifying the required funding and infrastructure and review support.

(c) and (d) Promotions of Scientists are governed by the Modified Flexible Complementing Scheme (MFCS), which are independent of the vacancy position subject to completion of residency period and fulfilment of other eligibility conditions and successful assessment of merit.

Under MFCS, relaxation in residency period is also available for exceptionally meritorious candidates. Department of Space/ISRO has developed and implemented highly efficient and time tested merit based performance evaluation system for promoting Scientists/Engineers and support staff, and no promotional grievances in the system are noticed. Data on migration of scientists/engineers is not centrally monitored.

[English]

Proposals for the Development of Communication Network

3631. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the development of Communication network in the rural areas from various State Governments including Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the said proposals have been sanctioned by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) BharatNet project is being implemented to create broadband infrastructure for provision of connectivity to all 2.5 lakh (approx.) Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country and Phase-I of the project to connect 1 lakh GPs has been completed in December, 2017. For expediting the implementation of BharatNet project in the country, a modified strategy to implement BharatNet Phase-II was approved by Cabinet on 19.07.2017. The approved strategy, inter alia, provides implementation through State-led Model, Private Sector, and CPSU Model.

Based on the Detailed Project Reports (OPRs) received, the Digital, Communications Commission has approved the implementation of BharatNet Phase-II with funding from Government of India, under State led model in 8 States namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

The State-wise details are as follows:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of GPs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11254
2.	Telangana	6814
3.	Maharashtra	12740
4.	Jharkhand	1684
5.	Tamil Nadu	12524
6.	Gujarat	7692
7.	Chhattisgarh	5964
8.	Odisha	2945
Total		61617

Pending Court Cases

3632. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

Court	Number of Cases Pending during last four years			
	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
Supreme Court	59,272	62,537	55,588	56,994 (As on 01.12.2018)
High Courts	38,70,373	40,15,147	42,44,907	49,83,236 (As on 27.12.2018)

High Court-wise details of pending cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

Court-wise details of sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers are as below:—

Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
Supreme Court	31	27	4
High Court	1,079	692	387

As per the Constitutional framework the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, in certain States recruitment is done

(a) whether a number of cases are pending in various courts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts during each of the last four years along with the reasons therefor court-wise;

(c) the sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in such courts and action taken by Government to fill these vacancies at the earliest;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of delay in delivery of justice to litigants for various reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of cases pending in various courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The details of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts of the country during the last four years are given below:—

by the High Courts. whereas in other States, the recruitment is done by High Courts in consultation with State Public Service Commission.

During the Chief Justice's Conference held in 2016 it was, inter-alia, resolved that the Chief Justices shall take effective steps in coordination with the State Governments to ensure an increase in the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts commensurate with the needs of their states in compliance with the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal versus Union of India, and to ensure compliance with the time schedule and directions laid down in the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case (2006). It was also resolved that the Chief Justices shall, in particular, ensure that the Selection and Appointment Committees in the High Courts periodically monitor the process of filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts.

In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the State Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case. The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a suo-motu writ petition (civil) no. 2 of 2018.

A series of meetings were held with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.

The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.

Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While ever/ effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges (to the Supreme Court) and also due to increase in the strength of Judges.

Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, inter-alia include availability of adequate number of judges, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts.

The Government is, however, fully committed to speedy disposal of cases. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice

Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last four years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:-

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District Courts:** As on date, Rs. 6,623.87 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this 3,179,57 crores (which are 48% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and Last since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 18,731 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,539 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,906 court halls and 1,754 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 it an estimated additional outlay of Rs. 3,320 crore.
- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,755 registering an increase of 3,083 during 2014 to 2018. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 10.80 crore cases including more than three crore pending cases and more than 7.91 crore orders/ judgments are available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centre (JSC) in all computerised courts,

eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull Projects of country. services. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode

- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court and High Courts:** From 01.01.2014 to 26.12.2018, 27 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 446 new Judges appointed and 379 Additional were made May, 2014 to 1079 currently, permanent in the High Courts, Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently.
- (iv) **Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, Arrears Committees have been set up in 24 High Courts to clear cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.
- (v) **Nyaya Mitra Scheme:** In order to reduce cases pending in courts for over 10 years, the Government launched the Nyaya Mitra Scheme in April 2017 Scheme, retired judicial officers are engaged and designated as 'Nyaya Mitra' to facilitate expeditious disposal of the cases pending over 10 years. In the first Phase, 15 Nyaya Mitra have been engaged in 15 Districts of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.
- (vi) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 20th August, 2018 whereby mandatory pre-Institution mediation mechanism has been introduced for settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 is done to expedite the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018 passed by the Lok Sabha on 10.08.2018

seeks to set up Arbitration Council of India (ACI) to inter-alia grade arbitral institutions, accredit arbitrators and impart training and award certificate in the ADR field.

- (vii) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, inter-alia, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 708 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts have been set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and Proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law and Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been enacted on 11th August, 2018

Statement

Number of cases pending in High Courts
as on 27.12.2018

Sl. No.	High Court Name	Cases pending in High Courts
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad High Court	725143
2.	Calcutta High Court	243661
3.	Gauhati High Court	40448
4.	High Court of Bombay	464074
5.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	63574
6.	High Court of Delhi	73879
7.	High Court of Gujarat	113746

1	2	3
8.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	36117
9.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	91626
10.	High Court of Jharkhand	88931
11.	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad	361010
12.	High Court of Karnataka	236697
13.	High Court of Kerala	193329
14.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	331300
15.	High Court of Manipur	7121
16.	High Court of Meghalaya	1063
17.	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	393953
18.	High Court of Rajasthan	741358
19.	High Court of Sikkim	255
20.	High Court of Tripura	2985
21.	High Court of Uttarakhand	55812
22.	Madras High Court	399234
23.	Odisha High Court	167277
24.	Patna High Court	150643
Total		4983236

Coal Production and import

3633. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of quantum of coal, imported from different countries of the world country-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost domestic production and to cut down import of coal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of country wise import of coal during the year 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 upto October, 2018 is given below:—

<i>Import of Coal (Qty. in MT)</i>		
Country	2017-18 Quantity	2018-19@ Quantity
Indonesia	95.814	59.773
Australia	46.145	28.855
South Africa	38.493	19.394
USA	12.032	10.008
New Zealand	0.602	0.252
Canada	3.562	2.342
Mozambique	5.914	4.046
Russia	4.297	2.477
Others	1.414	5.981
Total	208.273	133.128

Source: CCO Reports.
@Upto October, 2018.

The imported coal quantity of 2017-18 at 208.27 MT is less than the imported quantity of 2014-15 which stood at 217.79 MT even as power generation and industrial activities grew substantially after 2014-15.

(b) There has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production so as to reduce dependence on coal imports. The all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 676.48 MT in 2017-18. Absolute increase in all India coal production from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (four years) is 110.71 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 33.73 MT from 2009-10 to 2013-14 (four years).

Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 567.36 MT in 2017-18 (four years), an absolute increase of 105 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 31.15 MT between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (four years).

Further, in the current year during April-November, 2018, all India coal production was 433.90 MT with a growth rate of 9.8% and coal production of CIL was 358.32 MT with a growth rate of 8.8% over the corresponding period of previous year.

The focus of the Government is on increasing domestic production of coal which includes efforts to expedite

Environment 86 Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

However, coking coal will continue to be imported as there is limited availability of coking coal in the country. Further, power plants designed on imported coal will also continue to import coal.

Redevelopment of Madurai Station

3634. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madurai Railway Station is one of the Railway Stations chosen by IRSDC for redevelopment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of railway stations by Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) as Nodal Agency, through simplified procedures and for longer lease tenure. Accordingly, all the stations of Indian Railways, including Madurai railway station, have been entrusted to IRSDC for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility studies. Based on the outcome of the feasibility studies, the stations are planned to be taken up for redevelopment, in phases.

Overall Development of DMIC

3635. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways has received any request from the Government of Gujarat for development of various railway lines for overall development of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of (a) doubling of BG rail lines at (1) Bharuch-Samni-Dahej (2) Surendranagar-Botad-Dhasa-Rajula-Pipavav (3) Surendranagar-Viramgam-Mehsana (4) Palanpur-Bhildi-Samkhyali-Gandhidham-Mundra and (b) New Railway lines at (1) Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholka-Vataman-Petlad (2) Dholera-Bhimnath; and

(d) the steps taken by the Railways to fast track these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways had received request from Government of Gujarat for linking the Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) under Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project to Bhimnath.

(c) The current status of the projects is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Status
1	2	3
(i) Doubling of BG rail lines		
1	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	Gauge conversion of this section has been completed and commissioned. At present, there is no proposal for doubling of this section.
2	Surendrabagar-Botad-Dhasa-Rajula-Pipavav	There is no proposal for doubling of the section.
3	Surendranagar-Viramgam-Mehsana	(i) Doubling of Viramgam-Surendranagar (65 km.) section has been completed and commissioned in 2015. (ii) Viramgam-Mahesana: There is no proposal for doubling of this section.
4	Palanpur-Bhildi-Samkhyali-Gandhidham-Mundra	Palanpur-Bhildi-Samkhyali-Gandhidham-Mundra: On this route, (i) Doubling of Palanpur-Bhildi-Samkhyali has been taken up.

1

2

3

(i) New Railway lines

1. Bhavnagar-Adhelai-Dholka-Vataman-Petlad

(ii) Samkhyali-Gandhidham-Adipur-Mundra is already an existing double line broad gauge section.

Survey for Bhavnagar to Tarapur New line via Dholera has been completed. Cost of this line has been assessed as Rs. 745 Crore with rate of return of (-)1%; the project was not found justified.

2. Dhoiera-Bhimnath

Ministry of Railways has already given "in principle" approval for execution under Non Government Railway (NGR) model of Participative policy to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Ltd. (DMICDC).

(d) Sanctioned projects have been taken up in right earnest. These have been entrusted to executing agencies and adequate funds have been provided. Other measures taken up to expedite completion are prioritisation of projects, delegation of powers at field level, inviting the State Governments to participate with Railways for resource mobilisation for projects, nomination of nodal officers for improved coordination with State Government etc.

Research; National Crime Record Bureau; NITIAayog (formerly Planning Commission); Department of Science and Technology and Legislative Department, Department of Legal Affairs, M/o Law and Justice. The draft Bill was also discussed by an Expert Committee on privacy related issues. The comments received from the public and Ministries/Departments concerned were incorporated appropriately in the draft Bill.

DNA Technology Bill

3636. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultation was carried out during the drafting of the DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reason for the bill being drafted on the basis of a problematic and outdated report from the Law Commission?

(d) The Bill has been drafted by the Department in consultation with the experts and then sent to the Law Commission of India (LCI). The LCI prepared its Report No. 271 on "Human DNA Profiling – A Draft Bill for the Use and Regulation of DNA Based Technology" and submitted to the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice in July, 2017. The Chapter VI i.e. "*Protection of Information*" of the draft Bill was further revised in the final draft of the Bill before submission to the Government.

[Translation]

Unclaimed Fund in Post Offices

3637. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of unclaimed fund is lying in saving bank account of post offices, Public Provident Fund etc.;

(b) if so, the quantum of the unclaimed amount in various schemes, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Department of Posts is facing

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. draft Bill was placed for the public comments and also sent for consultations with Ministries/Departments concerned i.e. Ministry of Home Affairs; Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance; Bureau of Police Research and Development; National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories; Council of Scientific and Industrial

difficulties in resolving the said issue due to unavailability of nominees of the said accounts, non-verification of nominees and various other reasons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether measures have been taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to formulate a policy to disburse the unclaimed amount without any problem to the actual beneficiaries or their dependents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and

(b) The scheme-wise figures of unclaimed amounts are given in the enclosed Statement. The main reason for unclaimed amounts is non withdrawal of money by depositors after maturity of their investment in Small Savings Schemes which have been discontinued long back.

(c) and (d) No, Madam, the Department is able to resolve such issues on a case-to-case basis.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Govt. has formulated a policy in this regard, and has notified the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016 to handle and deal with the unclaimed amounts. The rules are available at <https://dea.gov.in/budgetdivision/small-savings>.

Statement

Scheme-wise and Circle-wise details of unclaimed amount (in Crores)

Name of the Postal Circle	KVP	MIS	NSC	PPF	RD	TD	Total
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	77.65	18.68	96.46	3.92	13.07	14.61	224.39
Assam	51.56	10.86	51.45	5.53	11.71	14.20	145.32
Bihar	61.45	19.62	34.65	6.48	10.14	111.32	243.65
Chhattisgarh	23.59	7.68	16.94	1.72	8.49	2.95	61.36
Delhi	218.40	492.93	105.00	57.82	149.20	88.79	1112.14
Gujarat	237.13	97.16	120.91	22.59	18.09	42.98	538.85
Haryana	38.14	93.38	20.53	7.46	79.68	179.77	418.97
Himachal Pradesh	21.65	16.83	8.13	0.44	10.36	49.88	107.28
Jammu and Kashmir	19.57	3.57	3.77	0.58	2.64	53.97	84.11
Jharkhand	40.55	16.89	22.99	22.49	4.27	45.28	152.46
Karnataka	76.02	12.91	170.29	8.87	11.87	6.77	286.73
Kerala	68.58	29.56	93.43	2.67	37.00	27.79	259.03
Madhya Pradesh	78.46	45.17	54.97	8.40	18.59	33.10	238.68
Maharashtra	191.69	163.35	228.15	31.27	35.95	76.99	727.40
North East	14.73	3.22	6.79	0.35	7.91	3.97	36.97
Odisha	27.60	35.59	40.39	2.25	12.76	27.49	146.06
Punjab	161.60	173.94	65.51	21.73	94.58	516.49	1033.84

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	128.86	30.00	127.46	21.74	41.77	38.72	388.55
Tamil Nadu	99.73	71.13	120.49	12.43	95.27	78.75	477.79
Telangana	37.95	35.69	57.78	2.03	10.93	19.78	164.16
Uttarakhand	26.87	40.67	17.83	1.77	27.95	34.53	149.62
Uttar Pradesh	343.05	30.08	210.90	21.99	37.15	163.29	806.45
West Bengal	384.96	608.00	213.28	24.24	56.93	303.75	1591.16
Total	2429.79	2056.90	1888.08	288.76	796.29	1935.18	9395.00

Lack of Mobile Towers

3638. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is paucity of mobile towers in many villages across the country due to which they are deprived of mobile services and If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether about twenty per cent of total population is still deprived of communication facilities and if so, the details thereof the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether network of BSNL is poor as compared to its private competitors and its call rates are also costlier as against its counterparts and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Government is making all efforts along with the stakeholders to provide affordable tele-connectivity to all inhabited areas of the country. As a result of the continuous efforts, total number of mobile towers in the country has increased to about 5.07 lakh and total number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) installed for 2G/3G/4G-LTE mobile services have increased to about 20.07 lakh, as on 1st December, 2018. Consequently, the wireless tele-density in the country

has increased from 74.55% in September, 2014 to 89.51 % in September, 2018.

Out of a total of 597618 inhabited villages in the country, 43088 villages are yet to be provided with tele-connectivity. State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. As per TSPs, the sparsely populated villages pose techno-commercial challenges in making available mobile services on universal basis. These villages have average population size < 1,000 with generally low economic activities at present. Lack of feasibility of cost-effective back-haul transmission is also a barrier against faster expansion of the services.

(b) It is estimated that 2G-GSM mobile service coverage is accessible to about 97% of the population and 4G-LTE is accessible to about 88% of the population.

Mobile coverage to the uncovered villages is planned to be provided in a phased manner. Government has prioritised the provision of mobile services in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, North-Eastern States and Islands in the first phase. With support from USOF, following main schemes are under implementation:-

- (i) Under BharatNet project, a total of 1,20,224 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) by laying 3,03,560 Km. OFC and installation of equipment has been completed at 1,16,543 GPs, as on 16th December 2018.
- (ii) Scheme for Mobile Communication Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas in 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under Phase-I of the scheme, 2341 mobile towers are radiating. The Government has already approved Phase II of the Scheme to extend mobile services at 4072 locations in LWE affected areas, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(iii) Under Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan (CTDP) for the North-Eastern Region (NER), installation of 6673 mobile towers for 8621 identified uncovered villages, 321 mobile towers for National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the region has been approved. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been given the responsibility of installing 2817 mobile towers for providing mobile coverage in 4119 uncovered villages of Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam vide Agreement dated 16th January, 2018. Another agreement to install 2004 mobile towers in the rest of the region (except Meghalaya) has been entrusted to M/s Bharti Airtel Limited and M/s Bharti Hexacom Limited on 08.12.2017. Further, the Government has approved installation of 2173 mobile towers in Meghalaya in May, 2018.

(iv) Under CTDP for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, satellite bandwidth has been augmented and submarine cable-based connectivity project is under implementation. It is also planned to set up 167 additional towers to provide mobile coverage in 165 uncovered villages and 42 towers for mobile covers on entire 129 km. of uncovered NH-223.

(v) Similar plans for Lakshadweep Islands are also under implementation.

(c) As per TRAI Performance Indicator Report for the quarter ending September, 2018, performance of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) related to mobile network is Comparable to the private TSPs. TRAI has reported that tariff is under forbearance, and all TSPs including BSNL are free to offer competitive tariff plans depending upon market conditions.

Statement

Count of villages without telecom facilities in respective States/Union Territories (UT) is as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	No. of inhabited villages as per census 2011	No. of inhabited villages without telecom facilities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	396	165
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16158	2745
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	2215
4.	Assam	25372	915
5.	Bihar	39073	263
6.	Chandigarh	5	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	19567	3563
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	0
9.	Daman and Diu	19	0
10.	Delhi	103	0
11.	Goa	320	47
12.	Gujarat	17843	1262
13.	Haryana	6642	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17882	211
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6337	328
16.	Jharkhand	29492	1222
17.	Karnataka	27397	869
18.	Kerala	1017	0
19.	Lakshadweep	6	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51929	5558
21.	Maharashtra	40959	6117
22.	Manipur	2515	877
23.	Meghalaya	6459	2691

1	2	3	4
24.	Mizoram	704	314
25.	Nagaland	1400	328
26.	Odisha	47677	9940
27.	Punjab	12168	4
28.	Puducherry	90	0
29.	Rajasthan	43264	1402
30.	Sikkim	425	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	15049	83
32.	Telangana	10128	647
33.	Tripura	863	16
34.	Uttarakhand	15745	552
35.	Uttar Pradesh	97813	295
36.	West Bengal	37478	437
Total		5,97,618	43,088

[English]

Banking Access Points

3639. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices that have been converted into banking access points so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for establishment and operations of the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB), State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the revenue streams the Government is capitalising on;

(d) whether any particular incentives are being put in place for promoting use by women, senior citizens and other disadvantaged groups;

(e) whether IPPB is trying to include the unorganized retail sector on the platform and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government thinks the said model is financially viable over a long period of time given the

revenue stream of a payments bank and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The details of number of Post offices that have been converted into banking access points of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Total outlay approved by the Central Government for the project of Setting up of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) is Rs. 1435 crores. Till date Rs 1100 crores has been allocated to IPPB through Department of Posts (DoP). The remaining fund to the tune of Rs. 335 crores will be released to IPPB as and when allocated by Ministry of Finance. The allocation and release of funds to IPPB in three years is as under:—

Year	Allocated (Amount in crores)		Released to IPPB till date (in crores)
	Equity	Grants-in-Aid	
2016-17	275	25	300
2017-18	125	375	500
2018-19	300	—	300
Total	700	400	1100

Rs. 700 crore have been utilized by way of equity infusion to the IPPB for establishment and operation. Bank has utilized 21.05 crore out of Grants-in-Aid as on 30.12.2018. The funds have not been allocated to State/UT.

(c) The India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) has been set up based on the payments bank guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India and can undertake certain restricted activities specified therein. Revenue from these activities include:—

- Commission earned on remittances, bill payments including utility bill payments, Direct Bank transfer (DBT) payments.
- Commission from sales of third party products like insurance, credit, mutual funds etc.
- Doorstep banking service charge.
- Interest income from investments etc.

(d) IPPB has enabled opening of accounts, distribution of DBT, cash transactions (deposits and withdrawal), money transfers and bill payments, which will target senior citizens, home-makers and other disadvantaged groups including migrant labourers through the doorstep banking services delivered by postmen and Grameen Dak Sevaks (GDSs) with nominal fees.

(e) IPPB's objective is to create digital and less-cash economy by enabling a digital acceptance merchant eco-system. Therefore, IPPB is focusing on unorganized retailer sector such as kirana shops, mobile recharge vendors, laundrymen, tea vendors, food stalls etc. to promote acceptance of digital payments using a simplified, less capital intensive (Quick Response) QR code-based solution.

(f) As per the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines, the Payments Bank can only offer payments and accept deposits of their customers directly. However, a Payment Bank can tie up with third party financial institutions to provide complete bouquet of financial products and services which includes credit, insurance and mutual funds etc. which will add to the revenue stream of IPPB and are critical for payments bank to self-sustain. IPPB is anticipated to break even in the fourth Year of operations by growth in the customer base, transaction income and tight control on cost centers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Total No. of Post Office Access points rolled out as on 30.12.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra	8810
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57
4.	Assam	770
5.	Bihar	3742
6.	Chandigarh	52
7.	Chhattisgarh	734
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32

1	2	3
9.	Daman and Diu	15
10.	Delhi	453
11.	Goa	223
12.	Gujarat	6126
13.	Haryana	2528
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2059
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1068
16.	Jharkhand	1328
17.	Karnataka	4477
18.	Kerala	2503
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5701
21.	Maharashtra	7594
22.	Manipur	47
23.	Meghalaya	55
24.	Mizoram	37
25.	Nagaland	51
26.	Odisha	3316
27.	Puducherry (UT)	90
28.	Punjab	2578
29.	Rajasthan	2884
30.	Sikkim	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	7245
32.	Telangana	4467
33.	Tripura	104
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8469
35.	Uttarakhand	1323
36.	West Bengal	1358
	Total	80304

[Translation]

Increase in Fares

3640. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased passenger fares during the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the manner in which the government proposes to manage rising expenditure of trains; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to avoid such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The passenger fares have not been increased since 25.06.2014. However, the minimum chargeable passenger fare for Second Class Non-suburban services was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 to bring it at par with the rate of platform tickets from 22.11.2015.

(c) and (d) Government has tried to manage the rising operating expenses of railways by containing the revenue expenditure to the barest minimum and raising Railways' revenue receipts of which passenger earnings are a part.

Earnings enhancing measures, inter alia, include targeting progressively higher traffic throughput, periodic rationalization of fare and freight rates, effective and innovative marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic, creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure including rolling stock, enhancement in productivity and efficiency, improvement of passenger interface and focus on increasing the share of non-fare revenue sources in Railways' earnings. Other measures to enhance revenue are: introduction of Flexi Fare system in higher category of trains i.e. Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto trains. In view of special attempts/arrangements made for running of special train services during peak period, higher fares have been fixed for running of special trains. Suvidha trains are introduced on variable fare structure during the peak seasons depending on the demand pattern. Humsafar Express, Tejas Express, Antyodaya Express and Mahamana Express have been introduced on higher fare on cost recovery basis. The endeavor is to realize higher fare for better facility trains and continue to provide service at affordable and economic rates to common man.

Expenditure control measures include strict economy and austerity measures, improved man-power planning, better asset utilization, inventory management, optimizing fuel consumption etc.

Reservation Centre at Launji

3641. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to open railway reservation centre at Launji in Balaghat district and at Barghat in Seoni district is still pending;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be approved;

(c) whether an agreement has been held between post offices and Railways to open reservation counters in post offices; and

(d) if so, the time by which the reservation centres at the above places are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The feasibility of the proposal is being examined in consultation with Department of Posts. As and when the consent of Department of Posts is received, further necessary action will be initiated.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Opening of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) at the location is a continuous and ongoing process.

[English]

Student Visa

3642. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has kept India out of the low risk student visa list to facilitate easier visa application and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this would deprive the Indian students from the privilege of reduce checks on educational, financial in British Universities and if so, the details thereof; and English language skill requirements to study in British Universities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government will consider to take up the matter with the British Government at the appropriate level to ease out the situation as India is one of the top

three nations sending students to U.K. and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. (VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD))]: (a) Yes. On 15 June, 2018, the UK Government announced the "Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules" affecting a number of visa categories, including Student Visas. As per the new rules, the UK side has expanded the list of countries (called Appendix H) whose citizens qualify for a streamlined visa application process for Tier-4 Visa (Student. Visa). A total of 26 countries (16 old, and 10 new) will now benefit from the change. India is not part of this list. The complete list of these countries is provided in the enclosed statement

(b) The announcement will not have any impact on the existing visa application process for Indian students, nor will it impact on Indian students already studying in the UK. The UK High Commission in New Delhi in its Note Verbale dated 9th July 2018 to the MEA stated that Indian students will face no difference in procedures compared to the previous years as a result of the announcement.

(c) Issues relating to Indian students have been consistently raised by the Government of India in all bilateral discussions with the UK at various levels. Currently, all consular related issues are discussed regularly by the two sides at the working level both in New Delhi and London. There are also two institutional mechanisms at the level of Minister of State for Home Affairs and Secretary (Home Affairs) wherein all Consular and visa matters are discussed once every six months.

Statement

List of 26 countries that have qualified for reduced level of documentation for Tier 4 Visa Under the "Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules" dated 15 June 2018, nation the following 26 countries will be subject to reduced documentary requirements under UK's Tier 4 Student Visa

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Argentina | 2. Australia |
| 3. Bahrain | 4. Barbados |
| 5. Botswana | 6. Brunei |
| 7. Cambodia | 8. Canada |
| 9. Chile | 10. China |
| 11. The Domini Republic | 12. Indonesia |

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13. Japan | 14. Kuwait |
| 15. Malaysia | 16. The Maldives |
| 17. Mexico | 18. New Zealand |
| 19. Qatar | 20. Serbia |
| 21. Singapore | 22. South Korea |
| 23. Thailand | 24. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 25. United Arab Emirates | 26. United States of America |

Electronic Industry In Defence

3643. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use the development of electronic industry in defence sector considering its large scope in aerospace and defence and if so, the details of the initiatives;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernize its A&D capital equipment base and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic electronic industry is sufficient for meeting the demand of defence and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not the action taken by the Government for development of domestic electronic industry and modification of weapons; and

(e) whether the Government proposes private participation for development of electronic industry in defence sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The Government proposes to promote indigenous product development and manufacturing in the entire value chain of the Defence Electronic sector and to develop capacities for manufacturing of strategic electronic within the country with increasing value addition. It proposes to use it to leverage India's strength in IT/software area to support Aerospace and defence driven Ecosystem. The steps taken by the Government for promotion of domestic electronic industry is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) As a part of Government efforts to develop specialized zones dedicated to defence production including electronic industry in defence sector, the Government has announced setting up of two defence corridors, one in Uttar

Pradesh and other in Tamil Nadu. Detailed project report on defence corridors is under preparation.

Statement

Following are the steps taken by Government for promotion of domestic electronics manufacturing

1. Modified Special Incentive Package (MSIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attracts investments in the Electronic Systems Design and Manufacturing sector. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion project, and is open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.
2. Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme to provide financial support for creation of state-of-the-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units.
3. Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including inter-alia mobile handsets, Televisions etc.
4. As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) FD1 upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronic product manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.
5. For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export promotion capital goods (EPCC) are available under foreign trade policy, 2015-20.
6. The imports of used plant least 5 years or use by and machinery having the electronics manufacturing industry has been 2016. a residual life of a simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and other wastes Rules,
7. Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at 'Nil' Basic Customs duty.
8. The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Custorris dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95- customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing rest from 3 years to 7 years for spe6ified electronic goods manufactured in India arid re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.

State taken to remote innovation and R&D:

1. Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up

as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, Nano-electronics and Information Technology

2. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in like IIT's, IISc, Central grant-in-aids support to institutes of higher learning areas. Identifiedthrust areas.
3. An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
4. National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security in the sector. (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Mumbai with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security, and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
5. Centre of Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengalure jointly with NASSCOM.
6. An incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.

Beautification of Kurukshetra Railway Station Tracks

3644. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop both sides of tracks as green belt of the Kurukshetra Railway station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Northern Railway has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with State Forest Department of Haryana for planting, maintenance and protection of trees on the land boundary along the Railway track in the State of Haryana which also includes Kurukshetra Railway Station.

[Translation]

Reconstitution of Zones and Divisions

3645. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has reconstituted zones and divisions or taken a final decision regarding recommendation made by the committee constituted to reconstitution of zones and divisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the said committee have contemplated on regional and geographical components in comparison to administrative and operational components to ensure uniform development/extension of railway across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Railways to give importance on regional/geographical components while taking decisions on such issues regarding reconstitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Reorganisation of Indian Railways has been carried out from time to time keeping in view the administrative and requirements. A Committee was constituted in 2017 to examine requests and requests for creation of new zones and divisions received during the period from 2014 to 2017. The Committee in its report concluded that none of the requests for creation of new zones and divisions is feasible. These recommendations have been accepted by the Ministry of Railways.

(c) to (e) New Zones and Divisions on Indian Railways are set up keeping in view various factors like site workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other operational/administrative requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency. The Zones and Divisions on Indian Railways are neither based on the State/District boundaries created on the basis of regional/geographical considerations.

The said Committee was constituted to analyse the large number of requests, which had been received from various State Governments, Union Ministers, Members of

Parliament/MLAs, etc. for the creation of new Zones and Divisions on Indian Railways, from various angles of railway working like operational, financial, administrative and staff related issues etc. and examine the feasibility of creation of the proposed new Zones/Divisions. The Committee had submitted its report after examining the requests from these angles.

Solar Panels on Roof Top of Trains

3646. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has installed solar-energy panels on the roof of some trains on a trial basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such trial;

(c) whether the railways proposes to install the same type of solar-energy panels on the roofs of other trains as well;

(d) if so, the zone-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways have already provided solar panels on roof top of 19 Narrow Gauge coaches on Trains in Kalka -panels and Kangra Valley in Northern Railway and 23 Broad Gauge non-air conditioned coaches in service (13 coaches in 2 trains of Northern Railway, 7 coaches in 1 train of Southern Railway, 2 coaches in 1 train of Konkan Railway and 1 coach in 1 train of West Central Railway).

