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Thirteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, January 02, 2018/Pausha 12, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER in the Chair]

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

New Year greetings to all the Members of the House

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Madam Speaker, Happy New Year to you and to all Hon. Members.

HON. SPEAKER: Happy New Year to all of you, May this year be auspicious and prosperous for all of you and for me too.

11.0½ hrs.

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Loss of lives in terrorist attack in Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, in a dastardly terrorist attack, 5 security personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force were martyred when heavily armed terrorists stormed a security camp in Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir on 31st December, 2017.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this cowardly attack which has brought pain and suffering to the families of the deceased.

Now, the House will stand in silence for a short while to pay respect to the martyrs.

11.01 hrs.

(Then Members stood in silence for a short while.)

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now Question No. 201, Mohammad Faizal.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems

*201. +
MOHAMMED FAIZAL:

SHRI NINONG ERING:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project in the country;

(b) whether the establishment of CCTNS has been helpful in addressing the issues such as extortion, kidnapping, drug and substance abuse in the North-Eastern region;

(c) if so, the details of the data of the last three years, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the CCTNS project for one year, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of budgetary allocation and directives issued for better implementation of the project?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project is under implementation in all States/UTs. 15023 Police Stations out of 15580 Police Stations under the project are using CCTNS Core Application Software for the purpose of entering crime and criminal data and transmitting the data to the State Data Center and finally to the National Data Center. Secured data connectivity is available at 14363 Police Stations.

The central Digital Police Portal has been launched in August 2017. The portal has the facility for national level search on crime and criminal data, crime report generation and facility for the citizens for reporting a crime and seeking police verification. 35 States/UTs have launched their State Citizen Police Portal for delivering citizen centric police services such as online registering and tracking of complaints, reporting and search for missing persons, lost property including vehicles, employee verification, antecedent verification etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The CCTNS ecosystem has been very helpful for the investigating officers for solving criminal cases. The access to the CCTNS Database is available with the State and Central police/ investigating officers. However, it is difficult to attribute crime solutions in case of extortion, kidnapping, drug and substance abuse solely to the CCTNS system only in any part of the country including North-Eastern States.

(d) Government has extended the implementation of the project by one year beyond 31st March 2017 up to March 2018. The Operation & Maintenance phase of the project is valid up to March 2022.

(e) The approved budgetary allocation of the project has been kept at Rs. 2000 Crore as approved originally. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have been issuing advisories/directives from time to time to the State/UTs in regard to data digitization & migration, fund utilization, connectivity, functioning of disaster recovery centers etc. for successful implementation of the project.

[English]

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Madam, first of all, I wish you and everybody in the House a very happy and prosperous New Year 2018.

The CCTNS programme was conceived as a mission mode project fully sponsored by the Government of India under the National E-Governance Programme. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Crime Records Bureau are the implementing agencies for this. They are streamlining the investigation and prosecution processes, strengthening the intelligence gathering machinery, improved public delivery system and citizen friendly interface.

As regards these objectives, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far the Government of India

could bring the efficiency and effectiveness in police functioning.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, the C.C.T.N. system has been implemented in nearly 15,580 police stations in the country. These police stations are being connected through a centralized network system of Central Government.

The database of the system will include the crime records and information regarding police stations of all the States in the country. This system will be beneficial for the states and the police stations there. The software which we have provided to the police stations in all the states till now has a data of 14,363 police stations which are connected with each other through this system. The best part is that along with online registration in 35 States and UTs, the system will have complete information about the cases of tracking of missing persons, vehicles and property issues also. It is proving highly beneficial in criminal cases for gathering information and conducting investigation thereto. A lot of citizen services are provided through this system including verification of employees. States are able to help the citizens expeditiously using this CCTN system to resolve various issues including passport. Hence, the CCTN system is helping the Police department and citizens as well. It is likely to prove fruitful in keeping a check on crimes and the people of criminal mentality.

[English]

MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the answer given in part (d) of his reply, in which it is mentioned that the project was supposed to be completed by 31st March, 2017 but now it is further extended up to March, 2018.

Hon. Madam, the project envisaged as to how the Government is planning to extend these facilities to the remotest areas of the country like Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States. A lot of citizen services have also been included in this project. For example, my constituency, Lakshadweep, where a lot of people wish to come over, but, its being an entry restricted area, police clearance certificate is mandatory for issuance of entry permit. But, as of now, to access this system is not fruitful for those who wish to get the entry

permit because the character and residence of the applicants, who live in remote areas, cannot be verified through this system.

My specific question to the Government is, how the Government is planning to improve the CCTNS network in such remote areas where the network connectivity is very slow. Is the Government planning to come up with the VSAT system so that these areas can be developed because even strategically also it is a very important system?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, the Hon'ble Member has raised a very appropriate question. An MOU has been signed with BSNL in respect of remote areas where network connectivity is very poor. We are making all out efforts to solve the problem of connectivity. We are taking BSNL's help in this work. Sufficient amount of funds have been provided to Lakshadweep and State Governments also to cover large number of remote areas under the system. Rs.7.25 crore has been allocated to Lakshadweep for CCTN project out of which Rs. 6.29 crores have been released and 1.39 crores have been utilised. At present, its operating speed is 512 KBPS which is being increased to 2 MBPS. We are trying to upgrade the bandwidth also which is likely to be done very soon. We are planning to increase it up to 4 MBPS in future which will not only enable us to upload data on a very large scale but increase the speed also. As I have stated, funds have been provided to the State Governments. After utilisation of these funds, BSNL shall extend further help.

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam. I felicitate the Government and would like to thank also that the first phase has begun successfully. I would like to request the Minister to provide information about the manner in which the issues like cyber crime, cyber security, fiber optic, connectivity, digitalization and training of the officers would be dealt with under this project. You are providing infrastructure mainly but what about the training of the officials sitting in the police station. Please provide information in this regard.

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon'ble Speaker, as the Hon'ble member has stated, all those issues have been covered under this project and police training is likely to be included in it in future. We have

covered all types of crimes under it. We have covered all 44 types of charges under it. The funds we provided to the state governments for this project also include funds for the training. Hence, it is the responsibility of the state governments because requisite funds have been provided to them for this purpose. The issues raised by the Hon'ble member have been covered under this project. The persons with criminal mentality who repeatedly get involved in criminal activities are also covered under this project. Information about the cases of missing persons, vehicle thefts, cyber crimes and the cases filed in the court are also covered under it. Information about the convicted persons is also available here. No crime would be left uncovered under it. It all has been planned in this project.

[English]

SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Madam Speaker, Thank you for giving this opportunity to raise this question. One of the major objectives of the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) is to make police functioning citizenship friendly and more transparent by automating the functions of the police station.

My question to the hon. Minister, through you, is this. How many police stations throughout the country are yet to be covered by CCTNS? Is there any State-wise data? By which time will all the police stations in the country be covered under CCTNS?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, it is not possible to furnish statewise data just now but we will definitely send it to him. As I have stated, out of 15580 police stations 14363 police stations have been connected with each other. We will send him the statewise data in this regard.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOUDHARY: Hon. Speaker, Madam, Delhi is being labelled as the rape capital while Kerala as the crime capital. To assess all this. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have given them names?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOUDHARY: Hon. Speaker, Madam, these have been given on the basis of the data given by the Crime Records Bureau. ...*(Interruptions)* The

number of rape cases have been increased by 350 percent after Nirbhaya rape case. I would like to say to the Hon'ble Minister that the information channels under the said network should be made more efficient and effective at district and state level. You have to pay more attention to S.C.R.B. and D.C.R.B. i.e. State Crime Record Bureau and District Crime Record Bureau. 20% vacancies are yet to be filled up in these bureaus. When, shortcomings still exist, there how it can be claimed that the assessment report received till now is accurate? Though F.I.R. is registered in large number of cases, many cases are left unregistered. Therefore, in reference to this subject how can you classify that this one is rape capital and the other is crime capital and how will you fill the vacancies at the State and district level?

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, under the said scheme, approximately two thousand crore rupees have been sanctioned to the states including Delhi and approximately 1500 crores have been released to the States. It is mandatory to register all types of F.I.R.s. as per the amendment 161(a) to the Bill introduced in Lok Sabha in 2013, which has made it mandatory for the states to register F.I.R. if any crime takes place. The digital data collected from the states including Delhi reveals that nearly 3.94 crore crimes have been recorded. The data of nearly 5 crore crimes of various types has been registered.

[English]

Cultivation of Rabi Crops

*202. † SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the estimated production and acreage under cultivation of Rabi Crops during the current harvested season (2017-18) as compared to that of the last season, crop and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide adequate incentives to the farmers for sowing Rabi crops and to procure their produce at higher price and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the practice of unplanned sowing of crops is still prevalent in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the production and acreage of crops in the country and discourage the import of agricultural produce?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is early to assess the acreage and production of rabi crops for ensuing rabi season 2017-18 as sowing is still in progress in some parts of the country. As per the release calendar of advance estimates of crop production, the production and acreage of rabi crops are normally released in the month of February.

(b) The decision to increase MSPs is based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While recommending MSPs, CACP takes into account the cost of production, overall demand-supply, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of production resources like land and water. CACP also holds consultations with various stakeholders including State governments and farmers' organisations/representatives before finalizing its recommendations.

Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (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 & Prices (CACP), after obtaining the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors.

To ensure remunerative prices to farmers, the Government has increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Rabi Crops for 2017-18. In addition, Government has also announced bonus to incentivize farmers for production of Pulses and Oilseeds. Details of the MSPs of rabi crops fixed by the Government are given at Annexure-I.

Besides, the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been created to protect farmers from volatility in prices of agricultural products and is operated by Department of Consumer Affairs w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The fund provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of agricultural commodities for calibrated releases to moderate price volatility, discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. Under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), procurement for central buffer is undertaken at market prices or MSPs, whichever is higher besides supplementation through imports.

In addition to PSF, to protect the interest of the farmers, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at the MSP wherein State Agencies play a major role. This scheme is implemented at the request of the State Governments concerned, which agree to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax, assist procurement Agencies in logistic arrangements including gunny bags, provide working capital for State Agencies and creation of revolving fund for PSS operations etc. as required under the Scheme guidelines. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low intermediation costs.

Government also implements Market intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Support Price on the request of State/UT Governments. 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).

(c) Farmer's decision on the choice of crops to be planted depends upon a number of factors and to help them in making proper choices, advisories are issued from time to time and MSPs announced before the sowing season.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare organizes National Conferences on Kharif & Rabi

campaign before each crop season with the State Government officials, research scientist and extension functionaries to formulate strategy for cultivation of kharif & rabi crops. Besides, the State-level targets for production of crops are decided before the crop season.

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA) - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in technical collaboration with stakeholders from National Agricultural Research Systems including State Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and line departments develop contingency plans to cope with contingency situations such as droughts, floods, hail storms, unseasonal rains and heat wave etc. inflicting serious economic losses specially to small and marginal farmers in the country leading to Agricultural distress. State Governments are sensitized about the agricultural contingencies to address these issues in a holistic way for the ultimate benefit of the farming community of the country.

Advisories are issued to the States & farmers to maximize their production using latest technologies of crop production, and to educate farmers, demonstrations and trainings are organized at farmers field under various crop development programmes including National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) and National Mission on Oilseed & Oilpalm (NMOOP).

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (ATMA)' implemented in 676 districts of 29 states & 3 UTs of the country grants-in-aid is released to the State Governments for revitalizing the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers in different thematic areas to increase agricultural production. The activities under ATMA include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc.

In order to increase production and acreage of Rabi and Kharif crops in the country, Government of India is implementing through State Governments several Crops Development Schemes/Programmes such as NFSM, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), BGREI, NMOOP, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Soil Health Card (SHC) etc. Under these Schemes/

Programmes, funds are provided to States for implementation of State-specific agricultural strategies including incentives to farmers for use of quality seeds, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), farm-mechanization, etc.

Further, in order to increase the production of field crops in the country, crop based institutes and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertake research programmes to develop high yielding varieties/hybrids. As a result of concerted efforts, a total of 907 high yielding varieties/hybrids of field crops were released during 2012-2017 for cultivation in different states and

agro-ecologies. Front line demonstrations were organized to demonstrate the new technologies, including IPM and farmers' training programmes, farmers' fairs, farmers' field days, etc. were also organized for awareness generation among the farmers so that they can adopt new varieties and technologies to increase production.

Besides, in order to encourage farmers to enhance production and productivity of crops, Government provides concessional short term crop loans to farmers under the Interest Subvention Scheme. Government has also taken other measures such as increase of import duty and modulating imports and exports. The details of the recent measures taken are at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

Minimum Support Prices (According to crop year)

(As on 24.10.2017)

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(#) increase in MSP 2016-17 over 2015-16	2017-18	(#) increase in MSP 2017-18 over 2016-17
Rabi Crops									
1	Wheat		1400	1450	1525	1625	100(6.6)	1735	110(6.8)
2	Gram		3100	3175	3500**	4000^	500(14.3)	4400@	400(10)
3	Masur (Lentil)		2950	3075	3400**	3950@	550(16.2)	4250*	300(7.6)
4	Rapeseed/Mustard		3050	3100	3350	3700*	350(10.4)	4000*	300(8.1)
5	Safflower		3000	3050	3300	3700*	400(12.1)	4100*	400(10.8)
6	Toria		3020	3020	3290	3560	270(8.2)	3900*	340 (9.6)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage increase.

* Including Bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal.

^ Including Bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal.

@ Including Bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal

Annexure-II

Recent measures for modulating Imports and Exports

- Bulk export of groundnut oil, sesame oil, soyabean oil and maize (Corn) oil has been permitted w.e.f. 27.03.2017, removing consumer pack restriction of (upto 5 kg).

- Import duty on Tur (pigeon pea) has been raised from 0 % to 10 % w.e.f. 28.3.2017.
- Quantitative restriction of 2 lakh tons per year on import of Tur (pigeon pea) w.e.f. 5.8.2017 has been imposed.
- Quantitative restriction of 3 lakh tons on import of Moong and Urad per year w.e.f. 05.08.2017 and

21.08.2017 has been imposed respectively.

- Import duty on wheat has been raised from 10% to 20% w.e.f. 8.11.2017.
- Exports of all varieties of pulses including organic pulses have been allowed w.e.f. 22nd November, 2017.
- Import duty on yellow peas has been raised from 0% to 50% w.e.f. 8.11.2017.
- Import duty on *soya bean seed* has been raised from 30% to 45% w.e.f. 17.11.2017
- Import duty on Chana and Lentil (Masoor) has been raised from 0% to 30% w.e.f. 21.12.2017.
- Import duties on major edible oils have been raised w.e.f. 17.11.2017 maintaining an appropriate difference between crude and refined oil as given below:
 - crude palm oil from 15% to 30% and refined palm oil from 25% to 40%,
 - crude sunflower oil from 12.5% to 25% and refined sunflower oil from 20% to 35%,
 - crude soya bean oil from 17.5% to 30% and refined soya bean oil from 20% to 35%,
 - crude rapeseed oil including canola oil (Low erucic and rapeseed oil), mustard oil and colza oil from 12.5% to 25% and on refined rapeseed oil including canola oil (Low erucic acid and rapeseed oil), mustard oil an colza oil from 20% to 35% w.e.f. 17.11.2017.
- Export of all varieties of pulses including organic pulses has been made "free" without any quantitative restriction w.e.f. 22.11.2017.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Hon. Speaker Madam, the Minister has given a very good and detailed reply. Shri Rupalaji is from my district of Gujarat and he is also Agriculture Minister.

The Government and the Minister has stated in its reply that the Government will implement PSF (Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and cotton through central modal agency for the purpose of M.S.P. in which the state agency has a prominent role. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the details of the production of

Rabi crops last year and current year? How much Rabi crop was produced in the country in the year 2016-17 and how much production is going to take place in the year 2017-18? Has the Government formulated any scheme to purchase to the crops at support price, if the crops are going to be produced in abundance?

Presently, cotton has been produced in the country in a very large quantity. If there is any state which produces maximum cotton in the country, it is Gujarat The farmers have toiled hard day and night but they are not getting the remunerative price for cotton. The minimum cost of twenty kilos cotton for farmers is about 1200 rupees. But cotton is not getting sold for more than 900 rupees per kg. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to when the Government will take a decision regarding the price of cotton?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, Hon. Member has asked about the figures of production of rabi crop. Figures of the production of rabi crops cannot be obtained presently because sowing is taking place at present. Sowing of rabi crop will continue upto 14th January. As per the figures upto 29th December, sowing has taken place on 565.7 lakh hectares of land in the year 2017-18 which is almost five lakh hectare less than the 571.47 lakh hectares figure of last year i.e. it is almost one percent less. Since, sowing of crop will continue upto 15th January and there is Zaid crops apart from rabi and kharif crops whose sowing will take place from February to April. As per estimate, we can say that sowing will take place this year which is equivalent to the last year. The figures of the production of crops will become available later only.

It we talk about both the rabi and kharif crops, sowing took place on 1280 lakh hectares of land in the year 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, sowing has taken place on 1270 lakh hectare of land till now. We can say that taking into account the estimation of both rabi and kharif crops, sowing will take place in equal quantity and production will also be almost the same. Since independence, record sowing and record production had taken place last year.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that particularly small and marginal farmers in the country face grave financial loss due to drought, floods, hailstorm, untimely rains and hot wind conditions. All these calamities are covered under

Krishi Bima Yojna but today there is a grave problem of pigs and Neelgais in the whole country, particularly in Gujarat and my constituency. Farmers sow costly seeds for crop production. They sow crops after taking loan from moneylenders and banks. They make crops ready after using fertilizers and sprinkling insecticides and toiling hard day and night but. In the end, wild animals destroy the crops and such type of loss is not covered under Krishi Fasal Bima. Due to this, the farmers get caught in a loan trap.

Madam, through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is proposed to cover such crop loss under the Krishi Fasal Bima Yojna?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Hon. Speaker, Madam, Krishi Bima Yojna is mainly from the point of view of natural disasters. Regarding the question raised by the Hon. Member just now, no consideration is taking place at present.

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, the renowned Prime Minister of the country, Hon. Shri Narendra Modiji has kept a target of doubling the income of farmers by the year 2022. Hon. Agriculture Minister is working hard day and night with full dedication and enthusiasm to realise the dreams of Hon. Prime Minister. I would like to bring to your notice one fact. When the crop of the farmer is ready and he wants to sell it, he is compelled to sell his crop at throw away prices due to less number of crops procurement centres in Uttar Pradesh.

Hon. Prime Minister has recently launched a "E-NAM" online platform for purchasing the crops of farmers. But the middlemen, who used to control these Mandis for years are engaged in thwarting the said online platform through several ways. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to set up more and more procurement centres, particularly in all the regions of Uttar Pradesh and check the problems like under weight of produce at these procurement centres as well as make the "e-NAM" online platform successful so that the farmers could get the remunerative price for their crops.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, so far as the question of procurement of crops is concerned, paddy and wheat are purchased through the Ministry of Food and Supply. I think that it is not going to be less than the targets fixed this time in this regard. But for all the

commodities, apart from paddy and wheat, support price are fixed on the basis of "price support scheme". Under the same scheme, if the prices of pulses, oilseeds and cotton are below the support price, proposals come from the State Government and the Government of India gives permission for purchasing it. Earlier, it was permitted to purchase 25% of the total production which has been increased to 40%. I would like to mention a figure, From the year 2010-11 to 2013-14, 8.40 lakh metric tons of pulses, oilseeds and cotton were procured under this scheme during the said four years. But if we look at the purchase from the year 2014-15 to 2017-18, procurement of 20.74 lakh metric ton has been made.

Now, the question can be raised that purchase has been more because production has increased. But, I would like to give one more example. In the year 2013-14, total production of pulses in the country was 19.25 million tonnes and purchase of 54 thousand metric tonnes took place. Last year, 22.95 million tonnes of pulses was produced. Almost the same is expected this year also. In the year 2017-18, purchase of five lakh metric tonnes have been made within nine months. In the year 2013-14, when 19.25 million tonnes production took place, 54 thousand metric tonnes was purchased and this time 22.95 million tonnes production is expected. So the expected purchase is five lakh metric tonnes. Thus, there is merely 20% increase in production but the purchase is 900%. This is a record purchasing. Despite this, if the farmers are unable to get appropriate price, we are having conversation with the states for a new provision so that full purchasing can take place. We are having meetings with the State Governments and the Union Ministry of Finance in this regard. Our commitment is to ensure that the farmers get support price.

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to ask my maiden question after getting elected.

HON. SPEKAER: You earlier time had been lost in the noise.

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Madam, through you, my question to the Hon. Agriculture is related to part-D of the question which talks about giving incentives to the crops and reducing their import. My question is particularly related to potato. I am unable to understand, as I am a newcomer to the House as to the issue for which the tables were being thumped. Hon. Minister will certainly

be aware of the fact that today potato is selling at the rate from 50 paise to 2 rupees per kilogram. When Hon. Prime Minister took charge in the year 2014, then there was less production of potato and farmers were hopeful to get remunerative price of their produce then the Modi Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: Madam, background of the question is necessary.

HON. SPEAKER: He is aware of all the background information.

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: During that time, Minimum Support Price (MSP) was imposed so as to check export of potato. Potato was made an essential commodity and potato was imported. Then there was bumper production of potato in the year 2015 and farmers suffered losses.

HON. SPEAKER: You are suppose to ask question during 'Question Hour'. Please ask your question.

SHRI SUNIL JAKHAR: But no one helped the farmers. Minimum Export Price was fixed at 360 dollar during the year 2016. There was a bumper crop and a glut in potato production in the year 2017 due to which potato cultivation was down by five per cent. Will the Hon. Minister assures the House and the farmers through you that the Government will not impose minimum support price when the farmers are expecting remunerative price of their crop to recover their losses, and will the Government not permit import of the same so as to ensure that farmers receive remunerative price of their produce?

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is already being implemented in the country for all the products for which Minimum Support Price is not fixed. Under the scheme, if production is higher by ten per cent in a State and the prices fall by more than ten per cent, then the State Government submits a proposal to the Union Government and the Government of India allows to procure said product so as to provide at least cost of cultivation to the farmers. The difference of price is shared between the Central Government and the State. ...*(Interruptions)* Please let me reply to the query of Hon. Member.

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you paying attention to them? Don't listen to them.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Earlier few such proposals were received and the pendency period in the Government of India was higher and by the time a decision could be taken the produce would be 'off reason'. When our Government came to power, then only Rs. 15 to 20 crore was incurred by the Government of India under this head. Since the losses suffered are shared on 50:50 basis between Central Government and the State, the then Government was more concerned about the additional burden on the exchequer. But ever since our Government came to power, we have contacted and conducted meetings with the States. We grant permission within 24 hours of the receipt of such proposal from the States. So far the Government has provided Rs. 700 crore in the year 2017-18. As far as potato is concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted proposal for the first time and the Union Government had accorded permission for the same but the proposal was made during production period. The Government does not grant permission for post production period. The State Governments have to take initiative in this regard. The Governments of West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are providing transportation assistance to farmers so as to facilitate transportation of potatoes in those States where production of potato is less. On behalf of the Government of India I assure that those products for which minimum support price is not fixed and witnessed ten per cent higher production and reduction in prices by more than ten per cent, in such cases the Government would grant permission within 24 hours and will continue to do so in future. But, the State Government need to submit a proposal during production period. The Government is unable to provide any assistance in case when produce is obtained by traders or put in cold storage. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the Government has come out with a 7-point plan to double the income of farmers by 2022. However the Minimum Support Price for rabi crop to be grown in 2017-19 announced, was less than 40 per cent of their average comprehensive cost as determined by the CACP. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government on each seven strategies announced by the Government so far, for enhancing the farmer's income. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to reply only to the Supplementary of Shri K. Ashok Kumar. If you want, I will ask him to repeat his question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, his question was related to potato. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Ashok Kumarji to ask question. Please sit down this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, I did not hear his question. Please ask him to repeat his question. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Would you like to speak in respect of potato?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please let him speak. Please sit down.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, he had asked about potato, I would like to submit that minimum support price of potato is not fixed. Therefore, another scheme i.e. 'Market Intervention Scheme' is being implemented. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have already spoken about the scheme.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: I have informed him about the scheme and potato is covered under the scheme. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let them do it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You are disturbing the members. The Minister has already replied about potato.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri K. Ashok Kumarji, please repeat your Supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the Government has come out with a 7-point plan to double the income of farmers by 2022. However the Minimum Support Price for rabi crop to be grown in 2017-19 announced, was less than 40 per cent of their average comprehensive cost as determined by the CACP. ...(Interruptions)

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Government on each seven strategies announced by the Government so far, for enhancing the farmer's income. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not fair. Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I hope, you have understood his question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Madam, he has asked as to how to double the income of farmers. The Government of India and my Ministry in the year 2016-17 constituted a committee to double the income of farmers and the Government has already started implementation of the recommendations being made by the said Committee. The first priority of the Government is to reduce input cost through input management. The second is output management and the third one is e-Marketing and fourth is allied sector in which also the farmers should seek opportunities. Various schemes have been implemented in the country which are producing results. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now Question no. 203 - Kumari Shobha Karandlaje - not present. Shri Pratap Simha.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will not allow this.