Solar system works-sunlight and generates battery backup of approx. 4 to 5 hours. System does not work properly during fog/rain and winter season and battery backup goes down to 2 to 3 hours depending upon weather condition.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Railways have taken decision to provide solar panel on roof top of general coaches of two number of day running intercity trains in Northern and Southern Railway and 50% Narrow Gauge coaches plying on Pathankot-Joginder Nagar route in Kangra Valley section and Kalka-Shimla section of Northern Railway for conducting extended trials for one year in all weather conditions.

[English]

Transparency in Tariff

3647. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE
 KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
 SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
 DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
 SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the lack of transparency in tariff of various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government thereto,

(b) whether the Government has received complaints from consumers pertaining to lack of transparency in tariff offered by TSPs and if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) The steps taken by TRAI to determine relevant market based on relevant product against which it receives a complaint; and

(d) whether the TRAI has fixed any penalty for predatory tariff plans by various TSPs and if so, the details thereof along with the details of TSPs fined for such pricing during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Transparency in tariff is and has always been an issue of prime concern for the Government. To protect the interests of the consumers of telecommunications services, TRAI has issued several tariff orders, directions and guidelines in order to ensure transparency in tariff offers from time-to-time. It has been the constant Endeavour of the Government to give due importance to the transparency which is evident from the extant regulatory provisions and action taken in the past in this regard. Important steps taken by TRAI to enhance transparency in tariff offers are enclosed as Statement.

However, despite these measures to ensure transparency in tariff, the TRAI has been receiving

complaints from consumers and consumer organizations highlighting, inter-alia, lack of transparency in the tariff offer of telecom service providers. In the recent past, the TRAI has again reviewed the transparency measures and undertook a consultation process on issues, inter-alia, including transparency in tariff offers. After the consultation process, the Telecommunications Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 dated 16.02.2018 was notified by TRAI.

(b) TRAP Act, 1997 does not envisage handling of individual consumer complaints by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. However, the complaints received from consumers in. TRAP are forwarded to the concerned telecom service providers (TSPs) for appropriate action. Total number of consumer complaints pertaining to telecom tariffs receive in TRAI during the last three calendar years and current year is as appended below.

Year 2015	–	1666
Year 2016	–	914
Year 2017	–	1055
Year 2018	–	1316 (upto 20.12.2018)

(c) TRAI has notified the Telecom Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 on 16.02.2018 in which 'relevant market', 'relevant product market' and 'relevant geographic market' have been defined under clause 1a, 1b, 1c respectively as under:–

Clause 1a – Relevant market means the market which may be determined by the Authority with reference to the relevant product market for Distinct Telecommunication Service and the relevant geographical market;

Clause 1b – Relevant product market means the market in respect of Distinct Telecommunication service for which the licensor grants license to the telecom service providers;

Clause 1c – Relevant geographic market means a market comprising the respective licence service area for which the licensor grants license to the telecom service providers to provide Distinct Telecommunication Services.

(d) One of the provisions of the Telecommunications Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 notified on 16.02.2018, in respect of Predatory Pricing is as follows:–

"The Authority may, on reference from any person or *suo motu*, examine the tariffs of a SMP (Significant

Market Power) to determine the existence of predatory pricing. The Authority may, after providing detailed reasons, disallow the relevant tariffs if they are found to be predatory.

In case of tariff being found predatory, the service provider shall, without prejudice to the terms and conditions of its licence, or the provisions of the Act or rules or regulations or orders made, or directions issued, thereunder, be liable to pay by way of financial disincentive an amount not exceeding fifty lakh rupees per tariff plan for each service area as the Authority may by order direct.

Provided that no order for payment of any amount by way of financial disincentive shall be made by the Authority unless the service provider has been given a reasonable opportunity of representing against the contravention of the tariff order observed by the Authority."

The Telecommunication Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 dated 16.02.2018 was challenged in the Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) by some of the Telecom Service Providers. The Hon'ble TDSAT vide its judgment dated 130 December, 2018, has set aside the "Telecommunication Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 dated 16.02.2018, so far as it changes the concept of SMP (Significant Market Power), non-predation and the related provisions and ordered that these provisions shall be reconsidered by the Authority at the earliest, preferably within six months.

However, TRAI has filed an appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court against the order of Hon'ble TDSAT dated 13th December, 2018. The appeal is yet to be listed.

Statement

Important steps taken by TRAI regarding transparency in tariff offers:

1. With a view to remove confusion in respect of tariff plans marketed as having 'Lifetime Validity' the Authority issued regulatory guidelines vide Telecommunications Tariff Order (TTO) 43rd Amendment notified on 21st March, 2006. Any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered as having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the current license or renewed license. The service providers were told to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license.

2. It has been mandated through several directions that no chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent.
3. Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing vide direction dated 29 June, 2005.
4. Direction dated 1st September, 2008, and 48th Amendment to TTO notified on 1st September, 2008 mandate several transparency measures including the following:—
 - (a) Tariff information to be provided in vernacular language also
 - (b) Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available) restricted to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted.
 - (c) Straight tariff reductions are to be passed on to Consumers without any precondition.
 - (d) The service providers shall not insist on recharge between periods lesser than six months in lifetime plans for remaining connected during the promised lifetime validity period.

5. Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation (TCPR) 2012:

TRAI has issued Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation on 06.01.2012 with a view to streamline tariff offers and enhance transparency in the provision of service. The main features of the Regulation as amended from time to time, are:—

- Categorization of vouchers as – Plan vouchers, Top up vouchers, Special tariff vouchers and Combo Vouchers – with colour bands for easy identification.
- Minimum Font size for printed matter on physical vouchers – *not less than 8 Pt.*
- Providing usage details to pre-paid subscribers after every call/data usage.
- Itemized post usage of account shall be provided at a reasonable cost not exceeding Rs. 50/-.

- Providing information to pre-paid subscribers on activation of plan/top-up/ST vouchers.
- Improved transparency in provision of Premium Rate Services by prior information about charges.

6. **Direction on publication of Tariff plans:**

TRAI has issued a Direction on publication of Tariff plans on 16th January, 2012. This Direction is aimed at enhancing transparency in telecom tariff offers and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. Service providers are to publish all tariff plans in a service area for prepaid and postpaid subscribers in the given format in one regional and one English newspaper at an interval not more than six months. Full details are to be made available at Customer care center, PoS, website in the given format with a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison.

7. **Direction on preventing misleading advertisements:**

TRAI has issued a Direction on preventing misleading advertisements on 26.03.2012. This Direction is intended to further improve transparency in telecom tariff advertisements and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. It has been mandated that advertisements published by service providers are transparent and non-misleading and unambiguous, disclose all material information in unambiguous manner and contain the website address and customer care number of the telecom access service provider. The advertisements issued in vernacular languages should contain all the mandatory disclosures in the same vernacular language. In addition, the service providers have to maintain an advertisement register which must include a specimen of every tariff related advertisements, and carry out internal audit to ensure that they are complying with all aspects of this direction and to report compliance to the Authority on half yearly basis.

8. **Segmented Tariff Offers:**

The segmented offers which have to be necessarily transparent and non-arbitrary, either for retention or acquisition of new consumers, are to be transparently filed with the Authority in accordance with the reporting requirement. All such segmented tariffs are to be publicly displayed, inter-alia, on the website of the

telecom service providers, for transparent and complete disclosure to consumers, without any discrimination. The Authority has already reiterated aforesaid regulatory requirement vide its direction to TSPs dated 25th May, 2017.

Heritage Preservation in Railways

3648. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI VINAYAK BHURAO RAUT:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to take certain reformative measures to promote heritage preservation in the Railways and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railway Board is now preparing to launch a special drive to identify various heritage items or artefacts that are currently lying unnoticed or overlooked at different locations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal for the revival of steam locomotives and run regular time-tabled trains on steam traction, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes for the maintenance of Railways in hilly areas and bring them to the world standard to promote tourism; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Ministry of Railways has initiated several measures to promote heritage preservation in the Railways. These include revival of Steam Locomotives, up-keeping Hill Railways, special delegation of powers to Divisions for promoting Hill and Steam tourism, strengthening Railway museums, conservation of built heritage, digitization of Railway Heritage and bringing it online for universal access etc.

(b) Drives are launched, from time to time, by Zonal Railways/Production Units for identification and preservation of Railway heritage assets like buildings, bridges, rolling stocks, documents, photographs, artefacts, equipment, clocks, benches etc. The last such drive was launched in 2018 on a Pan-Indian Railways basis.

(c) Ministry of Railways has made a specific provision in the budget outlay for 2018-19 for revival of steam locomotives including restoration and procurement of spares. During current financial year, a weekly regular time tabled train on steam traction is being operated between GarhiHarsaru and Farukhnagar.

(d) and (e) Maintenance of five hill railways of India [Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR), Nilgiri Mountain Railway (NMR), Kalka Shimla Railway (KSR), Matheran Light Railway (MLR) and Kangra Valley Railway (KVR)] are undertaken as per extant codal provision of Indian Railways and UNESCO Guidelines. In addition, special delegation of powers has been accorded to concerned Divisional Railway Managers for promoting tourism in these five hill railways.

Revenue of Railways

3649. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHR RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net surplus of Railways after meeting the revenue liabilities was just Rs. 4,913.00 crore in 2016-17 compared to Rs. 10,505.97 crore in 2015-16 and if so, the zone-wise details of the net surplus thereof;

(b) whether it is true that even though no dividend was paid during 2016-17, the net surplus remained quite low compared to Rs. 8,722 crore in 2015-16;

(c) if so, the reasons for low net surplus despite having not paid the dividends in 2016-17;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment regarding reasons for low net surplus and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the zone-wise details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance net surplus of Railways, year-wise since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Zone-wise details of net surplus for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Net surplus during 2015-16 was Rs. 10505.97 crore after meeting dividend liability of Rs.8722.51 crore. No dividend was paid in 2016-17.

(c) to (e) The dividend waiver allowed to Railways in 2016-17 helped Railways to reduce its expenditure by a net amount of about Rs. 5,430.00 crore after offsetting the subsidy receivable from the Ministry of Finance. Despite this relief, Railways' total expenditure excluding dividend grew by Rs. 11,318.00 crore in 2016-17 whereas Railways total receipts excluding subsidy increased by a mere Rs. 726.00 crore compared to corresponding figures in 2015-16. This resulted in a drop in net surplus of Railways in 2016-17. While steep rise in expenditure was on account of rise in staff cost pursuant to implementation of 7th CPC, meager increase in receipts was due to drop in other coaching and freight earnings from the year 2015-16 level.

Steps to enhance Indian Railways' net surplus comprise of a combination of initiatives aimed at maximizing revenue receipts and minimizing controllable revenue expenses. Earnings enhancing measures, inter alia, include targeting progressively higher traffic throughput, periodic rationalization of fare and freight rates, effective and innovative marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic, creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure including rolling stock, enhancement in productivity and efficiency, improvement of passenger interface and focus on increasing the share of non-fare revenue sources of Railways' earnings. Expenditure control measures include strict economy and austerity measures, improved man-power planning, better asset utilization, inventory management, optimizing fuel consumption etc.

Statement

Zone-wise details of the surplus generated during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Zonal Railway	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3
Central	36.13	-650.88
Eastern	-5330.66	-4755.41
East Central	695.14	-192.15
East Coast	6447.23	6925.51

1	2	3
Northern	-4004.70	-3781.09
North Central	5086.68	3935.68
North Eastern	-3117.98	-3047.06
North-East Frontier	-3206.08	-1796.45
North Western	499.26	377.22
Southern	-2991.61	-3696.42
South Central	2920.50	1940.81
South Eastern	3400.60	3407.50
South East Central	5887.49	5293.57
South Western	114.92	-900.55
Western	1152.01	-391.20
West Central	3743.14	2567.21
Metro	-282.32	-339.15
PUs/Others	-543.78	15.86
Total	10505.97	4913.00

Programmes Run by NGOS

3650. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 SHRI DHANAJAY MAHADIK;
 SHRI P.R SUNDARAM:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Science and Technology takes help of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) for running a number of their programmes;

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

(e) the quantum of financial grants extended by the Ministry of Science and Technology to Non-Governmental Organisations to run various programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the names of NGOs which have been running the programmes of the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of Science and Technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Ministry of Science and Technology doesn't take help of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running programmes. Programmes of the Ministry are not outsourced to NGOs for running. However, the Ministry provides grants-in-aid support to the NGOs to implement Science and Technology (S&T) based intervention project under its various schemes. NGOs are only implementing projects which are conceived by them.

(c) Ministry of Science and Technology through its various departments namely, Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Bio-technology (DBT) and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), are extending grants-in-aid support to NGOs under various schemes to promote science and technology interventions across India. DSIR has announced several fiscal incentives for promoting R&D in industry and institutes. These incentives are in terms of weighted tax deduction on R&D expenditure and customs/GST waiver on import/purchase of goods for R&D.

New Science and Technology Projects

3651. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 DR. J. JAYANARDHAN:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
 SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Autonomous Institutions and Statutory Boards under Department of Science and Technology;

(b) the new Science and Technology projects undertaken by the Department of Science and Technology including the above institutions/boards during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the funds provided for the above projects/institutions during the above period State/institution/Board-wise;

(d) whether Department of Science and Technology have signed agreements with other countries to collaborate for improvement in research in the field of Science and Technology; and

(e) if so, the country-wise details thereof during the last three years along with the conditions of those agreements and the benefit that the country got out of such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Cases decided by Lower Courts

3652. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the verdict has been given in lower courts during the last three years alongwith the cases heard, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government is considering to set up/has set up any special fast track court, for quick disposal of cases relating to heinous crimes such as rape and murder and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). State/UT-wise details of cases disposed of in District and Subordinate Courts during three years (2014, 2015 and 2016) are given in the enclosed Statement. Data for the years 2017 and 2018 are not available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid.

Setting up of subordinate courts, including Fast Track Courts (FTCs), lies within the domain of the State Governments, which set up such Courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. Recently, the Government of India has enacted the 'The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which has, *inter-alia*, effected amendments in the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, The Indian Evidence Act and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, and has brought in stringent provisions for expeditious trial and disposal of cases exclusively pertaining to sexual offences against women and children. Further, the Union Government had submitted a Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission for strengthening of the judicial system in states at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 9749.00 crore, which, *inter-alia*, included establishment of 1,800 Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes involving senior citizens, women, children, including rape cases etc at an estimated expenditure of Rs.4,144.00 crore. The Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form or enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet funding requirements for setting up the fast track courts. A total number of 727 Fast Track Courts have been, thus, set up in the country.

Statement

Details of number of cases disposed in District and Subordinate Courts during 3 years (2014, 2015 and 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Disposal of cases 2014	Disposal of cases 2015	Disposal of cases 2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	6,47,130	6,58,713	6,03,017
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,615	3,588	4,384
3.	Assam	2,76,138	2,72,538	2,51,119
4.	Bihar	3,05,583	2,92,678	3,44,683
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,76,144	1,95,174	1,95,495

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	30,625	34,765	34,130
7.	Gujarat	11,32,433	10,93,664	15,86,926
8.	Haryana	5,87,385	5,42,440	5,93,132
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,09,732	1,94,803	2,17,568
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,97,507	87,687	98,638
11.	Jharkhand	1,10,068	1,18,845	1,04,284
12.	Karnataka	13,67,041	12,09,127	10,79,586
13.	Kerala	13,55,926	13,38,443	11,93,996
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,13,382	10,73,584	7,84,077
15.	Maharashtra	15,36,322	16,49,187	22,81,027
16.	Manipur	14,257	7,395	6,588
17.	Meghalaya	11,691	9,215	11,396
18.	Mizoram	10,747	10,355	10,906
19.	Nagaland	3,047	4,826	4,215
20.	Odisha	4,70,085	4,08,261	4,69,571
21.	Punjab	5,49,300	5,78,681	6,05,324
22.	Rajasthan	11,32,028	13,71,762	8,16,129
23.	Sikkim	2,008	1,725	2,142
24.	Tamil Nadu	16,45,329	11,51,349	@10,43,172
25.	Tripura	1,93,003	1,92,081	67,385
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31,82,318	33,13,424	36,18,460
27.	Uttarakhand	2,20,660	2,00,947	1,75,464
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,89,309	10,99,743	10,59,641
29.	Chandigarh	1,80,616	1,45,990	1,43,520
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2,771	3,323	3,810
31.	Delhi	9,30,732	6,12,553	6,18,618
32.	Lakshadweep	95	280	269
33.	Puducherry	28,631	20,409	@
Total		1,90,19,658	1,78,97,555	1,80,28,672

@Figures of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are combined in respect of the year 2016.

*[English]***Newton Bhabha Fund**

653. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up 'Newton Bhabha Fund' in collaboration with the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;

(c) the progress made in the India-UK partnership in science, technology and innovation under the Newton-Bhabha programme;

(d) the number of innovative scientific projects proposed by the Government till now with the support of Newton Bhabha Fund; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote science and technology based start-ups in the field of agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Department of Business Innovation and Skills, Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on establishing the "Newton-Bhabha Programme (A UK – India Research and Innovation Partnership)".

The aims and objectives of the programme are to support the research and innovation capacity of the participants for long term sustainable growth through expanding and maximizing cooperation in research and innovation between research organizations, higher education institutions, government agencies, policy makers, companies and enterprises of India and United Kingdom.

The programme provides an important framework towards promoting research and innovation collaboration

supporting long-term, sustainable partnerships and contribute to economic growth as well as addressing major challenges identified by both countries.

(c) and (d) Under this partnership, about 40 joint Research and Development Programme programmes have been initiated in various areas by various departments of Ministry of Science and Technology and Earth Sciences in collaboration with counterpart agencies in United Kingdom. Out of these, under 26 joint research and innovation programmes over 100 projects have been funded in areas including Agriculture Genomic and Production, Animal and Human health, Aquaculture, Maternal and Child Health, Bioenergy, Waste to wealth, Atmospheric Pollution and Human Health, Anti-microbial resistance, Smart Grids and Energy Storage, Building Energy Efficiency and Water, Clean Energy, Earth System Science, Urbanization, future manufacturing and Cyber physical systems.

Under the translation strand of the Newton Bhabha program, 10 industry led joint Research and Development projects were supported to develop new Intellectual Property, technologies, processes and prototypes in the areas of affordable health care, clean technology, electronic design and internet of things.

Under the capacity building of the Newton-Bhabha partnership, Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) along with Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) of the British Government have jointly established Ph.D. Placement Programme. It aims to bring together the UK and Indian Ph.D researchers by providing 24 months exposure in research as short term Research Internship at UK and India respectively for upgrading the research skills etc. So far more than 200 Indian Ph.D student has benefitted from this programme.

The Department of Biotechnology has also collaborated with Academy of Medical Science (AMR), UK to support two years post Ph.D advanced clinical research studies. So far 9 Indian scholars have been supported.

Apart from this other programmes such as SERB-RS Fellowship (Science and Engineering Research Board-Royal Society), SERB-Cambridge University Fellowship, India- UK Advanced Training Schools, bilateral workshops, seminars, frontiers of Science has been jointly supported under Newton Bhabha fund for capacity building.

(e) The Department of Biotechnology is in deliberation with counterparts in UK are initiating an Agri-

data call to promote Science and tech based start-ups and research institutions in the field of agriculture. The Department of Science and Technology has also supported Agriculture Business Incubators in the country to promote Agriculture start ups.

Condition of Minority Women

3654. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the condition of minority women in the country and the problems generally encountered by them and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any scheme/programme to empower and instill confidence in minority women and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of non-Governmental organizations who have been trained for this purpose;

(d) the funds allocated/utilized by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year for this purpose;

(e) whether his Ministry has also initiated any scheme to empower women students from the Minority communities by preparing them for competitive exams and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase participation of Minority women in Government and private jobs in the country?

THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, keeping in view the low level of literacy among minority women, their socio-economic backwardness, general lack of awareness about Government programmes and social deprivation, Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing an exclusive scheme "Nai Roshni" for Leadership Development of Minority Women. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels. This includes economic empowerment of the trainee women

so that they ultimately become independent and confident members of the society. The scheme provides one week training programmes followed by handholding for a period of one year. The training is provided on various pre-designed Training modules covering issues relating to women viz. Leadership of Women through participation in decision making, Educational Programmes for women, Health and Hygiene, Legal rights of women, Financial Literacy, Digital Literacy, Swachh Bharat, Life Skills, and Advocacy for Social and Behavioural change.

(c) The number of Non-Governmental Organizations selected and empanelled under the scheme for the purpose of providing training year wise is as below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Non-Governmental Organization
1.	2012-13	100
2.	2013-14	505
3.	2014-15	241
4.	2015-16	134 (empanelled for 2 years)
5.	2016-17	88
6.	2017-18 and 2018-19	639 Organizations have empanelled for 3 Years (2017-20) to provide training under the scheme.

(d) The funds allocated/utilized by the Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year for providing training under the scheme is as below:—

Year	Funds Allocated (in Rs. Crore)	Funds Utilized (in Rs. Crore)
2014-15	14.00	15.78
2015-16	15.00	14.81
2016-17	15.00	14.68
2017-18	15.00	15.26
2018-19	15.00	11.72 (Nov., 2018)

(e) and (f) The Ministry is implementing Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for minority candidates/students under which free coaching is provided to students belonging to

six notified minority communities through selected coaching institutions/organisations for preparation of qualifying examinations for admission in technical / professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment in Group 'A', 'B' and XC services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, etc. 30% of the seats are earmarked for eligible girl students. Further, for economic empowerment of minority girls/women, minimum 33% seats have been earmarked in all Skill Development Schemes of the Ministry. **Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)**, an autonomous body under the Ministry, implements an exclusive "**Begum Hazrat Mahal Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girls**" for scholarship in class IX, X, XI and XII and "**Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training**" for minorities to provide short term job oriented skill development courses to minorities' youth including minority women in order to enable them for skill based employment. In addition, "**National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**", a Central Sector Public Enterprise under the Ministry, implements an exclusive scheme for minority women called "**Mahila Samridhi Yojana**" for their economic empowerment, and also gives preference to women in its lending schemes, particularly Micro-Finance at concessional interest rates. Under the scheme "**Nai Roshni**" there is a provision for those women who are willing and can be further trained under any short duration training for Economic empowerment besides general handholding so that they could get sustainable economic livelihood opportunities through suitable wage employment or self-employment/micro-enterprises. In order to promote education including higher education, Ministry has earmarked minimum 30% seats for minority girls/women in its all educational schemes and about 50% of the total scholarships are availed by the girls.

Research and Development in Artificial Intelligence

3655. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any MoU to carry out Research and Development in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the advantages accrued to the Government;

(c) whether the Government is expecting rise in the usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) in the fields of Automation, Aero Space, Defence and Military operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) In automation, machines and production processes are controlled and managed by Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things (IoT) devices. Self learning, Robots, Man-machine interface and predictive maintenance and analytics are slowly getting into automation. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) are core contributing technologies.

Similarly in Aero Space, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) has enormous usage in fleet management, scheduling, predictive maintenance, and better customer experience and resource optimization.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) can be used for supply chain, logistics, predictive maintenance, sensors based surveillance, simulated war games and training, cyber security and intelligence and reconnaissance. AI has a potential to have transformative impact on Cyber Security and Security for physical infrastructure, thereby National Security and Defence.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT) play a crucial role in development and deployment of autonomous weapons, intruders detection, situation analysis, counter measures, face recognition and pattern analyses which will help military operations.

Global Scientific Power

3656. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:
SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any goal to position India among the top five global scientific power;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to achieve this goal;

(c) whether the Government motivates the scientists to take up significant innovations at the global standards and if so, the details thereof along with budget allocated for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government has also prepared technology vision 2035;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the scientists to achieve the vision?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The Government announced Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy in the year 2103 at the 100 Indian Science Congress at Kolkata. According to the Policy, the Government aspires to position the country among the top five global scientific powers by 2020. Accordingly, the STI Policy seeks to: (i) Enhance India's global share of scientific publications from the present 3.6% to 7.0%; (ii) Establish world class infrastructure for R&D in some select areas; (iii) Make careers in science, research and innovation attractive enough for talented and bright minds; (iv) Create an environment for enhanced private sector participation in R&D, technology and innovation; (v) Seed S&T based high risk Innovation; (vi) Participate in international R&D projects that are high cost and high science.

(c) The Government motivates everyone including scientists to take up significant innovations at Global Standards. The Government is continuously encouraging the Indian scientific community to bring out path breaking innovations having global social and market impact. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched a programme, NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation) where in number of schemes like, Technology Business Incubators, Centre of Excellence, Seed Support system etc are being implemented to support innovation. A total budget of Rs. 196 crores has been earmarked for FY 2018-2019 for these programmes. National Innovation Foundation (NIF) Ahmedabad, an Autonomous Institute of DST, also provides support for scouting, spawning, sustaining and scaling-up grassroot level innovations across the country.

(d) Yes, Madam, Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), an autonomous body of Department of Science and Technology, has prepared 'Technology Vision 2035' document which was released by Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 3rd January, 2016 during 103rd session of Indian Science Congress, held at Mysore University, Mysuru.

(e) Technology Vision 2035 document presents a range of technologies to address the prerogatives that Indians must enjoy as citizen of a developed country by 2035. These technologies are placed on a timeline of four stages namely-Ready for deployment; lab to field; requiring targeted research; and technology in imagination, providing a lead for stakeholders to carry on the baton forward. For realization of envisioned scenario, the document has identified 10 grand challenges that our country should confront to make wide-scale impact across the sectors, as we move towards 2035. The transversal technologies like Materials, Manufacturing and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) that provide the sub-stratum and cut across all the other technologies have also been focused.

(f) To achieve the objectives of the Technology Vision 2035 document and encourage the scientists, drawing of technology roadmaps of 12 sectors identified in the document is underway to provide future technology trends, demand projections, R&D directives, pointers for research, anticipated challenges and policy imperatives etc., of which 6 sectoral technology roadmaps on Education: Materials; Manufacturing; Transportation: Medical Science and Health Care; and Information and Communication Technology have already been released and remaining 6 will be released soon.

Commercial Launch of Technological Products

3657. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAME GOWDA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Science and Technology institutions have commercially launched their technological products in the market during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any step have been taken by the Government to encourage research projects to provide commercial benefits to the scientists and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been slow progress in implementation of DST collaboration with FICCI for commercialisation of technology developed by CSIR;

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

(e) whether the Government has made any collaboration with national/international organisations for technology commercialisation and technology transfer; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. During the last three years, 147 technological products by laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 46 technological products by Science and Technology Institutions of Department of Biotechnology and 101 technological products by Science and Technology institutions funded/supported by Department of Science and Technology have been commercially launched in the market.

(b) Yes, Madam. Government has taken steps to encourage research projects to provide commercial benefit which included implementation of Accelerated Translational Grant for Commercialization and Promoting Academic Research Conversion to Enterprise programs for taking forward innovations to market in collaboration with the industrial partner. Government has also encouraged research projects to provide commercial benefits to the scientists by providing an impetus to the development and commercialization of their inventions and innovations.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Government is promoting innovation, entrepreneurship and development of commercial technologies through its collaborative organisation such as a not-for-profit Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) company known as Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA), Indo-U.S Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), Indo-German Science and Technology Centre (IGSTC) and other bilateral programs with different countries. GITA, presently implements bilateral industry-led R&D and Innovation Funds with Canada, Finland, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom in partnership with the concerned

respective Government agencies / innovation authorities.

During last three years, Industrial Research and Development Programmes have been initiated with South Korea and Italy for promoting technological innovation that have commercial potential. These programmes aim to foster and support collaborative R&D projects which are led by industries from both sides aimed at joint development of innovative products or processes. Apart from this, DST India is collaborating with DST South Africa through National Innovation Foundation, India (NIF) and Technology Localization Implementation Unit (TLIU), South Africa to develop technology localization/exchange programme. The Department of Biotechnology has been supporting Research and Development activities in Biotechnology sector in collaboration with Research and Development Institutions located in foreign countries for collaborative Research Technology and Product Development.

Revenue from IT Sector

3658. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the revenue from the Information Technology (IT) sector during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government plans to increase the domestic manufacturing of electronic components in view of competition from other countries in IT sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Indian IT-ITeS industry revenue is estimated at USD 151.0 billion in FY 2017-18 as compared to USD 141.0 billion in FY 2016-17 and USD 129.0 billion in FY 2015-16, registering Year-on-Year growth of around 7.0%. The Government has taken a series of steps and initiated programmes under the Digital India Initiative for growth of the Information Technology (IT) sector. These include steps to increase domestic Electronic production, BPO promotion schemes for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of BPO/ITeS operations across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural

areas, creating new IT export markets under Market Development Initiatives (MDA) in China and Japan, re-skilling and up-skilling of IT workforce in new and emerging IT technologies, setting up incubation facilities and Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) to bring digital inclusion.

The step taken by the Government to improve domestic manufacturing include Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP), the Modified Special Incentive Package scheme (M-SIPS), the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) programme, and the Electronics Development Fund (EDF). Also, Research and Development (R&D) initiatives have been launched for "Chip to System", "India Microprocessor", Nano-Electronics and Micro-Electronics.

Complaints of loss of Articles and delay in Delivery

3659. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of loss of articles and delay in delivery sent by post have increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the policy of the Department of Posts to compensate the losses to the customer on account of lost of articles;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any training programmes to improve behaviour and working skill of staff of Post offices in the country during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The number of complaints regarding loss of articles and delay in delivery sent by post in the country has shown an increase when considered over the last three years. However, between the years 2016-17 and 2017-18, there was a decline in the number of such complaints.

The details of such complaints i.e. loss of articles and delay in delivery received during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is as given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

The increase in the complaints on loss of articles and delay in their delivery is due to the rise in the awareness among the customers as the Department has made the grievance redressal system robust by reaching out to them by taking the following measures:-

- (i) Providing the facility of lodging grievances through their phones by rolling out India Post Call Centre.
- (ii) Introducing trackability of complaints on the mobile App of the Department, i.e., Postinfo App. Till date this App has been downloaded by 1.9 million users.
- (iii) Facilitating lodging of grievances from their desktops using Social Media i.e. Twitter(@indiapostoffice) and Facebook.
- (iv) Facilitating online lodging of grievances on CPGRAMS (Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System).
- (c) The policy of the Department of Posts to compensate losses to the customers on account of lost articles is as follows for different categories of articles:-

Product	Compensation Policy
1	2
Speed Post	In the event of the loss of inland Speed Post article or loss of its contents or damage to the contents, compensation shall be double the amount of Speed Post charges paid or one thousand rupees, whichever is less.
Express Parcel	In case of the loss or damage of the Express Parcel or contents thereof, the compensation payable shall be restricted to one thousand rupees or the actual value of the parcel or the content lost, which ever is less.
Business Parcel	In case of the loss or damage of the Business Parcel or contents thereof, the compensation payable shall be restricted

1	2	1	2
	to five hundred rupees or the actual value of the parcel or the content lost, which ever is less.	International EMS Document	Postage paid subject to upper ceiling of 30 SDR (at prevailing rates) per item shall be payable.
Registered articles	Compensation upto a limit of Rs. 100/- for loss of articles as an act of grace and not in consequence of any legal liability.	International Air Parcels	For loss/total theft/ total damage – Up to 40 SDR (at prevailing rates) per parcel and 4.50 SDR (at prevailing rates) per Kg. shall be payable.
Insured articles	Compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured.	International Packet Service	The Compensation payable shall be restricted to Rs. 1,000/- or the actual value of the contents damaged or lost, whichever is less.
International Registered articles	For loss/total theft/total damage of International Registered article – 30 SDR (at prevailing rates) shall be payable.	Unregistered Articles	No Compensation will be payable.
International EMS Merchandise	Sum of postage paid and declared value of the content subject to upper ceiling of 30 SDR (at prevailing rates) per item shall be payable.		

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam, the Government has conducted training programmes to improve behaviour and working skill of the staff of Post Offices in the country. The details are at given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Complaints regarding loss of Articles

Sl. No.	State	Received in 2015-16	Received in 2016-17	Received in 2017-18	Received from April, 2018 upto September, 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	865	765	755	209
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	8	7	3
3.	Assam	303	560	808	189
4.	Bihar	0	65	112	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	620	159	72	25
6.	Delhi	1837	2277	9473	3432
7.	Goa	2	2	0	1
8.	Gujarat	3349	3024	1495	1233
9.	Haryana	265	5789	2319	199
10.	Himachal Pradesh	70	102	111	43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107	268	1112	1107

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	10	7	13	4
13.	Karnataka	1009	588	402	266
14.	Kerala	482	215	167	29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	1597	1055	965
16.	Maharashtra	4523	5231	3217	955
17.	Manipur	114	689	795	306
18.	Meghalaya	3393	5820	2820	1550
19.	Mizoram	19	14	15	18
20.	Nagaland	120	175	254	96
21.	Odisha	65	56	497	357
22.	Punjab	61	63	87	66
23.	Rajasthan	107	218	400	187
24.	Sikkim	8	4	6	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	1111	1267	1338	822
26.	Telangana	1389	1483	1157	885
27.	Tripura	104	115	123	105
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3318	3522	3596	9183
29.	Uttarakhand	4223	3442	3346	1292
30.	West Bengal	288	368	355	661
UT					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	3	9	8	2
3.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0
4.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
5.	Puducherry	1	1	1	1
Total		28928	37904	35916	24191

Statement-II*Complaints regarding delay in delivery*

Sl. No.	State	Received in 2015-16	Received in 2016-17	Received in 2017-18	Received from April, 2018 upto September, 2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13331	8798	12063	10472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	101	108	54
3.	Assam	15673	28911	64918	40028
4.	Bihar	7701	17763	15692	3840
5.	Chhattisgarh	9722	14641	15104	14132
6.	Delhi	43533	45109	35038	30421
7.	Goa	232	269	331	112
8.	Gujarat	57462	104847	45050	23320
9.	Haryana	126638	128537	73926	28123
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6807	4607	5051	3122
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	433	469	1333	682
12.	Jharkhand	2131	2032	2136	1260
13.	Karnataka	11118	14203	22097	28244
14.	Kerala	11404	21705	38441	402601
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9691	11367	11457	7412
16.	Maharashtra	78253	74330	94618	161656
17.	Manipur	750	1335	2317	989
18.	Meghalaya	2991	4118	1837	969
19.	Mizoram	174	183	192	199
20.	Nagaland	581	892	1158	2169
21.	Odisha	19282	22803	21819	24685
22.	Punjab	5089	5909	7681	6029
23.	Rajasthan	3491	4620	5133	3693
24.	Sikkim	330	351	512	166
25.	Tamil Nadu	13469	15112	24001	27753
26.	Telangana	6613	10097	6265	6214

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Tripura	1061	1138	1007	1036
28.	Uttar Pradesh	21619	31486	25315	31989
29.	Uttarakhand	3297	2981	4733	2748
30.	West Bengal	21276	20019	25354	20610
UT					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1281	2442	1582	1656
2.	Chandigarh	1	2	2	0
3.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	42	0	0
4.	Lakshadweep	0	0	4	6
5.	Puducherry	112	102	117	84
Total		495678	601321	566392	524133

Statement-III

Training programmes conducted to improve behaviour and working skill of staff of Post offices in the country from 2015-16 to 2018-19 (up to September, 2018)

Year	Total Number of officials/ officers trained
2015-16	80572
2016-17	101428
2017-18	107331
2018-19 (upto September, 2018)	75612
Total	364943

Go Green Initiatives

3660. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has undertaken major initiatives to Go Green;

(b) if so, the details of areas/activities identified and achievements made since 2016, zone-wise;

(c) the present status of Go Green initiatives;

(d) the details of training programmes conducted by the Railways for its employees and relevant stakeholders on environmental awareness and going green along with number of participants of such training programmes since 2016, zone-wise;

(e) whether the Railways is considering to float green bonds to fund its clean energy projects; and

(f) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Railways have undertaken some major initiatives to Go Green. The details of the areas/activities identified and their present status are as under:—

(i) Ministry of Railways has planned to set up 1000 Mega Watt (MW) solar power by 2020-21 which would help Railways to source about 10% of its electrical energy from renewable source. Indian Railways have already installed about

- 71.19 MW of Solar plants over rooftops at Railways stations and service buildings.
- (ii) Wind energy plants of 36.5 MW have been installed out of which, 26 MW at Jaisalmer was installed in 2015-2016.
- (iii) Use of LED lights on electrified railway stations and service buildings. All electrified Railway stations (except those under gauge conversion) and 99% of service buildings have been fitted with 100% LED luminaries over Indian Railways.
- (iv) Blending of 5% bio-diesel in High Speed Diesel (HSD) for diesel locomotives was started in June, 2015.
- (v) 20% Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) substitution in diesel engines of 23 Diesel Power Cars of Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) trains and introduction of Solar energy based DEMUs.
- (vi) Tree plantation to increase green cover in Railway Premises. Track side boundary plantation also started in 2016. On Indian Railways, 1.25 crores saplings were planted during 2016-17, 88.96 lakh in 2017-18 and 97.33 lakh during 2018-19 upto November, 2018.
- (vii) Towards better Water Management, Water Audits at major consumption centres as well as proliferation of Water Recycling Plants and Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) Systems are undertaken. Water Policy of Indian Railways was issued in March, 2017.
- (viii) Assessment and rating of Indian Railway's Production Units and major Workshops as Green Industrial Units started with 'GreenCo' certification of 2 Workshops and 1 Production unit in 2016-17. 31 more Workshops, 4 more Production Units, 2 Diesel Sheds, one Stores depot and 2 Supervisors Training Centres have been 'GreenCo' certified since then. Eight Railway Stations, two Railway Schools and one Railway Hospital have also achieved Green Certification.
- (ix) Pace of installation of environment friendly bio-toilets in passenger coaches has been increased. Nearly 163,000 bio-toilets have been installed in around 44,500 coaches, out of which more

than 127,000 bio-toilets were installed in around 33,500 coaches since April, 2016.

- (x) Pace of electrification has been increased. As on 1st April, 2018, 30,212 Route Kilometers (RKM) of Indian Railways are electrified out of which 5,733 RKM was done in two years 2016-17 and 2017-18. Electrification work is in progress on 33,658 Route Kilometers.
- (xi) In 2016, a policy decision was taken for allocating 1% cost in all sanctioned works for execution of environment related works.

(d) The various training programmes of Indian Railways include sessions on environmental awareness. Number of Railway employees who have under gone Initial and Refresher Training in 2016-17 and 2017-18 (zone-wise) is enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively. Centralized Training Institutes are conducting courses/sessions on environment awareness for officers.

(e) and (f) The Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Railways, has issued bonds worth USD 500 million in the offshore market in December, 2017 which has been certified as 'Green Bonds' by the Climate Bond Initiative. The proceeds of the Green Bonds issue were utilized for acquisition of electric locomotives which help in reducing carbon footprints.

Statement-I

Number of Railway employees who have under gone Initial and Refresher Training in 2016-17 (zone-wise)

Number of Staff Trained during 2016-2017 (Provisional)

Railway/PSU	Initial	Refresher
1	2	3
Central	4,883	8,249
Eastern	3,263	12,146
East Central	2,150	3,269
East Coast	3,136	6,110
Metro Railway Kolkata	78	458
Northern	5,623	11,803
North Western	5,528	12,054

1	2	3
North Eastern	2,912	2,267
North East Frontier	3,030	4,914
North Central	2,586	4,286
Southern	6,656	11,156
South Central	5,761	11,897
South Eastern	5,658	9,361
South East Central	1,244	5,399
South Western	2,240	2,018
West Central	5,318	5,991
Western	10,619	17,088
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	60	1,767
Diesel Locomotive Works	882	905
Diesel Loco Modernization Work	26	508
Integral Coach Factory	657	1,670
Rail Coach Factory	720	369
Research Designs and Standards Organisation	268	434
Rail Wheel Factory	10	1,312
Modern Coach Factory	254	137
Total	73,562	135,568

Statement-II

Number of Railway employees who have under gone Initial and Refresher Training in 2017-18 (zone-wise)

Number of Staff Trained during 2017-2018 (Provisional)

Railway/PSU	Initial	Refresher
1	2	3
Central	6,134	9,929
Eastern	3,900	13,867
East Central	2,150	3,269

1	2	3
East Coast	3,136	6,110
Metro Railway Kolkata	78	458
Northern	9,256	15,898
North Western	5,185	9,875
North Eastern	2,912	2,267
North East Frontier	2,687	6,405
North Central	5,140	8,259
Southern	6,656	11,897
South Central	5,761	9,361
South Eastern	5,658	5,399
South East Central	2,808	6,922
South Western	2,240	2,018
West Central	5,318	5,991
Western	6,155	9,882
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	60	905
Diesel Locomotive Works	882	508
Diesel Loco Modernization Work	54	435
Integral Coach Factory	802	1,026
Rail Coach Factory	936	708
Research Designs and Standards Organisation	340	381
Rail Wheel Factory	10	1,312
Modern Coach Factory	254	137
Total	78,512	133,219

VIP reference for release of HO Quota

3661. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI L.R. SHIVARAM GOWDA:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether VIP references for release of HO quota

to the Ministry of Railways/Indian Railways/zones are not being given priority in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof including number of references received and quota released during the last three years, zone-wise;

(c) whether complaints/representations from VIPs/ Members of Parliament have been regularly received against officials of MR Cell for deliberate, biased and irregularities in treatment of VIP references; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) In order to meet the urgent travel requirements of High Official Requisition (HOR) holders, which includes Central Government Ministers, Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court/ High Courts of various States, Members of Parliament and other emergent demands, who are on the waiting list, a limited number of berths/seats have been earmarked as Emergency Quota in different trains and in different classes. The quota is released by the Railways in accordance with the priority as per warrant of precedence and well established practice being followed since long. At the time of allotment of berths/seats, emergency quota is first allotted for self travel of HOR holders/Members of Parliament, etc., strictly as per their inter-se seniority in warrant of precedence. Thereafter, other requisitions received from various quarters including those from Members of Parliament are considered and the remaining quota is released taking into account various factors like status of passengers travelling, nature of urgency like travelling on government duty, bereavement in the family, sickness, job interview, etc. While the requests received from HOR holders/Hon'ble Members of Parliament for their self travel are complied with, in case of requests forwarded by them for other than self travel, at times, it is not feasible to accommodate all such requests when the demand exceeds the availability.

Since a large number of requests are received from various quarters at various levels and are dealt with on day to day basis, details of requests received for released of accommodation out of Emergency Quota including those from HOR holders/Hon'ble Members of Parliament are only preserved as per extant guidelines.

One complaint was received in the year 2017 from a

Hon'ble Member of Parliament for non-release of Emergency Quota. The complaint was duly forwarded to the concerned Zonal Railway for immediately necessary action. Hon'ble Member of Parliament was also informed accordingly.

Online Harassment of Women

3662. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains any data on the online harassment/abuse faced by women, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the stringent measures taken by the Government to prevent online harassment/abuse of women; and

(c) whether a cyber-crime cell catering to women is present in every State, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in instances of cyber crimes in the country like elsewhere in the world. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 749, 792 and 930 cases of cybercrime against women were registered during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under sections 67 and 67A of the Information Technology (IT) Act 2000.

(b) Government has taken the following steps to prevent online harassment/abuse of women:—

(i) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has provisions to deal with cyber crime against women and children. Sections 66E, 67, and 67A of the Act provides for the punishment and fine for voyeurism, publishing or transmitting of obscene/sexually-explicit material in electronic form. Further, sections 354A and 354D of Indian Penal Code provides punishment for cyber bullying and cyber stalking.

(ii) Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for certain due diligence to be followed by intermediaries failing which they would be liable. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act inter-alia, specifies

that the intermediaries shall inform the users of computer resource not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is grossly harmful, defamatory, obscene, pornographic, paedophilic, harms minor in any way; violates any law for the time being in force; etc.

- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a comprehensive central sector scheme, namely "Centre for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)" to handle all issues related to check all cyber-crime against women and children including child pornography.
- (iv) MHA has issued an Advisory on 4.1.2012 on Preventing and combating Cyber Crime against Women and Children, wherein it was advised to States/Union Territories to specifically combat the crimes in forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.
- (v) As per the MHA advisory, States have setup cyber crime cells to investigate cyber crimes and initiated action to strengthen the investigation resources in cyber crime cells.
- (vi) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), has issued an Advisory under Information Technology Act 2000 for Online Matrimonial Websites service providers for the benefit of registered users who are either creating the profile or whose profile is being uploaded for matrimonial alliance on these sites. The advisory issued on 6th June, 2016 is available on MeitY website at http://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Advisory_matrimonial_Websites_79_IT%20Act%2C2000.pdf and MWCD website at <http://wcd.nic.in/acts/advisory-functioning-matrimonial-websites>.
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched a portal www.cybercrime.gov.in for public to report complaints of child pornography and sexually abusive explicit content.

(c) "Police" is a State subject. Data related to establishment of cyber-crime cell catering to women in every State is not maintained centrally.

Conversion of INS Viraat Into Maritime Museum

3663. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration for conversion of Indian Navy's longest-serving aircraft carrier INS Viraat, into India's first-ever moored maritime museum-cum-marine adventure centre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the ship will host bio-diversity centres and marine adventure centre providing sailing and scuba-diving experiences with virtual galleries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the number of aircraft carriers so far which have been converted into museums, theme parks and luxury hotels globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) A proposal for conversion of INS Viraat, post-decommissioning, as a Museum/Hotel, has been forwarded by Government of Maharashtra and the same has been approved in-principle.

(c) and (d) The proposal caters for maritime/water/adventure sports facilities in addition to facilities such as hotels, convention centres, restaurants etc.

(e) No authentic information in this regard is with Ministry of Defence.

Armed Forces Tribunal

3664. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts lying vacant in the Armed Forces Tribunal and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of the Tribunals set up across the country and the number out of them presently functioning, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of cases pending with these Tribunals since 2004;
- (d) whether the current appointments are made according to The Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal, Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Currently, 195 out of 593 posts are vacant in Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) which include Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts as well as Members. Vacancies arise from time to time on account of completion of deputation period/tenure, superannuation, delay in selection process because of litigation, non-availability of eligible candidates etc.

(b) There are 11 Benches of AFT in the country including the Principal Bench in New Delhi. The Regional Benches are functioning from Chandigarh, Chennai, Guwahati, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kochi, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai and Srinagar (currently functioning at Jammu).

(c) As on 30.11.2018, a total number of 11,705 cases are pending with Armed Forces Tribunal since its inception in 2009.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. After the notification of 'The Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and other Authorities (Qualifications, Experience and other Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2017' on 01 June, 2017, nine persons were appointed as Members in AFT in accordance with the same Rules.

Testing Facility for Telecom Equipments

3665. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a facility for testing telecom products and equipments to ensure security in digital communications at the national level and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this facility will work for security from the national perspective and also facilitate the development of testing and certification ecosystem in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The Security Assurance Standards Facility (SASF) in Bengaluru has been established and entrusted with the responsibility to develop Indian Telecom Security Assurance Requirements for telecom equipment to ensure security in digital communication at the national level. This facility will work for security from the national perspective and also facilitate the development of testing and certification

ecosystem in the country through participation in the activities of recognition of security test labs and security certification of telecom equipment based on test results reported by these labs.

[Translation]

Bus Service to Janakpur

3666. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any direct bus service between Janakpur and Ayodhya and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the bus not plying on the said route; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to address the said complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) During the State visit of Prime Minister of India to Nepal, the Prime Ministers of India and Nepal flagged off the inaugural direct bus service between Janakpur (in Nepal) and Ayodhya (in India) on 11 May, 2018, from Janakpur. After completion of the necessary formalities with the Government of Nepal, the designated operator of the Indian side, namely Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), has started regular bus service on this route with effect from 17 November 2018 under the agreed bilateral arrangements. The Government has not received any complaint since the start of regular bus service on the said route.

[English]

Rising Global Temperature

3667. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of global rise in temperature especially in Indian continent in the last five years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of deaths due to intensive heat waves were reported in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct a detailed scientific study on the 'heat wave' phenomenon in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof including Kerala;

(d) whether the Government has also assessed the impact of intensive heat waves on human beings and flora and fauna of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam, Government has taken note of rise in global temperatures. With this global warming, surface air temperatures over India also showed appreciable rise.

(b) Yes, deaths due to Heat wave during 2010-2018 years are given in table below:—

Year	Deaths due to Heat wave
2010	269
2011	12
2012	729
2013	1433
2014	548
2015	2081
2016	700
2017	375
2018	20

State-wise statistics for the year 2017 and 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement. However, the deaths due to heat waves are not reported from Kerala. It is further mentioned that due to improved weather forecasts and heat action plans by different states, number of people dying from heat wave is reduced substantially during the recent years.

(c) A latest study shows that heat waves have increased in many parts of the country. In India, the Heat Wave (HW) conditions are generally experienced during the period from March to July. It has been observed that

during the hot weather season (April-May-June), stations from the states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and Telangana and met subdivisions of Marathwada, Vidarbha, Madhya Maharashtra and coastal Andhra Pradesh experience heat waves and severe heat waves.

In the State of Kerala, during the last five years heat wave condition was declared only during April-May, 2016 for five days in Palakkad, Kozhikode and Kannur districts.

(d) Abnormal temperature events can impose severe physiological stress on the human body as the body operates best within a fairly normal temperature range. There is a marked relationship between human mortality and thermal stress. During unusually hot episodes, deaths from different causes can rise significantly with the elderly at greater risk than others.

(e) As an adaptive measure, IMD in collaboration with state health departments have started heat action plan in many parts of the country to forewarn the heat waves and advising action to be taken during these occasions. The Heat Action Plan is a comprehensive early warning system and preparedness plan for extreme heat events. The Plan presents immediate and longer-term actions to increase preparedness, information-sharing, and response coordination to reduce the health impacts of extreme heat on vulnerable populations. The main aims of the Heat Action Plan are Building Public Awareness and Community Outreach, Utilizing an Early Warning System and Inter-Agency Coordination, Capacity Building among Health Care Professionals and Reducing Heat Exposure and Promoting Adaptive Measures.

Statement

State wise statistics for the year 2017 and 2018 for Deaths due to Heat wave according to reports received

Deaths due to Heat wave during the year 2017

State	No. of Deaths
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	236
Jharkhand	4
Maharashtra	16

1	2
Odisha	17
Telangana	100
West Bengal	2
Total	375

Deaths due to Heat wave during the year 2018

Maharashtra	9
Uttar Pradesh	9
Jharkhand	2
Total	20

[Translation]

Cracks on tracks during Winter Season

3668. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway lines in the country are monitored during winters;

(b) if so, whether there is increase in the number of incidents of cracked railway lines during the current winter season;

(c) if so, whether any incident in this regard has been reported in west central railway zone, Jabalpur and whether it has been rectified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. A regular and rigorous schedule of inspection of track has been laid down at various levels. Apart from daily foot patrolling by the Keyman, Cold weather patrolling of the railway tracks is done as per provisions of relevant Manual to look out for weld/rail fractures for ensuring safety.

(b) No, Madam. The position of rail and weld failures over the Indian Railways' network for Main Line, during the last winter season (October to December 2017) and the current winter season (October to December 2018) is as under:—

Month	Total Number of rail and weld failures	Month	Total number of rail and weld failures
October-2017	506	October-2018	425
November-2017	836	November-2018	682
December-2017	875	December-2018 (till 26.12.2018)	749

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. 16 rail fractures and 34 weld failures have been reported on West Central Railway (WCR) during the current winter season. All these defects have been rectified. Month-wise detail of rail and weld failures on WCR is as under:—

Month	Rail fracture	Weld fracture
October-2018	04	08
November-2018	05	13
December-2018 (till 25.12.2018)	07	13
Total	16	34

[English]

Tellichery-Mysore Rail Line

3669. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether feasibility study of Tellichery-Mysore Railway Line has been completed and Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been submitted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Feasibility report for Thalassery-Piriyapatna (Mysuru) new line submitted by Kerala Rail Development Corporation Limited (KRDCL), a Joint Venture Company of Government of Kerala and Ministry of Railways has been prepared in January 2018 without any survey on ground and there is no assessment of the impact of railway line in the forest zone involving fragile ecosystem and protected forest areas/

sanctuaries. Local people are also agitating against the proposed alignment which passes through the State of Karnataka. Accordingly, KRDCL has been advised to sort out the issues of forest clearances and alignment with all the stake holders involved including Government of Karnataka and thereafter, update the report for appropriate consideration of the proposed new line.

[Translation]

Wi-Fi Services in Cities and Heritage Sites

3670. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 cities and heritage sites have been identified by the Government for providing Wi-fi service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise and city-wise norms adopted for identifying these cities;

(c) the estimated cost likely to be incurred in this regard and the details of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) selected for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government has received proposal from different State Governments for starting Wi-fi services in the concerned States and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether any security concerns are involved in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism in association with the Department of Telecommunications has taken initiative for providing

public Wi-fi facility at 100 tourist places through the Public Sector Undertakings namely Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RailTel). The tourist places were selected based on the tourist footfall.

A financial support of Rs. 7 lakh plus taxes per Wi-fi site per annum, for a period of 3 years is extended to all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and they would have to run the services for a minimum of seven years. Wi-fi facility has already been provided at 88 sites. The list of 88 sites where Wi-fi facility has already been provided under the initiative is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Based on State Government proposals BSNL is providing Wi-Fi services as follows:—

1. **Kerala Government:** Kerala State IT Mission (KSITM) Project for Wi-Fi implementation at 2000 locations.
2. **Karnataka Government:** Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS) project for Wi-Fi provisioning at 500 Gram Panchayats.
3. **Maharashtra Government:** Wi-Fi provisioning at 759 Gram Panchayats at Nagpur.
4. **Jharkhand Government:** Project for providing Wi-Fi at 782 locations.
5. **Haryana Government:** Haryana State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HARTRON) project for Wi-Fi at 31 locations.

(e) Security Requirements are taken care of by the concerned service providers as per the licensing terms and conditions.

Statement

List of 88 sites where Wi-Fi facility has been provided

Sl.No.	Name of the Site	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Ramakrishna Beach, Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Lal Bagh, Bengaluru	Karnataka
3.	Brindavan Gardens, Mysore,	Karnataka
4.	Cubbon Park, Bengaluru	Karnataka

1	2	3
5.	Guruvayur Temple	Kerala
6.	Upper Lake, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Orchcha Temple, Orchcha	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Boulevard, Puducherry	Puducherry
9.	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
10.	Botanical Garden, Ooty,	Tamil Nadu
11.	HussainSagar Lake, Hyderabad	Telangana
12.	Jagannath Temple, Puri	Odisha
13.	Har Ki Pauri, Haridwar	Uttarakhand
14.	Tirumala Temple	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar
16.	Devka Beach	Daman
17.	Daman Fort	Daman
18.	Nagoa Beach	Diu
19.	Vanganga Lake Garden, Silvassa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
20.	Ghats of Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Charminar, Hyderabad	Telangana
22.	Brihadeswar Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
23.	Hampi	Karnataka
24.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Sarnath Temple, Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Konark Temple	Odisha
29.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram,	Tamil Nadu
30.	Dargah, Ajmer	Rajasthan
31.	Water Sports Complex, Aberdean Bazar, Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
32.	Virbhadra Temple, Lepakshi	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Rushikonda Beach, Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Pulicat Lake, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Kamkhya Temple, Guwahati	Assam

1	2	3
36.	Rani-Ki Vav, Patan	Gujarat
37.	Sun Temple, Modhera	Gujarat
38.	Diu Fort, Diu	Diu
39.	Sabarmati Riverfront, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
40.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	Karnataka
41.	Group of Temples, Aihole	Karnataka
42.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur	Karnataka
43..	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Karnataka
44.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam	Karnataka
45.	Shravanabelagola	Karnataka
46.	Ulsoor Lake, Bengaluru	Karnataka
47.	Mysore Palace, Mysore	Karnataka
48.	Dakshineswar Temple, Kolkata	West Bengal
49..	Badami Caves, Bagalkote	Karnataka
50.	Bekal Fort	Kerala
51.	Royal Places, Mandu	Madhya Pradesh
52..	Buddisht Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
53.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh
55.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
56.	Marble Rocks, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Pachmarhi Hills	Madhya Pradesh
58.	Our Lady of Immaculate Conception Church, Panaji	Goa
59.	Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
60.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
61.	Yercaud	Tamil Nadu
62...	Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu
63.	Ramappa Temple, Warangal	Telangana
64.	Golkonda Fort	Telangana
65.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Telangana
66.	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	Telangana

1	2	3
67.	Medak Church	Telangana
68.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
69.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
70.	Residency, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Badalmambara, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
72.	TriveniSangam, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Miraman Beach, Goa	Goa
74.	Venna Lake, Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra
75.	Fort Kochi	Kerala
76.	Victoria Memorial, Kolkata	West Bengal
77.	Indian Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
78.	The Mall, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
79.	Great Buddha Statue, Bodh Gaya	Bihar
80.	PuranaQuila	Delhi
81.	Lodhi Gardens	Delhi
82.	Elephant Caves	Mumbai, Maharashtra
83.	National Museum	Delhi
84.	Safdarjung Tomb	Delhi
85.	Red Fort	Delhi
86.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
87.	Qutub Complex	Delhi
88.	National Rail Museum	Delhi

[English]

Review of Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant

3671. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

whether the Government has reviewed the status of European Pressurised Reactor project being built by the France Government at Jaitapur, Maharashtra during the recent visit of French Foreign Minister to India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION,

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the recent visit of French Foreign Minister to India, both the Governments noted that satisfactory progress had been made in pursuance of the Industrial Way Forward Agreement in 2018 between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Electricite de France (EDF) and adopted the Status of Progress for implementation of Industrial Way Forward Agreement.

Sustainable Development Goals

3672. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the setting up of a high level steering committee to review if India was on track to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee would recommend measures to mainstream SDGs into ongoing national policies, programmes and strategic action plan to address the developmental challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (d) The Government has approved constitution of a High Level Steering Committee (HLSC) under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) with members from NITI Aayog, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Finance and MoSPI to periodically review and refine the National Indicator Framework, developed by MoSPI in consultation with various Ministries/Departments. These Indicators will help in monitoring and tracking the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at national level based on the data provided by various Ministries/Departments. NITI Aayog has the overall responsibility for implementation of SDGs and mapping of the Central Sector Schemes to the SDGs. They have recently released an SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018 and a Dashboard on the Index.

Cyclone Warning Centre

3673. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the salient features of Cyclone Warning Centres (CWCs) functioning in various locations in the country;

(b) the location-wise details of CWCs functioning in the country; State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish more CWCs in view of increasing number of cyclones in the country: and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE [DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) At present, the cyclone warning organization of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has three-tier system to cater to the needs of the maritime states. There are Area Cyclone Warning Centres (ACWCs) at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata and Cyclone Warning Centre (CWCs) at Visakhapatnam, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar and Thiruvananthapuram. The co-ordination of cyclone warning operations at the national level and international level is done by Cyclone Warning Division (CWD) at New Delhi. The ACWCs/CWCs perform the operational work of issuing the bulletins and warnings as per various user interests, while the Cyclone Warning Division, New Delhi coordinates and guides the work of the ACWCs/CWCs, exercises supervision over their work and takes necessary measures for continued improvement and efficiency of the storm warnings system of the country as a whole. The ultimate responsibility for operational storm warning work for the respective areas lies with the ACWCs and CWCs.

(b) The details of CWCs/ACWCs and their area of responsibility are given below:—

Area of Responsibility of ACWC/CWC

Centre	Sea area	#Coastal area	Maritime State
1	2	3	4
ACWC Kolkata	Bay of Bengal	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

1	2	3	4
ACWC Chennai	–	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
ACWC Mumbai	Arabian Sea	Maharashtra and Goa	Maharashtra and Goa.
CWC Thiruvananthapuram	–	Kerala and Karnataka	Kerala, Karnataka and Lakshadweep.
CWC Bhubaneswar	–	Odisha	Odisha
CWC Visakhapatnam	–	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
CWC Ahmedabad	–	Gujarat, Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat, Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

#Coastal strip of responsibility extends upto 75 km. from the coast line.

(c) As all the coastal areas are covered by existing 3 ACWCs and 4 CWCs, currently there are no proposals to establish more CWCs. However, recently, a Cyclone Warning Centre at Thiruvananthapuram has been established and made operational with effect from 01.10.2018.