...(Interruptions)

Modernisation of State Police Forces

*203. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the implementation of the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces for the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 recently, if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the scheme;

(b) whether police stations will be integrated to set up a National database of crime and criminal records and linked with prisons, forensic science laboratories and prosecution offices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated to Karnataka for modernisation of State police force during each of the last three years and the current year, item-wise; and

(d) whether internal security plans are in place in each district of the State to mitigate any contingent situation and if so, the details thereof along with the details of action plan and contingency measures formulated for disaster management in the State?

[Translation]

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

Statement

(a) Yes Madam. The Government of India has, on 27.09.2017, approved implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF)" for a three years' period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a total outlay of Rs. 25,061 crore which includes a central budget outlay of Rs. 18,636 crore. Salient features of the umbrella scheme are as below:

- Special provision has been made under the Scheme for internal security, law and order, women security, availability of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support etc.
- Central budget outlay of Rs. 10,132 crore has been earmarked for internal security related expenditure for Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

- Scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 35 worst LWE affected districts has been introduced with an outlay of Rs.3,000 crore to address the issue of underdevelopment in these district.
- An outlay of Rs.1215 crore has been earmarked for the North Eastern States for police infrastructure upgradation, training institutes, investigation facilities etc.
- Implementation of this scheme would bolster the Government's ability to address challenges faced in different theatres such as areas affected by LWE, Jammu and Kashmir and North East region effectively and undertake development interventions which will catalyze in improving the quality of life in these areas and help combat these challenges effectively at the same time.
- New initiatives are being introduced to provide assistance to States for upgradation of police infrastructure, forensic science laboratories, institutions and the equipment available with them to plug critical gaps in the criminal justice system. Integration of Police Stations to set up a national data base of crime and criminals' records and integration of police data with other pillars of criminal justice system such as prisons, forensic science laboratories and prosecution offices.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project with the primary objective of interlinking all police stations for the purpose of sharing of crime and criminal data in an electronic eco-system by collecting data from all police stations in State Data Centers and ultimately aggregating all the data in a National Data Center. The scope of the CCTNS project has been further enhanced to integrate the Police data with other pillars of the criminal justice system namely - Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger Prints and accordingly a new system -"Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS)" is being developed.

(c) The year-wise allocation of funds in respect of Karnataka made by the Government of India and the item-wise proposals made by the Government of Karnataka from the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 is as below:

Sl.No.	Particulars	Central Allocation (in Rs. crore)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mobility	5.91	7.80	7.62	11.71*
2.	weapons	5.13	4.79	4.79	5.24
3.	Communication Equipment	Nil	0.62	1.98	3.00
4.	Equipment for Intelligence	2.28	2.28	1.17	
5.	Equipment for Police Stations and internal security	16.4	14.27	7.97	7.44
6.	Equipment for CID	1.71	1.70	0.58	1.17
7.	Equipment for FSL	3.47	3.47	4.20	9.06
8.	Training Equipment	Nil	Nil	6.64	6.70
9.	Home Guard	0.65	0.65	1.80	1.36
10.	Construction	58.47	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	94.03	35.58	35.58	46.85

*Alternate item against this amount are being considered.

(d) As per information received from Government of Karnataka, the State Police has an Internal Security Division (ISD) under the Director General of Police which has created Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) under the 'Garuda' Force. Further, Government of Karnataka has apprised that District wise security audits for strategic assets are prepared by Intelligence Bureau from time to time. Three coastal districts undertake 'Sagar Kavach' exercises twice a year in association with Coast Guard to mitigate any contingent situation.

It is further clarified that the prime responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The state governments undertake measures for management of disasters and the central government supplements the efforts of the State Government whenever required.

To mitigate such contingent situations, Government of Karnataka has intimated that Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority under the Chief Minister has been constituted. The State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted to function as the First Responder till the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) or the Army is deployed. The State Government of Karnataka has also constituted a Core Committee under the

Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Karnataka, State Crisis Management Group (SCMG) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and District Crisis Management Groups (DCMGs) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner concerned.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Madam, prior to 2014 Lok Sabha Elections, I was a working journalist. Every evening we used to have editorial meetings. We used to worry about next day's lead story and headline. ...*(Interruptions)* Every now and then, there would be a terrorist attack and bomb blast in the country and that blast by default used to become a headline and a lead story. ...*(Interruptions)* I can list out the German Bakery incident, Pune bomb blast, Mumbai bomb blast

[Translation]

The incident of bomb blasts in Delhi and outside BJP office, Baleshwaran had taken place before the festival of Diwali.

[English]

But in the last three and a half years, thankfully, because of the able leadership of Modi ji and Rajnath

Singh ji, there is not even a single bomb blast in the country. The country is in safe hands. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Your question is related to modernization, please ask your question.

[English]

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Madam, as far as the modernization of police forces is concerned, we first heard this word when Advani ji was the Home Minister of this country. After that we only heard the talk but not walk the talk. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be an effective implementation of the 2007 Supreme Court Judgment in the case of *Prakash Singh Badal Versus Union of India* for modernization of police forces. In that Judgment, the Supreme Court has given four clear cut instructions. It is regarding posting and transfer. Then, it has said that law and order and crime investigation should not be given to the same person. There should be a separate department for that. ...*(Interruptions)* There should be functional autonomy for the police department. There should be a Police Establishment Board not just to take care of the transfers but also to redress the complaints against the police department. ...*(Interruptions)* Before modernization of police forces, we must implement the Supreme Court Judgment. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. Can the Central Government give * a clear cut instruction to all the States to effectively implement the 2007 Supreme Court Judgment?

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam Speaker, in order to ensure compliance of the orders passed by the Supreme Court, the Union Government issues necessary letters repeatedly to the State Governments. As far as modernization of police is concerned, the Union Government has started very good programmes in this regard. The Ministry of Home Affairs with the permission of Prime Minister has introduced recently an Umbrella Scheme for modernization of police wherein a provision of around twenty five thousand crore rupees has been made. All the States have been provided funds to ensure internal security within the State. For some schemes, the States would contribute partly but for some other schemes the central funding would be cent per cent. This way, a very good scheme is being

implemented for modernization of police. The Union Government ensures complete compliance of the orders and instructions issued by Hon'ble courts for the Union Government.

I would like to elaborate about modernization of police, if you permit. An umbrella scheme consisting of 17 components for modernization of police forces in all the States has been formulated wherein a large amount of fund have been provided to all the States to curb terrorism and extremism in areas affected by LWE.

I would also like to submit that 17 schemes are being implemented. While providing assistance, the Union Government asks the State Government to submit a list of required items and then the Union Government provides such items to the States. I would specially say that provision of Rs. 12,300 crore has been made for modernization of police. The Union Government has made provision of Rs. 6000 crores to ensure security and development in the naxal affected areas.

The Union Government has made a provision of Rs. 3,845 crore for internal security of Jammu and Kashmir. Besides, provision of Rs. 1,350 crore has been made for North Eastern States to counter militancy. The State Government plays a very important role to ensure implementation of all these schemes and projects. The Union Government for the first time has provided more than 25 thousand crore rupees ensuring internal security in all the States wherein States have to contribute in it.

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Hon. Madam, Maharashtra has not received even a single penny during the last three financial years out of the funds provided by the Union Government to maintain National Database of Criminal Records. In the Budget of 2016, Rs.55 crore was provided but even out of that no amount has been given to Maharashtra. Special funds are provided for naxal affected districts like Gadchiroli, Gondiya, Chandrapur in Maharashtra, from where Hon. Minister is also elected. Even this fund has been reduced during the last three financial years. Maharashtra has received less than the sanctioned funds during the last three Budgets for empowerment and modernisation. Hence, my question is, the time by which Government is likely to compensate for the less amount of fund provided to Maharashtra during the last three financial year for the said work?

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, there is no question of overlooking any State in

this regard. Funds are released to those States who submit utilization certificate. If the State Government submit the UC, funds are released immediately.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, just now, the hon. Member raised the issue regarding modernisation of police forces. Apart from the Defence Department, the Home Department is more important to safeguard human beings, their rights and so many other things. But, most of the State Governments are suffering and they are in financial crisis. Even in budget of the Home Ministry, we can see that the allotment for modernisation is reduced compared to the previous years. Therefore, whatever the Minister said that they are allocating Rs. 25,000 crore for modernisation, it is not sufficient. We are spending lakhs of crores of rupees on the Defence Ministry; in the same way, internal security is also very important. It is because, due to lack of modern technology, crimes go on increasing. Therefore, whatever the existing facilities the State Governments have, with that, they are not in a position to control law and order. Therefore, it is very essential that the Central Government should come forward and allocate more funds. For example, in Tamil Nadu, hon. former Chief Minister, Madam Amma had written so many letters to the Ministry seeking financial assistance for modernisation of Tamil Nadu police. But, we could not get. Therefore, whatever the Minister said now, Rs. 25,000 crore, it is not sufficient. In that also, you are concentrating more in Naxalite areas. Not only in Naxalite area, even in most of the other places also, we are facing a lot of problem. Therefore, the Central Government must come forward to allocate funds.

I would like to know, through you, Madam, as to what steps they are going to take to allocate more funds to the State Governments to modernise the police stations.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker I just replied that this was the first Government which provided about Rs. 24,060 crore for the modernisation of police. As Hon. Deputy Speaker has asked, the Government has worked as per his vision and views and this amount is more than enough. We have to spend it in three years. Tamil Nadu is included in this. The requirement of all the States are deliberated upon by a Committee and essential assistance is provided. Despite that, the States have to take care of their entire security

system by themselves. Nevertheless the Government has provided a very big amount. Funds will continue to be given. Specially I would like to tell that Hon. Prime Minister has done a good job after 2014, in the 14th Finance Commission. We are providing 42 per cent instead of 32 per cent, we have increased it by 10 per cent and police may use from it also. There is no prohibition in this regard, but we hope that State Government should use it at per necessity.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Madam, I wish a Happy New Year to all and the year 2017 has been a year of pride. In elections, we won twelve seats out of twelve in Surat. Several types of politics was done and several meetings were held by the Opposition.

HON. SPEAKER: Congratulations for winning twelve out of twelve seats.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: The outcome in Surat is because of development. The entire city is safe under the watchful eyes of CCTV cameras. This work has been carried out under PPP model. People also supported because of peace and safety. Our two biggest industries are textile and diamond. The crimes taking place there are called 'white thugs'. Crimes associated with transporting goods from one State to another come under economic (offences) cell. Has the Government prepared any scheme for setting up economic cell alongwith modernisation of Police force?

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, the issue was raised before also and I replied just now that we have made a provision for recording of all the crimes through CCTNS and these crimes were also covered in that. Alongwith this, we also provide funds for women security including DDR in eight cities. At present, it does not appear necessary to make special provision for any other crime because CCTNS is being operated as a good scheme. It would be very beneficial in detecting crimes and investigating them through it.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam Speaker, this question actually is with regard to police modernization. Disaster management also has to be included in police modernisation. Last time, we discussed the Ockhi cyclone. On that day, we discussed about the modernisation equipment require to rescue the people who were in the sea There are coastal police stations which are funded

by the Central Government. In my own State of Kerala, there are seven coastal police stations. But there, they do not have modern equipment; there are no modern facilities; they have no persons who are equipped to deal with this kind of Ockhi cyclone. When this Ockhi happened, these coastal police stations were totally helpless. What is the meaning of police modernisation without these things? I would like to ask a question, through you, Madam, to the Minister whether the Government is going to strengthen them with these disaster management equipment, especially, the coastal police stations.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please tell if you are thinking anything specially about coastal area. He is rightly saying that coastal area is important.

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Madam, regarding coastal area, such things are taken care of by our NDRF also and State Government has a big responsibility to send information time and again to the Centre. If they inform us about their requirement they may perhaps get more assistance. I would just tell that if the State prepares any scheme, the Centre provides 75 per cent fund and the share of State is just 25 per cent. States may prepare such schemes for themselves. For example, for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project also, the Central Government provides assistance to them but we provide such assistance when the States inform us and seek our help. Under NDRF, now we have told them to spend 10 per cent amount for modernisation which is for Police modernisation. The State Government has been given power in this regard.

Inter-Caste Marriages

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*204. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the financial assistance/incentives for Inter-Caste Marriages from five lakh rupees to two lakh fifty thousand rupees;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the financial assistance for Inter-Caste Marriage under

Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriage and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said scheme has achieved its targets since its implementation in 2013; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken to achieve the target set under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, incentive for inter-caste marriages, where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste is provided. As per the Scheme, expenditure on such incentive amount is shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations get 100% Central assistance. Earlier the quantum of incentive amount decided and provided by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations varied between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs 5,00,000/-. From 2017-18 to 2019-20, a uniform incentive amount of Rs. 02.50 lakh is provided in each case for all States/UTs. Any expenditure on the incentive amount in addition of Rs. 2.50 lakhs, if provided by a State/UT, would not be shared under the Scheme and be borne by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

(c) to (e) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, implements 'Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriages', where one of the spouses belongs to a Scheduled Caste and the other belongs to a non-Scheduled Caste and the marriage is required to be registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Though there are no specific State/UT wise targets for a financial year under the Scheme, the District Collector/District Magistrate in a State/UT has been authorized to directly forward the proposal to the Foundation and the proposal is deemed valid within one year of such a marriage. There is no proposal to increase the existing incentive amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh to an eligible couple. The said Scheme introduced in the year 2013-14 and

circulated to States/UTs, did not receive proposals from them during the year 2013-14. Nevertheless, position in regard to proposals sanctioned under the Scheme for subsequent years i.e. 2014-15 to 2017-18, is indicated as under:-

Financial year	Number of proposals sanctioned
2014-15	05
2015-16	72
2016-17	45
2017-18	87

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Madam, through you, I have to state that as an incentive for inter-caste marriage caste certificate is issued by the Collector in any state on the basis of the year 1955 and in some states caste certificate issued by the local body is considered valid. But, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the government has provided for any mechanism or proposes to issue any guidelines for addressing any discrepancies, if any, in both the cases.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Madam Speaker, it is the responsibility of the state governments to issue caste certificates. Generally, the officers of the rank of Collector, Tehsildar and S.D.M issues caste certificates. If the municipality or another body issues the said certificate that is perhaps not valid. This is the subject of states. Whenever any application is received, the state government takes decision on case to case basis.

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Madam, similarly if a person is born in one district or state and later that person moves to another district or state, in some cases his/her caste is considered on the basis of original birth place and in some other cases, caste is considered on the basis of current residential place. If these two places are in different districts or in different states, there may be difference in the status of the caste which gives rise to discrepancy. What are the views of the government in this regard?

HON. SPEAKER: It is not so in the case of two districts in a state but it may be in case of different states.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Madam Speaker, it may be in the case of two districts. There are several states in which one caste is in the category of

scheduled caste in three or four districts, whereas the same caste is in the category of scheduled tribes in other four districts and is in the category of other backward classes in other districts. These districts are distant. The caste certificate is issued to a person in the category in which that caste is placed in the district where the said person is living and that certificate is valid only in that district. That person can avail the facilities attached to the said caste only within the said district.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, thank you very much.

[English]

Madam, "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriage"

[Translation]

was introduced in the year 2013. The objective of the said scheme was to bring parity in the society. But the approval rate of the proposals received under the said scheme is much less. For example, more than 700 applications were received during the year 2016 - 2017 in this regard, but only 45, i.e. less than 50 applications were approved. Even during this year, so far as I know, more than 400 applications were received but only 80 applications have been approved till date. What are the rules laid down or the steps taken by the government to increase the approval rate upto 90 percent? This scheme was introduced to address the issue of social stigma attached with inter-caste marriage as well. But, now a days, even inter-religion marriage is also labelled with social stigma. Various kinds of political organizations discourage inter-religion marriage. Whether this ministry is likely to introduce any Act like Dr. Ambedkar scheme for promoting inter-religion marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): Hon. Speaker, Madam, hon. Member of Parliament has asked whether Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Social Integration through Inter-Caste Marriage has been introduced through Dr. Ambedkar Foundation and why there is so much variation.

As, under the said scheme, applications are received through the Collector, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, we have to verify those applications. It takes time. The scheme provides that the applicants need to apply within a year of solemnization

of inter-caste marriage under the said scheme. There has been delay in approval at several places. One thing, under the said scheme, which needs special attention in this regard is that the marriage of the applicants should be registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. But in several cases, the marriages are registered under Special Marriage Act and such marriages are not valid under the said scheme. This is one of the reasons for the said variation.

Hon. Member of Parliament has asked another question relating to inter religion marriage. The said scheme was introduced to address untouchability and discrimination on the basis of caste. Hence there is no scheme or provisions under the said scheme for inter religion marriage at present. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Thank you Speaker Madam for giving me this opportunity.

I thank the hon. Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment for the reply he has given regarding the incentive to be provided to the SC/ST people when they get married. This is a welcome step by the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: It has become his habit. You please ask your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: This is a very welcome step by the Union Government to actually make it to Rs.2.5 lakh since 2017.

Hon. Madam, a number of applications are pending with the State Governments but they are not being processed. The Union Minister has stated that only 87 applications have been received. As this programme needs widespread publicity, is the Central Government along with the State Governments formulating any policy to give wide publicity to this important initiative so that inter-caste marriages can be encouraged?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA: Madam Speaker, the Hon'ble Member has stated that the scheme should be given

wide publicity. I would like to mention that in respect of inter-cast marriage this scheme is being implemented through State Governments and Union Territories under two Acts- The protection of Civil Rights Act and The Prevention of Atrocities Act. Earlier the amount of incentive used to vary in States from rupees ten thousand to five lakh. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Minister that with his approval now there is uniformity and an amount of Rs 2.5 lakh has been fixed in the whole country. For example, earlier it was Rs.10,000 in Assam but 5 lakh in Rajasthan, somewhere it was 50 thousand and somewhere 30 thousand. Hence, there was no uniformity. Now, the Hon'ble Member has taken a step to bring uniformity in the country by which Centre and State would now contribute 50-50 in this amount. If a state contributes more than 2.5 lakh under this scheme, our contribution will also be the same.

Secondly, as I have stated, it is being done at two forums - one is Ambedkar Foundation regarding which I have already given reply and the other comes under POC and PCR. The number of beneficiaries in the year 2013 was 11786, but it is not a complete data. Now, the figures have reached 21,000. We all have to extend our cooperation to promote this scheme. The objective of this scheme is to remove the deformities which have cropped up in our social structure.

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think you are annoyed with me.

HON. SPEAKER: No-No, why I will get annoyed.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Madam, the Hon'ble Minister has mentioning the incentive being given to SC/STs, but I would like to ask whether the Government has any scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance to the people who refuse to take dowry in their marriages. By promoting such a scheme we can discourage the evil practice of dowry which is still flourishing in our society. The Government should give incentive to the boys of poor families to encourage them to get married without dowry.

Secondly, we are providing incentive for inter-caste marriage and to SC/ST communities. But, whether there is any scheme to provide incentive to inter-religion marriages also i.e. if someone, who is poor also; gets married in the religion other than his own.

SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA: Madam, there is a separate law against dowry, but the law formulated in respect of

inter-caste marriages is to remove the deformities which have cropped up in our society. There are many social evils in our society and our Government has formulated various laws to check them.

HON. SPEAKER: The incentive given by the Government would be like a dowry from the Government.

SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA: I would like to mention that the amount of Rs. 2.5 lakh which is given in inter-caste marriages also promotes such marriages in some way or other. It helps them to secure their future as well as to contain the evil of casteism in our society. This amount is deposited in their name as FD for three years. As the Hon'ble member is a woman, I would like to tell her that first FD is done in the name of the concerned girl.

[English]

Concession in Metro Rail Fare

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*205. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide concession in metro rail fare to senior citizens and students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Metro Rail Administrations of operational metro rail networks in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Mumbai Metro (Line-I) and Gurugram have intimated that, at present, there is no proposal for providing concession in metro rail fare specifically to senior citizens and students. The Ministry of Railways has intimated that in Koikata metro, concession of 60% of the chargeable fare is granted to students up to classes academically equivalent to class-XII of Schools/Madarasas/Vocational Institutions. In Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Mumbai Metro (Line-I), discounts ranging from 10%

to 20% are provided on use of smart card or travelling during off-peak hours to all travellers including senior citizens and students.

[Translation]

SHRI BALBHADRA MANJHI: Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in the New Year. I wish Happy New Year to all the Hon'ble Members.

Madam, my original question was whether the Government has any proposal to provide concession to senior citizens and students in Metro Rail. However, I have not received appropriate reply from the Government in this regard.

The reply only states that the state government has no such proposal. I would like to mention that the Urban Development Ministry of the Union Government also contributes a substantial amount of funds in Metro Railways which is around 50% as per my knowledge. Why not other metro Rail are providing concessional fares on the lines of Kolkata Metro despite the fact that Central Government is also contributing funds in it? Please reply.

[English]

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Madam Speaker, the question that has been posed is a very specific one. It enquires whether the Government has any proposal to provide concession.

Madam, the Government does not have any proposal, but the Government is not averse to making a recommendation to this effect that senior citizens and students be provided some concessional fare. The hon. Member cited the Calcutta Metro. Calcutta Metro is run by the Indian Railways and it provides a special concessional fare for students up to class 12 of normal schools and madarasas etc., but there is a crucial difference between the Calcutta Metro run by the Indian Railways and the rest of the metro systems because the rest of the metro systems run on the basis of tokens and smart cards. When you enter a metro complex, there is a metro gate through which you come through. It is my view, after having studied this issue for about three months or so, that it should be possible for the Government to recommend concessional fares for senior citizens and students, but the fixation of those fares is not done by the Government.

Madam, it was with great wisdom that the fare fixation structure of the Metro was insulated from the

competitive and populist politics which normally Governments can succumb to. Therefore, there is a Fare Fixation Committee, which is a statutory body, headed by either a sitting judge of the High court or a retired judge who has been a Judge in a High court and comprises of two members of at least Additional Secretary level officer, one each from the Central Government and the State Government.

If you look at the report of the Fare Fixation Committee of the Delhi Metro, which submitted its report in September, 2016, they said that they had considered a system of concessional fare, but they found that they were not technologically ready at that point of time. I believe now that the Government could be in a position to recommend concessional fares for senior citizens and that we could make this recommendation to the Fare Fixation Committee, but ultimately, this will have to be a determination to be made by the statutory body, which is the Fare Fixation Committee.

The question was asked whether we are doing it. It is not our task to do this, but we would be happy to make that recommendation. Therefore, through you, Madam, I may tell the House that in the next few months whenever the next Fare Fixation Committee is established, I think, in the case of the Mumbai Metro line -1 - because the High Court has thrown that out - we would be happy to make that recommendation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Heritage Circuit

*181. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether heritage circuit is being developed in Bundelkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether places of Kalpi and IConch of Jalaun district are likely to be protected through extension of this circuit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (b) Heritage Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits of Ministry of Tourism. All heritage sites in the country including Bundelkhand are covered under this circuit.

The Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of Bundelkhand under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Thematic Circuit	Name of project/Date of sanction	Sanctioned Project Cost	District in Bundelkhand covered under the project	Amount sanctioned for Bundelkhand	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Ramayana	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	29.09.2016	69.45	Chitrakoot (UP)	43.13
2.	Spiritual	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-	20.12.2016	62.96	Mahoba and Banda	6.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.					
3.	Heritage	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	20.12.2016	41.51	Banda	8.07
4.	Heritage	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior Orchha Khajuraho Chanderi Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	19.09.2016	99.77	Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur	50.76
5.	Wildlife	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	07.12.2015	92.22	Panna	12.69
Total				365.91		121.54

(c) and (d) The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to develop a tourist circuit in Kalpi and Konch of Jalaun district.

Welfare Schemes for Labourers

*182. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring more welfare schemes for labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to regularize the services of casual labourers/daily wagers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether rules have also been formulated for fixing the working hours of such labourers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism put in/likely to be put in place

for implementation and monitoring of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a), (b) and (e) The Ministry of Labour & Employment, through its Labour Welfare Organizations across the country, implements welfare schemes relating to housing, education and health for beedi workers, mica mine workers, limestone & dolomite mine workers, iron ore manganese, chrome ore mine workers and cine workers. These schemes were earlier administered through 5 Welfare Cess and Welfare Funds under various Cess Acts of Parliament. Now, these cesses have been abolished/subsumed in GST and the welfare schemes have been retained with funding from the Consolidated Fund of India. Salient features of these welfare schemes: are as follows:

- (i) Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016: Subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000 for construction of a new house is provided to the workers in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15.
- (ii) Education Scheme: Financial Assistance varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 15,000 per year is provided to the wards of the workers studying in classes I to XII or pursuing non-professional and professional degree/graduate/post graduate courses.

- (iii) Health Scheme: Health care facilities are provided to the workers and their dependents through 12 hospitals and 286 dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organizations all over the country. In addition, reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatment taken in Government recognized hospitals is also provided.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50 years. PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum covering an age span from 18 years to 70 years. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The working conditions of casual workers/daily wagers depend upon the labour laws applicable on the establishment they are engaged.

[*English*]

Establishment of Tripartite Mechanisms

*183. SHRI BALKA SUMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has written to Chief Ministers of all States to establish tripartite mechanisms comprising Worker Group, Employer Group and Government Group at State Level for continuous engagement with Social Partners while formulating and implementing labour policies at State level, keeping in view the constitutional mandate of dual responsibility of State and Central Governments on labour under the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution and also India's commitment to international obligation under ILO Convention C-144; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response received from the States in this regard?

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

(b) We have received acknowledgement from State Governments of Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Government of Tripura has responded to our communication informing of the institutional set up for State level tripartite consultation on labour.

[*Translation*]

Gas Handling Facilities

*184. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas handling facilities are under utilized due to less than envisaged production in the approved development plan/scheme of Krishna Godavari Basin;

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

(c) the efforts made/steps taken by the Government for speedy disposal of pending cases in the courts in this regard; and

(d) the outcome thereof along with the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Contractor of Block KG-DWN- 98/ 3 has not adhered to the drilling schedule approved under Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP), and not produced gas as planned, resulting in under-utilisation of assets / facilities. The gas facility was created to process upto 80 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day(MMSCMD), however production from the field was 7.84 MMSCMD in 2016-17. The Government vide Notice dated 03.06.2016 disallowed cost recovery of US \$ 2.756 billion and demanded additional profit petroleum of US \$ 246.9 million for FY 2014-15. Rs. 491.26 crore has been credited in gas pool account against the additional Profit Petroleum due and payable by Contractors.

(c) and (d) Contractors disputed the Notice of cost recovery issued by Government and referred the matter to Arbitration and the same is before Arbitral Tribunal.

[English]

Teaching Faculties in Universities

*185. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of teaching faculties in universities across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is struggling with less number of qualified teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to further reduce the eligibility criteria for appointment in universities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is strictly following the Assessment Performance Index criteria and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Universities are Autonomous Bodies established under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them. The data relating to vacant posts in various State Public and Private Universities is not maintained centrally. As per the data available with the University Grants Commission (UGC), the total number of sanctioned teaching posts in various Central Universities is 17106 (2421 Professor, 4807 Associate Professor, 9878 Assistant Professor). Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 5997 teaching posts are lying vacant (1323 Professor, 2217 Associate Professor, 2457 Assistant Professor).

Further, the total number of sanctioned teaching posts in 8 Deemed to be Universities receiving 100% Maintenance Grant from UGC is 1265. Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 271 are lying vacant (54 Professor, 77 Associate Professor, 140 Assistant professor).

Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. Further, UGC has been emphasising the need to fill them up on priority. In case of the Central Universities

managed by this Ministry, the instances of faculty shortage are addressed by taking ad-hoc faculty, guest faculty and re-employment of retired faculty. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration for reducing the eligibility criteria for appointment in Universities.

(d) API scores are mandatory qualifying benchmarks for Career Advancement Scheme and for direct recruitment of teachers and other academic staff in Universities and Colleges. These principal regulations along with subsequent amendments which lay down principles and guidelines for recruitment and promotion of faculties at the cadre of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor are mandatory in nature and are required to be followed for strict implementation by all Universities/Colleges without any deviation.

Promotion of Tourism

*186. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for development of infrastructural facilities and promotion of the tourism sector in the country including Gujarat in a sustainable manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes being implemented by the Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has identified some tourist/religious places in the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh which are in bad condition and lack infrastructural facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for development of infrastructural facilities in such places along with the funds being provided/provided for the purpose during the current year, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan and the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Schemes for development of tourism related infrastructure

facilities in the country, including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, theme based circuits are being developed spanning the entire country, for integrated development of tourism infrastructure. The fifteen themes identified for development under this Scheme are the North-East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

Under the PRASHAD Scheme, twenty five religious sites have been identified for development which include Amaravati, Srisailam and Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Patna and Gaya (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Deogarh (Jharkhand), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra) Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu),

Varanasi, Ayodhya and Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath and Kedarnath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance under both the schemes to enhance the attractiveness of the tourist destinations/sites in a sustainable manner by developing world-class infrastructure to provide tourists with a complete tourism experience. The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. The promotional activities include media & outdoor campaigns; participation in travel fairs & exhibitions; organising road shows & seminars; production of publicity material & collaterals; inviting media personalities; tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry etc.

Statement

Swadesh Darshan

(*Rs. in Crore*)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	36.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	48.55
Total of 2014-15				119.6	84.73
Year 2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66	61.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05	71.57
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37	58.33
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	30.70
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	46.11
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	29.94
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	45.81
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	49.61
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	43.05
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	38.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated of Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	74.27
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala- Sipahijala - Melaghar- Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	49.79
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	42.69
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur -Ratanpur-Kurdar- Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon - Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	45.01
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
			Total of 2015-16	1512.93	847.39
Year 2016-17					
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	72.56
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	37.51
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	38.37
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	44.61
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	18.29
31.	Sikkimr	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	18.49
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	24.06
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	24.05
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	49.83
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region Katarmal Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	19.28
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	47.25
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	19.28
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	"Development of Buddhist Circuit Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45	13.89
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92	19.98
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur-	76.00	15.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)		
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of HeritageCircuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip -Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang -Chatlang-Sakawrh muituaitlang Muthee Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang" under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	44.63
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (SalasarBalaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) -MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	44.91
			Total of 2016-17	3191.38	905.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2017-18					
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35	19.87
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99	7.20
30.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68	8.14
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan,Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60	19.92
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42	19.88
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31	23.53
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34	10.47
Total of 2017-18				824.8	161.83
Grand Total				5648.71	1999.78

PRASHAD*(Rs. in Crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	2015-16	28.36	14.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	2017-18	47.45	9.49
3.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	2015-16	33.98	16.99
4.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	2014-15	4.27	2.14
5.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	2015-16	41.54	33.23
6.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	2016-17	26.23	5.25
7.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	2016-17	37.44	7.49
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	2016-17	42.02	8.40
9.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	2016-17	46.14	9.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	2017-18	40.67	8.13
11.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	2014-15	50.00	10.00
12.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	2015-16	6.45	5.11
13.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	2015-16	40.44	19.41
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	2016-17	16.48	3.30
15.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	2016-17	5.60	1.12
16.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	2015-16	34.78	17.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Phil-II)	2014-15	14.93	6.77
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	2014-15	9.36	1.76
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	2015-16	20.40	10.20
20.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	2016-17	30.03	14.95
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	2017-18	10.72	2.15
Total				587.29	206.69

Public Procurement Portal

*187. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has recently launched a Public Procurement Portal 'MSME Sambandh' for helping in monitoring the implementation of Public Procurement from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by various Central Public Sector Enterprises and to cope with the requirement of Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its key features along with the total amount of procurement done by the CPSEs from MSMEs during the last year; and

(c) the other initiatives/steps taken /proposed to be taken by the Government for strengthening the MSME sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ministry of MSME has launched the Public Procurement Portal titled "MSME SAMBANDH" on 08.12.2017. The portal will help in monitoring the procurement by Central Government Ministries, Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and will enable them to share the list of required products/services from MSEs. The following features are available in the portal:

- Central Government Ministries, Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have

been provided authenticated access in the portal.

- The CPSEs are required to upload their annual procurement targets on the portal.
- Monthly Update of Procurement by CPSEs from MSEs
- Monthly Update of Procurement by CPSEs from MSEs owned by SC/ST
- Reports for monitoring by Heads of Ministries, Departments and CPSEs
- Items purchased by CPSEs - Hyperlinks to CPSEs web page from Sambandh Portal will be available in public domain.

Total procurement as reported by 106 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) during the financial year 2016-17 is Rs. 24469.611 crores.

(c) For strengthening MSME sector in the country, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has taken various initiatives including Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, Market Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Technology Center System Programme (TCSP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme for Khadi / Village industries and COIR, Scheme for Promoting Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) and Cluster Development Programme etc.

Delhi University West Campuses

*188. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Delhi University west campuses in North West Parliamentary Constituency of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise along with the status of the proposal;

(c) the time by which the new campuses are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) University of Delhi has neither prepared nor submitted any proposal for establishment of West Campus of the University to the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the matter relating to development of West Campus (at Bawana) was deliberated upon and recorded in the meeting of Academic Council held on 19.07.2016.

[Translation]

Commission for expansion of Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector

*189. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any commission to expand the petroleum and natural gas sector;

(b) if so, the names and details of the nominated members of the said commission;

(c) whether the Government has appointed people belonging to the political field as independent directors in all oil enterprises including the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited;

(d) if so, the justification behind such appointment; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be borne / incurred by the oil enterprises in this regard every year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Government has laid down the criteria in terms of age, educational qualifications and experience for persons to be considered for appointment as non-official Directors on the Boards of CPSEs. The proposals for appointment of non-official Directors are considered by the Search Committee of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and non-official Directors are appointed on the Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on the basis of recommendations of Search Committee after obtaining approval of competent authority and completing due formalities. Presently there are 65 (sixty five) Independent Directors in Oil and Gas CPSEs of which 09 (nine) have been appointed in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC).

(e) As per provisions of Section 149 of Companies Act, 2013, the non-official (Independent) Directors of CPSEs may receive remuneration by way of fee provided under sub-section 5 of Section 197 and reimbursement of expenses for participation in meetings of Board. The Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs accordingly, decide the sitting fee for independent directors with the approval of their respective Boards. The detail of sitting /meeting fees paid to the Independent Director by respective CPSEs is attached as Statement.

Statement

Sitting Fee being paid to Independent Director by CPSEs

Sl. No.	CPSE	Sitting Fee
1	2	3
1	ONGC	40,000/- Per board meeting 30,000/- for committee meeting
2	IOCL	40,000/- Per board meeting 40,000/- per committee meeting
3	GAIL	40,000/- Per board meeting 30,000/- Per committee meeting
4	BPCL	40,000/- per meeting
5	HPCL	40,000/- Per board meeting 30,000/- Per meeting of board sub-committee

1	2	3
6	OIL	20,000/- for each board meeting and committee meeting
7	EIL	25,000/- Per meeting of the board 20,000/- Per meeting of committee of board
8	BLC	10,000/- per meeting
9	MRPL	40,000/- Per board meeting 30,000/- per committee meeting
10	OVL	40,000/- Per board meeting. 30,000/-for Committee meeting.
11	NRL	40,000/- per meeting of board/ audit committee, 20,000/- in respect of other committee meetings
12	CPCL	20,000/- for each board meeting and meeting of the sub-committee of the board

[English]

**Petroleum and Natural Gas
Regulatory Board**

*190. SHRIJ.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is functioning properly in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether PNGRB is regulating refining, transport and marketing of petroleum products in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PNGRB ensures adequate supply of petroleum products in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role of PNGRB in fixing the prices of petroleum products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is functioning properly with its Chairman and three Members (two Members and one Member-Legal). PNGRB has granted authorization for 78 numbers of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network, 55 numbers of Natural Gas Pipelines and 17 numbers of Petroleum Product pipelines. Further, PNGRB has notified total 29 numbers of regulations with respect to authorizations, safety, technical standards, tariff etc., pertains to CGD Network, Natural Gas Pipeline and Petroleum Products Pipeline.

(b) and (c) PNGRB is regulating transportation of petroleum products by pipelines. PNGRB has granted authorizations for 17 numbers of petroleum product pipelines for transportation of petroleum products in the country. PNGRB does not regulate refining and marketing of the petroleum products in the country.

(d) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with the changes in the international market prices. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene. With regard to pricing of natural gas, Government of India has notified the New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014. The price of domestically produced gas determined under said guidelines is linked with global gas markets viz. Henry Hub (HH), National Balancing Point (NBP), Alberta Hub and Russia. Through the New Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014, Government has tried to maintain a fine balance between the interest of gas producing and consuming sectors.

[Translation]

**Oil and Gas Fields of
ONGC/OIL**

*191. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to entrust the responsibility of production in 11 oil and gas fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) to the private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to give 60 per cent share in 15 oil and natural gas fields of ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL) to the private companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof, company/ field-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of oil and gas fields privatised in the past along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years due to various reasons such as isolated locations, small size, prohibitive development costs, technological constraints etc. Government brought out various policies for early monetization of discoveries made by National Oil Companies to enhance domestic production. Government had earlier allowed private participation in the Pre-NELP discovered fields round in 1992-1993. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put into production. Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)/ Government is studying and evaluating various options for enhancement of domestic production of oil and natural gas in consultation with various stakeholders including ONGC and OIL. The options include another round of Discovered Small Field bid, Technical Service Contract Model, and Farming-in Model.

(e) A total of 29 small & medium sized fields (under 28 contracts) were awarded to private/JV companies during the discovered fields bid rounds in 1992-1993 to supplement the efforts of ONGC/OIL in bringing in technology and private/foreign funds. During 2016-2017, 43 Small sized discovered fields were awarded to private/JV companies during Discovered Small Field (DSF) Round - I for monetization of reserves contained therein.

[English]

Re-Skilling of Youth

*192. SHRI NINONG ERING:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently cleared \$250 million loan to India for making Indian youth more employable through re-skilling and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has since worked out the modalities to use/spend World Bank loan and if so, the details thereof including the proposed modern facilities and upgradation activities worked out for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the number of youth/students imparted skill training under the Skill India Mission so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood (SANKALP) is a project with World Bank assistance of \$500 Mn in two tranches of \$250 Mn with a 6 year implementation schedule. At present, \$250 Mn has been approved for the implementation. The project aims to implement the mandate of the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), which was launched on 15th July, 2015 by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), through its core sub-missions.

It is a project to reform the skill development landscape, strengthen institutions both at Central and State levels, enable greater decentralization of skill development governance and improve industry connect of skill development programs. The main objectives of the project are:-

- (i) Creating convergence among all skill training activities, both State led and Government of India (GoI) funded, at the state level;
- (ii) Improving quality of skill development programs through enablers such as building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, development of model curriculum and content, standardizing assessment and certification etc.

- (iii) Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs
- (iv) Providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections
- (v) Creating industry led and demand driven skill training capacity

(b) Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) is an outcome oriented project where the outcomes will be measured through Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) agreed between MSDE and the Bank. The World Bank loan disbursement is linked to the achievement of the outcomes.

(c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry is implementing a flagship scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' to impart Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to the prospective candidates in the country. Under PMKVY, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (5 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. In addition, skill training is being imparted by all other stakeholders viz Central Ministries, State Governments, Corporates etc. and also under Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Hotel Rooms

*193. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of hotel rooms for tourists in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat and West Bengal;

(b) whether at present there is shortage of hotel rooms including economical hotel rooms in some States keeping in view the rising number of tourists/low budget tourists in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is surge in hotel room rates due to shortage of hotels in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the said shortage;

(d) whether India is lagging behind in comparison to other Asian countries due to shortage of economical hotel rooms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of foreign tourists visited India during the last two years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) As per the Report of the "Working Group on Tourism" for the 12th Five-year Plan (2012-17) set up by then Planning Commission, (assuming a projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals) the projected requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 was estimated to be 1,90,108.

Construction of hotel is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India only classifies operational hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels.

Pricing of hotel rooms is a function of factors like supply, availability, taxation etc. and essentially works on market dynamics. As such it is not regulated by the Government. Other countries have different pricing dynamics based on specific market conditions.

The details of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India and the foreign exchange earned therefrom are as follows:

Sl. No. Parameter	2015	2016
1. Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)	8.03 (4.5%)	8.80 (9.7%)

Sl. No. Parameter	2015	2016
1. Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (Rs. Crore)	135193 (9.6%)	154146 (14.0%)

[*English*]

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

*194. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes identified in the country;

(b) the percentage of such tribes, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the major schemes launched by the Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) As per Census 2011, total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the country is 10.45 crore.

(b) State / UT wise ST population, percentage of STs in India / State to total population of India / State and percentage of STs in the State to total ST population are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Details of major schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT wise ST population, percentage of STs in India/State to total population of India/ State and percentage of STs in the State to total ST population

Sl. No.	India / State/ UT	ST Population (in lakh)	% STs in India/ State to total population of India/ State	% ST in the State to total ST popul- ation in India
1	2	3	4	5
	India	1045.46	8.6	-
1	Andhra Pradesh	26.31	5.3	2.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	68.8	0.9
3	Assam	38.84	12.4	3.7
4	Bihar	13.37	1.3	1.3
5	Chhattisgarh	78.23	30.6	7.5
6	Goa	1.49	10.2	0.1
7	Gujarat	89.17	14.8	8.5
8	Haryana	NST	NA	NA
9	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	5.7	0.4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	14.93	11.9	1.4

1	2	3	4	5
11	Jharkhand	86.45	26.2	8.3
12	Karnataka	42.49	7.0	4.1
13	Kerala	4.85	1.5	0.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	21.1	14.7
15	Maharashtra	105.1	9.4	10.1
16	Manipur	11.67	40.9	1.1
17	Meghalaya	25.56	86.1	2.4
18	Mizoram	10.36	94.4	1.0
19	Nagaland	17.11	86.5	1.6
20	Odisha	95.91	22.8	9.2
21	Punjab	NST	NA	NA
22	Rajasthan	92.39	13.5	8.8
23	Sikkim	2.06	33.8	0.2
24	Tamil Nadu	7.95	1.1	0.8
25	Telangana	32.87	9.3	3.1
26	Tripura	11.67	31.8	1.1
27	Uttarakhand	2.92	2.9	0.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	0.6	1.1
29	West Bengal	52.97	5.8	5.1
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	7.5	0.0
31	Chandigarh	NST	NA	NA
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	52.0	0.2
33	Daman and Diu	0.15	6.3	0.0
34	NCT of Delhi	NST	NA	NA
35	Lakshadweep	0.61	94.8	0.1
36	Puducherry	NST	NA	NA

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India
NST: No Notified Scheduled Tribes as in 2011, NA: Not Applicable

Statement-II

Major schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(i) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS):** It is a 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(ii) **Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is a 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Under the programme of Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India, Grants are released to 27 States for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the State Governments based upon the needs of ST population, to bridge the gap in sectors like education, health and agriculture, etc.

(iii) **Scholarships schemes for ST Students:**

A. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX - X. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship of Rs.150/- per month for day scholars and Rs.350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year.

- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

B. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs. 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs.1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Remedial and special coaching is provided to ST students in Classes IX to XII.

C. National Overseas Scholarships

- Provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD & Post-Doctoral study abroad.
- A total of 20 awards are given every year. of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- Parental/family income from all sources does not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

D. National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students:

(i) Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education for ST Students)

- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 158 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc., identified by the Ministry. Priority is given to girls.

- Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
- Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(ii) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST Students).

- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD.
- Fellowship is granted as per University Grants Commission norms. (Presently, @ Rs.25,000/- for Junior Research Fellowship and @Rs.28,000/- for Senior Research Fellowship).

Restoration of Historical Monuments

*195. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed data on the number of projects undertaken for the restoration of monuments during the last ten years;

(b) whether the Government has set up any monitoring body to actively assess the condition of historic monuments/all over the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans of setting up a public portal wherein complaints can be lodged to look into the dilapidating monuments/all over the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the heritage sites in the country are being entrusted to the private sector for their restoration and maintenance, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for restoration and maintenance of heritage and historical places of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 protected monuments of national importance under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Conservation work of these monuments is a continuous process. Every year conservation programme is drawn for maintenance and repair work to the monuments as per the budgetary allocations. The works are taken up in two categories, annual maintenance which is performed on all protected monuments and special repair works, carried out at identified monuments depending upon the urgency of different sites. Accordingly, the inspection reports, recording, preparation of detailed estimates etc. is taken up, leading to the finalization of the proposal and execution of the work at the site. Such cycle is repeated every year around the beginning of the financial year.

(b) Yes Madam. The condition of protected monuments is regularly monitored by inspection of sites from Headquarter office, Regional offices and Circle offices including conducting necessary studies and investigations with the help of leading institutions of the country like Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), IITs, NITs, Survey of India etc. Conservation Division of ASI keeps regular watch on the condition of the protected historic monuments.

(c) ASI already has a website, www.asi.nic.in which can be accessed for any feedback/comments by the public.

(d) The maintenance and conservation work of the protected monuments is carried out by the ASI. However, some contributions for conservation of monuments are received under National Culture Fund (NCF).

(e) The conservation work of the nationally protected monuments is attended regularly by the ASI. The steps taken includes conservation, routine maintenance, special repairs to distressed areas, restoration, chemical preservation, environmental development public amenities, signage, security arrangements etc.

Business Optimism Index

*196. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

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

(a) whether India has slipped in 'business optimism' index to the 7th position in the September quarter from the 2nd slot in the previous three months;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for fall in 'business optimism' index;

(c) whether despite India improving its ranking on World Bank index, India tops the chart in citing regulations, red tape and lack of ICT infrastructure as the biggest growth constraints according to the survey conducted by the International Business Report; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to address the issue effectively?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A news item has appeared in media reports about findings in Grant Thornton's International Business Report carrying a Business Optimism Index. The said report is, however, not available in public domain and therefore it is not possible to comment on the findings.

Government has taken several steps to improve regulatory environment in India during last three years. Several business regulatory processes have been streamlined across business lifecycle. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, in partnership with State/UT Governments, has implemented Business Reform Action Plan which includes various regulatory reforms simplifying the procedure and cutting down on procedural requirements. As a result of the efforts made by the Government, India has improved its rank from 142nd in Doing Business Report, 2015 (released in 2014) to 100th in 2017, with an improvement of 30 ranks during the last year.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

*197. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) established and proposed to be set up with modern infrastructure facilities in each district of the country after the inauguration of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government is aware that contracts of some of the agencies appointed to operate PMKKs in various districts have been cancelled recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government is aware that due to closing of these Kendras the purpose of PMKVY is being defeated and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering/has considered to award new contract for opening of the closed PMKKs including in Ratnagiri and Shindhudurg of Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and the time by which the new contracts are likely to be issued for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan - India basis to cover the prospective youths. Under PMKK, Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 22.12.2017, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 states covering 484 Districts and 406 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). Out of which, 328 PMKKs have been established. Out of the 36 Districts in Maharashtra, PMKKs have been allocated in 28 Districts. State-wise list of allocated PMKKs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) As on December 27, 2017, 56 PMKKs including the PMKKs in districts/of Ratnagiri and Shindhudurg of Maharashtra, have been de-allocated for various reasons namely: Training Providers (TPs) were unable to identify the suitable location as per PMKK Guidelines, TPs requested to withdraw due to the inadequate financial and operational bandwidth to implement the project, Non-adherence to the timeline of the project as per the PMKK Agreement etc. District/PC wise de-allocation of PMKKs, as on 27.12.2017, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

De-allocation of PMKKs in some districts has not defeated the purpose of PMKVY as out of the total target allocation of 25 lakhs under PMKVY 2016-20, till date, a target of 5 lakh has been allocated to PMKKs for training under the scheme. Further, Proposal has been invited for these de-allocated / un-allocated PMKK centers from the market through Request for Proposal (RFP) dated 12th September 2017.

Statement-I

List of allocated PMKKs state-wise as on 22.12.2017

Sl. No.	States/ UT	No. of allocated PMKKs district wise/PC wise
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	19
2	Assam	17
3	Bihar	31
4	Chandigarh	1
5	Chhattisgarh	26
6	Delhi	4
7	Gujarat	29
8	Haryana	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	4

1	2	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7
11	Jharkhand	20
12	Karnataka	34
13	Kerala	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	44
15	Maharashtra	28
16	Manipur	4
17	Meghalaya	5
18	Nagaland	2
19	Odisha	24
20	Punjab	17
21	Rajasthan	28
22	Tamil Nadu	23
23	Telangana	13
24	Tripura	2
25	Uttar Pradesh	64
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	37
Total		527

Statement-II

District/PC wise de-allocation of PMKKs, as on 27.12.2017, is given below:

Sl. No.	District/PC	Name of TP to whom the district was earlier allocated	Reason for De-Allocation
1	2	3	4
1.	Arwai (1)	Rooman Technologies Private Limited	TP was unable to identify the suitable location as per PMKK Guidelines
2.	Kondagaon (1)	Care Educational and Welfare Society	
3.	Saharsa, West Garo hills (2)	IL&FS Skills Development Corporation Limited	
4.	Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti (2)	Calance Software Private Limited	

1	2	3	4
5.	Alirajpur, Barwani (2)	Centum Workskills India Limited	
6.	Kohima (1)	Orion Edutech Private Limited	
7.	East Sikkim, South Sikkim(2)	Edujobs Academy Private Limited	
8.	Imphal East (1)	Empower Pragati Vocational & Staffing Private Limited	
9.	Madhepura (1)	Swapped with East Champaran-L&FS Skill Development Corporation Limited	
10.	Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad, Chitrakoot, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Lalitpur, Tirap, Kathua, Udampur, South Delhi (Okhla) (18)	Don Bosco Tech Society	TP requested to withdraw due to the inadequate financial and operational bandwidth to implement the project
11.	Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg (5)	Kohinoor Technical Institute Private Limited	Non-adherence to the timeline of the project as per the PMKK Agreement
12.	Bargarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nabarangapur, Nuapada (5)	Basant Devi Charitable Trust	
13.	Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Una, Chamba (6)	ICFE Skills Solutions Private Limited	
14.	Mumbai North West (PC), Mumbai North East (PC), Bangalore South (PC), Chennai North (PC) (4)	ITM Edutech	
15.	Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Pathankot (5)	Teamlease Limited	Post PMKK Allocation, TP requested to withdraw and did not enter into the Agreement

[*Translation*]

**Promotion of Cultural Heritage of
Uttar Pradesh**

*198. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to promote the rich cultural heritage of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the folk artists of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government is promoting/ proposes to promote the local folk songs and folk dances of Uttar Pradesh across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds

spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and rich cultural heritage throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize cultural activities and programmes on regular basis all over the India. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out these activities.