(d) Does not arise.

North-East Festival

3674. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether destination "North East Festival" is an annual event of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with aims and objectives of the festival;

(c) the year-wise details of funds allocated/spent and source of funding for organising the festival;

(d) whether the festival has opened any new business opportunities in the North Eastern States and if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(e) the details of amount spent by the loss making NEHDC and NERAMAC under the administrative control of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION,

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has organised four North East Festivals at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in 2016, at Chandigarh in 2017, North East Calling Festival at India Gate, New Delhi in 2017 and Experiencing North East at India International Centre, New Delhi in 2018.

The objective is to build upon the comparative advantages of the North East Region, which included Business summit, Buyer-Seller meet, exhibition stalls aiming interaction to promote tourism, handlooms and handicrafts, bamboo, horticulture, medicinal and aromatic plants etc.

(c) The expenditure for the scheme till 31.03.2018 has been met under Advocate and Publicity Scheme of the Ministry. 'Experiencing North East' from October 27-31, 2018 at India International Centre was organised by North Eastern Council.

(d) During such events, investment opportunities in sectors like Tourism, Handlooms and Handicrafts, Organic Agriculture and Horticulture, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Food processing, Cane and Bamboo etc. are showcased in collaboration with concerned Line Ministries of Government of India. However, this Ministry does not have State-wise data available if any new Business opportunities have opened after the event.

(e) The amounts spent by North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited (NEHHDC) and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) for the Destination North East Festivals are reimbursed through Grants-in-aid from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region/ North Eastern Council.

Shortage of Public Prosecutors

3675. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of Public prosecutors in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which is leading to pendency in the disposal of cases on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana High Courts have brought this matter to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No information about shortage of Public Prosecutors in the courts in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is available with the Ministry of Law and Justice because these public prosecutors are appointed by the concerned State Governments, under section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Apart from this, the central governments also appoints Public Prosecutors under the aforesaid Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in respect of those cases which are prosecuted by it, as and when the need arises.

(c) and (d) Two Writ Petitions titled "In-Re vs UOI & Ors. [WP(PIL) 308 and 309/2018]" were taken up suo-motu by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of a letter addressed to the Hon'ble Registrar-General (Judicial) pointing out the gross deficit of Public Prosecutors in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Notice has been issued by the High Court to the Union of India also alongwith various State Government authorities to show cause as to why this PIL should not be admitted.

Rail Connectivity to North Eastern Region

3676. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve rail connectivity in the North Eastern Region (NER) and bring down disparities within the region in terms of connectivity;

(b) whether all State capitals in NER will have rail connectivity by 2020 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In order to improve rail connectivity in the North Eastern Region, 15 New lines and 6 Doubling projects having a total length of 1,881 km. have been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 70,066 crore which are in different stages of planning/sanction/execution. Completion of these projects will bring down the disparities within the N.E. Region. Out of 15 new lines, Bogibeel Bridge over river Brahmaputra along with linking lines project (73 km.) has been commissioned and inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25.12.2018.

(b) and (c) All Northeast State Capitals (8 States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim) are planned to be connected by broad gauge rail link.

State Capitals – Guwahati (Assam), Agartala (Tripura) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) – have already been connected by broad gauge rail network.

Harmuti-Naharlagun (21.75 km.) new broad gauge line was commissioned in February, 2015. (Naharlagun is at a distance of 10 km. from Itanagar, the capital city of Arunachal Pradesh).

Kumarghat-Agartala (109 km.) metre gauge section had been converted into broad gauge and commissioned in July, 2016. Thus, the capital of Tripura has been connected by broad gauge rail network.

The works have been taken up to connect the remaining capitals – Shillong (Meghalaya), Imphal (Manipur), Kohima (Nagaland) (project is upto Zubza which is approx. 17 km. from Kohima), Aizawi (Mizoram) (rail connectivity is upto Sairang which is approx. 18 km. from Aizawi) and Gangtok (Sikkim) (project is upto Rangpo which is 40 km. from Gangtok).

Details of capital connectivity projects are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Capitals	Project	Target Date Commissioning
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun (Itanagar)	Harmuti – Naharlagun (Naharlagun is around 10 kilometers from Itanagar)	Commissioned
2	Tripura	Agartala	Lumding – Silchar GC Kumarghat – Agartala	Commissioned Commissioned
3	Manipur	Imphal	Jiribam – Imphal	2020-21
4	Mizoram	Aizawi	Bhairabi – Sairang (Aizawi) (Sairang is approx. 18 km from Aizawi, the capital of Mizoram)	2020-21
5	Nagaland	Kohima	Dimapur – Zubza (Zubza is approx. 17 km. from Kohima)	2020-21
6	Meghalaya	Shillong	Byrnihat – Shillong Tetelia – Byrnihat	Not Fixed* 2020-21
7	Sikkim	Gangtok	Sivok – Rangpo (Rangpo is around 40 km. short of Gangtok)	June, 2021**

*Target not fixed because progress of work affected due to obstructions from Khasi Student Union (KSU). NOC for land acquisition is not given so far by Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council (KHADC).

**Forest Clearance awaited from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC).

[Translation]

Availability of Reserved Berths

3677. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken by the Government to ensure the availability of reserved berths for the waitlist passengers along with the outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the percentage of reserved berths provided to the waitlist passengers during the last three years and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is being prepared to

issue minimum number of waitlist tickets to passengers; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the said scheme is likely to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), confirmed berths/seats are allotted on first come first served basis till the availability and thereafter Reservation Against Cancellation (RAC)/Waiting List tickets are issued. The status of RAC/Waiting List tickets get automatically updated against the cancellation of confirmed berths/seats and also against release of unutilised reservation quotas.

The details of approximate number of waiting list passengers whose status got upgraded to RAC/Confirmed from the financial year 2015-16 onwards are as under:—

Financial Year	Number of waiting list passengers whose status got upgraded to RAC/ confirmed (in millions)	Percentage of waiting list passengers whose status got upgraded to RAC/ confirmed
2015-16	73.69	71.15
2016-17	70.98	71.90
2017-18	70.22	71.19
2018-19 (upto November)	51.29	71.18

Waiting list of trains is monitored on regular basis and to cater to additional rush during peak periods special trains are run and load of existing trains are augmented subject to operational feasibility.

Further, with a view to providing confirmed accommodation to waiting list passengers and to ensure optimal utilisation of available accommodation, a scheme known as Alternate Train Accommodation (ATAS) known as "VIK ALP" has been introduced to cover all types of trains on all sectors. The scheme aims at reducing waitlisted passengers by providing alternate train accommodation in train having vacant accommodation. For this facility, waiting list passenger has to give an option at the time of booking of ticket and passengers with waiting list status at the time of preparation of first reservation charts are shifted to other trains, subject to availability of vacant accommodation.

[English]

Renewable Energy

3678. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

- whether the Railways plans to meet at least ten per cent of its energy requirement from renewable sources;
- if so, the action plan by the Railways;
- whether Railways are harnessing green energy currently;
- if so, the quantum of energy generation through green sources currently; and
- whether Railways have done energy audit and

are working on more energy efficient systems and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Vision 2020 document of the Indian Railways envisages to utilize at least 10% of its energy requirement from renewable sources.

Indian Railways has planned to source about 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Solar Power as part of its Solar Mission. Further, Indian Railways also plans to harness about 200 MW of wind power in next five years based on techno – commercial assessment. Out of this, about 107 MW (71 MW solar and 36 MW wind power) renewable power has already been set up.

(e) Energy audit on Indian Railways is an ongoing process and Railways have conducted more than 900 energy audits across various installations of Indian Railways. To improve energy efficiency, it has been decided to use Star rated energy efficient equipments and use of LED lights in all Railway installations progressively. Till date, all Railway stations other than those under gauge conversion have been provided with 100% LED lights. Also 99% of service buildings have been provided with LED lighting. LED lights are also being provided in residential colonies and quarters as a one-time measure.

Self-Sufficiency in Domestic Electronic Production

3679. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- whether domestic production is insufficient to meet increasing demand in electronic sector and if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether the Government has finalised the National Policy on Electronics to boost electronics manufacturing in India and if so, the details thereof; and
- the action taken by the Government to promote manufacturing and not superficial assembly of components in the electronics sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) While the domestic production is not sufficient to meet increasing demand in electronics

sector in the country, it is increasingly being met from domestic production. As a result of various measures taken by the Government over the last few years to address the challenges faced by the electronics sector, manufacturing of electronic products has shown a robust growth in the country. The domestic electronics hardware production has increased from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 3,87,525 crore in 2017-18, registering a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 26.7%.

(b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated the draft National Policy on Electronics 2018 (NPE 2018) after extensive stakeholder consultation. The draft NPE 2018 was put up for public consultation on 10.10.2018 and views/comments were invited till 15.11.2018. The draft of NPE 2018 has accordingly been revised by suitably incorporating the comments/ inputs received through the process of public consultation. Salient features of the draft NPE 2018 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As a result of implementation of the Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) for cellular mobile handsets and their sub-assemblies, parts and components, wherein 14 sub-assemblies of cellular mobile handsets are being indigenized in a phased manner, domestic manufacturing is steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition. Several steps have been taken by the Government for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the country. These are listed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Salient features of the draft National Policy on Electronics 2018 (NPE 2018)

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has formulated the National Policy on Electronics 2018 (NPE 2018), which envisions positioning India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

The salient features of the policy include:-

1. **Creating eco-system for globally competitive ESDM sector:** Promoting domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-

chain of ESDM for economic development to achieve a turnover of USD 400 billion by 2025. This will include targeted production of 1.0 billion mobile handsets by 2025, valued at USD 190 billion (approx. INR 13 lakh crore), including 600 million mobile handsets valued at USD 110 billion (approx. INR 7 lakh crore) for export.

2. **Promotion of Electronic Components Manufacturing Ecosystem:** Provide incentives and support for manufacturing of core electronic components (both active and passive, including bare PCBs, PCB laminates, chip components, connectors, wound components, switches, relays, ferrites, etc.), lithium-ion cells (and such other cells that may be commercialized in future with advancement of technology) for electronics/ EV applications, fuel cells, preform of silica, optical fibre, solar cells, raw materials for electronic components, etc., and ATMP of semiconductors.
3. **Mega Projects:** Provide special package of incentives for mega projects which are extremely high-tech and entail huge investments, such as semiconductor facilities (including trusted foundries), display fabrication, photonics and LED chip fabrication units, including according infrastructure status to these units.
4. Formulate suitable schemes and incentive mechanisms to encourage new units and expansion of existing units in electronics manufacturing sector.
5. Focus on Phased Manufacturing Programmes (PMP) for various electronic goods, on the lines of PMP for Mobile Phones and sub-assemblies thereof
6. **Focus on encouraging Industry-led R&D and Innovation in all sub-sectors of electronics:** Promote path-breaking research, grass root level innovations and early stage Start-ups in emerging technology areas such as 5G, IoT/ Sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR), Drones, Robotics, Additive Manufacturing, Gaming and Entertainment, Photonics, Nano-based devices, as well as thrust areas such as medical electronics, defence electronics, automotive electronics, cyber

security, strategic electronics, power electronics and automation, having major economic potential, with a special focus on applying the outcomes, including frugal solutions, to solve real-life problems. Towards this, in addition to premier institutes like IITs, NITs, IIITs, and Central Universities, the institutes in small cities shall also be encouraged. Chairs in premier institutions will be established for focused research in the aforesaid emerging technology areas and thrust areas of electronics, including setting up framework for creation of an ecosystem for promoting design and IP in the country.

7. Promote and create a framework for comprehensive start-up eco-system in aforementioned emerging technology areas.
8. Improve ease-of-doing Business for the ESDM Industry.
9. Provide incentives and support for significantly enhancing availability of skilled manpower in the ESDM sector.
10. Promote research, innovation and support to industry for green processes and sustainable e-Waste management, including inter-alia facilitation of citizen engagement programmes for safe disposal of e-Waste in an environment friendly manner, development of e-Waste recycling industry and adoption of best practices in e-Waste management.
11. Develop manufacturing capacities for high performance computing.
12. Provide support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in ESDM sector.
13. **Special thrust on:**
 - Fabless Chip Design Industry
 - Medical Electronic Devices Industry
 - Automotive Electronics Industry and Power Electronics for Mobility
 - Strategic Electronics Industry
14. Emulation/rapid prototyping infrastructure at certain locations that are accessible to all fabless start-ups in the country.

15. **Emphasis on Cyber Security:**

- a. Enhance understanding of cyber security issues/concerns, risks and mitigation measures thereof pertaining to electronic products.
 - b. Encourage development of adequate capacities for testing.
 - c. Encourage use of IT products tested and evaluated for security, based on standards like Common Criteria/ISO 15408.
 - d. Promote the use of secure chips to reduce cyber security risks.
 - e. Promote start-up eco-system for development of photonics, nano-based devices and cyber security products.
16. Promote trusted electronics value chain initiatives to improve India's national cyber security profile and control its supply chain across national defence (military, intelligence, space) and critical national infrastructure (energy grids, communication networks, digital economy, etc.).
 17. Exploring the possibility of leveraging Defence Offsets, in consultation with the Department of Defence Production (DDP), for development of electronic components manufacturing.
 18. Create Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF) to promote the development and acquisition of IPs in ESDM sector.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government for promotion of electronics manufacturing in the country:

Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector, including electronic components. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects, and is open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.

- (i) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. The scheme was

- open for receipt of application for a period of 5 years, i.e., upto 21st October, 2017. Further period of 5 years is available for disbursement of funds for the approved applicants. Under the scheme, 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) covering a land area of 3,565 acres have been accorded final approval for development of infrastructure and common facilities at a cost of Rs.3,898 crore, including Government Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,577 crore. An area of 3,565 acres across 15 states is being developed in these EMCs for setting up of Electronics industry across the country.
- (ii) Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including *inter-alia* Mobile Handsets, Televisions, Electronic Components, Set Top Boxes, LED Products, Medical Electronics, Solar PV Cells and Microwave Ovens. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past three years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (SKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
- (iii) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronic product manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.
- (iv) For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) aH Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.
- (v) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
- (vi) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "Nil" Basic Customs Duty.
- (vii) The Department of Revenue vide Notification No. 60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No. 158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
- Promotion of Innovation and R&D**
- (viii) Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. EDF will be investing in 13 Daughter Funds over a period of 4-5 years. The total targeted corpus of these 13 Daughter Funds is Rs.6,950 crore and the amount committed by EDF to these 13 Daughter Funds is Rs. 857 crore. As at the end of second quarter of FY 2018-19, EDF has invested Rs. 53.52 crore in six Daughter Funds, which in turn have made investments of Rs. 177.37 crore in 47 Ventures/Startups. Total Employment in supported Startups was around 4,200.
- (ix) Keeping in view the huge domestic requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS) has been developed in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license

for a period of three years, as against market price of USD 3-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.

- (x) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/ product development and transfer of technology. During the last few years, several research initiatives have been taken in these areas. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support "Make in India".
- (xi) An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
- (xii) National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
- (xiii) National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- (xiv) Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.
- (xv) An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.

Integrated Command Theatre

3680. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring in force the integrated theatre command to bring three Armed forces under one leadership;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives and its likely benefits therefrom;

(c) whether these theatre commands will replace the current structure of the Armed Forces; and

(d) if so, the details of the new structural system and the chain of command put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Creation of appropriate military command structures involves operational, logistical, technical and financial aspects and is a dynamic process based upon military requirements. Various options to ensure combat capabilities and capacity enhancement of the Armed Forces to address existing and future threats and to meet national goals are considered from time to time.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment motion on different matters. The matters though important do not warrant interruptions of business of the day. I have therefore not allowed any notice of Adjournment Motion as these can be raised on a different occasion.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri G. Hari and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Again and again I am requesting you to please go to your seats. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Hon. Speaker, on behalf of Dr. Harsh Vardhan I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10350/16/19]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10351/16/19]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10352/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10353/16/19]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10354/16/19]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10355/16/19]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10356/16/19]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology,

- Guwahati, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10357/16/19]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10358/16/19]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10359/16/19]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10360/16/19]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10361/16/19]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Innovation Foundation-India, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Innovation Foundation-India, Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10362/16/19]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10363/16/19]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10364/16/19]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, Gurugram, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, Gurugram, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10365/16/19]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10366/16/19]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10367/16/19]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10368/16/19]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10369/16/19]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10370/16/19]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10371/16/19]
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10372/16/19]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. 10373/16/19]
- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10374/16/19]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10375/16/19]

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

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10376/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME-MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House:—

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation

Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10377/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10378/16/19]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10379/16/19]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10380/16/19]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10381/16/19]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10382/16/19]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10383/16/19]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10384/16/19]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10385/16/19]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10386/16/19]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10387/16/19]
- (8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10388/16/19]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-2018.
- [Placed in Library, See No. 10389/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10390/16/19]

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ITI Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10391/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10392/16/19]

- (3) A copy of the Flight and Maritime Connectivity Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1211(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th December, 2018 under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10393/16/19]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Vijay Goel, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10394/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:—

- (1) The Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (No. 2 of 2018) published in Notification No. 13012/79/2017/Legal-UIDAI(13)(No. 2 of 2018) published in Gazette of India dated 31st July, 2018.
- (2) The Unique Identification Authority of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1135(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10395/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): Madam, Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, and its subsidiary companies

NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, and its subsidiary companies NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited and Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10396/16/19]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Khamman, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10397/16/19]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiary companies for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Kolkata for the year 2017-2018, and its subsidiary companies alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10398/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINISTRY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Lakshadweep State Waqf Board, Kavaratti, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10399/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10400/16/19]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Waqf Board Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Waqf Board Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10401/16/19]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Sonipat, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

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

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology, Thanjavur, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

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

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. 10402B/16/19]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY):

Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission of India:—

- (i) Report No. 271 – Human DNA Profiling-A draft Bill for the Use and Regulation of DNA-Based Technology – July, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10403/16/19]

- (ii) Report No. 272 – Assessment of Statutory Frameworks of Tribunals in India – October, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10404/16/19]

- (iii) Report No. 273 – Implementation of 'United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment' through Legislation – October, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10405/16/19]

- (iv) Report No. 274 – Review of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 (Limited to Section 2 of the Act) – April, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10406/16/19]

- (v) Report No. 275 – Legal Framework: BCCI vis-a-vis Right to Information Act, 2005 – April, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10407/16/19]

- (vi) Report No. 276 – Legal Framework: Gambling and Sports Betting including in Cricket in India – July, 2018

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10408/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of

the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10409/16/19]

- (3) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.5196(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10410/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10411/16/19]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10412/16/19]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, Pune, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Annual Report of the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, Pune, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10413/16/19]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the BEL-Thales Systems, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the BEL-Thales Systems, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10414/16/19]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10415/16/19]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10416/16/19]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 2017-2018,

alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10417/16/19]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10418/16/19]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10419/16/19]

- (j) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10420/16/19]

- (k) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan

Shipyards Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10421/16/19]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10422/16/19]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 10423/16/19]

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

(i) 17th to 19th Reports

[Translation]

DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ (Unnao): Hon. Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and

English versions) of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes:-

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

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statement

DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and Chapter V of the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs and for their welfare in universities and other higher educational/ technical institutions' pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY

(i) 55th to 58th Reports

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology (2018-19):-

1. Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Department of Telecommunications.
2. Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report on 'Cable TV Digitization and Interoperability of Set Top Boxes' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
3. Fifty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
4. Fifty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report on 'Expansion of Rural BPOs and Challenges Faced by them' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please give me names of all these hon. Members.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statements

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:-

1. Fortieth Action Taken Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).
2. Fifty-first Action Taken Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
3. Fifty-second Action Taken Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-eighth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts).
4. Fifty-fourth Action Taken Report (16th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-ninth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Functioning of Song and Drama Division' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS

23rd Report

[Translation]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on External Affairs (2018-19) on the subject 'Issues relating to migrant workers including appropriate legislative framework and skill development initiatives for prospective emigrants.'

...(Interruptions)

12.06½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

Final Action Taken Statements

[English]

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (Krishnagiri): I beg to lay the following Action Taken Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

1. Final Action Statement on Forty-eighth Action Taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report on the subject 'Demands for Grants 2018-19' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
2. Final Action Statement on Fiftieth Action Taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report on the subject 'Freight Subsidy Policy' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

317th to 323rd Reports

[English]

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (Silchar): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

1. 317th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/observations contained in Three Hundred Ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Biotechnology.
2. 318th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/observations contained in the Three Hundred Tenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grant (2018-2019) of the Department of Science and Technology.

3. 319th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/observations contained in the Three Hundred Eleventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
4. 320th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/observations contained in Three Hundred Twelfth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Space.
5. 321st Report on the Action Taken by the Ministry on the recommendations/observation contained in Three Hundred Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
6. 322nd Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/observations contained in the Three Hundred Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
7. 323rd Report on the Action Taken by the Ministry on the recommendations/observation contained in the Three Hundred Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

...(Interruptions)

12.07½ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 46th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10424/16/19.

lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 46th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

...(Interruptions)

12.07¾ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 210th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 210th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay a statement

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 10425/16/19 and 10426/16/19.

regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 40th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

...(Interruptions)

12.08½ hrs.

- (iv) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): I beg to by the following statements (Hindi and English versions) regarding:-

The status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): I beg to present the following statements (Hindi and English versions) the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See Nos. LT 10427/16/19 and 10428/16/19 respectively.

12.09 hrs.

AADHAAR AND OTHER LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2018*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Bill to be introduced. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002.”

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, do you want to oppose the Bill?

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I am not able to hear anything. ...(Interruptions) Madam, I want to oppose the Bill. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will be able to give you only one minute to speak.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Under Rule 72 (1) of the Rules of Procedure, I oppose the introduction of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill. The reasons are given below. ...(Interruptions)

The Bill is in contravention of the Supreme Court judgement dated 26.09.2018 in Justice A.S. Puttuswamy versus Union of India in W.P. Civil No. 494. The judgement

restricted the use of Aadhaar for only such schemes, which have the colour of a subsidy and which are paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. ...(Interruptions) Further, the judgement explicitly prohibit use of Aadhaar by private parties by declaring section 57 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 unconstitutional. This applies to either voluntary or mandatory Aadhaar-based authentication by private and entities. ...(Interruptions) The present Bill proposes amendments to the Aadhaar Act, the Telegraph Act and the PMLA, which will in effect circumvent the Supreme Court judgement and allow continued use or Aadhaar-based KYC authentication by private entities for mobile and banking services respectively. ...(Interruptions)

Problematic clauses of the Bill – a) Clause 7 of the amendment to section 4 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 mandating authentication of Aadhaar number holder for provision of any service; b) Clause 24 of the amendment to section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1886 allowing any licensed telecom service provider to conduct on Aadhaar-based authentication; c) Clause 25 inserting a new section 11(a) in the PMLA 2002 which allows banking companies to conduct Aadhaar based authentication or off-line verification. ...(Interruptions)

The Bill may allow private entities to hold Aadhaar data in disregard of SC judgement which required all agencies to delete Aadhaar authentication laws forthwith. ...(Interruptions)

Privacy and security concerns related to Aadhaar remain unaddressed we highlight here that while private entities were allowed use of Aadhaar-based e-KYC, there were several reports of fraudulent transactions and scanning of citizens' personal data as well as personal wealth. ...(Interruptions)

The Bill has been brought without stakeholders' consultation, hence, the amendment should be thoroughly studied. ...(Interruptions)

We apprehend that the Government may once again take the Money Bill route to bulldoze these amendments through Parliament despite the warnings issued by the Supreme Court and cross sections of political parties. ...(Interruptions)

We worry that the Government's primary interest is in maintaining the status quo on Aadhaar, that is, ensuring that it can be used by any public while paying lip service to the Supreme Court's directions and the concerns of the general public. ...(Interruptions)

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 02.01.2019.

In the light of the above, I beg to place that this Bill is outside the legislative competence of the House in that it violates the Supreme Court's judgment. Hence, this Bill should not be introduced. I strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill under all laws possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Madam, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 on three specific grounds, though I concur with my hon. friend from West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Supreme Court of India in its landmark judgment in Justice Puttuswamy versus Union of India, also known as the Aadhaar Judgment case restricted the Government's ability to link everything they like to Aadhaar. ...*(Interruptions)* The fact is that the Court made it very clear that mandatory Aadhaar-based authentication by private service providers is unconstitutional and a violation of the right to privacy, even if there is a contract between the service provider and consumer to such effect, because private entities can commercially exploit individual data. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Bill enables the Government to facilitate the enactment of laws to provide for mandatory Aadhaar-based authentication for the provision of "any service" which can therefore also include private services. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, this Bill is in violation of the Supreme Court judgment, the fundamental right to privacy and the doctrine of proportionality, which seeks to safeguard citizens from excessive Government measures. ...*(Interruptions)*

Second reason is, Madam, that the Bill is premature, because we first need the enactment of – a Data Protection Law to prescribe the basic standards to protect our right to privacy. Amendments must be made to the Aadhaar Act, 2016 after the enactment of a data protection law, in order to bring the Act in consonance with the data protection framework. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, the Bill must be withdrawn and revised after the enactment of a data protection law.

Aadhaar is not an identification, rather it is a method of authentication as provided under the Aadhaar Regulations and has been stated so by none other than the UIDAI. There is no certifying authority to validate the information, it just matches a unique number with your biometric data. The Bill uses the terms 'identification' and 'authentication' synonymously, thereby blurring this important distinction.

Due to these reasons, I urge the Minister to withdraw this Bill and bring a revised list of amendments to the Aadhaar Act after we enact a data protection framework.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

I fully endorse the views which have already been expressed by my learned friends, Shri Saugata Roy ji and Dr. Shashi Tharoor ji.

Madam, the Bill infringes the Right to Privacy, a Fundamental Right, which is guaranteed by the Supreme Court Judgment in the Justice K.S. Puttaswamy's case.

I would like to raise another very important objection. I have a distinct view in respect of this Bill, Madam. Kindly see the definition of Aadhaar. The original definition of Aadhaar is being drastically changed. A new clause has to be incorporated as sub-clause 4 of Section 3. The new provision is that the Aadhaar Number issued to an individual under sub-Section 3 shall be a 12-digit identification number and any alternative virtual identification number as an alternative to the actual Aadhaar Number of an individual shall be generated by the Authority in such a manner as may be specified by the regulations.

My strong objection is that the original identification number or the Aadhaar Number is 12-digit number. Now, by the new provision through this Amendment, Parliament is giving ample authority and power to the Government and Executive to decide what an 'alternative virtual identification number' is.

Madam, my simple question to the Government through you is: What is the role of this Parliament? We are making a legislation and entrusting the entire authority upon Executive to decide the identification number. Parliament has already enacted a law by which the identification number is well established. By the proposed Amendment from the Government in this case, an alternative virtual identification number will be generated by the authority on the basis of the rules and regulations made by the Government. Who is making the rules and regulations? The Government is making the rules and regulations. Then what is the scope of Parliament? The legislative competence of Parliament is being taken by the Government. So, I strongly oppose the Bill since it is violating the Fundamental Right to Privacy and against the provisions of the Legislature.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, I have heard the objection of all the three hon. Members, Prof. Saugata Roy, Dr. Tharoor and Shri N.K. Premachandran.

Let me clarify at the very outset that this proposed Amendment in the shape of the Bill is being done in compliance with the Supreme Court Judgment itself. Whatever gaps the hon. Supreme Court has found, we are addressing those gaps in the shape of this Amendment.

Secondly, it is not mandatory at all, it is voluntary whereby alternative mode of authentication is also being provided.

Thirdly, regarding privacy issue, I wish to deny with all the authority at my command that privacy is not being invaded at all. On the contrary, the hon. Supreme Court itself withheld that the Aadhaar in the present architecture completely safeguards the privacy. We should not forget that the Aadhaar has led to saving of Rs. 90,000 crore of public money in the Direct Benefit Transfer which used to be pocketed by individuals. Even world bodies like World Bank and IMF, all have hailed Aadhaar as a unique innovation of India.

With regard to what Shri Premachandran has stated, I want to make it very clear that this parallel authentication is basically designed to safeguard the privacy issue. Many Aadhaar owners said, "We do not want to disclose our number itself, let us give an individual number whereby authentication can be done". Therefore, responding to those concerns, we have come with an idea where an individual need not disclose his Aadhaar Number.

Regarding the Data Protection Law, Madam, I want to convey to the House that the Data Protection Bill is ready. We shall be very soon coming with that Bill to the House and the entire Aadhaar architecture will be in tune with the entire Data Protection Law. Therefore, all the objections are misplaced. ...*(Interruptions)*

Aadhaar today is a robust success story of India. Let that be carried forward. As regards the Supreme Court Judgment, we are not violating any Supreme Court Judgment. But let me say, "Saugata Babu, please do not weaken the authority of Parliament". Parliament has got the right to remove the basis on which the judgments are given. Here, we are acting in consonance with the Judgment. Therefore, Madam Speaker, all the three objections are misplaced. When the Bill is taken up for

consideration, I will further address them. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, and further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002."

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, I introduce* the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

12.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

14.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister now matters under rule 377 shall be laid on the Table. Members who have been given permission to raise matter under Rule 377 and other Members who are willing to lay the matters under Rule 377 on the Table may personally lay the text of the matter on the Table within 20 minutes. Only there matter under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table whose text has been laid on the Table in-time. Rest shall be treated as lapsed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to set up MEMU coach factory in Bhilwara, Rajasthan

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA: An agreement has been signed with Indian Railway for setting up of MEMU coach factory in Bhilwara, Rajasthan by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. A place has also been selected near Gulabpura in Bhilwara district and the State Government of Rajasthan has transferred the above mentioned land to Railway for setting up coach factory. Foundation stone for setting up of factory has been laid on 22.02.2013. Since then five year time has passed, but no progress has been made in this regard. Previously Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways had expressed its intention to set up MEMU Train coach factory. But after this, there is no information regarding further action. The people of this area are hoping that they would get employment opportunities after setting up of factory. Government should take concrete steps in this direction and if there is no requirement of MEMU coaches then it would be better if some other factory is set up by the Railway.