(c) To encourage the folk artists of the country including Uttar Pradesh, the ZCCs engage folk artists for several programmes and events for which they are paid TA/DA, honorarium, boarding and lodging etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, organizes various cultural activities and programmes relating to folk songs and folk dances of Uttar Pradesh across the country. The funds spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
i.	2014-15	50.85
ii.	2015-16	55.77
iii.	2016-17	52.03
iv.	2017-18	29.25
		(on-going)

[English]

Shortage of Manpower in ASI

*199. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and other departments

including Bodies under its control are facing a shortfall of manpower against their respective sanctioned strengths and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the resolve of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to maintain and protect the heritage sites and buildings of national importance has been adversely affected for want of adequate manpower and ASI is forced to outsource the technical works to the inexperienced private contractors and if so, the details thereof including its impact on quality of work;

(c) the number and other details of the contractual staff engaged by the Ministry and its Autonomous Bodies during the last three years and the current year and the financial outgo as a result thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the short-term and long-term measures taken by the Government to increase the manpower and fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Steps have been taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to ensure that the shortage of manpower does not adversely impact its resolve to maintain and protect heritage sites and buildings of national importance.

(c) The number and other details of contractual staff engaged by the Ministry and its Autonomous Bodies during the last three years and the current year and the financial outgo as a result thereof, year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Necessary steps are taken to ensure that the functioning of the organisations is not affected for want of adequate manpower. The process of filling up of vacant posts is continuous and dynamic in nature. Periodical review of vacancies resulting from retirement, resignation, death etc., is carried out and suitable action for filling up of vacancies is taken up with recruiting agencies from time to time. Steps are also taken to expeditiously finalise the framing/amendments of recruitment rules, holding timely meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee to facilitate speedy filling up of vacancies.

Statement-I

Details of vacancy position in various organisations under Ministry of Culture

Sl. No.	Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Vacancies filled
1	2	3	4
1	Ministry of Culture	324	225
2	Archaeological Survey of India	8426	5464
3	National Museum	268	139
4	National Gallery of Modern Art	148	51
5	Indian Museum	212	103
6	Victoria Memorial Hall	175	93
7	Salar Jung Museum	156	111
8	Allahabad Museum	82	59
9	National Council of Science Museums	894	854
10	National Museum Institute	19	17
11	National Research Laboratory for Conservation	103	52
12	Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti	129	52
13	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	192	136
14	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	118	90
15	Asiatic Society	255	176
16	Anthropological Survey of India	569	244
17	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	14	12
18	National Archives of India	454	232
19	National School of Drama	147	85
20	Sahitya Akademi	175	153
21	Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts	247	218
22	Lalit Kala Akademi	170	98

1	2	3	4
23	Sangeet Natak Akademi	111	97
24	Kalakshetra Foundation	161	106
25	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	106	71
26	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh Ladhak	178	156
27	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	228	118
28	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Dahung	22	20
29	Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda	72	43
30	West Zone Culture Centre	59	48
31	North East Zone Culture Centre	45	45
32	North Central Zone Culture Centre, Allahabad	43	17
33	North Zone Culture Centre, Patiala	42	33
34	East Zone Culture Centre, Kolkata	44	36
35	South Central Zone Culture Centre, Nagpur	33	8
36	South Zone Culture Centre, Thanjavur	33	22
37	Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library	52	39
38	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata	76	64
39	Central Secretariat Library	36	19
40	Central Reference Library	63	34
41	Delhi Public Library	290	188
42	Rampur Raza Library	31	24
43	National Library	561	288
Total		15563	10140

Statement-II*Details of Contractual Staff engaged in various organisation under Ministry of Culture*

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of Contractual Staff Engaged	Amount Paid to the Contractual Staff Year-wise (Amount in Rs.)	Number of Contractual Staff Engaged	Amount Paid to the Contractual Staff Year-wise (Amount in Rs.)	Number of Contractual Staff Engaged	Amount Paid to the Contractual Staff Year-wise (Amount in Rs.)	Number of Contractual Staff Engaged	Amount Paid to the Contractual Staff Year-wise (Amount in Rs.)	Name of the Post of Contractual Staff
1	'Total	1643	265844898	1720	321948525	1555	463563305	1530	213701424	Stenographers, consultants, Office Attendants, Technical Assistants, Computer Operators, data Entry Operators, Security Guard etc.

Oil Discovery by ONGC

*200. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has made a significant oil discovery to the west of its Mumbai High fields in the Arabian Sea and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said discovery in the well WO 24-3 is estimated to hold an inplace reserve of about 20 million tonnes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all nine objects/zones were tested and all of them were found to be hydrocarbon bearing and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether 3300 barrels of oil flowed from the last zone/object tested and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has recently made an Oil

discovery from well WO-24-3 (WO-24-C) located in the West of Mumbai High Field in Arabian Sea. Based on the data generated during drilling, 9 objects / zones were identified and on testing all the objects flowed oil /gas. The discovery has indicated potential of about 29.74 Million Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent of Gas (MMTOE) of In-Place Hydrocarbon Volume in the discovery area.

(d) The 9th object on testing flowed oil at the rate 3,310 barrels per day and gas at the rate 17,071 cubic meter per day. This Multi-layered oil & gas accumulation in this well opened up new area for exploration/development.

Farmers' Parliament

*206. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 150 farmers' unions in the country had organised a Farmers' Parliament demanding freedom from debt and adequate remunerative prices for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government to the demands of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Farmers' Parliament was organized under the umbrella of All India Kisan Sangharsh Coordination Committee (AIKSCC) on 20.11.2017 in New Delhi. The Government has received petition dated 20.11.2017 along with charter of demands from the Convenor, AIKSCC. The two point charter of demands is given in the enclosed Statement.

Regarding the farmers' demand for fair and remunerative prices, it is stated that the recommendations of National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production has not been included in the National Farmers Policy. Presently, the MSP is fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). CACP recommendations in this regard is based on objective criteria considering host of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of at least 50% of cost, may affect inter-crop parity and distort market mechanism. However, the return over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) for MSPs fixed by Government for 2017-18 is in excess of 50% in many crops with returns of 112.4% for wheat, 88.4% for rapeseed/mustard, 79.6% for masur, 78.8% for gram, 66.9% for barley, 65.4% for urad, 64.3% for tur and 50.2% for bajra.

To ensure remunerative prices for farmers, Government has taken several steps which include setting up of procurement centres keeping in view the potential in the areas; creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; encouraging decentralized procurement; adopting e-procurement system; engaging private players in certain states to participate in procurement operations, implementing e-National Agriculture Market, promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) etc. In addition, Government operates Price Support Scheme (PSS) to ensure that remunerative prices are paid to farmers. In addition, Government has taken various initiatives to increase farm productivity for ensuring higher returns to farmers. The Government has also constituted an inter-ministerial committee to recommend appropriate strategy to double the income of farmers by 2022.

Regarding freedom from debt, it is mentioned that the Government is providing interest subsidy on short term crop loans. The Reserve Bank of India is not in favour of loan waiver, as it negatively impacts credit and recovery climate and has severe systemic consequences.

Towards reducing the debt burden of farmers and increasing availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken:

- i. With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate to farmers, the Government implements the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) under which, in the case of prompt repayment, an interest subvention of 5% is provided to the farmers for short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh. Thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers. Some State Governments infact also provide additional interest subvention, reducing the effective interest burden on short term crop loans to zero.
- ii. Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target.
- iii. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.
- iv. As per PSL guidelines loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- v. In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM

enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.

- vi. To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- vii. Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, vide RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.
- viii. RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Statement

Brief of Demands Submitted by AIKSCC

A. Fair and Remunerative Prices

We must get fair and remunerative returns on our hard work. Government must ensure that we realise at least 50% over and above the total cost of production for all crops and other produce as recommended by the National Farmers' Commission. This would require remunerative prices and affordable input costs, to be supplemented by fair livelihood wages for at least 100 days per family per annum as per the MNREG Act. This includes:-

- Correct estimation of Cost of Production as per the recommendations of the Ramesh Chand Committee (March 2015) and with full calculation of labour time for each crop;

- Declaration of Minimum Support Price for all crops and farm produce (including vegetables and fruits, minor forest produce, milk, honey, poultry and fish) to be fixed at no less than one and a half times the real Cost of Production (C2) after improvements mentioned above.
- Ensuring that farmers actually receive this fair and remunerative price, through several measures described below, which include making MSP as a statutory right for all farmers.
- Reduction in the cost of production for the farmers through appropriate subsidies, input price regulation, production incentives and support for low or zero cost cultivation methods.
- Sufficient funds for effective implementation of the government's statutory obligation under MNREGA with wages not below the Minimum Wages and social audit of the implementation.

B. Freedom from Debt

We demand freedom from debt in recognition of the farmers' need for a clean slate, in recognition of the fact that such debt is often the immediate trigger for suicides, and in acknowledgment of the accumulated debt that the nation owes to the farmers. We demand that the government should write-off all outstanding agricultural loans of the farmers from all sources including institutional and non-institutional loans, and take measures to ensure that farmers do not fall back into the debt trap. This includes:-

- Immediate waiver of the entire outstanding agricultural loans of all farmers, to be implemented in a single installment - ensuring that farmers are eligible for fresh crop loans in the same season. All care to be taken to ensure that this benefits the maximum number of farmers and keeps out non-cultivators.
- The waiver to cover all categories of banks - nationalized, cooperative and private - and should be backed by the Central as well as State governments
- Debt freedom to be extended to settlement, swapping and waiving of private (non-institutional) agricultural loans of farmers, including sharecroppers, tenants, agricultural labour, adivasi and women farmers.

- Loan waiver to include credit to the bank account equal to the amount of crop loan repaid in the previous season, for those farmers who somehow managed to repay.
- Freedom from debt to include effective disaster relief, and universal and zero-premium crop insurance to protect farmers from slipping again into debt trap due to crop losses from all possible factors.
- Freedom from debt to include transition away from high-input agriculture to low-input sustainable methods, reducing the need for debt.
- Institutional credit facilities to be extended within two years to all farmers including marginal farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, women farmers and adivasis; Interest-free loans to be provided to all small farmers up to Rs.1 lakh.
- Reform of banking system to ensure that priority sector lending goes to small farmers and their collectives rather than agri-business companies and city-dwellers, and to ensure that the banking system does not get exploitative with penal interest rates.

Honey Production

*207. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:
SHRI OM BIRLA:

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

(a) the details of the total production of honey and its allied products in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the import and export of honey and honey related products during the aforesaid period;

(c) the details of the loans, subsidies and other assistance provided by the Government to the farmers for encouraging honey production farming during the aforesaid period;

(d) whether the Government has introduced any scheme or policy for further encouraging honey production farming among the individual farmers in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS

WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The year-wise and State-wise details of honey production for the last three years, are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The production of other by-products of beekeeping other than I honey, (viz.; bees wax, bee pollen, propolis, royal jelly, bee venom) are estimated by this Department. The State-wise and Year-wise production of bees wax and bee pollen for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively. The production of propolis, royal jelly and bee Ivenom is not undertaken commercially by the beekeepers, as the production Jbf these products is negligible in the country and is not captured in our records.

(b) The details of import and export of honey and bees wax for the last three years period, as per records of DGFT, are given in the enclosed at Statement-IV.

(c) to (e) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for overall development of horticulture in the country. Under MIDH, among others, to promote beekeeping in the country, assistance is provided for various capacity building/HRD programmes (trainings & exposure visits of farmers/beekeepers, officers/field workers, etc., seminars/workshops, etc.), production of nucleus stock of honeybees, developing bee breeders, distribution of honey bee colonies, beehives, supers, etc. and complete set of beekeeping equipments under the component of "Pollination Support through Beekeeping". The State Departments of Horticulture/Agriculture are the implementing agencies for implementation of the Mission's progrmames/components in the State/field. National Bee Board (NBB), a society registered under Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, has also been designated as a National Level Agency (NLA) for implementation of various activities/components for development of scientific beekeeping under MIDH.

The year-wise details of funds/subsidies/assistance provided for encouraging beekeeping/honey production for the last three years period (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 - as on date) are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for promotion of Khadi and Village

Industries including Honey. The details of the scheme are as under:

- i. PMEGP is the credit linked subsidy Scheme for setting up Khadi and village Industries units including honey production units by unemployed persons. The maximum cost of the project eligible for financing under PMEGP is Rs.25.00 lakhs in Manufacturing Sector and Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Service Sector. Under this Scheme, any unemployed person

may submit his application online. The scheme is being implemented through all Public Sector Banks, selected private sector banks and co-operative banks.

- ii. Margin Money in the form of subsidy, provided according to categories of beneficiaries and geographical location of the unit, as per following details:

Categories of beneficiaries under PMEGP. Area (location of the project/unit)	Beneficiaries contributions (of the project cost)	Rate of subsidy (of the project cost)	
		Urban	Rural
General category	10%	5%	25%
Special (including SC/ST/ OBC/ Minorities/Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill & Border Areas)	05%	25%	35%

DAC&FW and KVIC do not provide any loans to the farmers.

ICAR - AICRP (HB&P) having research plans to increase the genetic diversity of the existing stock of Apis mellifera to breed more efficient strains.

NBB, DAC&FW, for promotion and development of scientific beekeeping/honey production farming in the country, has decided to set up Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs)/Centres of Excellence (CoEs) on beekeeping in the country. 12 IBDCs/CoEs, as role model for beekeeping, have been commissioned by NBB, DAC&FW under MIDH till date in 12 States, one each in, Haryana, Delhi, Bihar, Punjab, MP, UP, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, TN, Karnataka and HP.

The registration of beekeepers has also been started by National Bee Board to address the problem of traceability source of honey. NBB also provide insurance cover of Rs.1.00 lakh to all registered beekeepers.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise details of production of Honey in India for three years 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Production of Honey in Metric Tonnes

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1650	1700	1870
2	Assam	850	1000	1200
3	Bihar	8800	9000	10000
4	Chhattisgarh	600	650	750
5	Gujarat	300	450	550
6	Haryana	4500	4000	4500
7	Himachal Pradesh	5150	5200	5500
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1200	1150	2100
9	Jharkhand	1200	1250	1350

1	2	3	4	5
10	Kerala	2500	2700	3000
11	Karnataka	2000	2000	2100
12	Madhya Pradesh	1850	2150	2250
13	Maharashtra	1300	1500	1650
14	Meghalaya	200	200	250
15	Mizoram	150	150	180
16	Nagaland	430	450	550
17	Odisha	1000	1250	1350
18	Punjab	14900	15000	15500
19	Rajasthan	4600	6000	8500
20	Sikkim	320	350	400
21	Tamil Nadu	1500	1800	1900
22	Uttar Pradesh	15000	17000	18900
23	Uttarakhand	2100	2500	2700
24	West Bengal	15600	15800	16500
25	Others	1200	1250	1450
Total		88900	94500	105000

Statement-II

*State-wise production of Bees Wax for three years
(2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18-Estimates)*

Production of Bees Wax in Metric Tonnes

1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No.	States / Years	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Estimates)
		Wax Prodn.	Wax Prodn.	Wax Prodn.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh & Telengana	30	35	50
2	Assam	5	7	8
3	Bihar	135	145	160

1	2	3	4	5
4	Chhattisgarh	12	15	20
5	Gujarat	5	6	10
6	Haryana	75	80	90
7	Himachal Pradesh	85	90	100
8	Jammu and Kashmir	30	40	45
9	Jharkhand	22	25	30
10	Kerala	20	25	30
11	Karnataka	36	40	45
12	Madhya Pradesh	55	60	70
13	Maharashtra	25	35	45
14	Meghalaya	5	5	5
15	Mizoram	2	2	3
16	Nagaland	5	5	6
17	Odisha	22	25	30
18	Punjab	225	250	280
19	Rajasthan	45	50	60
20	Sikkim	5	5	8
21	Tamil Nadu	25	35	45
22	Uttar Pradesh	285	300	350
23	Uttarakhand	35	40	50
24	West Bengal	280	300	340
25	Others	26	30	40
26	Total	1495	1650	1920

Statement-III

*State-wise and Year-wise details of production of
Bee Pollen in India for last 3 years 2015-16,
2016-17 & 2017-18*

Production of Bee Pollen in Metric Tonnes

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh and Telengana	1.00	2.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2	Bihar	1.00	1.00	2.00	5	Rajasthan	8.00	12.00	20.00
3	Haryana	5.00	10.00	15.00	6	Uttar Pradesh	8.00	10.00	15.00
4	Punjab	2.00	5.00	10.00	7	Others	5.00	10.00	15.00
					8	Total	30.00	50.00	80.00

Statement-IV

Details of Export of Honey and other Beekeeping related products viz. Beewax during last three years

Quantity in Metric tonnes

Sl. No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto September, 2017
1	4090000	Natural Honey	38177.04	45055.5	27882.00
2	152190	Bees Wax W/N Coloured	173.02	277.43	138.29

Details of Import of Honey and other Beekeeping related products viz. Beewax during last three years

Quantity in Metric tonnes

Sl. No.	HSCode	Commodity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 upto September, 2017
1	4090000	Natural Honey	423.08	161.7	158.15
2	152190	Bees Wax W/N Coloured	25.47	88.7	10.33

Statement-V

Year-wise details of Funds spent/Assistance provided for development of Beekeeping in the country under MIDH during the three years (2015-16 to 2017-18, upto December, 2017)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Years	Funds spent/ Assistance Provided
1	2015-16	2323.47
2	2016-17	2411.02
3	2017-18	1053.72
4	Total	5788.21

Mandatory Hallmarking of Jewellery

*208. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI BALKA SUMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has made the hallmarking of 14 carat, 18 carat and 22 carat jewellery along with carat count mandatory from January, 2018 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the World Gold Council (WGC) has submitted a report on 'Mandatory Hallmarking: Global practices and road map for India' to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and if so, the details thereof along with

the main recommendations made by the WGC in this regard;

(c) whether jewellers have opposed the recommendations of the WGC, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has received representation regarding implementation of hallmarking of 20 carat gold jewellery and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is also working on bringing hallmarking regulations under the new BIS Act, 2016 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The BIS Act, 2016 has enabling provisions for making hallmarking of precious metal articles mandatory by the Central Government. However, Central Government is yet to take a final decision in the matter.

(b) World Gold Council (WGC) has not submitted any such report to BIS. However, on the website of WGC a report dated 7th December, 2017 is available in which the key recommendations include:

- i. BIS should plan to introduce mandatory hallmarking in a phased manner.
- ii. Credibility of hallmarking may be raised through tighter enforcement and a technology solution to eliminate counterfeit hallmarking, etc.

(c) No representation has been received by the Government so far from jewellers on the recommendation of WGC report.

(d) A number of representations have been received from jewellers, various stakeholder associations wherein they have requested for inclusion of 20 carat grade also under hallmarking.

Based on the recommendations of the BIS technical committee, three grades, namely 14k, 18k and 22k, for manufacturing gold jewellery/artefacts under the Indian Standard 1417 have been notified w.e.f. 1st January, 2017. The technical committee had observed that since primary demand in gold jewellery/artefacts was under these three grades it will be prudent to keep these three

grades only for hallmarking gold jewellery/artefacts in consumer interest.

(e) The hallmarking regulations under the new BIS Act, 2016 are under finalization.

Crop Insurance Claims

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

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

(a) whether the crop insurance claim is calculated on the basis of crop-cutting experiments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has always been a problem in getting timely and accurate data for expediting payment of insurance claims to the farmers and if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether in order to reduce the delay in settling insurance claims for crop damage, the Government proposes to review crop insurance assessment method and plans to use drones, satellite-based imaging and geospatial technology to get timely and accurate data on yields and if so, the details along with the salient features thereof; and

(d) the manner in and the extent to which it will be helpful for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Claim amounts for wide spread calamities under yield index based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) are calculated based on the yield data arrived from conduct of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses are calculated on individual insured farm level and not on the basis of CCEs.

Under PMFBY, the insurance unit area has been reduced to Village/village Panchayat for major crops and States have to conduct atleast 4 CCEs per crop at village/village panchayat level, 10 at Mandal/Phirka/Revenue Circle/Hobli or any other equivalent unit, 16 at Taluka/Tehsil/Block level and 24 at district level. As a result the total number of CCEs to be conducted has increased tremendously. This is further aggravated by the fact that

only a small window is available for conduct of CCEs. In the circumstances, manual data collection and manual transmission to insurance companies impedes timely and accurate yield data, which in turn leads to delay in claim processing and settlement. Keeping this in view under PMFBY, realtime collection and transmission of yield data through Smartphone/CCE Agri App was initiated and even made mandatory for Kharif 2017 season. In addition, use of Remote Sensing Technology (RST) including satellite data, drones based images etc. is also being harnessed, especially for CCE planning and risk mapping of districts and for dispute/area discrepancy resolution.

Use of smart technology for various aspects of the crop insurance programme will ensure rationalization of actuarial premium rates, facilitate auto calculation of claims based on realtime yield data for timely settlement of claims thereby benefitting the farming community.

General Amnesty to Naxalites/ Militants

*210. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is seriously contemplating on a policy to peacefully put an end to insurgency and naxalism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for extending general amnesty along with a lucrative rehabilitation package to the naxalites/militants who give up violence and arms struggle; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Central Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to deal with Left Wing Extremism and situation in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. The multi-pronged strategy comprises Security-related measures and Development related measures. In Jammu and Kashmir and NE States, the Central Government is also following a policy of talks with those groups who abjure the path of violence and seek resolution of their demands peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India. Government of India has appointed representatives/ Interlocutors to hold talks with such groups.

Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through various measures such as deployment of Central Armed Police Forces, financial assistance for strengthening of the State Police Forces and intelligence agencies, raising of India Reserve Battalions, rehabilitation package to surrenderees and other security related expenditures.

There is no proposal for general amnesty to the militants. Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the rehabilitation of surrendered militants/LWE cadres under Security Related Expenditure Scheme. Various grants/incentives are provided under this scheme including one-time grant, payment of monthly stipend, incentives for weapons/ammunition surrendered and vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

Management/Development of Urban Cities

*211. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the mechanism available with the Government for management and development of urban cities across the country;

(b) the details of the funds provided for management and development of urban cities across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of irregularities / corruption in the management and development of urban cities have come to the notice of the Government during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government in such cases so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up Indian Institute of Urban Management (IIUM) in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Development is a State subject.

Mechanism available for the management and development of urban cities across the country is through Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities. Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act (74 CAA) provides for endowment of powers, authority and responsibilities to Municipalities by the concerned State Legislatures to enable them to function effectively as institutions of self-government.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been supporting the efforts of State Governments in improving urban governance, management and development of urban areas through various reform oriented Schemes & Missions. The Ministry has enacted other Acts such as

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, The Street Vendors Act, 2014, The Delhi Development Authority Act, etc., for this purpose.

(b) Total funds released for the last three years and the current year under various Schemes/Missions including Fourteenth Finance Commission is Rs. 68,270.25 Crore. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In so far as irregularities / corruption in Urban Local Bodies is concerned, State Governments / Urban Local Bodies are competent to take appropriate steps under relevant State laws.

(e) There is no such proposal as of now.

Statement

(i) Funds released under Swachh Bharat Mission

2014-15

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL*	CT*	SWM*	IEC*	CB*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
2	Andhra Pradesh	11.8900	1.8700	21.0200	4.1700	1.0500	40.0000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2400	0.0600	6.8400	0.9800	0.2400	9.3600
4	Assam	0.2000			0.0200	0.0100	0.2300
5	Bihar	6.0000	2.1400	24.6600	3.9400	0.9800	37.7200
6	Chandigarh						
7	Chhattisgarh	17.0300	9.7500		3.2100	0.8000	30.7900
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveii						
9	Daman and Diu						
10	Delhi	2.0000	0.2600	4.3800	0.8400	0.0500	7.5300
11	Goa	0.9600	0.1000	1.7000	0.3300	0.0800	3.1700
12	Gujarat	51.9586			4.2700	1.0700	57.2986
13	Haryana	2.3300	0.6800	12.5700	1.8700	0.4700	17.9200
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	3.0000			6.0200
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1.8000	0.1300	10.9000	1.5400	0.3800	14.7500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Jharkhand	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
17	Karnataka	54.0300	15.5400		8.3500	2.0900	80.0100
18	Kerala	16.6800			2.0000	0.5000	19.1800
19	Madhya Pradesh	18.3458	0.2300		1.9600	0.4900	21.0258
20	Maharashtra	84.0500	33.3400		14.0900	3.5200	135.0000
21	Manipur	0.1400		9.6100	1.1700	0.2900	11.2100
22	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
23	Mizoram	0.2200	0.0800	8.2100	1.0200	0.2600	9.7900
24	Nagaland	1.8600	0.6100	6.6800	1.1000	0.2700	10.5200
25	Odisha	0.5800	0.6500		0.1600	0.0400	1.4300
26	Pudueherry	0.6900	0.0130	1.0000	0.2000	0.0500	1.9530
27	Punjab	13.0000		23.0000	4.3200	1.0800	41.4000
28	Rajasthan	19.0300	0.1300	33.6500	6.3400	1.5800	60.7300
29	Sikkim	0.1600	0.0056	2.5200	0.3200	0.0800	3.0856
30	Tamil Nadu	1.5800	4.9100	13.1300	12.3600	3.0900	35.0700
31	Telangana	8.6100	1.3400	15.2200	3.0200	0.7600	28.9500
32	Tripura						
33	Uttar Pradesh	28.1900	9.0900	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	86.0700
34	Uttarakhand	0.2500	0.2600	5.0000	0.3300	0.1000	5.9400
35	West Bengal	18.0500	3.0700	34.5400	6.6800	1.6700	64.0100
	State/Ut	367.6144	85.0286	287.5000	95.5900	23.7500	859.4830
	Total						859.4830

*IHHL: Individual Households Toilets, *CT: Community and Public Toilets, *SWM: Solid Waste Management, *IEC: Information, Education & Communication and Public Awareness, *CB: Capacity Building

2015-16 (SBM)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL*	CT*	SWM*	IEC*	CB*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0230	0.0321	0.0648	0.0144	0.0036	0.1379
2	Andhra Pradesh	65.4804	3.9546		3.0000	0.7500	73.1630

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2104					1.2104
4	Assam						
5	Bihar	20.0000					20.0000
6	Chandigarh	0.3700	0.1300	0.9800	0.1800	0.0400	1.7000
7	Chhattisgarh	19.9974	7.0800	8.7941			35.8715
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0850	0.0468			0.0300	0.1618
9	Daman and Diu	0.1344	0.0013			0.0600	0.1957
10	Delhi	23.0800	4.8900	58.7300	10.3600	0.1600	97.2200
11	Goa	1.4040	0.1184		1.4150	0.1092	3.0466
12	Gujarat	81.2726			19.5000	5.8350	106.6076
13	Haryana	11.6476					11.6476
14	Himachal Pradesh				0.7200	0.1800	0.9000
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4.5700					4.5700
16	Jharkhand	18.9000			3.6350	1.4269	23.9619
17	Karnataka	30.8600		39.1400			70.0000
18	Kerala	14.9900					14.9900
19	Madhya Pradesh	58.5142	15.5400	52.9300	7.0600	1.7600	135.8042
20	Maharashtra	44.6000		42.4300			87.0300
21	Manipur	1.6450					1.6450
22	Meqhalaya						
23	Mizoram	1.0000				0.0700	1.0700
24	Naqaland	3.2030					3.2030
25	Odisha	21.9400			2.6732		24.6132
26	Puducherry						
27	Punjab	15.0000					15.0000
28	Rajasthan	41.7500	3.2500				45.0000
29	Sikkim	0.3796					0.3796
30	Tamil Nadu	47.1074		83.3900			130.4974
31	Telanqana	29.1500					29.1500
32	Tripura						
33	Uttar Pradesh	82.2292					82.2292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Uttarakhand	1.0000			0.3300	0.0700	1.4000
35	West Bengal	53.5200					53.5200
	State/UT	694.6836	35.0432	286.4589	48.8876	10.8743	1,075.9476
	Moud				30.2693	2.2297	32.4991
	Total						1108.4467

*IHHL: Individual Households Toilets, *CT: Community and Public Toilets, *SWM: Solid Waste Management, *IEC: Information, Education & Communication and Public Awareness, *CB: Capacity Building

2016-17 (SBM)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.2781		0.2781
2	Andhra Pradesh			185.9700	11.8050	6.3300	204.1050
3	Arunachal Pradesh				4.0161	1.7100	5.7261
4	Assam	4.0000	0.5200		8.4238	1.4875	14.4313
5	Bihar	40.0000	0.7330	71.9700			112.7030
6	Chandigarh	1.2234		1.4917			2.7151
7	Chhattisgarh	50.8274	6.5700		22.0300	5.3400	84.7674
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9	Daman and Diu						
10	Delhi						
11	Goa			2.0800			2.0800
12	Gujarat	38.3200	13.9900	187.8998			240.2098
13	Haryana			45.0850			45.0850
14	Himachal Pradesh			6.1000	2.9522	0.9000	9.9522
15	Jammu and Kashmir	9.4387	1.2532		9.6100		20.3019
16	Jharkhand	48.6742	3.9434	37.3642	5.0484	3.1623	98.1925
17	Karnataka			18.1150			18.1150
18	Kerala				9.4500		9.4500
19	Madhya Pradesh	163.3654	49.6000		50.7100	6.9900	270.6654

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Maharashtra	95.0600					95.0600
21	Manipur				1.5922	0.8800	2.4722
22	Meghalaya						
23	Mizoram						
24	Naqatand				0.9900		0.9900
25	Odisha	37.9398	15.4882	18.9795	5.2500	1.3766	79.0341
26	Puducherry	3.8504	1.1016	3.5700	0.6300	0.3700	9.5220
27	Punjab				10.4600		10.4600
28	Rajasthan	105.4704	10.0672	181.9500	5.0000	1.2000	303.6876
29	Sikkim	0.1310	0.0941		0.2536		0.4787
30	Tamil Nadu	57.9384	48.3548	108.4900	42.7300	1.3100	258.8232
31	Telanqana	29.1500		50.0800	8.5908	3.9100	91.7308
32	Tripura	7.6126	0.1646				7.7772
33	Uttar Pradesh						
34	Uttarakhand	2.2500	0.5200				2.7700
35	West Bengal	3.8600	5.2000		17.3400	9.5200	35.9200
	State/UT	699.1117	157.6001	919.1452	217.1602	44.4864	2,037.5036
	MOUD				90.4291	9.4506	99.8797
	Total						2,137.3833

*IHHL: Individual Households Toilets, *CT: Community and Public Toilets, *SWM: Solid Waste Management, *IEC: Information, Education & Communication and Public Awareness, *CB: Capacity Building

2017-18 (*SBM*)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0404	0.9055				0.945.
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.0000	14.1200		7.5200	1.5100	38.1500
3	Arunachal Pradesh				0.9339		0.9339
4	Assam	7.1400	0.2640				7.4040
5	Bihar		32.3400	11.3400		8.7687	52.4487

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Chandigarh				0.3350	0.2150	0.5500
7	Chhattisgarh	40.0000	15.6000	48.9941			104.5941
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.1134	0.0468			0.0300	0.1902
9	Daman and Diu						0.0000
10	Delhi						0.0000
11	Goa			2.1484	1.1813	0.2290	3.5587
12	Gujarat			80.2102	18.6400	3.5700	102.4202
13	Haryana						0.0000
14	Himachal Pradesh						0.0000
15	Jammu and Kashmir						0.0000
16	Jharkhand			18.6748			18.6748
17	Karnataka			41.9229	21.3100	15.5300	78.7629
18	Kerala						0.0000
19	Madhya Pradesh	22.6014	0.0470	248.8200	20.4000		291.8684
20	Maharashtra	30.0000		200.1775	5.0000	5.0000	240.1775
21	Manipur	3.0345					3.0345
22	Meghalaya	0.8500					0.8500
23	Mizoram				7.1550	1.7560	8.9110
24	Nagaland						0.0000
25	Odisha						0.0000
26	Puducherry						0.0000
27	Punjab			40.0000			40.0000
28	Rajasthan		27.7300	128.6600	22.7500	5.6900	184.8300
29	Sikkim	0.0210		1.0000		0.0587	1.0797
30	Tamil Nadu	61.2624					61.2624
31	Telangana			25.7200			25.7200
32	Tripura						0.0000
33	Uttar Pradesh	221.0014	86.5700			46,5600	354.1314
34	Uttarakhand	3.0000	2.5440		2.7742	1.5215	9.8397
35	West Bengal	91.7100		53.4400			145.1500
	State/UT	495.7745	180.1673	901.1079	107.9994	90.4389	1,775.4880
	MOUD				129.3104	15.3196	144.6299
	Total						1,920.1179

*IHL: Individual Households Toilets, *CT: Community and Public Toilets, *SWM: Solid Waste Management, *IEC: Information, Education & Communication and Public Awareness, *CB: Capacity Building

(ii) Funds released under AMRUT Mission

Sl. No.	Name of State / UT	SAAP Size			Committed CA			CA Released						Total CA released for Amrut	
		SAAP I (2015-16)	SAAP II (2016-17)	SAAP III (2017-20)	Total SAAP	SAAP I (2015-16)	SAAP II (2016-17)	SAAP III (2017-20)	Total CA*	1st Instl. of SAAP I	1st Instl. of SAAP II	1st Instl. of SAAP III	A&OE Incen tives		Reform CA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.18	3.60	4.04	10.82	3.18	3.60	4.04	10.82	0.64	0.72	0.10	0.10	1.46	1.46
2	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	1,350.26	2,890.17	300.41	351.60	404.61	1,056.62	60.08	70.32	80.92	15.86	40.76	267.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.67	52.64	140.25	36.84	42.00	47.38	126.22	7.37	8.40	0.81	0.81	16.58	16.58
4	Assam	188.16	218.67	250.31	657.14	169.34	196.80	225.28	591.42	33.87	39.36	4.28	4.28	77.51	77.51
5	Bihar	664.20	775.20	1,030.37	2,469.77	332.10	387.60	445.10	1,164.80	66.42	77.52	89.02	11.92	15.04	259.92
6	Chandigarh	15.04	18.00	62.03	95.07	15.04	18.00	21.05	54.09	3.01	3.60	4.21	0.25	1.43	12.50
7	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.37	878.99	2,192.76	276.47	308.58	424.69	1,009.74	55.29	61.72	84.94	6.73	38.01	246.69
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.60	3.81	10.82	3.41	3.60	3.81	10.82	0.68	0.68	0.72	0.72	0.11	1.51
9	Daman and Diu	4.56	5.75	7.72	18.03	4.56	5.75	7.72	18.03	0.91	1.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.21
10	Delhi	223.07	265.73	313.51	802.31	223.07	265.73	313.51	802.31	44.61	53.15	62.70	1.00	161.46	161.46
11	Goa	59.44	69.60	80.14	209.18	29.71	34.80	40.07	104.58	5.94	6.96	8.01	0.25	2.82	23.98
12	Gujarat	1,204.42	1,401.00	2,279.00	4,884.42	564.30	599.18	906.48	2,069.96	112.86	119.84	181.30	7.75	55.68	477.43
13	Haryana	458.02	525.40	1,582.32	2,565.74	219.01	254.40	291.10	764.51	43.80	50.88	58.22	5.00	-	157.90
14	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	114.96	304.52	79.41	91.20	103.46	274.07	15.88	18.24	20.69	0.50	3.54	58.85
15	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	197.33	224.72	593.05	153.87	177.60	202.25	533.72	30.77	35.52	40.45	6.33	-	113.07
16	Jharkhand	313.36	376.80	555.58	1,245.74	137.95	165.81	262.41	566.17	27.59	33.16	52.48	7.15	21.35	141.73

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	Karnataka	1,258.54	1,624.72	2,069.61	4,952.87	592.29	771.60	954.90	2,318.79	118.46	154.32	190.98	13.19	29.92	506.87	
18	Kerala	587.48	796.06	975.84	2,359.38	287.98	386.40	486.82	1,161.20	57.60	77.28	-	7.40	31.68	173.96	
19	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.20	1.73	3.61	0.68	1.20	1.73	3.61	0.14	0.24	0.35	0.02	-	0.75	
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,655.81	2,050.91	2,493.95	6,200.67	672.03	862.80	1,058.03	2,592.86	134.41	172.56	211.61	14.24	97.20	630.02	
21	Maharashtra	1,989.41	2,489.91	3,280.00	7,759.32	914.92	1,176.00	1,443.16	3,534.08	182.98	235.20	288.63	16.91	92.77	816.49	
22	Manipur	51.43	60.00	68.88	180.31	46.29	54.00	61.99	162.28	9.26	10.80	-	0.25	-	20.31	
23	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	30.66	80.14	20.53	24.00	27.59	72.12	4.11	4.80	-	0.89	-	9.80	
24	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	53.02	140.25	36.50	42.00	47.72	126.22	7.30	8.40	9.54	1.37	3.43	30.04	
25	Nagaland	34.98	40.00	45.24	120.22	31.48	36.00	40.71	108.19	6.29	7.20	-	0.98	-	14.47	
26	Odisha	461.30	530.40	607.26	1,598.96	228.14	265.20	303.63	796.97	45.63	53.04	60.73	8.89	30.63	198.92	
27	Puducherry	18.97	21.60	24.34	64.91	18.97	21.60	24.34	64.91	3.79	4.32	4.87	0.50	-	13.48	
28	Punjab	709.66	857.01	1,199.95	2,766.62	318.86	400.80	484.81	1,204.47	63.77	80.16	-	9.35	17.57	170.85	
29	Rajasthan	919.00	1,072.80	1,232.14	3,223.94	459.50	526.11	556.34	1,541.95	91.90	105.22	111.27	18.88	58.74	386.01	
30	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	13.30	40.06	12.09	12.00	11.97	36.06	2.42	2.40	-	0.25	-	5.07	
31	Tamil Nadu	3,249.23	3,834.49	4,111.06	11,194.78	1,372.41	1,582.80	1,801.37	4,756.58	274.48	316.56	360.27	43.03	172.86	1,167.20	
32	Telangana	408.51	554.77	702.98	1,666.26	204.25	277.20	351.15	832.60	40.85	55.44	70.23	3.00	30.66	200.18	
33	Tripura	36.62	49.33	62.30	148.25	32.96	44.40	56.07	133.43	6.59	8.88	11.21	0.98	1.70	29.36	
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,287.27	3,895.16	4,239.24	11,421.67	1,409.07	1,638.00	1,875.39	4,922.46	281.81	327.60	375.08	36.84	129.35	1,150.68	
35	Uttarakhand	148.53	197.33	247.16	593.02	133.68	177.60	222.44	533.72	26.74	35.52	44.49	1.75	-	108.50	
36	West Bengal	1,104.86	1,393.69	1,536.45	4,035.00	552.43	642.00	734.89	1,929.32	110.49	128.40	146.98	14.75	24.89	425.51	
	Sub-Total	20672.36	25182.15	31785.51	77640.02	9893.73	11847.9	14248.01	35989.70	1978.74	2369.60	2569.18	261.65	900.0	3	8079.19

*SAAP: State Annual Action Plan, *CA: Central Assistance

(iii) Funds released under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in crore)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	46.80	335.90	235.56	461.51
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	32.11	-	28.90	0.36
4	Assam	23.13	1.86	13.85	147.08
5	Bihar	157.96	7.30.	288.72	186.05
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	0.04	0.07	0.57
7	Chhattisgarh	14.31	77.61	60.32	79.99
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	0.02	3.24	8.85
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	0.07	1.45
10	Delhi (UT)	352.41	1.26	2.38	22.47
11	Goa	-	0.02	0.20	0.88
12	Gujarat	237.05	123.24	614.05	480.58
13	Haryana	18.10	1.86	8.60	12.40
14	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.12	11.50	16.50
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12.64	-	2.49	8.82
16	Jharkhand	60.25	50.17	193.55	150.83
17	Karnataka	141.82	3.50	195.93	160.60
18	Kerala	47.08	1.26	56.54	112.62
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	113.32	121.26	417.69	809.09
21	Maharashtra	48.47	30.88	482.12	350.06
22	Manipur	-	-	23.40	136.36
23	Meghalaya	-	0.02	0.52	4.67
24	Mizoram	19.93	12.67	0.18	2.85
25	Nagaland	27.61	-	60.56	8.57
26	Odisha	77.94	33.36	111.00	24.75
27	Puducherry (UT)	-	0.13	4.46	19.08
28	Punjab	3.78	0.83	66.21	12.96
29	Rajasthan	87.57	42.68	105.39	46.54
30	Sikkim	-	-	0.02	0.25
31	TamilNadu	72.55	55.88	634.60	903.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Telangana	48.13	263.61	142.70	35.80
33	Tripura	29.97	0.08	287.51	113.97
34	Uttar Pradesh	87.83	4.79	77.88	258.10
35	Uttarakhand	69.06	0.21	29.58	16.90
36	West Bengal	40.35	91.25	446.48	354.79
Total		1,870.16	1,261.82	4,606.26	4,950.21

(iv) Funds released under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

Sl. No.	City	Fund Allocation (in Crore)	Amount Sanctioned (in crore)	Amount released so far (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ajmer	40.04	35.41	24.94
2	Amaravati	22.26	18.74	13.59
3	Amritsar	69.31	61.47	42.82
4	Badami	22.26	18.66	3.72
5	Dwarka	22.26	32.37	11.14
6	Gaya	40.04	34.67	12.68
7	Kanchipuram	23.04	19.98	14.14
8	Mathura	40.04	33.35	11.22
9	Puri	22.54	20.40	7.41
10	Varanasi	89.31	91.14	62.23
11	Velankanni	22.26	20.00	8.37
12	Warangal	40.54	34.98	18.15
Total		453.9	421.17	230.41

(v) Funds released under Smart City Mission

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	188	8	--	196
		Tirupati	2	92	102	196
		Kakinada	190	6	--	196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair		194	194	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	2	--	--	2
4.	Assam	Guwahati	2	189	5	196
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2	--	--	2
		Bhagalpur	2	63	131	196
		Biharsharif	2	--	--	2
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	71	123	196
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2	94.5	99.5	196
		Bilaspur	2	--	--	2
8.	Daman and Diu	Diu	2	2	--	--
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Slivassa	--	2	--	2
10.	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	194	--	196
11.	Goa	Panaji	2	--	110.2	112.2
12.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	--	--	2
		Ahmedabad	2	194	--	196
		Surat	2	194	--	196
		Vadodara	2	--	109	111
		Rajkot	2	--	--	2
		Da hod	2	--	--	2
13.	Haryana	Karnal	2	--	--	2
		Faridabad	2	92	102	196
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	2	188	6	196
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	92	102	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu/ Srinagar	--	2	--	2
17.	Karnataka	Mangaluru	2	--	109	111
		Belagavi	2	194	--	196
		Shivamogga	2	--	109	111
		Hubballi-Dharwad	2	--	109	111
		Tumakuru	2	--	109	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Davanagere	2	194	--	196
18.	Kerala	Kochi	2	194	--	196
19.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	--	--	--	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	188	8	--	196
		Indore	188	8	--	196
		Jabalpur	2	194	--	196
		Gwalior	2	92	102	196
		Sagar	2	--	--	2
		Satna	2	--	--	2
		Ujjain	2	92	102	196
21.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai*	2	--	--	2
	Nashik		2	92	102	196
		Thane	2	62	132	196
		Greater Mumbai	2	--	--	2
		Amravati	2	--	--	2
		Solapur	2	194	--	196
		Nagpur	2	92	102	196
		Kalyan-Dombivali	2	92	102	196
		Aurangabad	2	92	102	196
		Pune	2	194	--	196
22.	Manipur	Imphal	2	--	109	111
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2	--	--	2
24.	Mizoram	Aizawl	2	--	--	2
25.	Nagaland	Kohima	2	--	109	111
26.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	190	6	--	196
		Rourkela	2	--	188	190
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry**	2	--	98	100
28.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2	194	--	196
		Jalandhar	2	--	27	29
		Amritsar	2	--	27	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	188	8	--	196
		Udaipur	161.2	34.8	--	196
		Kota	2	91	103	196
		Ajmer	2	92	102	196
30.	Sikkim	Narnchi	2	--	109	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli	2	--	--	2
		Tirunelveli	2	--		2
		Dindigul	2	--	--	2
		Thanjavur	2	--	109	111
		Tiruppur	2	--	--	2
		Salem	2	--	109	111
		Vellore	2	--	109	111
		Coimbatore	2	188	6	196
		Madurai	2	--	109	111
		Erode	2	--	--	2
		Thoothukudi	2	--	--	2
		Chennai	2	188	6	196
32.	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad***	2	--	--	2
		Greater Warangal	2	92	--	94
33.	Tripura	Agartala	2	63	131	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	2	--	--	2
		Aligarh	2	--	--	2
		Saharanpur	2	--	--	2
		Bareilly	2	--	--	2
		Jhansi	2	--	--	2
		Kanpur	2	--	109	111
		Allahabad	2	--		2
		Lucknow	2	66.2	127.8	196
		Varanasi	2	--	109	111
		Ghaziabad	2	--		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Agra	2	--	109	111
		Rampur	2	--		2
		Meerut/Raebareli	--	--	2	2
35.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2	--	--	2
36.	West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	2	--	--	2
		Bidhannagar	2	--	--	2
		Durgapur	2	--	--	2
		Haldia	2	--	--	2
		Total	1469.2	4492.5	3977.5	9939.2

*As per the request received from State Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai has been replaced by Pimpri Chinchwad.

** As per the request received from UT Administration of Puducherry, Oulgaret has been replaced by Puducherry.

*** As per the request received from State Government of Telangana, Greater Hyderabad has been replaced by Karimnagar

(vi) Funds released under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

(Rs. in crores)

States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec'17)
Nagaland	23.41	16.56	28.33	19.13
Mizoram	39.39	25.26	62.36	38.97
Meghalaya	6.17	4.66	9.00	8.20
Sikkim	22.46	15.28	15.62	8.51
Tripura	33.72	15.50	39.85	28.82
Total	125.15	77.27	155.15	103.63

*(vii) Funds released under Fourteen Finance Commission
Status of 14th FC Grant for ULBs for 2015-16 (in Crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Released in 2015-16	Arrear released in 2016-17	Arrear released in 2017-18	Total Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	348.92	331.47			331.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23.42	11.71			11.71
3	Assam	93.14	46.57		36.01	82.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bihar	256.83	255.01			255.01
5	Chhattisgarh	152.39	152.39			152.39
6	Goa	21.10	10.55		10.55	21.10
7	Gujarat	614.91	604.06			604.06
8	Haryana	199.61	86.71	97.93		184.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	19.36	19.36			19.36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	125.3	0.00			0.00
11	Jharkhand	183.74	169.61			169.61
12	Karnataka	562.08	562.08			562.08
13	Kerala	351.66	175.83	175.83		351.66
14	Madhya Pradesh	496.79	496.79			496.79
15	Maharashtra	1191.24	1191.24			1191.24
16	Manipur	16.57	15.98			15.98
17	Meghalaya	3.03	0.00			0.00
18	Mizoram	11.54	11.54			11.54
19	Nagaland	12.23	0.00			0.00
20	Odisha	170.1	162.44			162.44
21	Punjab	235.41	233.97			233.97
22	Rajasthan	433.12	433.12			433.12
23	Sikkim	4.79	2.40	2.40		4.79
24	Tamil Nadu	790.04	790.04			790.04
25	Telangana	325.23	291.96			291.96
26	Tripura	21.41	21.41			21.41
27	Uttar Pradesh	983.6	491.80	491.8		983.60
28	Uttrakhand	78.29	37.71	37.71		75.42
29	West Bengal	637.21	318.61	239.59		558.20
Total		8363.06	6924.35	1045.26	46.56	8016.17

*Status of 14th FC Grant for ULB's for 2016-17**(in Crore)*

Sl. No.	State	Basic Grant		Performance Grant			Total Grant (Basic and Performance)			
		Allocation	Release of 1st Inst.	Release of IInd Inst.	Arrear released in 2017-18	Total Grant	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	483.14	217.41	265.73		483.14	142.59	128.33	625.73	611.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32.43				0.00	9.57	0.00	42.00	0.00
3	Assam	128.97				0.00	38.06	0.00	167.03	0.00
4	Bihar	355.63	176.55	175.30		351.86	104.96	104.22	460.59	456.07
5	Chhattisgarh	211.01	105.51	105.51		211.01	62.28	62.28	273.29	273.29
6	Goa	29.21				0.00	8.62	8.62	37.83	8.62
7	Gujarat	851.45	425.73	425.73		851.45	251.29	251.29	1102.74	1102.74
8	Haryana	276.39	127.83	127.83		255.66	81.57	75.45	357.96	331.11
9	Himachal Pradesh	26.81	13.41	13.41		26.81	7.91	7.91	34.72	34.72
10	Jammu and Kashmir	173.50				0.00	51.21	0.00	224.71	0.00
11	Jharkhand	254.42	118.33	104.08		222.42	75.09	69.85	329.51	292.27
12	Karnataka	778.29	389.15	389.15		778.29	229.70	229.70	1007.99	1007.99
13	Kerala	486.94	243.47		243.47	486.94	143.71	143.71	630.65	630.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	687.89	343.95	243.95		687.89	203.02	203.02	890.91	890.91
15	Maharashtra	1649.49	824.75	824.75		1649.49	486.82	486.82	2136.31	2136.31
16	Manipur	22.95	11.05	11.07		22.11	6.77	6.53	29.72	28.64
17	Meghalaya	4.19				0.00	1.24	0.00	5.43	0.00
18	Mizoram	15.97	7.99	7.99		15.97	4.71	4.71	20.68	20.68
19	Nagaland	16.94				0.00	5.00	0.00	21.94	0.00
20	Odisha	235.54	115.63	115.63		231.26	69.52	68.26	305.06	299.52
21	Punjab	325.96	161.99	160.05		322.03	96.20	93.90	422.16	415.93
22	Rajasthan	599.73	299.87	299.87		599.73	177.00	177.00	776.73	776.73
23	Sikkim	6.63	3.32	3.32		6.63	1.96	1.96	8.59	8.59
24	Tamil Nadu	1093.95	546.98	546.98		1093.95	322.87	322.87	1416.82	1416.82
25	Telangana	450.33	186.01	242.89		428.90	132.91	109.80	583.24	538.69
26	Tripura	29.65	14.83	14.83		29.65	8.75	0.00	38.40	29.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Uttar Pradesh	1361.97	675.62	101.38	574.24	1351.24	401.97	398.80	1763.94	1750.04
28	Uttarakhand	108.41	41.53	52.4		93.93	32.00	24.53	140.41	118.46
29	West Bengal	882.33	441.17	441.17		882.33	260.41	260.41	1142.74	1142.74
Total		11580.12	5492.02	4720.55	870.11	11082.68	3417.72	3239.97	14997.84	14322.65