(ii) Regarding increase in air-fare

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA (Bardoli): I would like to raise a very important topic "sudden steep increase in air fares". The air-fares have been raised four times as compared to the basic air-fare. In all the Public and Private Airlines the air-fares sky-rocket when the travel date comes closer. In such a situation if three or four members of a family have to go to some family member's place in some emergency situation, he/she has to pay a high price for purchasing tickets which is not within the reach of every person. But in emergency situation a person has to buy ticket. So it is my request to Hon'ble Minister that Government should fix ceiling of air fares not more than two times higher than the basic air fare so that common man does not face economic burden in this regard.

(iii) Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Raja Mahendra Pratap

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIVAKAR (Hathras): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh of Hathras who was a true patriot revolutionary, jamalot and social reformer. He established Provisional Azad Hind Government in Afganistan on 29 October, 1915. He himself was President of this provisional Government. He worked for 32 years for his brave Indo-Aryan race. Mostly he lived outside the country. He not only challenged the English Government many a

times but also started 'Azad Hind Fauj' in Afganistan. He attacked English and many Kabaili areas from them.

Raja Mahendra Pratap worked for the propagation of values of humanity throughout his life. He considered caste, creed, colour etc. as injustice and atrocity against humanity. He donated his land for the expansion of Aligarh Muslim University. He also donated 80 acres of orchard to 'Arya Pratinidhi Sabha' where 'Arya Samaj Gurukul' and National University have been set up. Not only this, he also set up 'Prem Mahavidyalays' in Vrindivan which was the first technical education centre in India.

He was strongly against casteism and untouchability. He was in favour of imparting higher education to Indians and for this reason he always helped educational institutions. Due to his nationalist thought of some of his opponents put allegation of being an agent of RSS on him. So for many political reasons he could not get the place in history which he deserved.

Few days back, over Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi ji expressed his view in this regard in the Parliament of Kabul and said that lakhs of people know the name of 'Frontier Gandhi' but few people are aware of the name of Raja Mahendra Pratap.

He termed the talks between Raja Mahendra Pratap and the king of Afghanistan as the symbol of brotherhood.

The story of bravery and patriotism of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh has been left confined to the pages of history only. Expressing the feelings of the people of my Constituency I demand that Bharat Ratna should be conferred on Raja Mahendra Pratap. Who was a nationalist and brave son of India.

The people of Hathras demand that a big statue of Raja Mahendra Pratap should be installed in collectorate campus so that his sacrifice is remembered for time to come.

Raja Mahendra Pratap became the king of Hathras after coming from Mursan State. So it is the demand of the people of Mursan that the name of Mursan Railway Station should be named after Raja Mahendra Pratap.

(iv) Regarding augmentation of railway facilities in Ganganagar Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government for early resolution of

problems regarding railways in my Parliamentary Constituency Ganganagar.

It is utmost necessary to build a washing line in district Hanumangarh. Bhatinda junction is located at the distance of 80 km. from Hanumangarh junction. There is no feasibility for starting washing line there.

There has been no progress with regard to laying of Gajsinghpur-Padampur-Binjhayala-Goluwala-Hanumangarh -Rawatsar-Nehar railway line which was announced by former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Train No. 12485/12486 (Shri Ganganagar-Nanded-Shri Ganganagar) is operated thrice in a week. This Express train should be operated once in a week via Sadulshahr-Hanumangarh-Sangria-Mandi-Dabwali-Bhatinda from Shri Ganganagar.

A new train should be introduced to connect New Delhi to Anupgarh. This is a border area.

(v) Need to make sale of paddy by farmers hassle free in procurement centres of Jharkhand

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (Singhbhum): I would like to submit that the procedure regarding selling of paddy at minimum support price is very burden some in Jharkhand. Due to this poor and tribal farmers do not get minimum support price for paddy. The last survey settlement in undivided Bihar and present Jharkhand State was conducted 54 years back in the year 1964. The farmer is unable to sell his crop of paddy at the minimum support price in absence of land ownership certificate, (Akhtian) document, patta receipt and tax receipt to tenant farmers. Because there is necessity of receipt of tax at paddy procurement centres. This procedure is not in the interest of the farmers and tribals. Due to this, they are unable to get the benefit of increased minimum support price by the Union Government.

I urge the Government that in place of tax receipt and the genological recommendation by Gram Pradhan, Gram Munda and Local Village headman should be recognised to make sale of paddy by farmers hassle-free in their interest.

(vi) Need to reopen closed mines in Jharkhand

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): Jharkhand is called the 'Ruhr' of India as there are abundance of minerals there. This name has come from a place called 'Ruhr' from Britain which is famous for its simple mineral sources. Land

of Jharkhand is filled with abundant minerals. This land has valuable minerals. The economy of this State depends mainly on minerals and mineral based industries. Around 40% of total minerals produced in India comes from Jharkhand. Besides these minerals chromium, maganese, chinese clay, fire clay, limestone, barite, dolomite, asbestos, uranium, sulphur, gold and tungeton are found here. In Chatra district of my Parliamentary Constituency Chatra abundant quantity of coal semi-precious stone in palamau, coal limestone, sandstone, china clay, graphite, magnetite, soapstone, dolomite, felspar, quartz, brickstone, marbal, granite etc. are found and in latehar district, coal, fireclay, felspar, quartz, magnetite limestone, bauxite, graphite, sandstone, marbal etc. are found in abundance.

Fireclay is a mineral which is called fire-resistant clay. It has resistance to take up conductivity of heat upto 1500-2000 degree Fire-clay is used in brick-making and in building turnovers at Steel plant, power plant and power generation plants. Fireclay is being used in all public and private plants in maximum States of the country. In latehar, it is available in abundance, but it is not being mined. 30-40 mines are lying closed which is causing unemployment.

I urge the Government to reponne those closed mines and leasehold should be released for mining. Government should relax the harsh mining laws and simplify the rules and regulations. It would generate employment opportunities and it would also resolve the problem of migration. In my Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency. Compensation for acquired land for mining and employment opportunities should also be make available to these whose land have been acquired.

(vii) Need to provide financial assistance to farmers for fencing of their agricultural fields

SHRI OM BIRLA (Kota): The standing crops in the fields of farmers are damaged by Nilgai, bear and other wild animals as a result of which farmers have to bear much financial loss. According to a study done by ICAR, 30 percent of the crops are damaged due to wild animals. With the passage of time, the number of wild animals is increasing and so is the damage to crops.

I demand that Government should consider about providing financial assistance to farmers for safeguarding their crops from wild animals such as fencing and the above mentioned risks should also be included in the Crop Insurance. Safety measures such as fencing should be included in MGNREGA work so that farmers are saved from financial loss.

(viii) Need to stop sealing drive in Delhi

DR. UDIT RAJ (North-West Delhi): The work regarding sealing of properties have started through monitoring committee in Delhi at present. In North-West Delhi, my Parliamentary Constituency, there are more than 25,000 factories. So in entire Delhi maximum victims are from my area. Sealing drive is being done against all, whether the factories are causing pollution or not. Unauthorised construction is also being sealed. Reports of bribe being taken by officers during sealing drive are also there.

I demand from the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that immediate steps should be taken to stop sealing drive in Delhi.

(ix) Need to ensure remunerative price to onion growers

SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the onion grower farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency Dindori where 65,000 to 70,000/- per acre is the cost of onion production, whereas they only get 500/- to 700/- during the crop season. For the crop of onion, four months period is required and the farmer toils for onion production in this period. The country should make efforts to export onion so that foreign currency is earned and farmers get good and profitable price for their produce. So the minimum support price of onion should be announced as per their production cost.

I urge the Government that there is need to ensure remunerative price for onion-growers.

(x) Need to utilize surplus money lying with RBI and other PSU's for developmental works

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (North Mumbai): Today our country occupies an important place among the countries making speedy economical development. But it is also a fact that a large part of population is living below poverty line. Today our country requires funds for solving the problems related to education, health services, housing, safe drinking water, irrigation road construction, food and employment which will improve the standard of living of the poor citizens and bring speedy overall development for the country.

In advanced countries like America, the Central Bank there transfers reserve/surplus money to the Government and this provision exists in England also. If in advanced nations, there is system of transfer of surplus funds to

Government, then in a developing nation like India it is not right to oppose transfer of surplus funds to the Government for its developmental work.

As on date is big surplus amount of money is lying with Reserve Bank of India and other nationalised banks including PSUs. If the Government utilizes this surplus money lying with PSU's for the development of the country, then not only it would help in the speedy progress of our country but the schemes being launched with this money would benefit poor people. These people will come in the mainstream which is utmost essential keeping in view the need of the hour.

So it is my request to the Government that there is need to utilize surplus money lying with RBI and other PSU's for developmental works, So that the country can make progress on an accelerated speed.

(xi) Need to implement the approved cadre restructure and career progression for physiotherapists in the country

[English]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Kheri): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the cadre restructuring of Physiotherapists, a long pending issue. Physiotherapy is applicable to all fields from Paediatrics to Geriatrics. As per the 23rd Report of Estimates Committee, Physiotherapy is capable of playing an important role in treatment of musculoskeletal conditions, chronic conditions like cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity and hypertension. As per model curriculum approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Physiotherapists are first point of consultants for all patients within the health care system like general practitioner within the health care system. Physiotherapy spans the continuum from health promotion to prevention to rehabilitation for individuals and population throughout the lifespan. In spite of all the above, physiotherapists are experiencing great injustice and apathy in terms of their pay scales and carrier progression. By examining the structure of pay scales and career progression from 1961 till date, physiotherapists are being degraded as compared to staff nurse and radiographers. As regards, total emolument for staff nurse, it is Rs. 1,23,100 and that of radiographers is Rs. 78,800 but for physiotherapists, it is only Rs. 56,100 which is very low. This is to be corrected and modified.

The entry level qualification for physiotherapists has been revised by the Government from existing Diploma course to a full-fledged Bachelor Degree in Physiotherapy with two years practical experience with desirable Masters Degree qualification.

Taking all this into cognizance, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare to implement the approved cadre restructure and career progression for physiotherapists as per model curriculum released/outlined by the Ministry to give equality and justice to physiotherapists in the country.

(xii) Regarding putting Saakshar Bharat Mission in Jharkhand on hold

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the persons engaged in literacy work. 5.5 lakh literacy workers are working on contract throughout the country under Saakshar Bharat Mission. More than 50,000 literacy workers are in Jharkhand. These persons engaged in literacy work have been working as voluntary workers and are doing teaching work without self-interest for non-literate persons under National Literacy Mission from the year 1999 to 2009. Along with this, they are also doing social work. They are working on the post of 'Prerak' in Lok Sabha Kendras under Panchayat area of Saakshar Bharat Mission from the year 2010. For this work they get Rs. 67 per day and a honorarium of Rs. 2000 per month. These 'Preraks' are working in various other schemes being run by the Government as Pulse-polio, Leprosy eradication, PDS Supervisor, voting work, make a scheme campaign, Let us go to school campaign. Besides this, during the period of strike by para-teachers they are doing teaching work in schools, and on such a minimum salary/honorarium they are honestly doing the work of making the people literate. But after the period of 31st March, 2018 Saakshar Bharat Mission has been put on hold due to which all such persons engaged in literacy work have become unemployed and are on the verge of starvation.

So I would like to make a demand from the Government that the services of persons engaged in literacy campaign should be made regular and the services should be extended or they should be included in other programmes and their pending honorariums should be paid and they should be given adequate honorarium.

(xiii) Regarding construction of bridge on river Burhi Gandak in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards some important matters of public Interest. Chiraiya in Champaran district under Sheohar (Bihar) Parliamentary Constituency is a my backward block. In Gorla Haraz village under this block the construction of a RCC bridge on Burhi Gandak is very necessary in public interest. It is to be noted that since there is no bridge on Gorla Harazghat, thousands of people have to travel by boats and during rainy season the water level rises in the river and it becomes unsafe to travel by boat to reach Gorla Haraz Ghat. Dozens of people die in boat accidents. During floods the contact to district headquarters get interrupted and traffic get affected. With the construction of the bridge, a big population would see the light of progress and development.

So, it is my request to the Government that in public interest necessary action should be taken regarding construction of bridge on river Burhi Gandak in Sheohar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

(xiv) Regarding eight-laning of National Highway No. 4

[English]

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): The road between Tumkur-Nelamangala on NH No. 4 of Karnataka is a very important road. It is like spinal chord of Karnataka. The PCU is heavy and it has been a bottleneck in the National Highway No. 4 between Pune-Bangalore and causing a lot of problems for the general public. Traffic jam is a regular feature. This road is being taken over by NHAI. The immediate need is to convert it into at least eight lane highway between Tumkur-Nelamangala.

Hence, I urge the Union Government to take up this eight lane work on NH 4 between Tumkur-Nelamangala by NHAI immediately in the interest of general public.

(xv) Need to provide financial assistance to farmers affected by drought in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): I would like to urge the Government that necessary steps should be taken to provide financial assistance to farmers affected by drought in Maharashtra.

(xvi) Regarding setting up of integrated Veterinary Park in Perambalur Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA (Perambalur): Perambalur constituency is known for Dairy development and milk production. Perambalur District has massive potential for Veterinary and agro business. Veterinary sector is an important sub-sector of the agriculture and important activity offering employment opportunities and provide livelihood to farmers.

The Integrated Veterinary Park will be helpful to provide various multidisciplinary services like research and education, vaccination, increasing the overall productivity of the livestock, skill training to the farmers. This will promote economic empowerment of veterinary farmers and upliftment of rural poor people, small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Integrated Veterinary Park will provide holistic, multidisciplinary and innovative entrepreneur services for farmers. The Integrated Veterinary Park includes Veterinary school, Skill Training & Entrepreneur Development Centre, Incubation Centre, Cluster Innovation Centre, IPR Facilitation Centre, Cattle Feed Storage, Procurement and Retail Marketing centre, Veterinary Cooperative Bank, Integrated Veterinary Research and Development zone, Technology Development Centre, Vaccine Production Centre, Polyclinics Veterinary Hospital, Integrated veterinary Semen banks, Veterinary Disease Investigation and Diagnostic Laboratory, Milk Product Testing Laboratories, Integrated livestock Development Centre, Integrated Cattle Development Centre, Poultry egg Production centre, Wool production centre, Baby Veterinary shed, Veterinary Farm Zone and Veterinary Breeding Farm. Around 3500 acres of land will be benefitted from the Integrated Veterinary Park and also interlink value added products for agro purposes.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to take necessary steps for setting up of an Integrated Veterinary Park in my Perambalur Constituency.

(xvii) Regarding release of funds for damage caused by cyclone 'Gaja'

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (Thanjavur): I would like to request the Union Government to release funds for Cyclone 'Gaja' which severely affected the crops, uprooted lakhs of coconut trees, teak trees, destroyed houses, killed villagers, smashed boats, destroyed thousands of electric poles and transformers etc. People faced untold suffering after Cyclone 'Gaja' wiped out everything from their houses. It has made

the rich and middle class poor overnight. Our Honorable Chief Minister sought assistance to the tune of Rs. 14,910 crore towards relief. The state Government has also sought Rs. 1431 crore towards temporary relief and restoration work. A sum of Rs. 7,077 crore has been sought for permanent restoration work by the Electricity Department, which is working round the clock to install over one lakh electric poles that fell due to the Cyclone. For granting relief for those who lost their homes, Rs. 6000 crore has been sought. But the Central Government released a meagre amount which is not at all sufficient comparing the damages caused by Cyclone Gaja. Since the destruction due to the Cyclone was greater than in the past, our Tamil Nadu Government was on its toes with regard to restoration. Further, I have to point out that the Central team, which visited Cyclone 'Gaja' affected areas in Tamil Nadu appreciated the State Government's efforts in undertaking precautionary measures and said that such efforts had helped in saving lives. Cyclone 'Gaja' has wrought terrible devastation and the Central Government's relief and restoration amount must match it in scale. Hence, I request the Union Government to release more fund to deal with the destruction caused by the mighty Cyclone 'Gaja'.

(xviii) Regarding non-completion of one side platform of Chandkhali Halt station on Sealdah-Canning line

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (Jayanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister towards the fact that under my Jayanagar parliamentary constituency, there is a halt station named Chandkhali on Sealdah-Canning line which has not started functioning due to noncompletion of one side platform of the said station. I personally requested the then Railway Minister and submitted letter to him in the year 2014. In this regard, I made several correspondence to the General Manager, Eastern Railway but inspite of getting the same reply during the last 4 and 1/2 years i.e., "the work will be completed in the next dry season", condition of the said pending work remains unchanged. Finally, I met the hon'ble Railway Minister and submitted the letter in the last monsoon session in 2018 but the result is also the same. It is my humble request to kindly consider this matter and take necessary steps to complete the one side platform of the Chandkhali Halt Station at the earliest.

(xix) Regarding safeguarding the interests of poor migrant workers

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur):

Recently it has been noticed that working class migrant workers are harassed by local public or semi-govt. organization. These workers are mostly from West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam and a large number of them are from minority community. Recently such a situation was witnessed at Thubarahalli and Kundalhalli of ward no. 85, Bengaluru. There are about 5000 residents who are being harassed and are on the verge of eviction. They have been deprived of local amenities like electric supply, water supply. Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagra Palika (BBMP) personnel tried to destroy the houses of poor migrant workers and small businessmen settled there over more than 20 years on the ground that they are Bangladeshi and not Indian citizens.

(xx) Regarding inclusion of local MP and MLA in Paradip Port Trust Board

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (Jagatsinghpur): The local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and the Member of legislative Assembly, Odisha are not being included in the Paradip Port Trust Board. The Board never consults people's representatives in its decision making process. As a result, the needs of the local people are not getting fulfilled. Keeping in view the importance of this serious matter, I would like to urge the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India to include and ensure the presence of local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and the Member of Legislative Assembly in the Paradip Port Trust Board, immediately.

(xxi) Need to include Dhangar community of Maharashtra in Scheduled Tribes list

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (Baramati): The Dhangars, shepherd community residing in Western Maharashtra and Marathwada, constitute roughly 9% of the state's population. Currently the Dhangars are included in Vimukta Jati and Nomadic Tribes (VJNT) under Nomadic Tribe category, who enjoy only 3.5 per cent reservation quota. This reservation quota for Dhangars is meagre compared to their population of around one crore and their socio economic backwardness in Maharashtra. The Dhangad community in states like Madhya Pradesh are entitled to ST reservation quota. Though Dhangars of Maharashtra are same as the Dhangad community in other states, they are repeatedly being denied Scheduled Tribes status. Ahead of the 2014 Assembly elections, the Centre has promised ST status to Dhangars. The state government of Maharashtra had also recommended to the Centre to include the Dhangar community of Maharashtra in the Scheduled Tribes list, as early as 1966 and 1979. Hence,

I urge the Government to amend the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order to include Dhangars in the Scheduled Tribes list.

(xxii) Need to set up a Mega Food Park/Food Processing Unit in Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): 70 percent of population of Mainpuri district (Uttar Pradesh) is dependent on agriculture. Their main source of income is agriculture. In Mainpuri district potato, garlic, wheat, gram corn etc. are grown primarily. But in absence of proper preservation and storage capacity, the crop gets damaged and the farmers have to bear loss.

With the setting up of Mega Food Park/food processing unit, the farmers would be benefitted and the crop shall also be saved from damage. Various agricultural products would be available at one place, so the exports of these products would become easier. They will also get proper remunerative prices of their product. This would not only benefit farmers but also the unemployed youth and employment generation will become possible.

So, I request the Government that there is a need to set up a mega food park/food processing unit in Mainpuri Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

(xxiii) Need to streamline loan disbursement mechanism by banks for developmental projects

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anadpur Sahib): The role of banks in the development of nation is indispensable. So the priority of the banks should also be to give a pace to the economic development along with earning profits. But it is a matter of concern that these days banks are bent up on earning profit only. They are hiding their mistakes and are bent upon adopting ways and means to compensate the economic losses. For the previous four years about Rs. 100000000/- have been charged from account holders for not keeping minimum balance in their savings accounts and as charges for withdrawing money from ATM for more than once.

But I would quote one example. Banks approve loans for projects under construction but after the payment of few loan instalments, hurdles are created. On the request of the project developer the next instalment of loan is released

after increasing rate of interest. This trend is repeated twice or thrice. The cost of project escalates with the increase in rate of interest. The benefits of the projects becomes restrictive.

So I urge the Government that it should keep a check on such type of actions of the banks. Government should issue guidelines in this direction.

(xxiv) Need to cover damage to crops caused by stray animals under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

SHRIMATI TABASSUM BEGUM (Kairana): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has become a burden instead of security cover for the farmers. The Premium in PMFBY is deducted from the accounts of the farmers, bungling in PMFBY procedure and the insurance companies are flourishing. There are reports that claim settlement is delayed, more premium is charged from the farmers by the banks, less amount is paid to the insurance recovery of KCC loan is done through claims settlements. The conditions of small farmers is very miserable. As per survey of NSSO, the average monthly income of small and marginal farmers comes to about Rs. 1308. Due to stray animals damage is caused to the crops of small farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

I would like to urge the Govt. to include damage to crops by stray animals also under PMFBY and the premium for small and marginal farmers should be paid by the Government itself.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, the House should be brought in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What efforts should be done by me?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We had fixed this date after getting permission from you. We always cooperate in Debate. When Triple Talaq Bill was introduced, We heard it with full silence and patience. ...*(Interruptions)* After that when there were problems in Jammu and Kashmir, we all had cooperated. Rafale issue is going to be discussed today. It would be heard and seen by all in the country. I would request you to kindly bring the House in order.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: All of you, please go to your seats. I am again requesting you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Should I suspend all? What do you want? [English] What can I do?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Madam, you must give directions to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am also instructing them. I am instructing them more as compared to you.

[English]

Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Issues relating to Rafale Deal

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri K.C. Venugopal has requested me to allow Shri Rahul Gandhi to initiate the discussion under Rule 193 on Rafale Deal. I have acceded to the request.

Now, Shri Rahul Gandhi.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Madam Speaker, would it be possible for me to speak from another seat? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Yes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam Speaker, I would like to wish a very happy new year to all my colleagues and

to the youngsters who have come to see the speech today and also to all the citizens of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

It is a tragedy that our friends in the AIADMK are not allowing a debate and are trying to protect the Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*) This debate is about the Rafale issue and it is a tragedy that Members of the AIADMK who represent Tamil Nadu are doing the service for the BJP. ...(*Interruptions*)

Anyway, as an Opposition Leader, my job is to raise questions on the Government. I watched a part of the interview of the Prime Minister yesterday. ...(*Interruptions*) He spoke for almost one and a half hours on different issues. In the interview he said that, "no one is raising the question with regard to him on Rafale; that no one is accusing the Prime Minister on Rafale."

...(*Interruptions*)

Well, I would like to say in the House that that is not true. The entire nation is asking a direct question about the Prime Minister. The entire nation is asking why the Prime Minister can speak for one and a half hours in a staged interview and not answer the fundamental questions of Rafale. ...(*Interruptions*)

The questions of Rafale occur on three pillars. The first pillar is the process with regard to the deal. The second pillar is the pricing and the third and most interesting pillar is *paisa* – patronage. ...(*Interruptions*)

So, I would like to say a little bit about all three of these pillars. These are questions that we have been asking the Prime Minister from the beginning. ...(*Interruptions*) The Rafale aircraft was chosen after dedicated work, after eight years of work by the Air Force. Senior officers of the Air Force chose the Rafale aircraft after a long negotiation. ...(*Interruptions*) The Air Force wanted 126 aircraft. Now, the question is: Why was the demand for 126 aircraft changed to 36 aircraft? Who changed the requirement of the Air Force from 126 to 36? Did something change with the requirement of national security? Did the Air Force request the Government? Did the Air Force ask the Government, tell the Government that – "no, we do not want 126 planes, we want only 36 planes?" That is one question. ...(*Interruptions*)

Another related question – the excuse given for 36 aircraft was that, "we needed the aircraft urgently." Well, then, I would like to ask the question, if you needed the aircraft urgently, why is it that not a single Rafale aircraft has landed on Indian soil until today? ...(*Interruptions*)

The entire procedure of the deal from the beginning to the end was bypassed. The Defence Minister ...* was asked whether he knew about the new deal that by-passed the old deal. ...* himself said, "I have no idea about the new deal." ...(*Interruptions*) The Defence Minister stated this. The Cabinet Committee on Security which is supposed to authorise any deal gave no authorisation. This is a known fact. ...(*Interruptions*) It has come out in a large number of newspapers but the Prime Minister does not have a comment. So, my fundamental question, the starting question to the Prime Minister is: you changed the old deal of 126 aircrafts and replaced it with a new deal of 36 aircrafts. ...(*Interruptions*) Did the Air Force change their demand for the number of planes or did you unilaterally, without asking the Air Force, change this demand?

The second question is on pricing. Everybody knows that the Rafale aircraft that the UPA government was going to buy, was going to be bought for Rs. 526 crore rupees an aircraft. ...(*Interruptions*) This is a fact and everybody knows it. When Narendra Modi ji went to France, he met the then President of France Mr. Hollande and a new deal was constructed. The price of the aircraft under the new deal went from Rs. 526 crore to Rs. 1600 crore. So, the next question to the Prime Minister is: why did the price go from Rs. 526 crore to Rs. 1600 crore? ...(*Interruptions*) Why did the President of France in a public statement clearly say that the Prime Minister of India himself told me that the new price would be valid and that the contract would be taken away from HAL and given to ...* on his behest? ...(*Interruptions*) Another question to the Prime Minister is: is it not a fact that the new price of Rs. 1600 crore that you negotiated was objected to by the Defence Ministry officials? ...(*Interruptions*) Is there an objection put forward by the Defence Ministry to this new price? That is another question on pricing.

Finally, we come to the question of paisa or patronage. HAL has been making aircraft for 70 years. ...(*Interruptions*) The Gnat aircraft was responsible for winning the 1965 war. Su-30 aircraft, Mirage aircraft, MiG-27 aircraft these were all constructed by HAL. ...(*Interruptions*) So, HAL has a tremendous record and HAL is the potential future of aviation industry of this country. HAL gives jobs to thousands of youngsters and HAL is the bedrock of technology in this country and has had tremendous success. ...(*Interruptions*) On the other side is ...*, a failed businessman with Rs. 45,000 crore in debt. ...* opens a company 10 days before he receives an HAL contract. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: No names will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: The President of France says that the Prime Minister of India has ordered us to give this contract to ...* ... (Interruptions) ...* has a plot of land which was purchased by money given by ...* to ... * ... (Interruptions) So, the next question is: dear Prime Minister, why did you give this contract to your dear friend ...* and cost the exchequer Rs. 30,000 crore?

Why did you take this contract away? ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No name will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I see here the Defence Minister sitting, hiding behind the AIADMK people. I can see her hiding and I can see her smiling. ... (Interruptions) It is the same Defence Minister who publicly stated that price is a secret negotiated with... (Interruptions)...* In my last speech, I made it very clear that the Defence Minister was contradicted by... (Interruptions)...* himself who personally told me, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Anand Sharma that he had no issue with India being told the price of Rafale jets. ... (Interruptions)

There are a number of holes in the Rafale story. You would recall that the last time the Prime Minister came and listened to my speech. You would recall that the Prime Minister came and gave a long speech of one-and-a-half hours where he did not talk for even five minutes about Rafale. ... (Interruptions) So, it is very clear that the Prime Minister does not have the guts to come to Parliament and confront the questions. The Defence Minister hides behind the AIADMK people and the Prime Minister hides in his room. ... (Interruptions)

With your permission, Speaker Madam, I would like to play a little tape recording that has been released today in the media. Do I have your permission, Speaker Madam, to play a little tape recording? ... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot do it in this manner.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, that is not permitted. You speak whatever you want.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: This is the recording of the Cabinet Minister of Goa. Do I have your permission? ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot allow that.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I am on a point of order. The last time, the hon. Member spoke about Rafale, he ... (Interruptions)...* before the whole nation by concocting a conversation between him and the French President but the French Government contradicted him. ... (Interruptions) Today, he wants to rely on a recording which is false and fabricated. Let him authenticate it, place it on the Table of the House and be open to action on privilege. ... (Interruptions) There is no such procedure. He has to authenticate it, take the responsibility, and face expulsion from the House under a privilege motion if it is contradicted. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: That is why I am not allowing him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, I would like to – in the spirit of the 21st century – play this recording. It is a recording of a Minister in the Goa Government where he is clearly stating something that the ... (Interruptions)...* has said in a Cabinet meeting. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You can not level allegations like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Such recordings do not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. You are not allowed to speak like this.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Will you give in writing. Are you authenticating it in writing? *[English]* You have to authenticate it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Thank you, Madam. Do I have your permission? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Are you authenticating it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: If you are not giving me permission because they are scared, I will read the transcript of the recording. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have to authenticate it. I am sorry, but you have to authenticate it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Are you authenticating it? I cannot just allow this.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. You are not ready to listen anything.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot run the House in this way.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This is a recorded statement.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You will not let me say something. Everything shall be decided by you. You will let me decide or you will decide everything.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. First of all nobody can play any recorded here.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): He is not playing it now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Even if you want to read the recorded statement here.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Even if you have to read the recorded statement you will have to authenticate it. *[English]* He has to authenticate it. Is he authenticating it? He has to authenticate it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You should authenticate it and tell me. You cannot read it like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I just cannot hear anything.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, I understand that they are very terrified of this type of a thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Are you authenticating the statement?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I will not play the tape, if it makes them happy.

*Not recorded.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Since it is false, he refuses to authenticate it. He ...* repeatedly. He ...* five times a day. [Translation] For this reason, you do not want to authenticate. Kindly authenticate. If you think it is true then please authenticate it. You fear it might be ...* For this reason, you do not want to authenticate.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Are you authenticating it?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

14.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Issues relating to Rafale Deal – Contd.

...(Interruptions)

14.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Rahul ji, you may continue your speech. But you must listen this carefully. You cannot level any allegation against anybody. You were talking about playing a recorded tape. You cannot do so. Again, you cannot read out the transcript of the tape recorder.

...(Interruptions)

You should speak what you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Madam, I am unable to hear anything. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please wear those headphones.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am telling you to wear those headphones.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have own the headphones, are you able to hear me now?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You can only understand of hear my voice with these headphones.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, As I have said I would not play the tape-recorder recording. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot do so.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: I would listen to what you say. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: For that you have to take responsibility.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, there are some questions. ...(Interruptions) One question is this that in the old contract, HAL was given the responsibility of building this aeroplane. This work was to be done in Bengaluru and other states and this was a big contract. ...(Interruptions) Lakhs of youth would have got the opportunity to take part in this process... (Interruptions) then you snatched this opportunity from them and then assigned this job to. * ...(Interruptions) Now the aeroplane will be built in France.