Status of 14th FC Grant for ULBs for 2017-18 (in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Basic Grant				Performance Grant		Total Grant (Basic + Performance)		
		Allocation	Release of 1st Inst.	Release of IInd Inst.	Arrears	Total Grant	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	558.23	251.20			251.20	161.36		719.59	251.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37.47				0.00	10.83		48.30	0.00
3	Assam	149.01			36.01	36.01	43.07		192.08	36.01
4	Bihar	410.90	202.56			202.56	118.78		529.68	202.56
5	Chhattisgarh	243.80	121.90			121.90	70.47		314.27	121.90
6	Goa	33.76			25.16	25.16	9.76		43.52	25.16
7	Gujarat	983.77	491.89			491.89	284.37		1268.14	491.89
8	Haryana	319.35	151.69			151.69	92.31		411.66	151.69
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.98	15.49			15.49	8.95		39.93	15.49
10	Jammu and Kashmir	200.46				0.00	57.95		258.41	0.00
11	Jharkhand	293.95	120.25			120.25	84.97		378.92	120.25
12	Karnataka	899.25	449.63	449.63		899.26	259.94		1159.19	899.26
13	Kerala	562.61	281.00		243.47	524.47	162.63		725.24	524.47
14	Madhya Pradesh	794.80	397.40			397.40	229.75		1024.55	397.40
15	Maharashtra	1905.83	952.92			952.92	550.91		2456.74	952.92
16	Manipur	26.52				0.00	7.66		34.18	0.00
17	Meghalaya	4.84				0.00	1.40		6.24	0.00
18	Mizoram	18.46	9.23			9.23	5.34		23.80	9.23
19	Nagaland	19.57				0.00	5.66		25.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Odisha	272.14	130.00			130.00	78.67		350.81	130.00
21	Punjab	376.62	148.84			148.84	108.87		485.49	148.84
22	Rajasthan	692.93	346.47	346.47		692.94	200.30		893.23	692.94
23	Sikkim	7.66				0.00	2.21		9.87	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	1263.96	631.98			631.98	365.37		1629.33	631.98
25	Telangana	520.32	239.07			239.07	150.41		670.73	239.07
26	Tripura	34.25	17.13			17.13	9.90		44.15	17.13
27	Uttar Pradesh	1573.63	779.39		574.24	1353.63	454.88		2028.51	1353.63
28	Uttarakhand	125.26			52.40	52.40	36.21		161.47	52.40
29	West Bengal	1019.45	509.73			509.73	294.69		1314.14	509.73
Total		13379.78	6247.77	796.10	931.28	7043.87	3867.64		17247.42	7043.87

(viii) *Funds released under the scheme "One time special financial assistance for creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of the State of Andhra Pradesh"*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Date of sanction	Total estimated cost	Central share	Funds released
1	Storm water drainage scheme at Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh	31st March, 2015	461.04	460.00	460.00
2	Comprehensive Under Ground Sewerage scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh	31st March, 2015	903.82	540.00	540.00
Total			1364.86	1000.00	1000.00

(ix) *Funds released under the Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Megacities (UIDSSMT)*

(Rs. In crore)

Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat (Sanand)	20.76	6.68		
Haryana (Sonapat)		13.91	-	-
Uttar Pradesh (Pilkhuwa)	5.48	5.55	1.86	-
Tamil Nadu (Sriperumbudur)	20.27	12.12	19.38	-

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra (Vasai-virar)	13.24	10.35	28.82	-
Telangana (Vikarabad)	26.96	-	-	-
Karnataka (Hoskote)	-	7.34	6.91	-
Total	66.45	55.98	56.99	

(x) *Funds released under 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for North Eastern States including Sikkim*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec. 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	55.52	52.34	43.33	18.76
2	Assam	12.08	6.28	23.72	10.42
3	Manipur	0.54	20.74	0	0.00
4	Meghalaya	15.55	0	12.21	2.03
5	Mizoram	38.61	11.67	44.94	58.05
6	Nagaland	21.74	17.13	45.35	16.89
7	Sikkim	24.6	6.91	28.84	31.71
8	Tripura	16.58	10.14	36.57	4.52
Total Amount		185.22	125.21	234.96	142.38

(xi) *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY - NULM)*

*Details of Fund Released under DAY-NULM for the period of 2014-15 to
2016-17 and current year 2017-18*

(Rs. In lakhs)

		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	States	Released	Released	Released	Released*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4034.00	1500	5630.43	1933
2	Bihar	0.00	2572.99	2237.79	0
3	Chhatisgarh	1487.91	1778.51	1346.44	1542.98
4	Goa	6354.10	0	23.27	106.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Gujarat	62.11	0	0	0
6	Haryana	1607.60	0	0	0
7	Himachal Pradesh	604.45	250	356.23	604.11
8	Jammu and Kashmir	998.98	0	0	189.31
9	Jharkhand	1012.55	1461.32	1536.3	1748.86
10	Karnataka	6347.11	989.8	0	2307.71
11	Kerala	0.00	0	0	1078.98
12	Madhya Pradesh	5158.37	500	2879.89	1579.38
13	Maharashtra	12853.86	0	0	0
14	Odisha	1808.46	1321.59	656.18	1279.07
15	Punjab	0.00	0	0	612
16	Rajasthan	4201.04	0	791.56	2138
17	Tamil Nadu	6439.54	5786.17	5844.7	5940
18	Telangana	0.00	3988.02	470.13	1519
19	Uttarakhand	0.00	507.68	538.1	339.87
20	Uttar Pradesh	4655.31	1741.92	2265.54	4028.37
21	West Bengal	5372.61	0	830.79	1751.44
22	Delhi	0.00	0	0	0
23	Puducherry	0.00	0	279	297
24	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	106.31	0
25	Chandigarh	282.32	0	0	199
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0
27	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0
28	Assam	0.00	0	0	0
29	Arunachal Pradesh	193.87	146.26	143.29	245.23
30	Manipur	837.43	311.39	0	0
31	Meghalaya	420.34	0	0	0
32	Mizoram	851.52	1032.05	2092.58	700
33	Nagaland	532.25	0	845.3	815.13
34	Sikkim	152.21	84.63	96.8	231.00
35	Tripura	946.24	0	0	300.00
Grand Total		67214.18	23972.33	28970.63	31485.56

*Fund Released upto November, 2017

Dr. Ambedkar Chairs

*212. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established 'Dr. Ambedkar Chairs' in different universities/institutions of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such Universities/ Institutions where Dr. Ambedkar Chairs have been established so far, University and State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds released to the Universities/ Institutions for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are 21 Chairs which have been established by the Dr. Ambedkar Foundation across the country in different Universities/Institutions. Out of 21 Chairs, 11 new Chairs have been established during the 2016-17. The details of all the 21 Chairs State-wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

c) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation provides grant-in-aid to the Chairs @ 35.00 lakh to each Chair per year. The Statement-I of funds released by the foundation to each of the Dr. Ambedkar Chairs during the last 5 years is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the University/ Institute where the Name of the University/ Institute where the Chair is set up	Year of Inception	Thrust Area of the Chair
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur	1993	Social Policy & Social Action
2.	Andhra	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	2016	Rural Economy and Ambedkar
3.	Assam	Tejpur University, Tejpur	2016	On Idea of Dr. Ambedkar
4.	Bihar	Patna University, Patna	2016	Inter-State Relations
5.	Gujrat	MS University of Baroda, Vadodara	2016	Marginalised sections of the Society
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharmshala	2016	A Research on History and Cultural Nationality
7.	M.P	BANISS, Mhow, M.P.	1993	Education, Social Change and Development
8.	M.P	Vikram University, Ujjain	2002	Ambedkarism & Social Change
9.	M.P	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	2016	Adivasi studies & Ambedkar
10.	M.P	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar	2016	Social Inclusion and Social Justice
11.	Maharashtra	SNDT Women's University, Mumbai	2016	Dr. Ambedkar and Gender Studies
12.	New Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1995	Sociology
13.	New Delhi	IIPA, New Delhi	2004	Social Justice
14.	Nagpur	The RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur	1995	Dalit Movement & History
15.	Odisha	NISWASS, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	1994	Social Work

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rajasthan	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	2016	Constitutional Studies & Ambedkar
17.	Tamil Nadu	University of Madras, Chennai	1995	Economics
18.	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	2016	Dr. Ambedkar on Women Empowerment and Social Change
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1993	Legal studies
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	2016	Nationalism and National Integration
21.	West Bengal	University of Calcutta, Kolkata	1995	Anthropology

Statement-II

Fund released by DAF to chairs for last five years are as under:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Chair	F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2016-17	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2014-15	F.Y. 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi		19,30,656/-	12,21,108/-	20,91,982/-	23,71,90/-
2.	Vikram University, Ujjain, M.P	-	-	45,25,307/-	-	-
3.	BANISS, Mhow, M.P	-	21,15,005/-	24,71,259/-	11,14,139/-	10,00,000/-
4.	NISWASS Bhubaneswar, Odisha	20,00,000/-	10,00,000/-	25,31,427/-	15,49,114/-	19,64,311/-
5.	Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) New Delhi		15,00,000/-	41,92,250/-	52,34,138/-	4,75,000/-
6.	R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur	-	10,00,000/-	15,72,178/-	28,05,170/-	15,00,000/-
7.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur	-	11,17,396/-	23,92,292/-	17,62,271/-	11,24,685/-
8.	University of Calcutta; Kolkata	-	5,57,910/-	-	6,99,025/-	10,96,871/-
9.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	-	10,00,000	-	23,87,902/-	16,69,3107/-
10.	University of Madras, Chennai	-	10,00,000	-	-	-
11.	Vanaras Hindu University Varanasi	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
12.	Centra] University Himachal Pradesh, Dharmashala	15,07,901/-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
13.	Tejpur Central University, Assam	19,40,127/-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
14.	Andhra University, Vishakha Pattnam	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
15.	Patana University Patna Bihar	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
16.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
17.	Annamalai, University Tamil Nadu	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	SNDT Women's University Mumbai	16,04,082/-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
19	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, M.P	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
20	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-
21	MS University of Baroda, Vadodara	-	7,00,000/-	-	-	-

Note: Sr. No. 11 to 21 of Chair established in the F.Y. 2016-17.

Upgradation of Internal Security

*213. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Rs. 25,000 crore for upgradation of internal security and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken for modernization of Police Forces during the last three years;

(c) the details of efforts made to ensure better internal security, provide security to women and ensure modern weapons for police forces during the said period; and

(d) the funds utilised for purchasing helicopters, setting up e-prisons, providing state-of-the-art criminal tracking network and systems, etc. and upgrading overall internal security during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) Yes Madam. The Government of India has, on 27.09.2017, approved implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" for three years' period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a total outlay of Rs. 25,061 crore which includes central budget outlay of Rs. 18,636 crore.

(b) and (c) The States have utilised funds granted under the earlier Scheme for modernisation of police forces for various activities such as acquisition of improved and advanced weaponry to maintain internal security, enhanced training facilities with latest training gadgets, improved communication network and computerization of police offices, improved housing facilities for police personnel, construction of modern police buildings, to

increase their operational efficiency, investigation skills and improved service delivery. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project with the primary objective of interlinking all police stations for the purpose of sharing of crime and criminal data in an electronic eco-system by collecting data from all police stations in State Data Centers and ultimately aggregating all the data in a National Data Center. The scope of the CCTNS project has been further enhanced to integrate the data with other pillars of the criminal justice system namely - Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger Prints and accordingly a new system - "Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)" is being developed.

(d) Under the new umbrella scheme for "Modernisation of Police Forces" special provision has been made to enhance internal security, law and order, women security, availability of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support etc. Further, for upgrading internal security, the Government of India has taken various measures such as augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces, establishment of NSG Hubs, tighter immigration control, effective border management through surveillance and patrolling, upgradation of intelligence set-ups etc. The funds utilized by different states/UTs under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project is Rs. 1149.70 crore out of Rs. 1450.65 crore released till date. An amount of Rs. 90,042 crores has been released to LWE affected States during the last three years and the current year. Similarly, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been provided an amount of Rs.2458 crores. So far as North-Eastern States are concerned, an amount of Rs.1125 crores have been released for the same period. However, no expenditure has been made for purchase of helicopters and setting up of e-prisons during this period.

[Translation]

**Sale of Adulterated/Spurious
Fertilizers**

*214. SHRI COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of adulterated and spurious fertilizers are still available for sale in the open market and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has authorized any agency for investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the name of the said agency and the details of investigations carried out along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has developed a foolproof mechanism to check the sale and use of adulterated and spurious fertilizers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (e) During year 2016-17, 1,37,080 samples were analyzed across India and out of

which 7265 (about 5.3 per cent) were found to be non-standard. The state wise number of fertilizer samples analyzed and found non-standard during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under FCO, State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate administrative and legal action against those not complying with the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.

The Statement-II indicating the follow up action during 2016-17 is enclosed.

To ensure adequate availability of quality fertilizers to farmers, fertilizers have been declared as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 was promulgated under ECA to control trade, distribution and Quality of fertilizers. The specification of various fertilizers has been specified under the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. Clause 19 of the FCO strictly prohibits the manufacture, sale, import for sale etc. of fertilizer which are not of prescribed standards. Any violation of the provisions of the FCO attracts both administrative and penal action under the provision of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 /Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The procedure of testing is prescribed in the FCO. There are 82 Fertilizer Testing laboratories in India. List of such fertilizer quality control laboratories with annual analyzing capacity during 2016-17 is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Number of Fertiliser Samples Analysed And
Found Non-Standard During 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of samples		Non Standard		
		Lifted/ Analysed	Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter & impurities	Total	% Samples Non-standard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	417	7	0	7	1.7
2	Mizoram	6	0	0	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Jharkhand	454	14	0	14	3.1
4	Bihar	3467	139	0	139	4.0
5	Odisha	6052	124	87	211	3.5
6	West Bengal*	2710	237	13	250	9.2
7	Tripura	614	0	0	0	0.0
	Total East & NER	13720	521	100	621	4.5
8	Gujarat*	11440	114	9	123	1.1
9	Madhya Pradesh	6373	654	8	662	10.4
10	Chhatisgarh	1831	125	12	137	7.5
11	Maharashtra	15274	2061	642	2703	17.7
12	Rajasthan	13279	165	22	187	1.4
	Total West Zone	48197	3119	693	3812	7.9
13	Haryana*	1732	81	1	82	4.7
14	Himachal Pradesh*	1750	62	1	63	3.6
15	Jammu and Kashmir	433	0	0	0	0.0
16	Punjab*	3537	95	4	99	2.8
17	U.P.	10362	825	0	825	8.0
18	Uttarakhand	321	23	0	23	7.2
	Total North Zone	18135	1086	6	1092	6.0
19	A.P.	9815	121	17	138	1.4
20	Telangana	13961	112	15	127	0.9
21	Karnataka	8767	206	7	213	2.4
22	Kerala	2918	150	0	150	5.1
23	Puducherry	606	3	0	3	0.5
24	Tamil Nadu	17300	565	229	794	4.6
	Total South Zone	53367	1157	268	1425	2.7
25	Govt. of India	3661	305	10	315	8.6
	Total All India	137080	6188	1077	7265	5.3

Statement-II

Statewise details of follow up action on Non Standard Samples during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Non Std. samples	Administrative DRC: Dealer Registration Certificate	Action Taken	Prosecution Launched	Cases Pending for Action	Charging higher Price	Seizure of Stock/ Stop Sale	Disposal allowed under CI,23	Conviction awarded	Cases pending in Court	No. of cases of other violation of FCO
			DRC Cancelled	DRC Registration Other action								
1	Assam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Jharkhand	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Odisha	211	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	123	0	0	43	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	M.P.	662	91	42	15	3	0	0	0	0	3	9
9	Chattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Rajasthan	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Haryana	21	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
13	H.P.	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	U.P.	825	562	172	68	23	0	0	0	0	43	0
17	Uttarakhand	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	A.P.	110	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Telangana	95	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
19	Karnataka	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kerala	150	0	2	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Pudicherry	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	753	572	151	421	11	0	1	0	0	1	0
23	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3363	1226	367	859	52	688	0	1	0	55	9

Statement-III*List of Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories with Annual Analyzing Capacity during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Labs.	Location of Lab.	Capacity	Total Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Assam	1	Ulubari	500	500
2.	Bihar	1	Patna	4000	4000
3.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi	1500	1500
4.	Odisha	4	Bhubaneswar	5260	12260
			Sambalpur	3000	
			Rayagada	4000	
			Bahrapur	0	
5.	West Bengal	3	Kolkata	2500	4500
			Berhampur	1200	
			Midnapur	800	
6.	Mizoram	1	Aizawal	250	250
7.	Tripura	1	Agartala	500	500
8.	Gujarat	3	Gandhinagar	5000	12500
			Junagarh	2500	
			Bardoli	5000	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Jabalpur	1750	7500
			Bhopal	2000	
			Gwalior	1750	
			Indore	2000	
10.	Chhatisgarh	1	Raipur	2500	2500
11.	Maharashtra	5	Pune	4000	
			Amravati	4000	18000
			Aurangabad	4000	
			Nasik	4000	
			Kohlapur	2000	
12.	Rajasthan	8	Jaipur	2000	
			Jodhpur	2000	
			Udaipur	2000	14500

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bharatpur	2000	
			Ajmer	2000	
			Kota	2000	
			Durgapura	500	
			Sriganganagar	2000	
13.	Haryana	3	Karnal	1700	5100
			Hissar	1700	
			Rohtak	1700	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Sundernagar	700	2000
			Hamirpur	800	
			Shimla	500	
15.	Punjab	2	Ludhiana	2000	3600
			Faridkot	1600	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar	600	1450
			Jammu	850	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4	Meerut	2987	12000
			Varanasi	3023	
			Lucknow	5040	
			Rehmankhhera (Lkw)	950	
18.	Uttarakhand	2	Udham Singh Nagar	250	500
			Dehradun	250	
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Ananpur	3500	10500
			Bapatala	3500	
			Tadepalligudam	4500	
20.	Telegana	2	Hyderabad	4500	9000
			Warangal	3500	
21.	Karnataka	7	Bangalore	1780	13500
			Belthangudy	675	
			Dharwad	3272	
			Gangavathi	1088	
			Davanagere	1720	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Mandya	1828	
			Belgaum	3137	
22.	Kerala	2	Thiruvananthapuram	2500	5000
			Pattambi	2500	
23.	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry	700	700
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	Coimbatore	402	17500
			Kovilpatti	797	
			Madurai	1987	
			Tiruchirapalli	1590	
			Paramkudi	1193	
			Kancheepuram	1987	
			Dindigul	1193	
			Villupuram	1193	
			Salem	1193	
			Dharampuari	1193	
			Kumbakonam	1193	
			Thiruvapur	1193	
			Nagarcoil	1193	
			Ooty	1193	
25.	Central Labs. (GOI)	4	Faridabad (HQ)	4000	8500
			Chennai (Reg. Lab.)	1500	
			Navi Mumbai -do-	1500	
			Kalyani -do-	1500	
Total All India			82	167860	

Database of Foreigners Visiting India

*215. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a database of foreign citizens visiting India as they usually stay longer than their visa period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be achieved as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit in this regard;

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

(e) the number of foreign tourists nabbed for drug smuggling during the last one year and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) (a) to (d) Data pertaining to foreigners visiting India is collected during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and during registration at the offices of the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs) and is centrally maintained by Bureau of Immigration (BOI).

(e) As per information available, 219 foreign nationals were arrested during 2016 under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 by the drug law enforcement agencies in India. The number of foreigners arrested under this Act during 2017 (upto September) is 107 (provisional). The arrested persons are prosecuted under the relevant sections of the NDPS Act, 1985.

[English]

Outstanding/Pending Amount of Scholarship

*216. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) who have not received the scholarships during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the outstanding/pending amount of scholarships for reimbursement along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which the outstanding/ pending amount of scholarships are likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (c) Government releases funds to States under the following centrally sponsored scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste (SC) students:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students studying in classes IX and X.
- (ii) Post- Matric Scholarship to SC students.

All the Scheduled Caste students with annual family income of Rs. 2.5 lakh are covered for scholarship under

both the scheme. Central Government releases due Central Assistance (CA) in full to the States/UTs under Pre-matric Scholarship Schemes for SC students after the receipt of complete proposal.

Under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students (PMS-SC), which is an open ended scheme with no limit on the number of eligible beneficiaries and amount of tuition fees that can be charged by the Educational Institutions. It has not been possible for the Central Government to release the entire due central assistance to the States/UTs with respect to PMS(SC) due to inadequate allocation. The details of estimated outstanding/pending amount for Post matric Scholarship as on 28.12.2017 is enclosed as Statement. The Central Assistance towards outstanding arrear/pending amount is considered for release to States/UTs time to time after receipt of complete proposal alongwith Utilization Certificate, audited expenditure etc. and based on availability of funds.

Statement

Details of estimated outstanding/pending amount of Central Assistance under Post matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students as on 28.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Outstanding/ pending amount (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	23732.06
2	Assam	760.00
3	Bihar	7585.46
4	Chandigarh	491.17
5	Chhattisgarh	2467.25
6	Daman and Diu	17.35
7	Delhi	NR
8	Goa	21.95
9	Gujarat	18065.94
10	Haryana	1777.27
11	Himachal Pradesh	7585.48
12	Jammu and Kashmir	1139.15
13	Jharkhand	892.96

1	2	3
14	Karnataka	13079.88
15	Kerala	6783.39
16	Madhya Pradesh	11809.86
17	Maharashtra	143392.17
18	Manipur	0.00
19	Meghalaya	7.06
20	Odisha	18290.31
21	Punjab	83524.90
22	Puducherry	NR
23	Rajasthan	21307.04
24	Sikkim	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	154756.15
26	Telangana	16015.90
27	Tripura	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	149030.33
29	Uttarakhand	6353.46
30	West Bengal	14312.49
Total		703198.98

NR - Not reported

Display of Foodgrain Subsidy

*217. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government bears a subsidy of Rs. 22 per kg. on wheat and Rs. 29.64 per kg. on rice and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the States have been asked to display the details of foodgrain subsidy borne by both the Centre and the States at PDS shops;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this will prevent the States from hijacking the credit for selling highly subsidized foodgrains to the poor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d) Union Government bears a subsidy of approximately Rs. 22/- per kg. on Wheat and

approximately Rs. 29/- per kg on Rice being distributed under Targeted Public Distribution System. For awareness of public and beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, a letter has been issued to all State/ UT Governments to inter alia display the details of above subsidy at Fair Price Shops. The purpose is to create public awareness about the financial implications of the distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates through Public Distribution System under NFSA.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Kerala

*218. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the details of allotment of foodgrains to Kerala under National Food Security Act, 2013;

(b) whether the Government plans to give additional two lakh metric tons of foodgrains to the State of Kerala and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received representation from the State of Kerala to issue single release order from Food Corporation of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government for allotment of sugar for the priority category in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala has implemented National Food Security Act, 2013 with effect from 1st November, 2016. Accordingly Kerala is getting an annual allocation of 14.25 LMT of foodgrains, which comprises of 11.49 LMT of rice and 2.76 LMT of wheat. Any additional requirement of foodgrain over and above entitlement under NFSA can be made at economic cost. The State Government can also participate in Open Market Sale Scheme (D) organized by FCI as the rate of foodgrain under OMSS (D) is less than that of economic cost.

(c) and (d) As reported, FCI Kerala region has not received any official communication from the Government of Kerala for issuance of single Release Order. FCI, Kerala

has been issuing Release Orders under NFSA to the District Supply Officers (as is being done for other States) as per the District-wise sub-allocation made by the State Government; who in turn sub-allocate the same to the talukas under their respective jurisdiction.

(e) The Government of India has reviewed the Sugar Subsidy Scheme in May 2017. Accordingly, the Government has decided that the existing system of sugar distribution through PDS may be continued with restrictive coverage of AAY families only. They will be provided one kg of sugar per family per month for which subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg will be provided by the Central Government to States/ UTs. The States/ UTs are required to procure sugar from open market through transparent system for distributing the same under PDS.

The annual quota of sugar fixed for Kerala State under the revised sugar subsidy scheme for AAY families is 7150 MT.

[Translation]

Loan Sanctioned by IFCI for SCs

*219. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) acts as guarantor for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) for setting up industries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons sanctioned loans by IFCI for the purpose, so far along with the number of persons who have been sanctioned loans by IFCI for

opening of industries during the last five years, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the number of persons who have been sanctioned loans by IFCI for company/firm projects costing Rupees 50 lakh to 5 crore?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has issued guarantees to 5 (five) Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs under the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC) sponsored by Department of Social Justice & Empowerment. IFCI extends guarantee for loans sanctioned to Scheduled Caste (SC) Entrepreneurs by Banks/Financial Institutions designated as Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the Scheme. The state-wise details of guarantees to MLIs for sanctioning loans to five SC Entrepreneurs under the scheme is as follows:

State	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Maharashtra	1	1	2
Telangana	1	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	2	2
Total	2	3	5

(c) Under the Scheme Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste (VCF-SC) sponsored by Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, financial assistance ranging from Rs. 20.00 lacs to 15 crore to SC Entrepreneurs is given. The State-wise details of Scheduled Caste Entrepreneur for whom financial assistance has been sanctioned by IFCI during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The list of Companies owned by Scheduled castes entrepreneurs who has been sanctioned and disbursed financial assistance under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 till 22nd December 2017 are as below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

States	Name of the Company	Sanctioned Amount	Disbursed Amount
1	2	3	4
FY 2014-15			
Gujarat	Vera Net Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	200.10	200.10

1	2	3	4
Punjab	Janagal Exports Pvt. Ltd..	492.00	481.56
FY 2015-16			
Andhra Pradesh	Palnadu Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	1,500.00	1,500.00
Andhra Pradesh	Rathnam Pharmaceuticals Private Limited	418.00	418.00
Assam -North East	Green Belt Industries Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	400.00
Delhi NCR	Krispylicios Foods Pvt. Ltd.	93.75	53.25
Delhi NCR	Chandan and Chandan Industries Pvt. Ltd.	210.00	196.55
Gujarat	Rainbow Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	242.00	242.00
Haryana	Dona doni Fashion Pvt. Ltd.	476.00	476.00
Karnataka	Mallur Flora and Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	810.00	800.00
Maharashtra	Prowess Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	490.00	
Maharashtra	20th March Venture Pvt. Ltd.	455.67	455.67
Maharashtra	Kuchekar Fitness Management Pvt. Ltd.	75.00	75.00
Maharashtra	Shevantabai Distillery and Fabrications Pvt. Ltd.	93.85	72.44
Maharashtra	TGN Corporate Advisors Private Ltd.	89.00	89.00
Maharashtra	Harshraj Oil and Foods Industries Pvt. Ltd.	112.50	87.23
Maharashtra	YashCottyan Pvt. Ltd.	477.00	381.80
Maharashtra	BK & Sons Group of Companies Pvt. Ltd.	388.00	
Pondicherry	Metal Tech Construction Pvt. Ltd.	150.00	100.00
Punjab	MGM Infra Development Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	850.00	850.00
Tamil Nadu	AabonSmit alloys Pvt. Ltd.	235.00	86.00
Tamil Nadu	GD Foods & Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	461.00	434.94
Tamil Nadu	Harshamitra Oncology Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	214.70
Telangana	Omega Roofing Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	127.74	100.00
Telangana	MML Medical and Health Services India Pvt. Ltd.	363.00	363.00
Telangana	Waken India Network Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	78.75	78.75
Telangana	Dartyens Power Pvt. Ltd.	400.00	400.00
Uttar Pradesh	Duku Innovates Pvt. Ltd.	52.00	12.00
West Bengal	Coeval Crafts Pvt. Ltd.	178.66	134.00

1	2	3	4
FY 2016-17			
Chhattisgarh	Steeledge Pipes and Scaffold Pvt. Ltd.	383.00	340.50
Delhi NCR	Ram sab Industries Pvt. Ltd.	60.00	22.50
Himachal Pradesh	Hortitech Foods Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	500.00
Karnataka	JK Softech Pvt. Ltd.	156.00	140.00
Maharashtra	Bhagyalaxmi Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	80.00	80.00
Maharashtra	Shilpa Dal & food Industries Pvt. Ltd.	130.00	56.10
Maharashtra	Kamani Tubes Ltd.	1,292.80	
Maharashtra	Onegreendary software Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	35.00
Maharashtra	Veracity Natural Resources Pvt. Ltd.	180.00	162.46
Maharashtra	Rensan Stone Crusher Pvt. Ltd.	272.00	
Maharashtra	Jay Plast Pack Pvt. Ltd.	419.00	351.00
Maharashtra	NGP Agro Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	435.00	356.00
Punjab	Nishant Bioenergy Pvt. Ltd.	174.13	129.00
Tamil Nadu	Meenakshi Devi Hi-Tech Agro Industry Pvt. Ltd.	374.65	374.65
Telangana	Srimedha Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.	277.00	
Telangana	Daksha Garments Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	325.00
Telangana	SSV Graphics Pvt. Ltd.	460.00	435.20
Uttar Pradesh	PJS Construction Pvt. Ltd.	135.00	116.00
FY 2017-18 (till 22nd December 2017)			
Andhra Pradesh	Greenizone Hi-tech & cold care Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	
Andhra Pradesh	Dhivalokam Industries Pvt. Ltd.	476.00	
Bihar	Laxmi Barter Pvt. Ltd.	472.80	472.80
Gujarat	Heli Electro Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	322.00	121.00
Karnataka	Agnisumukh Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	
Maharashtra	Millennium Gateway Infra Pvt. Ltd.	1,145.00	
Maharashtra	J'yani Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	248.00	
Maharashtra	Radhakrushna Micro Milk & Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	116.00	
Pondicherry	Nalla Farm House Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	
Punjab	Antartic Cold Chain Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	
Telangana	Abhyudaya Green Economic zone Pvt. Ltd.	1,468.00	1,468.00
Telangana	Marigold Bio Extracts Pvt. Ltd.	500.00	479.91
Telangana	Hensar Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	424.00	
Uttar Pradesh	B.P. Sons Fun and Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	498.00	481.00
Uttar Pradesh	MLP Facilitators Pvt. Ltd.	206.00	
West Bengal	Green rick tea Pvt. Ltd.	116.00	

*[English]***Growth Rate in Agriculture Sector**

*220. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched several schemes to increase growth rate of agriculture sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details and the nature of contribution of States in increasing the growth rate in agriculture sector; and

(c) the details of facilities being provided to the States for increasing the growth rate in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Yes Madam, Government has launched several schemes to increase growth of agriculture sector in the country and for welfare of the farmers. Details are as follows:

- For higher production including through productivity gains
 - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme has been approved for continuation for three years as Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture & Allied Sector Rejuvenation i.e. (RKVY-RAFTAAR) which aims at making the farming as a remunerative economic activity through multi pronged approach along with holistic development of agriculture and allied sector:
 - National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- cereals, pulses, oilseeds, nutri-rich cereals, commercial crops
 - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- high growth rate of horticulture crops.
- For reduction in cost of cultivation
 - Soil Health Card (SHC) (2 year cycle)- ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers.
 - Neem Coated Urea (NCU) (universal)- is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - micro irrigation component (1.2 million ha/yr target)- with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.

- To ensure remunerative returns:
 - Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified by the Government for certain crops. The objective of the Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP.
 - National Agriculture Market Scheme (E-NAM) is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'.
 - A new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" has been released on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. This has been derived after many deliberations over the earlier model APMC Act 2003 and the need for inclusion of progressive reforms required in the agriculture marketing sector. In the Model APLM Act, 2017, provisions includes setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. The model Act is in different stages of adoption by various states.
 - Warehousing and post-harvest loans at concessional rate of interest so as to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts.
 - Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) -Procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture & horticulture

products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS.

- For risk management and sustainable practices:
 - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) & Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWCIS) (cover 50% GCA by 2018-19)-provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances and available to the farmers at very low rates of premium.
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer.

- Allied activities:

Bee-Keeping:

During the last 3 year (2014-15 and 2016-17) there has been an increase of 10 lacs in honey bee colonies i.e. honey bee colonies that were 20 lacs in 2014-15 have increased to 30 lacs during 2016-17. Honey production in 2011-14 was 2,18,950 metric tons which has increased to 2,63,930 metric tons during 2014-17 i.e. an increase of 20.54%.

Dairying:

White Revolution for development of animal husbandry, dairying is being implemented in which schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Bovine Productivity Mission and various dairy development related projects are being implemented.

Fisheries: Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

(b) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, agriculture falls under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of States to take necessary steps for development of agriculture in their respective areas. States are taking keen interest as agriculture is the backbone of States' economy and a sizeable section of society is engaged in agriculture, directly or indirectly, for livelihood. Government of India, on its part, is supplementing the

efforts of States by extending necessary financial assistance and technical inputs through its various programmes. The combined efforts of Government of India and States have been successful in achieving record production of foodgrains in the country during 2016-17, as a result of this Agriculture and Allied sector witnessed a growth rate of 4.9% as per the Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income, 2016-17 released on 31st May, 2017 by Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The Growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and Allied Sector (at constant 2011-12 prices) from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Growth Rate (%)	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.7	4.9

The details / estimates on Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for Agriculture and Allied Sector are compiled and released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) with the coordination of the States/UTs in the country. The State-wise details of the latest GSVA for agriculture & allied sector (at constant 2011-12 prices) and its rate of growth are given in the enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) Agricultural development scheme of the centre are implemented through State Governments and the fund are allocated for various schemes. The year-wise allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Financial Year	Allocation of Budget (BE Plan)			Total
	Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC)	Department of Agriculture, Research & Education (DARE)	Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries (AHD&F)	
2015-16	16646	3691	1491	21828
2016-17	20400	3700	1600	25700
2017-18	41855	6800	2921	51576

Statement-I

*State-wise details of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and Allied Sector
at Constant (2011-12) prices*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	9400805	9783109	10835268	11259968	12175319
2	Arunachal Pradesh	455505	472794	491472	541984	509780
3	Assam	2848113	3314074	3209159	3295165	3407054
4	Bihar	6206655	6803952	5951631	5934907	6093511
5	Chhattisgarh	2685950	2850360	2930967	3010401	3038667
6	Goa	204298	195849	222419	222662	224343
7	Gujarat	10736422	9255884	11713736	11714466	11551307
8	Haryana	6453886	6326499	6502514	6377952	6562812
9	Himachal Pradesh	1162627	1244329	1371209	1326899	1377823
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1306347	1250932	1300874	1158897	1447376
11	Jharkhand	2233546	2364954	2321295	3033187	2249759
12	Karnataka	7554868	7169531	7687489	8013607	7260062
13	Kerala	4837594	4906807	4597159	4598265	4409461
14	Madhya Pradesh	9107231	11339038	11323702	11851830	12060587
15	Maharashtra	14752607	14675040	16504332	14654555	13987746
16	Manipur	251623	276425	289684	295331	270894
17	Meghalaya	282868	313890	326927	376920	393688
18	Mizoram	149468	145937	157013	329059	341300
19	Nagaland	373363	396443	435269	452811	419316
20	Odisha	3899782	4512669	4278068	4657383	4021477
21	Punjab	7816825	7886831	8147237	7861974	7969097
22	Rajasthan	11910303	12264217	13102362	13455341	13559909
23	Sikkim	90137	93361	96740	99226	97920
24	Tamil Nadu	8773221	7818872	9161070	9831549	10110306
25	Telangana	5461488	5943354	6179205	5581064	5215906

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Tripura	511201	550569	646611	670462	660854
27	Uttar Pradesh	18325197	19161813	19071717	18685674	19490297
28	Uttarakhand	1330208	1355631	1339654	1335728	1324961
29	West Bengal					
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59737	61238	65813	68686	70109
31	Chandigarh	12642	12160	12389	12358	12446
32	Delhi	285471	222388	199538	187767	225989
33	Puducherry	75378	79263	80607	89147	90664

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & PI

Note: ¹The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
Agriculture and allied includes Crop, livestock, forestry & fishing

Statement-II

State-wise details of Growth in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Agriculture and Allied Sector at Constant (2011-12) prices

(In percentage)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.07	10.75	3.92	8.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	3.95	10.28	-5.94
3	Assam	16.36	-3.17	2.68	3.40
4	Bihar	9.62	-12.53	-0.28	2.67
5	Chhattisgarh	6.12	2.83	2.71	0.94
6	Goa	-4.14	13.57	0.11	0.75
7	Gujarat	-13.79	26.55	0.01	-1.39
8	Haryana	-1.97	2.78	-1.92	2.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	7.03	10.20	-3.23	3.84
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-4.24	3.99	-10.91	24.89
11	Jharkhand	5.88	-1.85	30.67	-25.83
12	Karnataka	-5.10	7.22	4.24	-9.40
13	Kerala	1.43	-6.31	0.02	-4.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	24.51	-0.14	4.66	1.76
15	Maharashtra	-0.53	12.47	-11.21	-4.55
16	Manipur	9.86	4.80	1.95	-8.27
17	Meghalaya	10.97	4.15	15.29	4.45
18	Mizoram	-2.36	7.59	109.57	3.72
19	Nagaland	6.18	9.79	4.03	-7.40
20	Odisha	15.72	-5.20	8.87	-13.65
21	Punjab	0.90	3.30	-3.50	1.36
22	Rajasthan	2.97	6.83	2.69	0.78
23	Sikkim	3.58	3.62	2.57	-1.32
24	Tamil Nadu	-10.88	17.17	7.32	2.84
25	Telangana	8.82	3.97	-9.68	-6.54
26	Tripura	7.70	17.44	3.69	-1.43
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.57	-0.47	-2.02	4.31
28	Uttarakhand	1.91	-1.18	-0.29	-0.81
29	West Bengal				
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.51	7.47	4.36	2.07
31	Chandigarh	-3.81	1.89	-0.25	0.71
32	Delhi	-22.10	-10.27	-5.90	20.36
33	Puducherry	5.15	1.70	10.59	1.70

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & PI

Note: ¹The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
Agriculture and allied includes Crop, livestock, forestry & fishing

Measures to Prevent Administrative Procrastination

2071. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take initiative to frame proper procedure and rule to guard against procrastination, a corruption in disguise in administrative action and to impose punishment upon high officials for their violation of existing rules and regulations of the university/University Grants Commission (UGC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to guard against procrastination and corruption and with a view to bring transparency and accountability, the following initiatives have been taken by the University Grants Commission (UGC): (i) introduction of Public Financial Management System (PFMS); (ii) implementation of e-office; (iii) web-based application for UGC schemes; (iv) introduction of online public grievance redressal system;

(v) introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system, (vi) Special RTI Cell in UGC; (vii) establishment of Vigilance Cell in UGC; (viii) appointment of Central Vigilance Officer in the UGC. Further, as and when complaints against violation of UGC Rules / Regulations are received, appropriate action is taken by UGC after examination of complaints.

Tamil Nadu Day in Schools

2072. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to celebrate Tamil Nadu Day in all schools in Northern India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steps are taken to celebrate Tamil Nadu Day in all schools such as Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Schools, Government aided schools, private schools in Northern India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the day or date fixed by the Government to celebrate Tamil Nadu Day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (e) No Madam. The Department of

School Education and Literacy does not have any such proposal.

Export of Soyabean Meal

2073. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was a major exporter of soyabean meal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last five years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the export of soyabean meal have come down heavily in recent years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the remedial action proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Details of India's export of soybean meal (HS code: 2304 -Oil cake and other Solid residue Soybean Oil Extraction of soybean), during the last five years are as under:

(Qty in Tons; Value in US\$ in million)

2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
12,76,177	554.90	4,12,986	233.34	14,67,698	786.67	40,91,183	2258.27	47,41,052	2605.41

(Source: DGCT&S)

(c) Yes madam. Due to the non-competitive price in the international market, during 2014-15 and 2015-16, there was a substantial decline in export of soybean meal as compared to 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, export of Soybean meals registered a growth of 209% during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16.

(d) The Government has increased Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) on soybean meal to 7% from 5%. This is likely to make Indian oilmeals more competitive in the international market and may result in

increase in export of oilmeals during the coming years.

Preference to Make in India

2074. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently given its approval for a national procurement policy that gives preference to 'Make in India' in Government procurement and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this aims to maintain the balance between promoting 'Make in India' and ensuring time, quality and value for money products for the procuring Government entities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new policy will boost domestic manufacturing and service provision and will enhance income and employment in the country 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The "Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017" dated 15th June 2017 aims to promote manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhance income and employment. The salient features of the Order are:

- i. Nodal Ministries have been identified for different sectors/ goods and services.
- ii. The Order is applicable on procurement of both goods and services by a Central Ministry/ Department or their attached/ subordinate offices or autonomous bodies controlled by the Government of India, including Government companies.
- iii. Wherever the estimated value of procurement is Rs. 50 lakhs or less, only local suppliers shall be eligible to participate in the procurement process.
- iv. Where the estimated value of procurement exceeds Rs. 50 lakhs, if a lowest bid (LI) is by a local supplier, then the entire contract will be awarded to LI. However, if the LI bid is not from a local supplier, then the lowest bidder among the local suppliers will be invited to match the LI price, provided his bid is within the margin of purchase preference of 20%. Accordingly, 50% of the Order quantity shall be procured from the local supplier(s) if the goods procured are divisible in nature. If the goods are not divisible or the services being procured are being valued on price alone, the entire contract shall be awarded to such local supplier subject to his matching the LI price.
- v. Procurements less than Rs. 5 lakhs shall not be required to follow the process in this Order.

- vi. The minimum local content shall ordinarily be 50%, which can however be varied by the Nodal Ministry.
- vii. The local supplier shall have to provide self certification regarding meeting the criteria of minimum local content.

The Order provides that the procuring entities shall endeavour to see that eligibility conditions in tenders such as turnover, production capability and financial strength should not result in unreasonable exclusion of local suppliers beyond what is essential for ensuring quality and credit worthiness of the supplier. Thus, it maintains the necessary balance, both in terms of quality as also lowest cost to the procuring entity.

Implementation of MoU by University

2075. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Jamia Millia Islamia University failed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Institute and three Palestinian Universities in 2015;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has asked reasons from the University for not implementing these MoUs; and
- (d) whether it was due to crunch of fund that these MoUs could not be implemented and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) No Madam. Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) has informed that it is continuously engaged with three Palestinian Universities towards actualization of MoUs signed in October, 2015. The JMI has since communicated to all the three universities expressing its intent to host them in order to identify common areas of academic and research intents for sustained engagements under the aegis of the extant MoUs. The JMI has also kept the Embassy of Palestine, New Delhi in the loop for effective facilitation of delegations from partnering universities.

[Translation]

**Cultural Development
Programmes**

2076. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken measures to promote inter-State cultural development programmes to promote cordial relation among people from different States and different ethnic communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to promote cultural exchange among different States and ethnic communities of the country;

(c) the details of the various States where such festivals have been organized during the last two years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has organized the cultural festivals abroad during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which such festivals have been successful in promoting our culture abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country and to meet this objective, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs engage cultural troupes from different States to participate in the major festivals under National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP). Under Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat (EBSB) matrix, a Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsav was organized from 7th to 13th October, 2017 in various cities of Gujarat viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Rajkot, Somnath and Dwarka.

(c) These ZCCs organize various cultural festivals

and programme on regular basis in all the States/UTs of India including Uttar Pradesh. During the last two years, Rashtriya Sanskriti Mahotsavs were organized at New Delhi (in 2015 and 2016), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh in 2016), Bengaluru (Karnataka in 2017) and Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh in 2017).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Culture organizes Festivals of India abroad to showcase the Indian Culture through activities including classical/folk dance, music, theatre, puppetry, cuisine and literary exchange etc. The number of countries where such festivals have been organized during the last two years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of countries
1.	2016-17	17
2.	2017-18	14

[English]

New Central Universities

2077. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Universities that have been sanctioned in the country recently, State-wise;

(b) the number of these universities where teaching has started, building has been constructed or is under construction;

(b) the total sanctioned strength of non-teaching staff in the said universities; and

(d) whether it would be increased as per demand of the universities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) During the 12th Plan, only one Central University namely Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari has been established in the State of Bihar in December, 2014. The Vice-Chancellor has been appointed. The academic activities have been

started from the academic session 2016-17. Construction work has not been started as the State Government has not allotted the land. At present, the total number of sanctioned Non-teaching posts in the said University is 56. In addition to this, the University Grants Commission has sanctioned 75 Non-teaching post on outsource basis for the services like Cook/kitchen Attendant/Hostel/Mess/Guest House Attendant, Security Guards, drivers, Peon / Office Attendant etc. The University Grants Commission sanctions Non-teaching positions in the Central Universities from time to time as the requirement grows as per laid down norms.

Tribal Population

2078. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to accurately determine how many kinds/types of tribes are there as part of the tribal population of this country including those in forest areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Office of Registrar General, India conducts decadal Population Census wherein data of all persons living in India at the time of Census are collected without any omission and duplication. However, only those tribes are enumerated separately which are specifically notified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) as per Presidential Order under the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. It has been the policy of the Government of India not to enumerate tribes other than STs in the decadal Census since independence. Accordingly, the enumeration of tribes other than STs has not been done separately in any of the decadal Censuses since 1951 Census.

Boosting India's Foreign Trade

2079. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set a timeline for achieving USD 1 trillion in manufacturing revenue and take its share in GDP to 20 per cent and if so, the present position thereof;

(b) whether the government is taking up the issue with the concerned authorities on the challenges that the exports are facing in the GST regime and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is looking at opening offices in different geographies to penetrate in the global market and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is looking at working on developing global supply chains for agriculture sector 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) National Manufacturing Policy of 2011 has, *inter-alia*, an objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent by 2022.

(b) The GST related challenges faced by the exporters are continuously reviewed by the Government and taken up with the GST Council. The Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA) / Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) /100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. Holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Cess etc. on imports. Also, domestic supplies to holders of AA / EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports.

(c) In the Mid Term Review of the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the focus is on increasing India's exports in under and untapped markets in high potential regions like Africa and also on greater engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

(d) The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous Organisation under the Department of Commerce mandated to promote exports, has initiated work on development of agri-clusters for boosting the export of

agri based produce by identifying certain pockets of export potential fruits and vegetables in different states in the country. The concept of Cluster development entails focused channelization of efforts in a converged manner for the overall development of supply and value chain of the identified produce. To ensure credibility of Indian agriculture products in the international markets, APEDA has also developed traceability, information technology enabled monitoring systems co-opting all stakeholders in the supply chain into a single system to ensure food safety, monitoring of pesticide residues like aflatoxin, product standardization and export of quality products from India to eliminate export constraints like non-tariff barriers etc.

Project of Sant Nagri

2080. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has proposed a project of 'Sant Nagri' under PRASAD Scheme of Government of India as a special case;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for this project under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (d) Does not arise.

New IITs

2081. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) opened during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of money released to these institutions;

(c) the reasons for opening new institutions while already 16 IITs are in the country; and

(d) if so, the productive profit of country to open these new institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Budget Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, six new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been established at Palakkad (Kerela), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Dharwad (Karnataka) and Goa. The Academic Session of IITs at Palakkad and Tirupati started in 2015-16 and that of remaining four in 2016-17 from their temporary campuses. As on date, an amount of Rs. 563.00 crore has been released to these Institutes to meet their recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

Considering the increasing demand of the country for highly skilled manpower as well as to remove regional imbalance in access to the Quality Technical Education, it is imperative that expansion of Technical Education is carried out gradually. IITs not only impart world class Science and Engineering Education but also provide an excellent ecosystem for Research in diverse disciplines. With vibrant Industry-Academia Collaborations, they develop cost effective technological solutions, which strengthen indigenous manufacturing and spur economic growth. Therefore, expansion of the Institutions has immense long-term benefits to the country.

Labour Welfare Schemes

2082. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the total number of labourers belonging to unorganised sectors who are covered under the social welfare schemes for labourers of unorganized sectors in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the number of unorganized workers covered under social welfare scheme is quite low;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the benefit of the schemes reach to all the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Labour & Employment, through its Labour Welfare Organizations across the country, implements welfare schemes relating to housing, education and health for beedi workers, mica mine workers, limestone & dolomite mine workers, iron ore manganese, chrome ore mine workers and cine workers. These schemes were earlier administered through 5 Welfare Cess and Welfare Funds under various Cess Acts of Parliament. Now, these cesses have been abolished/subsumed in GST and the welfare schemes have been retained with funding from the Consolidated Fund of India. Salient features of these welfare schemes are as follows:

- (i) Revised Integrated Housing Scheme-2016: Subsidy of Rs. 1,50,000 for construction of a new house is provided to the workers in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15.
- (ii) Education Scheme: Financial Assistance varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 15,000 per year is provided to the wards of the workers studying in classes I to XII or pursuing non-professional and professional degree/graduate/post graduate courses.
- (iii) Health Scheme: Health care facilities are provided to the workers and their dependents through 12 hospitals and 286 dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organizations all over the country. In addition, reimbursement of expenditure for specialized treatment taken in Government recognized hospitals is also provided.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan

Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. PMJJBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on death at premium of Rs. 330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50 years. PMSBY gives coverage of Rs. 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of Rs. 12 per annum covering an age span from 18 years to 70 years. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Further, the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme including Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme, Janani Suraksha Yojana and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 are being implemented to provide social security benefits to unorganised workers.

The details are listed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	National Social Assistance Programme including Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme (as on 28.02.2017)	3,27,81,329
2.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2017)	1,04,59,547
3.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2017)	4,37,00,000
4.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2017)	3,63,32,626

Modernisation of MSME Sector

2083. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Technology is the foremost factor for enhancing the global competitiveness of Indian MSME sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether technology, generally used by the MSME sector, is a major cause for poor competitiveness of the sector, if so, the response of and Government thereto; and

(c) whether there is an urgent need to develop appropriate technologies for various manufacturing processes to bring down cost and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Technology is one of the major factors for enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs. In order to help the MSMEs overcome the constraints on account of technology, initiatives have been taken to promote technological research development, innovations and acquisitions. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various Schemes like Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for technological upgradation of these enterprises.

Development of Tourism in Islands

2084. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has already expressed interest in developing about ten islands in India into global destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these islands have been identified in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared action plan for undertaking development works on these islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Niti Aayog has informed that they have taken up an initiative for preparation of Concept Development Plans and Detailed Master Plans for holistic development of 10 islands viz. Smith Island, Ross Island, Long Island (Mai-i-tang), Avis Island and Little Andaman in Andaman and Nicobar and Minicoy Island, Bangaram Island, Thinnakara Island, Cheriya Island and Suheli Island in Lakshadweep.