HON. SPEAKER: You should not take the name of any person. You can tell the name of his firm.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam ...* s' name cannot be taken? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot take the name.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, it is prohibited? ...(Interruptions) ...* s' name is also prohibited?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is not the Member of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, normally Member's names should not be quoted ...* name is also not be quoted? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: He is not the Member of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, New rules have been introduced? No problem [English] He is the member of the

BJP? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Rahul ji, Please study the rules beforehand. It is not to be done in this manner. I am saying as per the rule. I am not saying anything on my own.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, double A? I should not quote even double A? ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: As you may think right don't speak after asking me. Please do not do that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam, I got your message.

[Translation]

Madam, that contract has been awarded to double A and these aeroplanes would be built in France. ...(Interruptions) The youth here have also lost their employment. ...(Interruptions) We are talking about Make in India. ...(Interruptions) But in Rafale deal, the biggest defence contract has become made in France. ...(Interruptions) Narendra Modi ji has done it. ...(Interruptions) I want to say something about the Supreme Court also. ...(Interruptions) People in Government say that the Supreme Court has taken a decision in the case of Rafale deal. ...(Interruptions) But reality is this that

*Not recorded.

Supreme Court has only said this that it is not in their jurisdiction to give any verdict in this regard. ...(Interruptions) Supreme Court has not remarked that JPC should not be Constituted and Parliamentary enquiry should not be conducted. ...(Interruptions)

Today, an article has been published in 'wire' magazine in which it has been mentioned that "in File notings of Defence Ministry, Defence Minister has remarked that Hon. Prime Minister should not interfere in negotiations of Rafale." ...(Interruptions) This is a big issue, whether any such file noting in there where the officers of Defence Ministry has made such remark. ...(Interruptions) Hon. Prime Minister should give reply to this question. Lastly I would like to submit that the recorded tape contains that* has said in a meeting in the presence of all that files connected to Rafale deal are lying with me. They are lying in my house and I have the entire facts of Rafale with me. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: One minute please.

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: *Said that he has ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Wait a minute. Listen to me. You can call him ex-Defence Minister ...* but not by a way of. Please understand. Why are you compelling me to stop you?

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI: Madam Speaker, sorry, not ... * but ex-Defence Minister of India. ...(Interruptions) Even more important, he has the files of Rafale in his cupboard. He has stated this to his Cabinet and it has been authenticated by a Cabinet Minister of the Government of Goa who belongs to the BJP ...(Interruptions) [Translation] Madam, when the issue of, Rafale deal came up we thought that there is something suspicious. We started to discuss the matter. The issue of pricing come up ...(Interruptions) ...* issue come up followed by the procedure adopted ...* had said something, ...* had commented. ...(Interruptions) After two years it become clear that there was not some suspicious but the whole deal was suspicious ...(Interruptions) [English] Madam, we demand a JPC in this matter. [Translation] I would like to tell the leaders of BJP that there is no need to worry. ...(Interruptions) You should Constitute JPC. Truth will come out. The country will see for itself that they had believed Shri Narendra Modi, but Modi ji had himself paved the way for ...*... to pocket Rupees thirty thousand crores. He by passed all procedure.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Rahul Gandhi]

...(Interruptions) Ministry of Defence raised objection. But the contract went given to a company in France by taking it away from HAL Hon. Speaker, we want that JPC should be Constituted, so that truth must come before the country. ... (Interruptions) In the end, I would like to state that yesterday in his interview, Modi ji was looking very exhausted, confused and he said nobody is able to blame him. The entire country is blaming him. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, please.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam Speaker, when for the second time, the Congress Party wanted to raise the issue of Rafale, we had all thought that there is something very significant they have to say. I But, I must say, after hearing the lead speaker on behalf of the Congress Party, we all are utterly disappointed; the country is disappointed because every word he has said is something which is belied in the face of the judgement of the Supreme Court. ... (Interruptions)

Normally, in a society where judicial review is the last resort, when the Supreme Court speaks on every issue, that is treated as the last word except for the jurisdiction of the legislature in some cases. ... (Interruptions) Here, on every issue that the Supreme Court has said and spoken very clearly and categorically, the lead speaker of the Congress still has a view which has all been thrown out by the Supreme Court because each one of those contentions was raised before the Court. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, there are some people who have a natural dislike for truth. ... (Interruptions) This is a case where there is a natural dislike for truth. From the first to the last word, every word spoken in the last six months on this subject, including in this House, is utterly false. ... (Interruptions) My learned friend who spoke, has a legacy. That legacy had manufactured for the late Mr. V.P. Singh's son, a foreign bank account in St. Kitts. It was proved to be false. ... (Interruptions) On the last occasion, he manufactured a conversation between himself and the French President, Mr. Macron. The French Government officially denied it. He repeats the same falsehood today. ... (Interruptions)

Today, he tried to produce a tape or a document which the rules do not permit. ... (Interruptions) He was too scared to authenticate it because he knows that his party had

manufactured it and he knows fully well that both the Health Minister of Goa and the Chief Minister of Goa have already said that this is complete fabrication and there must be an enquiry as to how the Congress Party manufactured it. ... (Interruptions)

I will now list out each of the incorrect and the false and inaccurate statements he has made. The manner in which he takes liberties with the truth is absolutely unprecedented. ... (Interruptions) He says, and this is the case being made out – “The procedure is wrong. There was no Negotiating Committee; there was no contract by Price Negotiating Committee; there was no Defence Acquisition Council; there was no Cabinet Committee on Security. One man decided the transaction.” ... (Interruptions) He then says, and this is what I have publicly referred to as an arithmetic which a kindergarten child understands, “We were purchasing the one costing 500 whereas they have purchased the one costing 1600. ... (Interruptions) It only shows, and it is a tragedy for this country, that the grand old party of Indian Politics, the Congress Party which has in the past been headed by great legends is today headed by a gentleman who does not even have a basic understanding of what a combat aircraft is.

I am not yielding Madam. ... (Interruptions) When they have heard falsehood, they must also hear the truth ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this. Only the Minister's statement will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you can here ...* then also listen to the reality, why you get worried on listening to reality? There is reason behind this. ... (Interruptions) Madam, this claim of 500/1600 has a very simple logic. This is so because some people and some families only understand the money matters but they do not understand the matters relating to the security of the nation. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

Madam, my friend laid down a precedent to say that no names can be taken but abbreviations can be used. ... (Interruptions) When he was a young man, he was playing in the lap of one `Q', about whom, in the Bofors case, the

*Not recorded.

CEO of Nobel Industries that manufactured the Bofors gun, had in his diary written, 'Q' must be protected at all costs. ...*(Interruptions)* Subsequently, the bank account in favour of 'Q' was discovered. ...*(Interruptions)* They understood commerce and the arithmetic. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, what is the National Herald case about? ...*(Interruptions)* How a public property, meant for a trust is converted into a private property of a family, for which the members of the family are out on bail. ...*(Interruptions)* Why was the gentleman, in custody today of our investigating agencies, sending e-mails in 2008-09 when the Agusta Westland deal was being negotiated, was referring to 'Mrs. Gandhi or Italian lady', 'son of Italian lady', 'the son will speak to the mother'? Why was it happening? ...*(Interruptions)* The reason is that they did not understand national security. ...*(Interruptions)* They only understand paisa to use his own words. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, if there was one case, I may have given that family the benefit of doubt. ...*(Interruptions)* But if in Bofors, the finger points to you, if in National Herald, the finger points to you, if in Agusta, the finger points to you, then three is a big too much. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, we do remember, it is three times. I am sure Shri Rahul Gandhi in his earlier days was seeing the James Bond films. ...*(Interruptions)*

James Bond had said: "If it is once, it is a happenstance". It can happen. "If it is twice, it is a coincidence; and if it is thrice, it is a conspiracy." And, the conspirators of various defence deals today, have the audacity to raise an allegation against others." ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, What is this issue related to Rafale? ...*(Interruptions)* For what purpose was Rafale Aircraft required for the country? ...*(Interruptions)* You must recall that during Kargil war our Army could only use 155 mm gives to attack the enemy sitting on the top of mountains. ...*(Interruptions)* If during that period we had medium multi-role combat aircraft like Rafale, our Army would have been able to use missiles to hit the targets from a distance of 100, 150 and 200 kms. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Army had demanded this ornament in the year 2001. The Government had approved their demand in 2001. ...*(Interruptions)*. In the year 2003, it was stated that it was almost necessary. ...*(Interruptions)* Even UPA Government had approved it by issuing Acceptance of Necessity. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, It is not fair. Please go back to your seats.

[Translation]

This is wrong. Please, go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: UPA Government had given approval by giving Acceptance of Necessity. Afterwards in the year 2007, tenders were invited for this purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* The Government carries out Defence acquisitions in two ways, either through calling tenders or through Inter Government Agreement. ...*(Interruptions)* An agreement is done between two Governments. When this decision was taken in the year 2007, 6 firms participated in the bid. Only bids of two firms was found in technically suitable. one of them was Dassault which manufactures Rafale and other was Eurofighter. ...*(Interruptions)* All this happened during their tenure. ...*(Interruptions)* Then the price bids of those two firms were opened. ...*(Interruptions)* After following the process, L-1, Rafale was found suitable. ...*(Interruptions)* All the Committees of the Government including Air Force expressed its view that Rafale was required urgently. Country requires a combat aircraft which is equipped with weapons ...*(Interruptions)* This recommendation regarding Rafale went to the table of the Defence Minister in 2012.

[English]

Now, there is a speciality about the UPA in decision-making. The speciality is that if the aircraft being selected is not the one whose commerce you have dealt with or understood, then delay the transaction, make it impossible. There were two competitors. I have been listening to a version of one to different bouts for the last six months. When it went to the table of the Raksha Mantri, he was a simple man. He realised he was being pressurised by the Air Force that we need Rafale. He was pressurised by his colleagues perhaps otherwise. The Raksha Mantri was a simple man, everybody knew ...*(Interruptions)* So, what he did was, when the recommendation during the UPA went to him, he notes on the file: "L1 is approved. Rafale is approved. But the process by which, it has been found to be L1 should be relooked into".

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

[Translation]

"I approve Rafale. But the process by which this decision has been taken should be re-looked into".

BBC had broadcast a serial called Yes Minister. In that said it was stated that an inefficient Minister or Administrator is one who is not able to take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)* That Government was of this type. Regarding the Prime Minister, it was stated in 'Economist Magazine' *[English]* "A Prime Minister in office but not in power" *[Translation]* The Defence Minister was such whose every noting included the Phrase *[English]* on the one hand and on the other hand. ...*(Interruptions)* There was a requirement of Army on one hand and the requirement of party on the other hand. ...*(Interruptions)* So approval was accorded to Rafale but the process followed in this decision making was to be reviewed. In doing so, it is my allegation that UPA has played with the security of the Country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, When the Government come into power I was given the charge of Defence Department. When I met the Airforce Officials for the first time, the first presentation on the security position they gave me high lighted the fact that our enemies has 400 combat aircrafts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please do not do this. It is not fair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: They stated that squadron strength is going down. So, it is necessary that we acquire Rafale aircraft on urgent basis. UPA should have augmented strength of combat aircraft in 2012. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: What is this going on? One minute, what is this happening? You must have flown paper planes in your childhood. But now are you still a child or not grown up? Why are you now flying paper planes in House?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You had asked for discussion. *[English]* This is not fair. *[Translation]* You people had asked for a discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You have to listen. You have to hear. It is not proper. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Speaker, I think despite your instructions, they are flying paper planes, perhaps they are missing Eurofighters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Rajeev Satav ji, it is not proper. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Why did you demand discussion? If you did not want to hear, you should not have asked for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: When you have asked for discussion on this matter, you have to listen. This is not the way. When your turn comes, you will speak. Such type of behaviour is not good.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kumari Sushmita Dev and Shri Rajeev Satav, you are not doing fair things here. *[Translation]* You asked for a discussion. *[English]* You have to hear.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: When the new Government was formed, we were requested for same by the Army.

They said that enemy Countries have 400 combat aircrafts. What will we do without such ornament and weapons. The weapon which this aircraft cailes has a height combat ability. The aircraft has a long distance filling range capacity and this is exactly our requirement. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.30 p.m.

14.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Issues relating to Rafale Deal — *Contd.*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Jaitley ji, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I was telling about the need of the Combat Aircraft for the Airforce. ...(Interruptions) An aircraft is not adequate in itself for warfare. ...(Interruptions) It is only a medium of flying. ...(Interruptions) But the avionics which are installed in it, the weaponry it carries is important because with their help war is fought with the enemy on equal footing. ...(Interruptions) So the exact cost and the capacity it contains is measured on the basis of the weapons. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER, I thank you for the permission granted to me for change of my seat. ...(Interruptions) The point of view of the Airforce was that our neighbouring countries, with whom our military relations are not good are having 400 Combat Aircrafts. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, our Airforce urgently needs Aircrafts. ...(Interruptions) In 2001, this process was started. ...(Interruptions) The people who are framing the policies are running the Government and the Administration are also responsible to pay attention to these requirements of the Airforce. ...(Interruptions) Since 2001, the Airforce had been demanding in these aircrafts and in 2012, the Minister says that he approves this demand but the process by which it has been found to be L-1 should be relooked into. ...(Interruptions) This matter is regarding the year 2012. ...(Interruptions) Till 2014, no action was taken. ...(Interruptions) After the change in Government, the Airforce of this country again requested the same. ...(Interruptions) The request was that the Combat

Aircrafts should be purchased as soon as possible. ...(Interruptions)

Madam Speaker, after all these meetings, when our Hon. Prime Minister went there in 2015, and Now I come to answer the questions raised by Shri Rahul Gandhi. ...(Interruptions) I would request the Members from Congress also that they should understand all these matters with all seriousness because these are concerned with the security of the country. ...(Interruptions) Our Prime Minister had a meeting with President Hollande. A Press statement on this meeting was issued. It contained that Rafale Combat Aircraft was to be purchased under Inter Governmental Agreement. ...(Interruptions) [*English*] on terms and conditions which are better than what were offered earlier...(Interruptions) [*Translation*] These terms and conditions which were offered now are better than the firms and conditions offered during UPA's regime. ...(Interruptions) It was asked what the process was? ...(Interruptions) The process ure adopted was that contract Negotiation Committee, Price Negotiation Committee and the Defence people, mostly Airforce Officials would decide about the requirement of avionics and weaponry inside Rafale. ...(Interruptions) 74 meetings were held between them to decide in this regard. ...(Interruptions) The Government issued record of these meetings and a detailed note which is also recorded in the judgement of this Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions) After the agreement was finalised it was referred to Defence Acquisition Council, then to the Defence Minister and before the final approval it went to the Cabinet Committee on Security. ...(Interruptions) After completion of whole process, the Government signed its agreement with Dassault. ...(Interruptions) What is the point of view of the Supreme Court on this process. ...(Interruptions) No Hon. Member of the House has the right to challenge the decision of the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions) The copy of the verdict of Supreme Court is in my hands. ...(Interruptions) Regarding the process, the Supreme Court had said that they have examined it and they are satisfied that all the process in the deal have been thoroughly complied with. ...(Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker, I come to other topic now. ...(Interruptions) I must tell you him one thing that he should maintain the respect and dignity of the party and the part of the national President he holds. ...(Interruptions)

What is this comparison of between 500 and 1600. These were not the prices of the aircraft. How are these prices decided? Firstly, thee is the cost of the bare aircraft. As of said, an aircraft is but a flying instrument, it is not a

[Shri Arun Jaitely]

weapon in itself. Secondly there is the price of a weaponised aircraft in which all the weapons are fitted in it. ...*(Interruptions)* In 2007, there was an offer for both kind of average. The Minister of Defence has rightly said that we tell the price of basic aircraft but if we quote the price of weaponised aircraft then the enemy would guess what type of weapons our country have and at the same time we would be violating the contract. So regarding the contract only one thing should be kept in mind that prices are never firm and in the year 2007 too these prices were not firm. The contract had an escalation clause. ...*(Interruptions)* Every year the purchase price would increase. This was the escalation clause. After that as a part of negotiations the topic was discussed again. During this part of negotiations the prices of basic aircraft and weaponised aircraft were decided and agreement was reached. I can definitely say without any fear of being refuted that the price of the basic aircraft during the year 2016, was 9% (percent) less than the prices quoted by UPA...*(Interruptions)* the purchase price of weaponised aircraft was 20% cheaper than the price quoted by UPA. You could have at least understood the terms and conditions of that agreement from Hon. Shri Antony. During UPA Government the agreement offer contained the term and condition that after signing the agreement, it would take 11 years in supplying the aircrafts. If they had this information they would have not advanced this logic today that the agreement was signed in the year 2016 then why the purchased product was not available within two years by 2018. It is you people who had fixed the time frame of 11 years. This difference between 9% and 20% is the difference of price for the first aircraft. The escalation clause regarding the price of second, fourth, eighth and eighteenth is also cheaper than escalation clause they had decided. ...*(Interruptions)* There prices of aircraft which was 9% and 20 percents cheaper will increase with the supply of successive aircrafts. Now what is the statement of the Supreme Court regarding prices of the aircraft? If they desire so I can read and tell about this also. Supreme Court's has stated that they have already decided that they will not see the prices of aircrafts but later they said that they asked for the prices quoted in the deal so as to safety the conscience of the court. Then the to satisfy the conscience of the court. They asked the prices for the aircraft: The Government provided it to them in a sealed cover. When the Court opened the sealed cover and read everything, they said that after satisfying their conscience they found that they should not interfere in the matter. The conscience of Supreme Court was satisfied but the election

needs of Congress Party were not satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] Mr. Shashi, I would expect much better from you for having known you for 45 years. At least, you always read and write. Therefore, please read the judgement of the Supreme Court. The judgement says, 'we asked for the price in order to satisfy the conscience of the court. The Government placed the price before us. We opened the envelope; we read the price. After going through it, we don't think it is a case where we would like the judicial review of the pricing at all'. That is what the Supreme Court says.

[Translation]

Madam, now I come to the third issue. Third question is that whether any Industrial House was given any benefit in the deal?

What is this offset? I am sorry that the President of Congress Party is not aware offset? ...*(Interruptions)* Just see the figure. Madam Speaker everyday you find that a figure of 1 lakh 30 thousand is present in the House how was the figure manufacturing...*(Interruptions)* [English] assessment is that when the Congress Party, whose hands are soaked in Bofors, Augusta, and National Herald, could not find an allegation of corruption against the NDA, they wanted to manufacture one or invent one. [Translation] ...*(Interruptions)* From where did this figure of one lakh 30 thousand crores come. What does offset mean? This was UPA Government policy of 2005. The Policy meant that if we buy defence equipments from a foreign firm then the firm would be asked buy 30 to 50% goods from our country. ...*(Interruptions)* This material would not be for aircraft, it would be for some other purpose, but you will have to buy it from the offset suppliers. There is a list of offset suppliers. ...*(Interruptions)* Whenever we buy a aircraft, suppose it is purchased in 2019 than as per the cost of the aircraft 30 to 50%, they will buy goods, from our domestic market. In previous transactions this percentage was fixed to be 30%. In Rafale deal it is 50%. This is purchased from separate offset suppliers. Now who will buy? Dassault ...*(Interruptions)* Who would be supplier who will decide? Dassault. This is their choice now many offset suppliers would be there? This is a deal of about 58 thousand crores. So, 100-120 suppliers would be there for next ten years in 29 thousand crore total offset. Dassault said that they would buy from the company only 3 to 4% material. 3 to 4% comes to be about 800 crores. ...*(Interruptions)* This is offset supplier and Rahul ji considers him to be manufacturer of Rafale. He will have to refers his knowledge from ABC and what is the amount of the offset? This is offset supplier. ...*(Interruptions)* Total offset is of about 29 thousand crores. From one supplier

it would be of two hundred crores and some other five hundred crores and still permission other 8 hundred crores. But they are quoting 1 lakh 30 thousand crores rupees. Even though total transaction is of about 58 thousand crores they are quoting affect of 1 lakh 30 thousand crore rupees. We had been not expected such type of ignorance from the of a party which ruled the country for 60 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

The last point of discussion was why this work was not got done from the HAL. I ask them a question in this contract 18 aircraft had to be brought from outside the country and 108 to be built by HAL. Why did UPA cancelled this contract? ...*(Interruptions)* Why did it not extend it further? The further proceedings are being undertaken by our Government. Tenders are being floated. Who will get the contract will be decided later? These would be locally manufactured. What was the reason that UPA Government was unable to execute the deal. Now we should execute this deal and their Minister was saying that it should be reviewed. ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court has written in its judgement on Page 15 that the talks between HAL and Dassault remain inconclusive. There were many complications. Now what were there complications? I would only refer to one matter only in our national interest. It is a matter of pride for all of us that our PSU manufacture it and that our army acquires combat ability soon. This is my national interest. ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* This is also public interest. *[Translation]* One page No. 15 what has been stated by Supreme Court? What were the complications and what other complication were present during the Government of UPA, not of NDA. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

These have been set out as under. About manhours that would be required to produce the aircraft in India, HAL required 2.7 times higher manhours compared to the French side for manufacture of the aircraft in India. *[Translation]* HAL had told UPA that HAL required 2.7 times higher manhours for the manufacturing of aircraft in India. And till then if Pakistan and China attain the same ability and our force remain waiting of if 2.7 times higher manhours are required, then the prices also increase. ...*(Interruptions)* So all the three forces and Airforce itself had consciences on this point that this was the instant requirement. Because squadron strength has also to be increased. ...*(Interruptions)* This has been a publically known fact that UPA's ten years time period become the cause and our squadron strength was reduced slowly. Now when we try to increase the squadron strength now in national interests then problems are being created. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, Now I come to discuss the last point as to why JPC cannot be appointed on the matter the subjects are process, pricing, offset, HAL and when the Supreme Court judgement has come then which Parliamentary Committee can give its decision against the judgement of Supreme Court? It was not a policy issue and PIL field was tent for investigation. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not a policy issue that which aircraft is to be purchased and whether the combat ability is to be increased or not. *[English]* This is not a policy matter. This is not an administrative or a governance matter. It is an investigation as to whether it is a clean deal or not a clean deal. The Supreme Court has said, "We have satisfied our conscience after seeing the prices; we have found the process was perfect." They have recorded why the HAL dialogue was abandoned. They have recorded that offset suppliers are decided by Dassault.

[Translation]

When all these decision had been taken, what was left for JPC. I would like to tell about the functioning of Democracies in this regard. In JPC MP's are Members. In policy matters, they hold one opinion but in investigative matters they get divided on party lines. ...*(Interruptions)* Partisan body cannot investigate. I can quote one example. Once again, I come discuss Bofors issue. When the Congress Party was in power, this Parliament had constituted a JPC to investigate the Bofors issue. Many such things come to light of corruption that people got commission and they had their accounts. This all is included in the Government and CBI records. ...*(Interruptions)* This was corruptions. But Shankaranandji had said in the meeting of JPC. *[English]* "These are not kickbacks. These are winding up charges." The JPC whitewashed the whole allegation of corruption. That JPC was a fraud on the parliamentary process. And this is being sought by those who represent the legacy of Bofors to indulge in another fraud. The reason is, 'since our hands are soaked in corruption, you are a clean Government, let me invent an allegation of corruption against you.' This has been the entire burden of their song. Therefore, there can be no JPC at all in this transaction.

Thank you, Madam.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Rafale Deal.

Before I proceed any further, I think it is pathetic that the NDA which has got 300 Members in this Lok Sabha had to borrow a Member from Rajya Sabha to speak on

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

their behalf. Not only that, that Member from Rajya Sabha is not even the Defence Minister. He claims to be an expert on Defence.

May I mention, Madam, that Mr. Jaitley has lost his touch. He quoted Ian Fleming saying, "The first time it is happenstance, second time it is coincidence, third time it is enemy action." Mr. Jaitley said something else. He forgot about 'enemy action' altogether. Your memory is failing you Mr. Jaitley. The third time it is enemy action. ...*(Interruptions)*

Also, I want to remind Jaitleyji a little about French pronunciation. 'H-OL-L-A-N-D-E' in French is not pronounced as 'Holland'. His name is pronounced as 'Olaande'. You called him Holland as if it is Holland the country. That was a totally wrong pronunciation. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, to come to the subject, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Party, TMC and our leader Mamata Banerjee believes in transparency and probity in all defence purchases. ...*(Interruptions)* So, on behalf of our party, with our party leader here, I shall not indulge in arguments, which Jaitleyji indulged in saying this happened in your teurnine. ...*(Interruptions)* We are asking about today, about the Rafale aircraft. We do not want to hear what happened in the past. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, what is there about the ...*(Interruptions)* Anuragji, you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, what is at stake? ...*(Interruptions)* What is under discussion? ...*(Interruptions)* It is that the Government purchased 36 Rafale aircraft at a cost of Rs. 59,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Now, what is the question, Madam? ...*(Interruptions)* BJP musclemen have descended on me but they cannot throttle me. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the actual battle is like that of Meghnad. You know about Meghnad in Ramayan. He fought from behind the clouds. ...*(Interruptions)* The actual Meghnad is Narendra Modi. He is hiding behind Arun Jaitley who is the cloud. He does not have the courage. The Prime Minister should have the courage to face this Parliament. But he is the Meghnad. ...*(Interruptions)*

Anyway, my question is simple, a simple question that needs to be answered. I think, to ultimately find the answer you have to appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe into the whole thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

Why do I want this, Madam? Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* The price negotiated at the time of UPA was Rs. 526 crore. Why have 36 aircraft been bought for Rs. 1,671 crore each? This is question number one. ...*(Interruptions)*

Question number two. It was negotiated that 126 aircraft, that is seven Squadrons, would be purchased for the Indian Air Force. Out of them, 18 will be in fly-away condition, rest 108 would be manufactured in India by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Now, why from 18 they have increased the flyaway purchase to 126? ...*(Interruptions)* And why instead of HAL, they have had one private company acting as an offset partner? ...*(Interruptions)*

Thirdly, Mr. Jaitley said how concerned they are about immediacy of the Air Force needing the Rafales. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no doubt that Rafale is a good aircraft. It was selected by the earlier Government. It is nuclear capable. It has radar jamming techniques. And Dassault alone does not make it. Safran makes the engines. The Thales makes the electronic and radar system. ...*(Interruptions)* So, it is a modern aircraft. But if there is so much hurry, why did Prime Minister Narendra Modi announce purchase of Rafale aircraft on April 11, 2015? ...*(Interruptions)*

He had not taken the Defence Minister on that trip. Have you heard a Prime Minister announcing the purchase of aircrafts? ...*(Interruptions)* If there was such a hurry, let us see when the former Defence Minister signed the agreement. He signed the agreement on 23rd September 2016. So, they were in a hurry. ...*(Interruptions)* But it took them a year and four months to finalize a deal already announced by the Prime Minister. So, the hurry was not there. There was something else going on. There is a new company which was incorporated on 28th March 2015, just a few days before the Prime Minister went to France. ...*(Interruptions)* Who was accompanying him? ... *. I am not taking his name. I am talking like we say Chhota Modi about Nirav Modi. We say this is ... * who has accompanied Modi. ... * incorporated Reliance Aerospace Defence company. ...*(Interruptions)* So, that was registered only 12

*Not recorded.

days before the Prime Minister went to France. Mr. Jaitley has not explained why a Johnny-come-lately, a newcomer in the aviation field was given the offset contract in place of the 70-year old trusted public-sector-owned Hindustan Aeronautics Limited which employs thousands of people in this country. ...*(Interruptions)* Is it not a total ditching of national interest in the interest of somebody who is doubtful? I want to know from Mr. Arun Jaitley, who is also a corporate lawyer, as to what the condition of Reliance Company is. ...*(Interruptions)* Reliance has a total debt of Rs. 45,000 crore. You are bringing in that company as an offset partner in place of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited? This is rather strange. There are 72 offset partners. I am not questioning them. ...*(Interruptions)* I am questioning this Reliance Aerospace Defence company.

Madam, the Maharashtra government led by Mr. Fadnavis allotted land only in August 2015. Union Minister Mr. Gadkari went to lay the foundation stone in 2017. ...*(Interruptions)* They have not yet started fencing the whole area and they get the offset partner. Somebody asked me, "Where is the money trail for Rafale purchase?" I say that the money trail is through the Reliance, ...* . There is a money trail from there. Madam, you have been a Member of Parliament so many times. ...*(Interruptions)* You are concerned about national security and probity in national affairs. You please tell us why this matter will be probed am now referring to the reported conversation by ex-Defence Minister who now lives in Goa. He said, *[Translation]* That all the Rafale papers are in my bedroom. *[English]* Now, won't there be any inquiry as to why this man was suddenly shifted out of Defence Ministry to Goa and why he is saying now in a very sick state that he is in possession of all the papers relating to Rafale. *[Translation]* Madam, our preparations are adequate, But musselsman of BJP will about, then what will our preparations do? We will reply to this musselsman that the will speak on our preparations. ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* Madam, why is Chief Whip coming and disturbing me here. ...*(Interruptions)* Can he sit there and disturb me without your permission?

16.00 hrs.

HON. SPEAKER: Let him conclude please. Do not do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: He cannot speak from there. Do not do that please.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Only Prof. Saugata Roy's speech is going on record. I will see that he is not disturbed.

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: He can sit there but he will not say anything.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please sit down. It will see to at.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you disturbing your own Member? *[Translation]* Kalyan ji, please be seated.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please take your seat. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will see to it. This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot say something. I will see what to do.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Only Prof. Saugata Roy's statement will go on record; no other disturbance. All of you, take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)**

HON. SPEAKER: What is happening? Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I will take only five minutes more. Let me formulate my questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. What is happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Can sovereign guarantee replace bank guarantee?

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: It should not be done like that. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In the Rafale deal, the French enunciated a mechanism as per which its Government would act as a guarantor. ...(Interruptions) This was a departure from regular commercial purchases where the winning company is required by law to furnish guarantees from an international bank that could be encashed by the purchaser in case deliveries are not made in time after payments have been made. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, Prof. Saugata Roy, now try to conclude.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: There was significant discomfort on the Indian side when this was being discussed as the French assurances were not sufficient, according to a source. ...(Interruptions)

Secondly, among the seven reasons cited for withdrawing the UPA version of the deal in June, 2015 was Dassault Aviation's failure to furnish performance and warranty bonds and its refusal to act as a single point of responsibility. It is unclear how the Government resolved the issue of absence of bank guarantee. ...(Interruptions) There was no bank guarantee for such a big purchase of Rs. 59,000 crore. There was a clear reluctance in the bureaucracy. ...(Interruptions) Moreover, it is not clear whether adequate safeguards had been built into the contract to ensure that India can penalise the manufacturer for violations such as delivery delays or a failure. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I have just one more paragraph. You have been very kind, Madam; just allow me to conclude. ...(Interruptions)

Why was the cheaper option rejected? These are the important questions. The Government's internal notes show that the key reason for scrapping the UPA's Rafale deal was that the French aircraft though initially thought to be cheaper was turning out, after detailed discussion, to be more expensive than the Eurofighter Typhoon. ...(Interruptions) So, it is unclear why the Government selected the Rafale jets for purchase. The Indian Air Force had selected the Rafale jets after an elaborate process during the UPA regime but it was not the only aircraft to be

selected. ...(Interruptions) The Air Force had also found the Eurofighter built by Airbus as compliant with the requirements. Madam, please see, this is the condition of Chief Whip. He cannot listen to the speech. He is disturbing me by coming here. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You may continue. Nobody is disturbing you.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: See the plight of Chief Whip. This is the condition of BJP. You level an allegation of theft. ...(Interruptions)

Madam, when the NDA Government decided to buy 36 jets, it did not consider the Eurofighter which was cheaper as per the Government's analysis. As per the terms of the previous deal, in July 2014 Germany had even made an offer to the NDA Government to further reduce the price of Eurofighter by 20 per cent....(Interruptions) I am reading from The Economic Times, Happy New Year, 2019, this has been published in Happy New Year, 2019.

So, let me wind up by saying that the Germans had promised to divert deliveries of Eurofighter Typhoon jets from Britain, Italy and Germany to meet Indian needs on an urgent basis. Madam, three questions remained unanswered; why Rs. 1670 crore instead of Rs. 526 crore, why 36 jets in place of 126 jets, why is Reliance Aerospace Defence chosen as an offset partner when it is a company totally in the red and why you did not hold fresh discussion with Eurofighter.

The money chain goes up to Mumbai and Nagpur where the Reliance Aerospace Defence is situated wherefrom the money will come in the coming elections. In the meantime, Meghnath, Indrajeet will shoot from behind the clouds leaving the rakshas sena here to defend him. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: That is why I demand the JPC. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Hon. Speaker, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Rafale deal. [English] In the murky world of Defence acquisition and Defence deals in India, we find

that the only casualty and the only sufferers are the Indian Armed Forces and in particular, with the lack of planes, the Indian Air Force. To a question I had asked in 2015, when Shri Parrikar had just become the Defence Minister, out of the sanctioned 42 squadrons for Indian Air Force, only at that time 34 squadrons were functioning because of the lack of air planes. I understand that now it is estimated that a mere 25 squadrons are in an air-worthy condition at the moment. This speaks of the dire need to buy planes. Therefore, when Shri Jaitley has said that these planes were urgent, they needed to be bought, I have no objection with that. However, irrespective of the mode and modality taken up by the Government to acquire these planes, questions of transparency, probity and procedure do exist.

Madam, it is no secret that when the UPA Government was there, these planes, to the tune of 126, were to be acquired from the French. What Shri Jaitley did in his speech or in his reply was what every good lawyer should do. He has cherry-picked the facts and choose only those facts which suit his argument. What he failed to mention was that at that point of time the Government of India used the life-cycle cost method to make Defence acquisition. That particular method had so many flaws and faults, more to do with assumptions and with the kind of procedure followed. I do not blame Shri A.K. Antony at that point of time to raise doubts on the kind of procedure, the life-cycle cost method being used. Therefore, I understand his position when he said that, "I have approved Rafale, yet I have doubts on the life-cycle cost method being used". To give you an example, the life-cycle cost method was used to justify the purchase of a Rs.2000 crore mid-air refueler from France only as against an L-2 of only Rs. 800 crore of a Russian mid-air refueler.

So, there were many faults with that. I am happy that at the end of the whole tenure between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Defence during the UPA tenure, the life-cycle cost method was scrapped. It was in that condition that this Government inherited the deplorable condition of the Indian Air Force. Therefore, Madam, I do not even want to go into the credibility of the Rafale or Dassault. There are questions which arise about the pricing, irrespective of the fact that the hon. Supreme Court may or may not have gone into the pricing issue. The well-known public fact is that Qatar has bought the same planes at a much cheaper price than what India has. We, in the Parliament, have a right to ask these questions. There is no argument on whether the Air Force needed the planes or not. Yes, it needed the planes. It needs many more planes. In fact, the ideal condition is 45 Squadrons. However, should we be

mute spectators to a deal which smells of questions which need to be asked? Madam, it is in that context that the entire House is seeking information. All we seek is information. Nobody wants the deal to be scrapped. Nobody wants the details of weaponry to be given out in the public. However, when the hon. Finance Minister can categorically state that the current deal is 9 per cent cheaper, on a basic level, versus the UPA deal and 20 per cent on a weaponised level and when Prof. Saugata Roy, in his speech, has taken the exact figures of the price of the aircraft and so did Shri Rahul Gandhi, then where is the secret in the pricing? The pricing seems to be available everywhere, except coming from official sources of the Ministry of Defence.

Madam Speaker, the questions still remain whether the correct process or procedure was used. I do not believe there is a problem in using a Government to Government purchase of defence acquisition. It has been done before, particularly in connection with Russia. However, it is new to the current era and especially new to the fact that when a current tender has been going on and L1 has been selected and RFP was about to be issued, it is at that point the RFP was scrapped and a Government to Government deal was done. Certainly, we will ask question as to why it was scrapped when it is in the process of being finalised after five, six or eight years of negotiations. Why was it scrapped when a Government to Government deal was done? I do not know whether the hon. Defence Minister is here or not. But, she should tell us as to what the reason was for the urgency. Why could we not go ahead with the RFP and go ahead with the contracted amount as was being decided?

Madam, the biggest loss to the country has been a lack of technology transfer. Irrespective of the amount of deals regarding planes which were being bought earlier, what was clearly established under the UPA regime was the fact that technology would be transferred and jobs would be created in India and we would have a capacity to manufacture these planes in the future. This has been solely let gone off by the current NDA Government and if the difference of pricing is not enough to justify it, I think, the Government should come up with a White Paper as to why technology transfer was not given. This would have been the biggest boon to the defence manufacturing sector. I remember Shri Narendra Modi Ji, in many of his election speeches and even in the Parliament, saying that he wants defence technology to be transferred to India. In that context, when the BJP-led Government let go off the technology transfer, I think, we demand and owe an explanation as to why the technology transfer did not happen.

[Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo]

Now, I come to the question of the selection of the offset partner. I understand that during the UPA tenure, during negotiations, the Dassault Company had expressed reservation about the capacity of HAL to be a manufacturing partner in India. However, we need to look at it from its entirety. It is the same HAL which has been manufacturing MiG-21s and MiG-29s from the same French companies. There was no problem with that. A large amount of technology was transferred to India at that point of time. In fact, with the scrapping of MiG-21 and MiG-29, a part of the surplus capacity which has been created in HAL, is being used to manufacture Sukhoi-30. Now, if the HAL can manufacture a Fourth Generation Aircraft, as the Sukhoi-30, and if it could manufacture the MiG-21 and MiG-29, what was the problem in the HAL manufacturing the Rafale?

Thirdly, I completely agree with the hon. Finance Minister when he said that Rafale was L-1 and we went ahead with negotiations. But my question to the hon. Defence Minister is this. When the technology transfer was taken out of the negotiations, did Rafale become L-2 or not? My information is that the Eurofighter, without technology of transfer, was by far L-1 in the process. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, my next question would be why did we not go with the Eurofighter or negotiated with both of them to try and get better deal for India? Why did we become so hell bent on getting the Rafale and getting 36 numbers without any technology transfer and without any job creation in India? ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will conclude in two minutes. While the murky business dealings of defence has scarred the UPA in the past, what is certain now is that it is bound to scar NDA in the future. This is just a beginning. The defence dealings has only paralysed the Indian Air Force and benefited political parties on both ends. ...*(Interruptions)*

With that, Madam, I would urge you to have a closer look at this deal. I think this deal deserves transparency. People of India should know what went behind the deal and the reason for why it was propagated by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Speaker, a very serious discussion is going on this topic in the politics of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* We heard Shri Rahul Gandhi on this topic. He has levelled allegations on the

Government. ...*(Interruptions)* We heard the speech of Shri Jaitley. He refuted all the allegations. ...*(Interruptions)* One thing is coming to my mind. We always say that we are a transparent Government. He talked about two processes. One was the tender process. The second process was about Inter-Governmental Agreement. ...*(Interruptions)* He has given a reply to a question raised in Rajya Sabha regarding Inter-Governmental Agreement. In this reply, he has said. *[English]* Request for Proposal (RFP) for 126 Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft was formally withdrawn in June 2015 as the contract negotiation has reached impasse. What was that impasse? ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* Why did we withdraw this? If we had withdrawn from Rafale deal, why had we given this to them again? ...*(Interruptions)* These two aspects are giving space to doubt. ...*(Interruptions)* He has replied that he had withdrawn it. ...*(Interruptions)* After that the continues, *[English]* that to meet the initial operational necessity of the Indian Air Force, 36 Rafale were procured through IGA. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The Prime Minister visited France. One meeting was to be held before Hon. Prime Minister's departure. *[English]* The Cabinet Committee on Security granted an approval on 24th August, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* When during 2016, approval was granted, in 2015, agreement was signed and withdrawn too. ...*(Interruptions)* In 2015, a visit is paid to France. There negotiations are held with Shri Olande and it is said that 36 combat Rafale aircraft will be purchased. ...*(Interruptions)* This has created confusion. You say that the purchase deal of Euro fighters was correct but the basic fact was that their prices were high. If the price of Euro fighters was less than that price, why were negotiations not held again. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to raise a question. I want to reply on it. ...*(Interruptions)* I heard with rapt attention the speech of Shri Jaitley, but no proper reply was given to this question so, I was not satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)* However the most regretful thing is that HAL has not been included in the entire process. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, you must recall that I had give a speech on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)* Then also I had expressed my view that all the PSU's should be strengthened and HAL is one among them. ...*(Interruptions)* This undertaking performs will and has even manufactured Sukhoi. ...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* The former CMD says that they can manufacture Rafale in India. When the

Company has got the capacity to do it efficiently in India, why is the HAL deprived of getting a contract from that Company?. ...*(Interruptions)*

That is not a correct move by the Government. I do not understand why HAL has been deprived. The CMD has openly made a statement. Not only that, HAL has got a very good track record in the manufacturing sector. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] After doing all this, we gave the contract for building Light Combat Aircraft to HAL. [English] To meet the needs of fighter aircraft and set right imbalance Sukhoi 30 MKI aircraft from HAL is under process. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] It is most painful thing. Negotiations have been going on since 2001 onwards but neither Sukhoi, nor Rafal and Euro Fighter was purchased our Jawans are in Utter need of such aircrafts but they have to manage without these aircraft. It is the duty of the Government to acquire weapons for the Jawans when they so demand. Whichever Government was in power at that time, it was their duty to fulfill their demand. But still we are not able to fulfill their demands on time when they badly need these things. We are still misleading them. When we will finalise this deal is not clear. I don't know when we will get these things from September 2019 onwards the commencement of delivery will start and all of 36 Rafale combat aircraft would reach the country by 2022 [English] Rafale is the best and then why should we reduce the number when it is the best? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The main point in this issue is that sovereign agreement was refused, Our Law Ministry says that [English] there should be a sovereign agreement but the Government of France has refused to make a sovereign agreement and because of that. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] Technology transfer is not being done. Even though Rafale company is not ready to take responsibility of that yet Rafale deal was executed by the Government.

Lastly, I think it is very important thereafter our Hon Prime Minister visit of France, but Minister of Defence did not accompany him. Our Prime Minister took some industrialist with him. I do not want to reveal the name of that person. But I can reveal the name of that person and it is double 'A' we sigout contract with this offender and offset contractor, whose company not exist, company's name just exists on papers while the domestic company HAL is there. So, there must have some mediator who would have said that this contract that should be given to Ambanias as the country needs the aircrafts. But who did that? How

could this happen go? When did he acquire land, when did the actual manufacturing start? Today this company does not have equipments and the security contract last executed will him. Which we are on transparent. Why should we fear? So our objection is regarding these points. If that company had been a good company we would not have any problem with them. But despite the fact that company did not exist and it just existed on paper, this contract was given to it.

Hon. Speaker Madam finally I would like to add one more thing. Even then, when there is no sovereign agreement, under Rafale deal agreement 36 Rafale aircrafts are to be acquired. I never said that Rafale is good or bad combat aircraft I have only said what is told about Bofor's deal too [English] Bofors was good but the deal was bad. Now people are saying that Rafale is good but the deal is bad. Now if the Government wants to defend themselves taking help of the judgment of the Supreme Court, then I must say that the Supreme Court never said why there should not be a JPC and why there should not be an enquiry. Therefore, I demand ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] When we are transparent, Our Government is transparent, Our Government is fair in it dealing. It is not corrupt then why should we have any fear from Constitution of JPC. I would like to tell why JPC is needed? But I cannot use some words here why are they afraid of JPC? If there is nothing wrong, the Government should not be afraid of JPC. When JPC is formed everything will be clear. The Government should tell them that the opposition has levelled wrong allegations. By levelling allegations on others they cannot hide their faults. The Government should take this head on and show that they are not afraid and can face JPC. ...*(Interruptions)* We should tell them that we can face JPC and prove that the opposition is wrong in their allegation Otherwise people will say only good speeches have been given. On the issue and there is no clearly on the issue. So, the people will have doubt in their minds. Why should this doubt be in their mind?

Most unfortunate thing so that by doing so we are surviving our Jawans such necessary weapons? We should provide Rafale Combat Aircraft to the Armed Forces at the earliest. I would like to demand this much only.

[English]

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on various contours and issues relating to the Rafale Deal. Firstly, I just wish to quote a sentence from the Supreme Court judgment which

[Shri Jaydev Galla]

makes things clear that there is something 'fishy' in this entire Deal. ...*(Interruptions)* The Supreme Court says and I quote:

"The pricing details have, however, been shared with the CAG, and the report of the CAG has been examined by the PAC. Only a redacted portion of the report was placed before the Parliament, and is in public domain."

Madam, the hon. Minister of Defence has the bounden duty to explain to this House as to when the Report of the CAG was examined by the PAC. The Chairman of the PAC is on record saying that PAC has never examined the CAG Report on Rafale. This clearly indicates that the Government, which is misusing every institution in the country, be it the CBI, the ED, the RBI, and others has even tried to mislead the highest Court of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the BJP, when it was in the Opposition, was on record saying that the then Government made CBI as a 'caged parrot.' But now, after assuming the office, I have no hesitation to say that this very BJP Government made the CBI 'Ghar ka Kutta', that is pet dog. So, I demand the hon. Minister to explain as to why the Government misrepresented before the Supreme Court. This is nothing but contempt of Court and perjury. ...*(Interruptions)*

The second point I wish to make is: On March, 2014, there was an agreement between HAL and Dassault Aviation, and as per the agreement, HAL was responsible for 70 per cent of the work, the ones that are going to be made in India. Now, you have eliminated HAL altogether and brought in Reliance ADAG. Does it mean that HAL which was relevant in 2014 has become redundant and irrelevant in 2018? I request the Defence Minister to explain this. I am saying this because former Chief of HAL, Mr. Suvarna Raju is on record, saying that HAL has every capability to do it. But, instead, you have given it to Reliance. Why? Mr. Suvarna Raju, also questioned the Government as to why it is hesitating to put the files in the public domain. I would like the Minister to respond to this also. ...*(Interruptions)*

In fact, I would like to mention here that the Defence Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman has not hesitated in defaming one of the Navratna Public Sector companies, not in defence of the country but in defence of her Leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

The third point is: There is an audio clip which has gone viral in the social media. The audio clip contains the voice of ...* , saying that the ...* , who was the former Defence Minister, saying that all files relating to Rafale are in his bedroom. I question: How are the files of a sensitive, confidential, secret, classified and relating to national security, lying in the bedroom of the present ...*? I would like a categorical reply on this from the Defence Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

The fourth point is: The Government is on record, saying on 18th November, 2016, that the cost of each Rafale aircraft is approximately Rs. 670 crore and if you calculate the total for 36 aircrafts, it should come to Rs. 24,000 crore. The Government is also on record saying that the aircraft would be delivered by April, 2022. But, if one looks at the Annual Report of Dassault Aviation, it clearly says that the actual price to be paid for 36 aircrafts is about Rs. 60,000 crore. It is nearly two and a half times of what the Government states in Parliament. So, I would like the hon. Defence Minister to explain the discrepancy and how come you are paying more than two and a half times for Rafale? If the figure of Dassault is correct, then you have misled the Parliament and it is tantamount to a privilege issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

The fifth point is: I am not a Defence analyst, but I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Defence. So, I do have some knowledge on the Defence procurement procedure. The PM had suddenly announced the deal in France on 10th April, 2015. Whereas, the procedure should be that the Defence Ministry should first accept and approve the necessity for buying the jets. But contrary to this, the PM first announced the deal for these 36 jets and the Ministry has given its acceptance of necessity for buying these 36 jets only in May, 2015, that is after the announcement.

How the PM has announced the deal when the Ministry has not even accepted the necessity of these 36 jets in fly-away condition? I have few more points to make and I request the hon. Minister to reply to those points as they are crucial and important to the deal.

Madam, the first one is, what were the terms of the original deal under the UPA and what are the current terms? I would like to know whether there is any different procedure being followed. If so, the details of deviation, reasons behind such deviation and how it impacts the deal, financially and otherwise. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: I am almost done Madam. When the PM visited France in connection with this deal, who else were travelling with him and how the cantors of the deal have changed during those meetings? Why did the Government want to enter into the new deal and how is it better than the old deal? ...(Interruptions)

The next thing is, the Modi Government is trumpeting about Make in India. What happened to Make in India and instead of making these jets in India, why is Government buying them from made completely in France? ...(Interruptions)

Another point is, the requirement of Indian Air Force as per the old deal was for 126 aircraft, but through the new deal, only 36 aircrafts are being purchased. From where will the balance 90 aircrafts that are required by the Indian Air Force be procured? Would the Defence Minister please respond to this? ...(Interruptions)

The next point is, how Reliance, which does not have any kind of manufacturing experience, will be able to extend technical and other cooperation to fighter jets.

HON. SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: I will finish in two minutes. ...(Interruptions) In fact, the group of companies of Mr. Anil Ambani is riddled with debts amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh crore, out of which the company which is involved in defence has a debt of around Rs. 38,000 crore. I am just concluding. ...(Interruptions) Madam, this issue pertains to accusations being made particularly on the acts of the Prime Minister. It is very unfortunate that the Prime Minister is not responding directly. Even more unfortunate is that the Prime Minister does not even bother to be present for the discussion. I spoke for one hour during the No Confidence Motion regarding issues of special category status and other rights of AP in detail, but the Prime Minister did not bother to respond to any one of the issues. It leads me to conclude that this Prime Minister has no respect for Parliament, no respect for democratic institution or for due process of law.

I hereby submit that a joint Select Committee be formed without any delay, so that the role of the Prime Minister and

the Government is enquired in order to find out the truth of the matter. ...(Interruptions).

Madam, these are some of the issues that I wish to place before the hon. Minister for reply. We want concrete answers on all of these. Thank you, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammad Salim Ji, I can give only five minutes and not more than that. I cant's help it. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Hon. Speaker, I have not yet started my speech and you are imposing restrictions on me. The whole country was waiting to discuss the Rafale deal. ...(Interruptions) The Minister of Defence is present here Madam, I would speech pointedly and confine myself to the subject. I have been asked what the complaint is. But before the people of the country know it Hon. Minister and Hon. Prime Minister have started an operation cover up. This has given rise to doubts. First of all what is the truth? ...(Interruptions) This should be known deal. But even today this question has not been answered why the number of aircrafts was reduced from 126 to 36 aircraft. You talk of national security. At the time of Kargil conflict it was insisted that the country needed such equipment then why between 2001 to 2016, the number was decreased the Challenges of national security were gone down. Has these data not been decreased? Madam this question will always remain have because the question of number is linked with the money. Does the Minister very aggressively and proudly consider are other persons to be a kender garden students. ...(Interruptions) But should I not put force my on point of view and quote only press report. ...(Interruptions)

There were four Experts in the Indian Negotiating team as per the Defence Purchase Procedure. ...(Interruptions) I can quote their opinion from the minutes. But I won't do that. But would like to know how the price of each aircraft was increased by 47.7 percent. ...(Interruptions) A Committee been constituted for price negotiations it was supposed to correct the benchmark price first. After that only other negotiations were to took place. But an announcement has already been made by the Hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions) This announcement had been made by the Government before correcting the benchmark price. Afterwards Government issued on wrong statement in the Supreme Court. This has been stated by the C&G and it is before the Parliament. ...(Interruptions) If someone misleads the Parliament we discuss it. ...(Interruptions) They say that this report has been given in Parliament and

[Shri Mohammad Salim]

discussion has been done on it. When they mislead the Supreme Court by their statement. Does it not violate our privilege? ...*(Interruptions)* Should we not discuss it in the House? ...*(Interruptions)* Now they say the Supreme Court has given a clean chit. ...*(Interruptions)*

But the fact is that they your given a wrong statement in the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, I can quote about prices. Regarding prices, it has been said *[English]* In its reply to the Supreme Court, the BJP Government said: "As mandated by the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC), the INT undertook a collegiate process including due deliberations and diligence at various levels."

[Translation]

I challenge that collegiate process was not undertaken. ...*(Interruptions)* Because all the persons having expertise on price, Deputy they Air Chief three experts. *[English]* Mr. M.P. Singh, Advisor (Cost) in the Ministry, Mr. Rajiv Verma, the then Joint Secretary and the Acquisition Manager, and Mr. Anil Sule, the then Finance Manager (Air)... The INT Members. ...*(Interruptions)* All the three Members who were negotiating, said so. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Air Chief, Vice Air Chief said that benchmark price should be 5.2 billion Euro. But then this price was increased. Four each aircraft. 3.2 billion euro price was increased. ...*(Interruptions)* But how used it increased? ...*(Interruptions)* Attention had not been paid to the view of experts Committee. At your these objections were not addressed in the Committee Constituted under the then Defence Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* This Committee was not formed under the Chief Minister on your instruction. ...*(Interruptions)* Then the matter went to Prime Minister Modi ji led CSS Committee. Then all these things were over ruled and the prices were decided. ...*(Interruptions)* now in deciding this matter, the name of Prime Minister is being quoted. The Prime Minister has to face challenges because in this step, the Prime Minister is involved. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not regarding the role of industrial houses. We raise questions why there should be Make in India. ...*(Interruptions)* After achieving Independence India has been following the policy of self-reliance particularly in Defence Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* We have been talking of self-reliance since Nehruian era. ...*(Interruptions)* There are two hyphenated words but today in Modiji regime this hyphenated word has been broken and Self-reliance has been 'Self' and 'Reliance' *[English]* Self-reliance. 'Self' and 'Reliance'. The Government is not working for Self-Reliance. The Government for 'Self' and 'Reliance.'

[Translation]

Therefore there have been changes of corruption. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a charge of corruption. Under the chairpersonship of Shri Murlu Manohar Joshi in Estimates Committee we visited HAL. ...*(Interruptions)* We have our capability and capacity, we will enhance it. The price was increased because we are showing it as a part of research. ...*(Interruptions)* We are giving three billion euro cost on each aircraft for fittings to be fitted in the aircraft, for taking the step of India specific initiatives. ...*(Interruptions)* Cannot we afford to conduct such a research in our own country. ...*(Interruptions)* We can increase our capability. A company which is unable to run Airport Metro in Delhi, to such a company building work of aircraft is being given in collaboration with Dassault company. ...*(Interruptions)* According to the Hon. Minister Shri Rahul Gandhi who speak on this matter has no knowledge about the fittings in combat aircraft. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Minister is an expert, he is aware of all facts but the thinks that other members have no knowledge in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*, the expert committee *[English]* including the then Air Vice Marshal *[Translation]* and along with other persons who have knowledge of such matters, their expertise was not utilised. Modiji's view had been accepted. He want to Paries ...*(Interruptions)* You should first answer the previous question. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker I am speaking on the topic only. It is clear out who will negotiate as per DPP ...*(Interruptions)** how did NSA reach Paris on 12-23 January...*(Interruptions)* for raising the prices...* to provide him... He is an National Security Advisor or Advisor from*...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Your time is over.

Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Madadik

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALEEM: When the matter is discussed in the committee, everything will be crystal clear. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI MOHAMMED SALEEM: I think that if the demand of JPC is accepted there would be a better debate on this topic. *...(Interruptions)* You can suppress our voice but this Government cannot suppress the voice of 125 crores of people. *...(Interruptions)* A robbery has been done. *...(Interruptions)* This is faced you will have to accept that it should be equalled into. *...(Interruptions)* You can get a clean chit from the Supreme Court but in Parliament. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have less time to speak. Please speak in brief.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjay Mahadik, do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (Kolhapur): Madam, I want to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Hon. Speaker, you have given me permission to speak under Rule 193 on such an important topic. So I thank you. *...(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker Madam, their alliance partner Shiv Sena party has expressed their view these people have expressed their doubt over this deal. *...(Interruptions)* When your own alliance partner express their doubt, then the whole nation is compelled to think that there is something wrong in it. *...(Interruptions)* The Ministry of Defence has executed a deal regarding acquisition of 36 fighter aircrafts recently. *...(Interruptions)* There has been an atmosphere of doubt. *...(Interruptions)* There is no doubt about the quality of Rafale. Doubt is whether these aircraft belong to that category which the country needs. It has been stated by the Ministry of Defence. *...(Interruptions)* On 18 December, 2016 MOS, Ministry of Defence said in an statement in Rajya Sabha that the price of this aircraft would be approximately Rs. 670 crore. *...(Interruptions)* This is their statement. *...(Interruptions)* But when this deal was executed the total cost of this deal was Rs. 1600 crore *...(Interruptions)* This is the point of view of the Government that the bare aircraft price is Rs. 670 crore and rest of the prices are from support and spares prices. *...(Interruptions)* As first we purchase cheris and then built a trucks. *...(Interruptions)* I can understand that the cost has increased, what I have the right to know the actual price of

the aircraft. *...(Interruptions)* The whole country have a right to know. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, after this process, a agreement is signed with private company for support and spares. *...(Interruptions)* This is a company which is called a offset partner. *...(Interruptions)* This company has acquired land and established its office in Nagpur recently after the deal is executed. *...(Interruptions)* A company which does not have factory, does not have experience, what is the reason for having a deal with such a company. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to know the reason. *...(Interruptions)*

HAL is a Central Government operated company which has been working for the country for the last many years. *...(Interruptions)* This company build fighters planes. *...(Interruptions)* They have build Mig planes, Sukhoi and are this company is working in the area of manufacturing spares and support things. *...(Interruptions)* This company has many plants Nasik, Bengluru, Kolar and Odisha. *...(Interruptions)* Even though such infrastructure available in country, such a company has been made a effect partner which has no experience. *...(Interruptions)* On 8 April, 2015, the Foreign Secretary had expressed the view that 95 percent of the agreement with Dassault has been completed. *...(Interruptions)* I am unable to understand that this deal could have been accorded to HAL which is a public company, which is running in loss and employment could have generated.

Leaving them behind why a deal was struck with a private company. Why was HAL not accorded the job? Why was HAL not requested to complete this work. *...(Interruptions)*

Since this is a security matter this doubt still remains in our mind. It is not in national interest Our Minister has quoted the judgement of Supreme Court. *...(Interruptions)* 126 planes were to be acquired but only 36 purchased. The answer given for this indicates that is not a right from the discuss such topic. *...(Interruptions)* The Ministry of Defence also informed that this deal was cheaper by 9% to 20%. If it is so why 126 aircraft had not been purchased, I would like to know this. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, why was the prices of the aircraft escalated by 3 percent? Why was the task not assigned to HAL? Why was such a partner was selected who had no experience. So JPC should be constituted and these things should be explained. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav, you have two minutes only.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): It is undoubtedly proven – that Rafale is a good quality aircraft and the Airforce need to acquire them....(Interruptions) UPA has decided that Rafale aircraft should be purchased. My question is that UPA Government had 10 years time to finalise the deal they should have finalised the deal within that time frame.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P. Kumar, what is this you are doing in the Parliament?

This is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 5 O'clock.

16.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

17.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At this stage, Shri G. Hari and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: So many times, I have warned all of you, but now I am going to name all of you.

...(Interruptions)

17.01 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICES OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 374A

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri K. Ashok Kumar, Shri R.K. Bharathi Mohan, Shri M. Chandrakasi, Shri G. Hari, Dr. J. Jayavardhan, Shri K. Parasuraman, Dr. K. Kamaraj, Shri P. Kumar, Shrimati M. Vasanthi, Shri C. Mahendran, Shri K. Maragatham, Shri P. Nagarajan, Shri R. Parthipan, Shri K.R.P. Prabakaran, Shri A. Anwhar Raajhaa, Shri T. Radhakrishnan, Shri S. Rajendran, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri S. Selvakumarachinnayan, Shri P.R. Sundaram, Shri M. Udhayakumar, Shri V. Elumalai, Shrimati R. Vanaroja, Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu, you have come to the Well of the House and you are abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the Business of the House. By your wilful and persistent obstruction, grave disorder is being occasioned. I am, therefore, constrained to name you under Rule 374A.

Therefore, all of them stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings of the Session under provision of Rule 374A. They may forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I think it will be better if you leave from here.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 3rd January, 2019 at 11.00 a.m.