(d) and (e) Niti Aayog has engaged Consultants for preparation of Concept Development Plans and Detailed Master Plans for Package-I Islands (Smith, Ross, Long and Avis Islands) in Andaman and Nicobar and for Package-III Islands (Minicoy, Bangaram, Thinnakara, Cheriya and Suheli Islands) in Lakshadweep.

The process of awarding of work to consultant selected through competitive bidding for preparation of Concept Development Plans and Detailed Master Plans for Package II Island i.e Little Andaman in Andaman and Nicobar is under progress.

[Translation]

LPG Supply

2085. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Maharashtra where the supply of LPG is yet to be provided along with reasons for non-provision of LPG supply in the said areas and the time by which LPG supply is likely to be provided in a time bound manner;

(b) whether the number of LPG distributors in Maharashtra is relatively less compared to other States if so, the details thereof along with the norms for selecting LPG distributors in the country and the number of LPG distributors in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government proposes to select/appoint more distributors to meet the demand of the people in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof

(d) whether the Government has recently inaugurated the Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat in Gandhinagar and if so, the details along with its salient features thereof; and

(e) whether the LPG Panchayat has been inaugurated in others States also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.12.2017, LPG coverage of Maharashtra is 89.3 % as compared to national average of 78.7 %. There are 1773 LPG distributors in the State of Maharashtra catering to 2.35 crore LPG consumers. Maharashtra is having highest number of LPG distributors in the country after Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have recently advertised 452 locations in the State of Maharashtra for setting up of new LPG distributorships. So far, OMCs have initiated selection process in 374 locations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat has been launched on 23.09.2017 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat is an interactive communication platform of rural LPG users which encompasses safe usages of LPG, its benefit to environment, women empowerment and women health, and motivate rural mass to use LPG as fuel.

Evaluation of Answer Sheets

2086. SHRI CHANDULAL SAHU: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions for preparation of question papers and evaluation of answer sheets in various universities including Delhi University;

(b) the details including nature of complaints received regarding evaluation of papers in such universities and the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the policy formulated by Delhi University to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The information regarding preparation of papers and evaluation of answer sheets is given in the regulation 6 of UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the grant of the First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 and UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the grant of the Master's Degree Through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 which are also available on UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. University of Delhi (DU) has reported that the question papers are prepared and set by the teachers of the University. The Head of Department (HoD) constitutes a Committee of Courses for paper setting, subject wise/ course wise. The Examination branch sends the requisition for the same to the HoDs containing details such as number of question papers to be set and Unique Paper Code. The subject teacher as appointed by the CoC of the Department set the question paper and submit the same to the department for onward transmission to the examination branch. The Examination Branch designate the specified Colleges as Central Evaluation Centre (CEC) which act as nodal points for evaluation of answer scripts subject wise. It also sets up a Central Dispatch Section (CDS) within the Examination Branch which receives the answer scripts from the various Examination Centres/Colleges. The CDS receives the answer scripts and send it to CEC concerned. The marks obtained by the students are uploaded on the Web Portal of the University.

The complaints are received of the nature of less marks and the students are advised to avail the facility of revaluation of answer scripts as per University Rules. Further, the complaints regarding a particular question being out of syllabus are forwarded to the Department concerned and input of the departments is transmitted to the CEC for taking appropriate action/decision in the interest of the students in the light of the observation from the Departments.

Steps are taken by the Examination Branch and the Departments to ensure that everything goes on smoothly. Discrepancies whenever received are attended and resolved on priority.

SC/ST Owned MSMEs

2087. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the SC/ST owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country, State-wise including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote SC/ST owned entrepreneurs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub in October 2016 to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfil the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand up India initiatives. Organizations / Industry associations like Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI) has been involved for dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs.

(b) This Ministry on 18.09.2015 has notified for online filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) at <http://udyogaadhaar.gov.in> by MSMEs in place of existing Entrepreneurs Memorandum-II. A total number of 609952

SC/ST units have been registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) till 27 December 2017. Details of State/UT wise number of SC/ST units registered under UAM including Chhattisgarh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) This Ministry is implementing a number of schemes for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) including National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), schemes for Khadi & Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) schemes, Scheme for 'Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs including those belonging to SC and ST communities.

In addition to the schemes implemented by this Ministry, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing schemes for SC entrepreneurs including the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC) and Venture Capital Fund scheme for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes including term loan scheme and micro credit scheme for self help groups.

Statement

State/UT wise number of SC/ST units registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) as on 27.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	44773	13585
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	361
3	Assam	141	123
4	Bihar	126964	33486
5	Chhattisgarh	1051	653
6	Goa	37	30
7	Gujarat	5935	2276

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	3566	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	547	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66	89
11.	Jharkhand	7033	6099
12.	Karnataka	7105	2359
13.	Kerala	1989	138
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29792	24286
15.	Maharashtra	35914	14132
16.	Manipur	322	1781
17.	Meghalaya	6	707
18.	Mizoram	7	949
19.	Nagaland	2	251
20.	Odisha	10408	2112
21.	Punjab	2945	47
22.	Rajasthan	17518	4741
23.	Sikkim	11	83
24.	Tamil Nadu	20338	1232
25.	Telangana	23855	13346
26.	Tripura	222	776
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100697	16433
28.	Uttarakhand	794	232
29.	West Bengal	20424	4238
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	15
31.	Chandigarh	108	7
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	22	57
33.	Daman and Diu	19	7
34.	Delhi	2066	125
35.	Lakshadweep	0	35
36.	Puducherry	215	8
Total		464,929	145,0235

[English]

NSDC Partnership for Digital Literacy

2088. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has partnered with any e-commerce companies to drive digital literacy among women entrepreneurs and to sell their produce through the e-commerce platform and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the NSDC extends the same partnership to women entrepreneur in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has partnered with Amazon India to drive digital literacy among women entrepreneurs to sell their produce through Amazon platform. Amazon's Project Saheli aims to empower women entrepreneurs by enabling them to use Amazon's platform to showcase and sell their products using Amazon's powerful marketing tools to tell their story along with world-class retail expertise and global infrastructure to sell and deliver their products.

(b) and (c) NSDC may provide support to entrepreneurship initiatives in Andhra Pradesh on the basis of mutual interest shown by the concerned industry.

New Market for Indian Tea

2089. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is aiming to break new ground in its tea exports with an entry into Chile where it had already taken a delegation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether currently Indian presence in tea trade is virtually non-existent in Chile and the market is presently covered by Argentina and Sri Lanka with some re-traded teas also being sent from some European countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India has offered concessions to Chile 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Madam. Chile is an important potential market for Indian Tea exporters. Steps have already been taken for exploring the same through mounting a Tea Trade delegation in the month of June 2017.

(b) Chile has a tea import market of about 20.86 M. kgs (2016). It is primarily an Orthodox market with Argentina having a market share of 48.79% (10.18 M. kgs) followed by Sri Lanka with 33.90% (7.07 M. kgs). The Indian tea exports has been negligible to this region.

(c) No, Madam.

Grievance Redressal at FSNL

2090. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint against the senior officers of the FSNL and if so, the detail's thereof along with the action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to settle a majority of complaints against the officers of FSNL in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to take action against those officers who do not redress the grievances in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) During the year 2017, a total number of 51 complaints have been received by the Government from different sources on various allegations pertaining to officers of Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (FSNL), out of which action on 17 complaints have been completed. Out of the total number of 51 complaints, 32 complaints were received from one individual former employee of FSNL, who was removed from the services of the company on disciplinary grounds. Disciplinary action is taken by the concerned Disciplinary

Authority based on the investigation/inquiry in the cases.

(b) and (c) The Vigilance Department of the Ministry of Steel and the Vigilance Department of FSNL, headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer (appointed by the Government), investigates and monitors complaints in a time bound. Grievances raised by the employee are redressed as per the grievance redressal policy of the Government and grievances received in Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal are periodically monitored by the Ministry.

Uniform Test Pattern

2091. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to conduct uniform test pattern from class 6 to 8 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether it is also true that this move is to prepare students for class 10 board examinations;

(c) if so, whether it is also true that the CBSE wants the new format to be implemented from the 2017-18 session; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) issued an advisory no. Acad-147 2017 dated March 21, 2017 on Uniform System of Assessment, Examination and Report Card for classes VI-IX from Academic Year 2017-18 onwards to schools to follow the same pattern for tests and report card to facilitate inter school migration in CBSE affiliated schools.

As the primary stakeholders of CBSE are Kendriya Vidyalayas, Government schools and Sainik schools etc. where the wards of employees of Central Government with All India transfer liability study, therefore, the said circular specifically aimed at mitigating the hardship of students arising out of different patterns followed by schools affiliated to CBSE at different places. This circular can be accessed on the website of <http://cbse.nic.in/newsite/cir2017.html>.

(b) The circular mentions that the proposed pattern would prepare the students to cover the whole syllabus of the academic year and face the challenge of class X Board examination, and would thus, ensure the 'quality of education'.

(c) This circular of CBSE is of the advisory nature till class VIII. However, for class IX it is to be implemented from the session 2017-18.

(d) No Madam.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of PMUY

2092. SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI C.K. SANGMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which all BPL households are likely to be provided LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in a time bound manner, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether cooking gas distributors reportedly charge excess than stipulated amount in lieu of connection provided under PMUY in the country and if so, the details thereof along with number of complaints received in this regard, State/UT-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to provide LPG connections under PMUY over the next two years in the country including Karnataka and Gujarat and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether many problems have been reported/noticed by the Government in implementation of PMUY in the country if so, the details thereof and the natures of such difficulties faced by the Government and action taken to remove these hurdles in a time bound manner, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide LPG connection to those eligible beneficiaries in case their name does not appear/has not been included in SECC 2011?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a), (c) and (e) The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore deposit free new LPG connections to the women belonging to the poor households identified through Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17. As on 27.12.2017, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.24 crore LPG connections under PMUY against the target of 5 crore.

(b) Under PMUY, cash assistance upto Rs. 1600/- is provided for releasing new LPG connection by the Government. The beneficiary bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The beneficiary has option to take Hot Plate or the first refill or both on loan basis, from OMCs at zero interest rate and the same is recovered through subsidy received by the beneficiary as and when refill is purchased.

OMCs closely monitor the release of PMUY connections to ensure transparency and fairness. OMCs take punitive action under the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines(MDG)/ Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in case any irregularity is found.

(d) Implementation of PMUY is monitored closely in terms of number of beneficiaries identified through SECC list and the actual number of connections released vis-a-vis LPG coverage in States/Districts. The difficulties faced by OMCs mainly relate to identification of SECC households, difficult terrain, low awareness on usefulness of LPG etc. The Government has taken up the matter with concerned State Governments. Further, OMCs have launched awareness programme through print and electronic media highlighting the benefit of usage of LPG.

[*English*]

State Pavilions at Trade Fair

2093. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had not set up Telangana Pavilion due to space constraint in India Trade Fair recently held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of actual space given to other States for setting up of their State's Pavilion in Trade Fair, 2017; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to set up all States Pavilions at Pragati Maidan to create awareness about the products of various States in Trade Fairs not only at Pragati Maidan but in other Fairs also in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) ITPO have informed that they had offered the Government of Telangana 300 sqm. of bare space in Hangar No. 15 opposite Hall No. 11 for the India International Trade Fair, 2017 (IITF-2017). However, due to lack of a timely response from the Government of Telangana, ITPO subsequently reallocated the earmarked land by offering it to Government of Nagaland and other domestic participants.

(c) The details of area allocated by ITPO to other State Govts./UTs in IITF-2017 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No permanent allotment is envisaged for the States/UTs pavilions in the new exhibition complex (IECC i.e. Integrated Exhibition cum Convention Centre) at Pragati Maidan. The allotment shall be made on exhibition to exhibition basis on receipt of requests from the states/UTs.

Statement

Area Allocated to State Govt. in IITF-2017

Sl. No.	Name	HANGAR	Area allocated
1	2	3	4
1	Meghalaya	H-1	195
2	Chhattisgarh	H-1	300
3	Delhi	H-1	300
4	Manipur	H-1	195
5	Haryana	H-1	298
6	Odisha	H-2	400

1	2	3	4
7	Bihar	H-2	291.5
8	Karnataka	H-2	480
9	Andhra Pradesh	H-2	400
10	Jammu and Kashmir	H-2	365
11	Lakshadweep	H-2	120
12	Nagaland	H-15	300
13	Jharkhand	H-3	384
14	Punjab	H-3	504
15	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	H-3	96
16	Puducherry	H-3	96
17	Uttar Pradesh	H-3, H-2	804
18	Himachal Pradesh	H-4	344
19	Uttarakhand	H-5	288
20	Mizoram	H-5	180
21	Goa	H-15	150
22	Tripura	H-15	200
23	Kerala	H-15	490
24	West Bengal	H-15	504
25	Madhya Pradesh	H-15	300
26	Assam	H-15	400
27	Rajasthan	H-15	499
28	Tamil Nadu	H-15	490
29	Gujarat	H-15	400
30	Maharashtra	H-15	396

Foreign Students

2094. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign students granted VISA by the Government during the last three years and the corresponding courses which they had opted for;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey as to determine which of the domestic institutions/universities has witnessed the highest influx of the students from foreign universities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the possibility of such survey to be conducted in future; and

(d) whether the Government has initiated any scheme for encouraging the institutes/Universities for enrolling more foreign students in their courses for upgrading the standard of these institutes/universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The number of foreign students granted Visa by the Government during the last three years and in 2017 (upto 28.12.2017) is tabulated as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Foreigners Granted	
		Student Visa	Research Visa
1.	2014	32851	1467
2.	2015	37643	1872
3.	2016	37947	2113
4.	2017*	36887	2100

*upto 28.12.2017

(b) and (c) The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) has published an occasional paper 2017/1 "Internationalisation of Higher Education in India - Annual Survey of International Students in India 2014-15" in which the details of foreign students studying in India University-wise, in respect of the member institutions of the Association of Indian Universities, is available. This paper can be accessed at [http://www.aiu.ac.in/International/AIU_International_Students_2017%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.aiu.ac.in/International/AIU_International_Students_2017%20(2).pdf).

(d) There are 10% supernumerary seats created in IIT and 15% for NITs for foreign students. The NITs admit students through the Direct Admission of Students from Abroad (DASA) scheme. UGC encourages the institutes/Universities for enrolling more foreign students in their courses for upgrading the standard of these institutes/universities, the Central Government and the

University Grants Commission (UGC) are taking various measures to improve quality of higher education by way of taking several initiatives so as to automatically attract foreign students to study in India. The UGC undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing and notifying regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. The UGC has notified several regulations with a view to sustain and improve the quality of higher education and to undertake academic reforms. The regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>. One of the recent and prominent initiatives of Government of India is declaration of Educational Institutions as *Institutions of Eminence (IoE)* to provide world class education to the Indian Students within the country. The Government has approved the Regulatory Architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions for setting up / upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as Institutions of Eminence for which applications have been received. While a Government Institution declared as an Institution of Eminence, is free to choose its path to become an institution of global repute, the said guidelines envisage to satisfy one of the parameters viz. 'there should be a reasonably good mix of domestic and foreign students'.

Capital Grants/Viability Gap Funding

2095. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:
DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested for providing capital grants/viability gap funding for GSPL India Gasnet Limited (GIGL) and GSPL India Transco Limited (GITL) along with grant of license for development of City Gas Distribution networks on nomination basis on the lines of support provided to GAIL Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has also asked for Viability Gap Funding for successful completion of cross country pipeline projects and if so, the details thereof along with response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government of Gujarat in the month of October, 2016 has requested the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG), to consider a capital grant of 40% to GIGL and GITL for the development of Mehsana-Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar Pipeline (MBSJPL) and Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur Pipeline (MBBVPL) projects and also grant of authorization for development of City Gas Distribution networks on nomination basis on the lines of support provided to GAIL for its Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra natural gas pipeline project.

However, prior to above, the Government of Gujarat had also approached the Ministry of Finance for financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to GITL for execution of MBBVPL project. Keeping in view the Government's focus on promotion of gas based economy and development of gas infrastructure including natural gas grid in the country, this Ministry has recommended the request of Government of Gujarat to Ministry of Finance.

Crude Oil Production

2096. DR. K. GOPAL:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil production has gone down by 0.6 percent to 2.93 million tonnes in April, 2017 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to produce more crude oil in the country and encourage domestic production;

(b) whether oil companies have shut down some wells and if so, the details thereof along with number of oil rigs exploring oil and gas in the country, company/oil blocks-wise;

(c) whether the Cairn India produced more than fifty percent crude oil in the country and if so, the details

thereof along with the revenue and employment generated by the said company;

(d) whether fuel demand rose by 5.4 percent in May due to surge in petrol consumption and the fastest increase in diesel use during the preceding nine months and if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of fuel consumed during May, 2017 as compared to last year; and

(e) whether fuel demand plunged 5.9 per cent in January, 3.1 per cent in February and 0.7 per cent in March, 2017 after demonetisation before rebounding in April, 2017 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Domestic crude oil production for the month of April 2017 was 2939 Thousand Metric Tons (TMT). Crude oil production by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) during April, 2017 was 1847.16 TMT which is 2.51% higher when compared with April, 2016. Crude oil production by Oil India Ltd. (OIL) during April, 2017 was 273.24 TMT which is 4.53% higher than production in April, 2016. Crude oil production by Pvt/JVs during April, 2017 was 818.45 TMT which is 8.44% lower than April, 2016.

Government, *inter-alia*, has taken following Policy initiative to enhance domestic production of oil and gas:-

- i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries, 2014.
- ii. Policy on Testing Requirements, 2015.
- iii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- iv. Policy for exploration in Mining Lease Area, 2013.
- v. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- vi. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016.
- vii. Shale Gas Policy, 2013.
- viii. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- ix. Appraisal of Unappraised area in Sedimentary Basin.

- x. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- xi. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

(b) Few wells were closed for work over and a few wells were closed for high water production in Mangala Field of RJ-ON-90/1 Block in the state of Rajasthan. During the life of the well, production from an oil well may cease for various reasons, such as natural decline in reservoir pressure, water/sand ingress and wellbore mechanical problems etc. Such sick wells are revived through well workover/intervention jobs, if economically viable. ONGC has deployed 70 rigs for onland fields and 37 rigs for offshore fields. OIL has deployed 21 rigs in its onland fields. The rigs deployed by Cairn India Ltd., Mercator and Focus Energy Ltd. are 2, 1 and 6 rigs respectively.

(c) Crude oil produced by Cairn India from three blocks operated by it is 9352 Thousand Metric Tons during the year 2016-17 against 36008 Thousand Metric Tons of country's total crude oil production. However, there are other consortium partners with Cairn India namely ONGC, Videocon Industries Ltd., Tata Petrodyne Ltd., Ravva oil Singapore and Cairn Energy Holding Ltd. etc. Cairn India has generated cumulative revenue of USD 1.89 billion during the year 2016-17. Production of oil and gas generates skilled and unskilled employment. Besides direct employment, indirect employment through ancillary industry is also generated.

(d) and (e) The fuel consumed in May, 2017 is 9927 Thousand Metric Tons as compared to 9041 Thousand Metric Tons consumed in May, 2016. Details of fuel consumed in the preceding nine months are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Consumption of Petroleum Products

Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons

Products	MS	HSD	Total
1	2	3	4
August 2016	2204.5	6133.7	8338.2
September 2016	1814.9	5212.9	7027.8
October 2016	2105.9	6674.7	8780.6

	1	2	3	4
November 2016		2026.4	6749.9	8776.3
December 2016		1964.9	6570.3	8535.2
January 2017		1804.4	5803.5	7607.9
February 2017		1896.4	6161.0	8057.4
March 2017		2105.4	6802.2	8907.6
April 2017		2085.5	6968.2	9053.7
May 2017		2402.7	7523.8	9926.5

* MS- Motor Spirit HSD-High Speed Diesel

Sector-wise Employment Policy

2097. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame a new sector-wise National Employment Policy in this financial year even as it grapples employment generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed National Employment Policy will ensure shift from informal to formal jobs in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government held discussions with the trade unions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations have been held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy.

The proposed policy *inter-alia* is likely to address macro economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, Labour policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and may incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.

Development of Araku as Special Circuit

2098. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any Detailed Project Report (DPR) to develop Araku as special circuit and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government has held International Hot Air Balloon festival in Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh (AP);

(c) if so, the details of the programmes held like hot air ballooning, para mounting, camp stay, etc. and response received from tourists and the steps being taken by the Union and State Government to organise similar festivals in other States;

(d) the involvement of tribals in such hot air balloon festivals and response of the tourists from various countries received during the event; and

(e) whether the Government of AP also held Visakha Utsav in Visakhapatnam and also Balotsav programme in Guntur district and also propose to hold Frinze festival in December, 2017 and Mach festival in February 2018 and cooking Olympiad during Sanskranti/Pongal festival in 2018 and if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance being provided by the Government for each programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) The Ministry has not received any proposal for development Araku as special circuit from State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Government of Andhra Pradesh had organised Araku Balloon Festival in Araku from 14th to 17th December 2017. The festival was attended by 17 hot air balloon pilots from 13 countries & 37 journalists from India and overseas. During the festival the guests were taken for tour to tribal villages to give them first-hand

experience of tribal culture.

The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for organising Fairs and Festivals. These fairs and festivals are generally identified in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. However, Ministry has not received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for CFA for organising Fairs and Festivals during Financial Year 2017-18.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they are organising Vishka Utsav in Visakhapatnam from 28th to 30th December 2017. For Frinze and Cooking Olympiad festivals, dates are not yet finalized and there is no proposal for organising Balotsav and Mach festival.

[Translation]

Company Operated Petrol Pumps

2099. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of oil companies operated petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh, company-wise; and

(b) the names of tribal and backward region where no petrol pump has been allotted in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have 41 Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlets in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The OMC-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) OMCs have allotted Retail Ouelts in all districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

OMC/LOC/District-wise details of permanent COCOs in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of COCO RO	OMC	Location	District
1	2	3	4	5
1	COCO Unnao (Swagat Ro)	IOCL	Nawabganj	Unnao

1	2	3	4	5
2	COCO Gomti Nagar	IOCL	Lucknow	Lucknow
3	COCO Bareilly	IOCL	Bareilly	Bareilly
4	COCO Holand Tractor	IOCL	Greater Noida	Gautam Budh Nagar
5	COCO Greater Nodia, PP-01, Sector-PI	IOCL	Greater Noida	Gautam Budh Nagar
6	COCO Greater Noida, PP-01, Sector-16B	IOCL	Greater Noida	Gautam Budh Nagar
7	COCO Greater Noida	IOCL	Greater Noida	Gautam Budh Nagar
8	BP-BHU	BPCL	Varanasi City	Varanasi
9	BP-Mirzamurad	BPCL	Mizzamurad	Varanasi
10	BP-Chandauli	BPCL	Syed Raza	Chandauli
11	BP Gajraula Osts	BPCL	Gajrula	J.P. Nagar
12	BP-Taj	BPCL	Hariparwat	Agra
13	BP-Khalilabad	BPCL	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar
14	BP-Mawai	BPCL	Mawai	Faizabad
15	BP Malwan-I	BPCL	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
16	BP Lalitpur	BPCL	Masaura	Lalitpur
17	BP-Malwan-II	BPCL	Fathepur	Fatehpur
18	OSTS Sikandara	BPCL	Sikandra	Ramabai Nagar
19	BP Lucknow	BPCL	Ratankhand	Lucknow
20	BP-Kanti	BPCL	Kanti	Allahabad
21	BP-Mathura	BPCL	Opp Mathura Refinery	Mathura
22	BP-35 Noida	BPCL	Noida	G.B. Nagar
23	BP-Greater Noida	BPCL	Greater Noida	G.B. Nagar
24	BP-Indrapuram	BPCL	Indrapuram	Ghaziabad
25	HP Auto Care, Triveni, Allahabad	HPCL	Allahabad	Allahabad
26	HP Auto Care, Kurgaon, Nh-2, Allahabad By Pass	HPCL	Allahabad By Pass	Allahabad By Pass
27	Kasna Greater Nodia	HPCL	Greater Noida	Greater Nodia
28	Auto Care, Greater Noida	HPCL	Greater Noida	Greater Nodia
29	HARRO	HPCL	HARRO	HARRO
30	Kamlapur	HPCL	Kamlapur	Kamlapur
31	Mathura	HPCL	Mathura	Mathura
32	New HPC TERMINAL	HPCL	New HPC Terminal	New HPC Terminal

1	2	3	4	5
33	NH 24, Moradabad	HPCL	NH 24 Moradabada	NH 24 Moradabada
34	HP Centre, Sector-82, Noida	HPCL	Noida	Noida
35	HP Centre, Sector 51, Noida	HPCL	Noida	Noida
36	HP Centre, Sector-62, Noida	HPCL	Noida	Noida
37	Sikandara Alampur	HPCL	Sikandara Alampur	Sikandara Alampur
38	Sirsaganj	HPCL	Sirsaganj	Sirsaganj
39	Husainabad	HPCL	Husainabad	Husainabad
40	Lahangpur	HPCL	