17.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, January 3, 2019/ Pausha 13, 1940 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions (01.01.2019)

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	292
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	292
3.	Shri Ashok Kumar K.	300
4.	Shri Bodhsingh, Bhagat	295
5.	Shri Datta, Sankar Prasad	284
6.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	282
7.	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	299
8.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, R.	289
9.	Shri Hari, G.	287
10.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	281
11.	Shri Khan, Md. Badaruddoza	288
12.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	294
13.	Shrimati Lekhi, Meenakshi	285
14.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	286
15.	Shri Mohd. Salim	288
16.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	291
17.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	291
18.	Shri Ram, Vishnu Dayal	283
19.	Shri Sahu, Lakhan Lal	298
20.	Shri Saini, Rajkumar	284
21.	Dr. Samal, Kulamani	297
22.	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	282
23.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	299
24.	Shri Sigriwal, Janardan Singh	296
25.	Shri Singh, Bharat	290
26.	Shrimati Singh, Pratyusha Rajeshwari	290
27.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	295
28.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	286
29.	Shri Teni, Ajay Misra	293
30.	Shrimati Vasanthi, M.	287

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions (02.01.2019)

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	319
2.	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	312
3.	Prof. Chandumajra, Prem Singh	307
4.	Shri Chautala, Dushyant	313
5.	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	315
6.	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	305
7.	Shrimati Devi, Rama	305
8.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	303
9.	Shri Gogoi, Gaurav	310
10.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	315
11.	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	318
12.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	308
13.	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	302
14.	Shri Nishad, Ram Charitra	311
15.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	301
16.	Shri Pandey, Rajesh	303
17.	Shri Parthipan, R.	309
18.	Shri Patil, Bheemrao B.	313
19.	Shri Patil, Kapil Moreshwar	210
20.	Shri Rao, Muthamsetti Srinivasa (Avanthi)	317
21.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	319
22.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	310
23.	Shri Singh, Bharat	306
24.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	308
25.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	316
26.	Shri Tripathi, Sharad	314
27.	Shri Trivedi, Dinesh	304
28.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	318

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (01.01.2019)

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhikari, Dibyendu	3302
2.	Shrimati Begum, Tabassum	3345
3.	Shri Patel, Nagendra Pratap Singh	3288
4.	Dr. "Nishank", Ramesh Pokhriyal	3397
5.	Dr. Abdullah, Farooq	3242
6.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	3224, 3385
7.	Shri Adhikari, Sisir Kumar	3309
8.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3385, 3439
9.	Shrimati Ahlawat, Santosh	3296
10.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	3303
11.	Shri Ajmal, Sirajuddin	3285
12.	Shri Anto Antony	3252
13.	Shri Arunmozhithevan, A.	3373
14.	Shri Azad, Kirti	3290, 3435
15.	Shri B. Senguttuvan	3244, 3445
16.	Dr. Babu, Ravindra	3394
17.	Shri Baker George	3222, 3413
18.	Shrimati Bala, Anju	3267, 3275, 3424, 3425
19.	Shri Banerjee, Prasun	3233,
20.	Shri Barne, Shrirang Appa	3224, 3369, 3385
21.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	3419
22.	Shri Bharathi, Mohan R.K.	3307, 3406
23.	Shrimati Bhatt, Ranjanben	3293
24.	Shri Bidhuri, Ramesh	3287
25.	Dr. Biju P.K.	3389
26.	Shri Birla, Om	3402, 3420
27.	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	3319

1	2	3
28.	Shri Bohra, Ram Charan	3300
29.	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	3361
30.	Shri Chand, Nihal	3408
31.	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	3414, 3439
32.	Prof. Chandumajra, Prem Singh	3313, 3434
33.	Shri Chaudhary, Pankaj	3266
34.	Shri Chaudhury, Jitendra	3337
35.	Shri Chauhan, Devusinh	3308, 3357
36.	Shri Chautala, Dushyant	3349
37.	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	3255, 3363, 3436, 3437
38.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3321
39.	Shri Chavda, Vinod Lakhamashi	3380
40.	Shri Choudhary, Ram Tahal	3371
41.	Shri Chudasama, Rajeshbhai	3236, 3259, 3411
42.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh N. Singh	3328
43.	Kumari Dev, Sushmita	3251
44.	Shrimati Devi, Rama	3294, 3430
45.	Shri Dharambir	3241
46.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	3357, 3432, 3433
47.	Shri Dhruva Narayana, R.	3310
48.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3351, 3440
49.	Shri Dubey, Satish Chandra	3429
50.	Shri Ering, Ninong	3388
51.	Prof. Gaikwad, Ravindra Vishwanath	3374
52.	Dr. Gaikwad, Sunil Baliram	3275, 3360, 3434
53.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijay Kumar	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
54.	Shri Gavit, Rajendra D.	3347
55.	Adv. George, Joice	3449

1	2	3	1	2	3
56.	Shri Giluwa, Laxman	3256, 3405	82.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	3448
57.	Shri Girri, Maheish	3258	83.	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	3450
58.	Dr. Gopal, K.	3243, 3352	84.	Shri Kataria, Rattan Lal	3403
59.	Dr. Goud, Boora Narsaiah	3279	85.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	3261
60.	Shri Gowda, L.R. Shivaram	3267, 3275, 3424, 3425	86.	Shri Kaushal, Kishore	3298
61.	Shri Gupta, Shyama Charan	3304,	87.	Shri Kaushalendra, Kumar	3407, 3409
62.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	3228, 3255, 3363, 3436, 3437	88.	Shri Kaushik, Ramesh Chander	3277, 3435
63.	Shri Hansdak, Vijay Kumar	3256	89.	Shrimati Khadse, Rakshatai	3225
64.	Dr. Haribabu, Kambhampati	3346	90.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	3270
65.	Shri Harish, Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi	3343, 3428	91.	Shrimati Kher, Kirron	3286
66.	Prof. Hay, Richard	3347, 3367	92.	Shri Khuba, Bhagwanth	3322
67.	Shri Jadhav, Prataprao	3393	93.	Shri Kinjarapu, Ram Mohan Naidu	3418
68.	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	3379	94.	Shri Kishore, Jugal	3231
69.	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	3331	95.	Shri Kodikunnil, Suresh	3240
70.	Shri Jakhar, Sunil	3412	96.	Shri Kotha, Prabhakar Reddy	3312
71.	Shrimati Jardosh, Darshana Vikram	3426	97.	Shri Kundariya Mohan Bhai Kalyanji Bhai	3275, 3360, 3434
72.	Shri Jaunapurua, Sukhbir Singh	3350	98.	Shri Kunhalikutty, P.K.	3281
73.	Shri Jayadevan, C.N.	3415, 3439	99.	Kunwar, Bharatendra	3383
74.	Dr. Jayavardhan, J.	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441	100.	Shri Lal, Chhote	3427
75.	Shri Jena, Rabindra Kumar	3331, 3400	101.	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	3254
76.	Shri Joshi, Chandra Prakash	3344, 3354, 3421, 3431	102.	Adv. M. Udayakumar	3410
77.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3368	103.	Shrimati Madam, Poonamben	3447
78.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	3238, 3344, 3354, 3421, 3431	104.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
79.	Shrimati Kalvakuntla, Kavitha	3377	105.	Shrimati Mahajan, Poonam	3327, 3427
80.	Kumari Karandlaje, Shobha	3262, 3423	106.	Dr. Mahato, Banshilal	3365
81.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	3226	107.	Shri Mahato, Bidyut Baran	3238, 3344, 3354, 3421, 3431
			108.	Shri Mahendran, C.	3301
			109.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	3357, 3432, 3433

1	2	3
110.	Shri Majhi, Balabhadra	3335
111.	Shri Mallikarjun, Kharge	3317
112.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	3395
113.	Shrimati Maragatham, K.	3392
114.	Shri Marutharajaa, R.P.	3390
115.	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	3237, 3362
116.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3387
117.	Shri Mishra, Bhairon Prasad	3320
118.	Shri Mishra, Janardan	3428
119.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	3399
120.	Shri Mohan P.C.	3334
121.	Shri Mohan, M. Murali	3280
122.	Dr. Moily, M. Veerappa	3366
123.	Shri Muddahanume Gowda, S.P.	3235, 3236
124.	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	3265,
125.	Dr. Munde, Pritam Gopinath	3224, 3369, 3385, 3439
126.	Shri Nagarajan, P.	3246
127.	Shri Naik, B.V.	3235, 3443
128.	Shri Nani, Kesineni	3333
129.	Shri Natterjee, J.J.T.	3316
130.	Shri Nete, Ashok Mahadeorao	3250
131.	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	3358
132.	Shri Nishad, Ajay	3396
133.	Shri Nishad, Ram Charitra	3336
134.	Shrimati Noor, Mausam	3356
135.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3331, 3444
136.	Shri Pala, Vincent H.	3446
137.	Shri Panday, Hari Om	3340
138.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3351, 3416, 3440
139.	Shri Pandey, Rajesh	3351, 3440

1	2	3
140.	Shri Panneerselvam, V.	3275, 3313, 3360, 3434
141.	Shri Parasuraman, K.	3234
142.	Shri Parthipan, R.	3260
143.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	3232
144.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	3223
145.	Shri Patel, Prahlad Singh	3378
146.	Shrimati Pathak, Riti	3282
147.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	3341
148.	Shrimati Patil, Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	3364, 3438
149.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Kaka	3355
150.	Shri Patil, Kapil Moreshwar	3370
151.	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	3268
152.	Dr. Prasad, Naramalli Siva	3263
153.	Dr. Pratap, Krishan	3382
154.	Shri Premachandran N.K.	3384
155.	Shri Radhakrishnan, T.	3228, 3255, 3363, 3437
156.	Shri Raghav, Lakhanpal	3411
157.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3352,
158.	Dr. Raj, Udit	3318
159.	Shri Rajan, Vichare	3253
160.	Shri Rajbhar, Harinarayan	3362
161.	Shri Rajendran, S.	3228, 3363, 3430, 3436, 3437
162.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	3329
163.	Dr. Rajoria, Manoj	3353
164.	Shri Ram, Janak	3348
165.	Shri Ramachandran, K.N.	3306
166.	Shri Ranjan, Rajesh	3407, 3442
167.	Shrimati Ranjan, Ranjeet	3407, 3442

1	2	3
168.	Shri Rao, Konakalla Narayana	3255, 3278, 3333
169.	Shri Rao, M. Venkateswara (Babu)	3274
170.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	3229,
171.	Dr. Ratna, De (Nag)	3340,
172.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	3369, 3439
173.	Shri Reddy, A.P. Jithender	3381, 3418
174.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukender	3247, 3426
175.	Shri Reddy, Konda Vishweshwar	3391
176.	Shri Reddy, Ponguleti Srinivasa	3401
177.	Shrimati Renuka, Butta	3332
178.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	3342
179.	Shri Rudy, Rajiv Pratap	3338
180.	Dr. Sampath, A.	3276
181.	Shri Sarania, Naba Kumar	3305
182.	Shri Sarswati, Sumedhanand	3344, 3354, 3421, 3431
183.	Shri Satav, Rajeev	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
184.	Adv. Sawaikar, Narendra Keshav	3338, 3427
185.	Shri Sawant, Arvind	3339
186.	Shri Senthilnathan, P.R.	3406
187.	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
188.	Shri Sharma, Ram Kumar	3417
189.	Shri Shetty Raju	3386
190.	Shri Shetty, Gopal	3299
191.	Shri Shewale, Rahul	3357, 3432, 3433
192.	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	3224, 3369, 3385, 3439
193.	Shri Shirole, Anil	3222, 3413
194.	Dr. Shyal, Bharatiben D.	3277, 3435
195.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3314

1	2	3
196.	Shri Simha, Prathap	3262, 3423
197.	Shri Singh Ganesh	3330
198.	Shri Singh Rakesh	3315
199.	Shri Singh, Bhola	3275, 3360, 3376
200.	Kw. Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	3228, 3255, 3363, 3436, 3437
201.	Shri Singh, Lallu	3398
202.	Shri Singh, Verma Parvesh Sahib	3239
203.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	3295
204.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit P.	3291
205.	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit	3248
206.	Shrimati Sonker, Neelam	3359
207.	Shri Sriram, Malyadri	3375
208.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
209.	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	3245, 3422, 3429, 3441
210.	Shri Suresh, D.K.	3271
211.	Shri Tadas, Ramdas C.	3238, 3344, 3354, 3421
212.	Shri Tanwar, Kanwar Singh	3249
213.	Shrimati Tarai, Rita	3269
214.	Shrimati Teacher, P.K. Sreemathi	3272
215.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	3311
216.	Shrimati Thakur, Savitri	3273
217.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	3264
218.	Prof. Thomas, K.V.	3404
219.	Shri Tiwari, Manoj	3230, 3340
220.	Shri Trivedi, Dinesh	3420
221.	Shri Tukaram, Godse Hemant	3323
222.	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	3364, 3438
223.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	3292

1	2	3
224.	Shri V. Elumalai	3297
225.	Shrimati V. Sathya Bama	3289, 3406
226.	Shrimati Vanaroja, R.	3325, 3406
227.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	3326, 3430
228.	Shri Vasava, Parbhubhai Nararbhai	3222
229.	Shri Venkatesh, Babu T.G.	3257
230.	Dr. Venugopal P.	3283
231.	Shri Verma, Rajesh	3227
232.	Shrimati Verma, Rekha	3372
233.	Shri Vijayakumar, S.R.	3228, 3363, 3430, 3436, 3437
234.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	3224, 3324, 3369, 3439
235.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	3221, 3428
236.	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	3267, 3275, 3424, 3425
237.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	3284

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (02.01.2019)

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhikari, Dibyendu	3538
2.	Shrimati Begum, Tabassum	3547
3.	Dr. "Nishank", Ramesh Pokhriyal	3610
4.	Dr. Abdullah, Farooq	3474
5.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivajirao	3537, 3647
6.	Shri Adhikari, Sisir Kumar	3536
7.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	3537, 3648
8.	Shrimati Ahlawat, Santosh	3466, 3532, 3569
9.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	3571

1	2	3
10.	Shri Ajmal, Sirajuddin	3509
11.	Shri Anto Antony	3458, 3464, 3673
12.	Shri Arunmozhithevan, A.	3549
13.	Shri Ashok, Kumar K.	3533
14.	Shri Azad, Kirti	3554
15.	Shri B. Senguttuvan	3472, 3577
16.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	3590
17.	Shri Baker George	3470
18.	Shrimati Bala, Anju	3524, 3657, 3661
19.	Shri Barne, Shrirang Appa	3537, 3587, 3647
20.	Shri Basheer Mohammed E.T.	3582
21.	Shri Bharathi, Mohan R.K.	3485, 3505, 3626, 3655
22.	Shrimati Bhatt, Ranjanben	3546
23.	Dr. Biju P.K.	3497
24.	Shri Birla, Om	3496
25.	Shri Biswas, Radheshyam	3548
26.	Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat	3641
27.	Dr. C. Gopalakrishnan	3481, 3608
28.	Shri Chand, Nihal	3545
29.	Shri Chandel, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh	3647, 3648
30.	Shri Chandrakasi, M.	3567
31.	Shri Chaudhury, Jitendra	3585
32.	Shri Chauhan, Devusinh	3468, 3635, 3667
33.	Shri Chavan, Ashok Shankarrao	3653, 3654
34.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3523
35.	Shri Chavda, Vinod Lakhmashi	3635
36.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir Ranjan	3575, 3679
37.	Shri Chudasama, Rajeshbhai	3521
38.	Shri Datta, Sankar Prasad	3583
39.	Kumari Dev, Sushmita	3478, 3674

1	2	3
40.	Shrimati Devi, Veena	3620
41.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	3611, 3659, 3660
42.	Shri Dhruva Narayana, R.	3487, 3623
43.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3658
44.	Shri Dubey, Satish Chandra	3600
45.	Shri Ering, Ninong	3636
46.	Prof. Gaikwad, Ravindra Vishwanath	3602
47.	Dr. Gaikwad, Sunil Baliram	3499, 3656
48.	Shri Gajanan, Kirtikar	3467
49.	Shri Galla, Jayadev	3550, 3559
50.	Shri Gandhi, Feroze Varun	3639
51.	Dr. Gavit, Heena Vijaykumar	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
52.	Adv. George, Joice	3561
53.	Shri Ghubaya, Sher Singh	3463
54.	Shri Giluwa, Laxman	3625
55.	Shri Girri, Maheish	3515
56.	Dr. Gopal, K.	3489
57.	Shri Gopalakrishnan, R.	3634
58.	Dr. Goud, Boora Narsaiah	3529
59.	Shri Gowda, L.R. Shivaram	3524, 3657, 3661
60.	Shri Gupta, Shyama Charan	3526
61.	Shri Gupta, Sudheer	3483, 3653, 3654
62.	Shri Hari, G.	3572
63.	Dr. Haribabu, Kambhampati	3594
64.	Shri Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi	3479
65.	Dr. Hazra, Anupam	3451
66.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	3525, 3565
67.	Shri Jadhav, Prataprao	3479, 3628

1	2	3
68.	Shri Jadhav, Sanjay Haribhau	3640
69.	Shrimati Jardosh, Darshana Vikram	3603
70.	Shri Jaunapuria, Sukhbir Singh	3472
71.	Dr. Jayavardhan, J.	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
72.	Shri Joshi, Chandra Prakash	3482, 3531, 3652, 3677
73.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3481, 3606
74.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	3482, 3531, 3652, 3677
75.	Shrimati Kalvakuntla, Kavitha	3601
76.	Kumari Karandlaje, Shobha	3508, 3551
77.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	3513
78.	Shri Kaswan, Rahul	3528,
79.	Sh. Kataria, Rattan Lal	3599
80.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	3498, 3539
81.	Shri Kaushal, Kishore	3501
82.	Shri Kaushalendra, Kumar	3553
83.	Shrimati Khadse, Rakshatai	3475, 3561, 3671
84.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3454
85.	Shri Khan, Md. Badaruddoza	3632
86.	Shri Kishore, Jugal	3541, 3645
87.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	3595
88.	Shri Kundariya Mohan Bhai Kalyanji Bhai	3499, 3517
89.	Shri Kunhalikutty, P.K.	3560
90.	Kunwar, Bharatendra	3561, 3633
91.	Shrimati Lekhi, Meenakshi	3464, 3664
92.	Shri Lokhande, Sadashiv	3500
93.	Adv. M. Udhayakumar	3568
94.	Shrimati Maadam, Poonamben	3461, 3593

1	2	3
95.	Shri Mahadik, Dhananjay	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
96.	Shrimati Mahajan, Poonam	3530
97.	Dr. Mahato, Banshilal	3473, 3670
98.	Shri Mahato, Bidyut Baran	3482, 3531, 3652, 3677
99.	Shri Mahendran, C.	3578
100.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	3611, 3659, 3660
101.	Shri Majhi, Balabhadra	3588
102.	Shri Mallikarjun, Kharge	3492
103.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	3646
104.	Shrimati Maragatham, K.	3543
105.	Shri Marutharajaa, R.P.	3631
106.	Shri Meena, Arjun Lal	3522
107.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3591
108.	Shri Mishra, Janardan	3466, 3506, 3666
109.	Shri Misra, Pinaki	3642
110.	Shri Muddahanume Gowda, S.P.	3494
111.	Shri Mukherjee, Abhijit	3516
112.	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	3471, 3669
113.	Dr. Munde, Pritam Gopinath	3537, 3647, 3648
114.	Shri Nagar, Rodmal	3466, 3506, 3666
115.	Shri Nagarajan, P.	3491
116.	Shri Naik, B.V.	3494, 3544
117.	Shri Nani, Kesineni	3487, 3680
118.	Shri Natterjee, J.J.T.	3459, 3663
119.	Shri Nete, Ashok Mahadeorao	3540
120.	Shri Ninama, Manshankar	3458, 3627
121.	Shri Nishad, Ajay	3619
122.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3581
123.	Shri Pala, Vincent H.	3570

1	2	3
124.	Shri Panday, Hari Om	3614
125.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3658
126.	Shri Pandey, Rajesh	3658
127.	Shri Panneerselvam, V.	3499, 3656
128.	Shri Parasuraman, K.	3520
129.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	3552
130.	Shri Patel, Prahlad Singh	3512
131.	Shrimati Pathak, Riti	3645
132.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	3507, 3607
133.	Shrimati Patil, Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	3525, 3624, 3637
134.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Kaka	3576
135.	Shri Pradhan, Nagendra Kumar	3598
136.	Dr. Pratap, Krishan	3461
137.	Shri Premachandran, N.K.	3643
138.	Shri Radhakrishnan, T	3483, 3653, 3654
139.	Shri Raghav, Lakhanpal	3510
140.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	3612
141.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	3453
142.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	3481, 3676
143.	Dr. Raj, Udit	3542
144.	Shri Rajan, Vichare	3502
145.	Shri Rajbhar, Harinarayan	3527
146.	Shri Rajendran, S.	3483, 3653, 3654
147.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	3484
148.	Dr. Rajoria, Manoj	3586
149.	Shri Ram, Janak	3616
150.	Shri Ram, Vishnu Dayal	3589
151.	Shri Ramachandran, K.N.	3678
152.	Shri Ranjan, Rajesh	3638
153.	Shrimati Ranjan, Ranjeet	3638

1	2	3
154.	Shri Rao, Konakalla Narayana	3580
155.	Shri Rao, Magantti Venkateswara (Babu)	3514
156.	Shri Rathore, Hariom Singh	3555,
157.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	3519,
158.	Dr. Ratna, De (Nag)	3614,
159.	Shri Raut, Vinayak Bhaurao	3537, 3647, 3648
160.	Dr. Ray, Ravindra Kumar	3463, 3535, 3574
161.	Shri Reddy, A.P. Jithender	3457
162.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukender	3561, 3675
163.	Shri Reddy, Ponguleti Srinivasa	3495, 3557
164.	Shri Reddy, J.C. Divakar	3504
165.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	3629
166.	Shri Rudy, Rajiv Pratap	3476, 3621, 3639
167.	Shri Sahu, Lakhan Lal	3473, 3573
168.	Shri Saini, Rajkumar	3644
169.	Dr. Sampath, A.	3503
170.	Dr. Sanghamita, Mamtaz	3605
171.	Shri Sarswati, Sumedhanand	3482, 3531, 3652, 3677
172.	Shri Satav, Rajeev	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
173.	Shri Sawant, Arvind	3462
174.	Shri Senthilnathan, P.R.	3485, 3505, 3626
175.	Shri Shankarrao, Mohite Patil Vijaysinh	3477, 3649, 3650 3651
176.	Shri Sharma, Ram Kumar	3584,
177.	Shri Sharma, Ram Swaroop	3596,
178.	Shri Shetty Raju	3607
179.	Shri Shetty, Gopal	3607, 3613
180.	Shri Shewale, Rahul	3611, 3659, 3660

1	2	3
181.	Dr. Shinde, Shrikant Eknath	3537, 3647, 3648
182.	Shri Shirole, Anil	3470
183.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3557
184.	Shri Sigrival, Janardan Singh	3480, 3488
185.	Shri Simha, Prathap	3508, 3551
186.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	3592
187.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	3535
188.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	3469, 3621, 3668
189.	Shri Singh, Abhishek	3455
190.	Shri Singh, Bhola	3618
191.	Kw. Singh, Kunwar Haribansh	3483, 3653, 3654
192.	Shri Singh, Lallu	3563
193.	Shri Singh, Parvesh Sahib	3579
194.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	3559
195.	Shrimati Singh, Pratyusha Rajeshwari	3564
196.	Shri Singh, Sunil Kumar	3466, 3569
197.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	3617
198.	Dr. Solanki, Kiritp.	3597
199.	Dr. Somaiya, Kirit P.	3556, 3561
200.	Shrimati Sonker, Neelam	3630
201.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
202.	Shri Sundaram, P.R.	3477, 3649, 3650, 3651
203.	Shri Suresh, D.K.	3498, 3539
204.	Shri Tadas, Ramdas C.	3531, 3615
205.	Shri Tanwar, Kanwar Singh	3493
206.	Shrimati Tarai, Rita	3460
207.	Shri Tasa, Kamakhya Prasad	3622
208.	Shrimati Teacher, P.K. Sreemathi	3558

1	2	3
209.	Shri Teli, Rameswar	3525
210.	Shri Teni, Ajay Misra	3518
211.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	3662
212.	Shrimati Thakur, Savitri	3534
213.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	3490
214.	Shri Tukaram, Godse Hemant	3562
215.	Shri Tumane, Krupal Balaji	3624, 3637
216.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	3486, 3679
217.	Shri V. Elumalai	3465, 3561, 3665
218.	Shrimati V. Sathya Bama	3485, 3505, 3655
219.	Shrimati Vanaroja, R.	3485, 3505, 3626, 3655

1	2	3
220.	Shrimati Vasanthi, M.	3476, 3672
221.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai	3523
222.	Shri Venkatesh, Babu T.G.	3456
223.	Dr. Venugopal P.	3511, 3465
224.	Shrimati Verma, Rekha	3609
225.	Shri Vijayakumar, S.R.	3483, 3653, 3654
226.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	3566
227.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	3452
228.	Shri Yadav, Tej Pratap Singh	3524, 3657, 3561
229.	Shri Yadav, Laxmi Narayan	3604

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions (01.01.2019)

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 293, 297, 299
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	285, 289, 295
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	294
Food Processing Industries	:	298
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	
Home Affairs	:	281, 283, 291, 300
Housing and Urban Affairs	:	287, 296
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions (02.01.2019)

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	
Coal	:	308, 315, 320
Communications	:	303, 316
Defence	:	302, 306, 310, 312
Development of North Eastern Region	:	
Earth Sciences	:	
Electronics and Information Technology	:	318
External Affairs	:	311
Law and Justice	:	301, 304, 305, 313, 314
Minority Affairs	:	309
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	
Planning	:	
Railways	:	317, 319
Science and Technology	:	
Space	:	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	307.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (01.01.2019)

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	:	3225, 3228, 3232, 3235, 3237, 3247, 3249, 3250, 3255, 3256, 3260, 3262, 3268, 3274, 3282, 3284, 3285, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3293, 3296, 3306, 3308, 3312, 3315, 3316, 3320, 3322, 3324, 3335, 3336, 3341, 3342, 3346, 3347, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3360, 3361, 3363, 3368, 3369, 3374, 3377, 3385, 3386, 3394, 3399, 3404, 3406, 3407, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3439, 3441, 3448, 3449, 3450
Chemicals and Fertilizers	:	3231, 3233, 3241, 3252, 3269, 3270, 3295, 3325, 3329, 3339, 3370, 3381, 3390, 3392, 3397, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3417
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	:	3224, 3234, 3236, 3239, 3240, 3257, 3265, 3275, 3277, 3280, 3298, 3314, 3321, 3344, 3345, 3354, 3391, 3426, 3443
Food Processing Industries	:	3273, 3279, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3365, 3367, 3382, 3411, 3446, 3447
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	:	3226, 3229, 3244, 3292, 3304, 3334, 3384, 3395
Home Affairs	:	3221, 3222, 3227, 3243, 3245, 3246, 3253, 3259, 3261, 3264, 3266, 3271, 3276, 3283, 3286, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3313, 3317, 3323, 3328, 3331, 3337, 3338, 3340, 3343, 3348, 3349, 3359, 3364, 3366, 3371, 3373, 3378, 3380, 3383, 3387, 3388, 3393, 3398, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3405, 3412, 3418, 3420, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3437, 3444, 3445
Housing and Urban Affairs	:	3238, 3242, 3248, 3251, 3254, 3263, 3278, 3281, 3287, 3291, 3294, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3318, 3319, 3326, 3327, 3333, 3353, 3355, 3372, 3376, 3389, 3422, 3436, 3440, 3442
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	3223, 3230, 3258, 3267, 3272, 3302, 3330, 3332, 3362, 3375, 3379, 3396, 3403, 3419, 3421, 3438.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions (02.01.2019)

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	3505, 3565, 3671
Coal	:	3512, 3519, 3527, 3541, 3568, 3597, 3598, 3633
Communications	:	3453, 3455, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3473, 3489, 3500, 3535, 3536, 3543, 3551, 3552, 3561, 3581, 3583, 3586, 3603, 3604, 3622, 3625, 3631, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3647, 3659, 3665, 3670

Defence	:	3462, 3464, 3469, 3479, 3483, 3487, 3488, 3492, 3497, 3501, 3510, 3511, 3516, 3525, 3530, 3546, 3549, 3550, 3555, 3578, 3593, 3626, 3627, 3643, 3663, 3664, 3680
Development of North Eastern Region	:	3478, 3571, 3674
Earth Sciences	:	3628, 3667, 3673
Electronics and Information Technology	:	3454, 3461, 3468, 3484, 3485, 3498, 3509, 3533, 3544, 3558, 3595, 3600, 3658, 3662, 3679
External Affairs	:	3456, 3459, 3471, 3532, 3553, 3562, 3569, 3570, 3572, 3582, 3584, 3585, 3591, 3599, 3610, 3616, 3623, 3624, 3629, 3642, 3666
Law and Justice	:	3451, 3457, 3475, 3476, 3482, 3496, 3526, 3528, 3564, 3590, 3612, 3613, 3632, 3652, 3675
Minority Affairs	:	3499, 3503, 3515, 3560, 3602, 3654
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	3491, 3529, 3542, 3563, 3575, 3587, 3589, 3592
Planning	:	3523, 3524, 3548, 3557, 5573, 3620
Railways	:	3458, 3460, 3466, 3470, 3472, 3474, 3480, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3502, 3504, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3517, 3518, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3531, 3534, 3537, 3539, 3540, 3545, 3547, 3554, 3556, 3566, 3574, 3577, 3580, 3596, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3611, 3614, 3615, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3621, 3634, 3635, 3640, 3641, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3648, 3649, 3660, 3661, 3668, 3669, 3676, 3677, 3678
Science and Technology	:	3452, 3477, 3481, 3486, 3567, 3576, 3594, 3609, 3630, 3636, 3650, 3651, 3653, 3655, 3656, 3657
Space	:	3490, 3514, 3588, 3601
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	3513, 3538, 3559, 3579, 3672.

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel.Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

©2019 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published and Printed under Rules 379 and 282 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fourteenth Edition) and Type setting by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.
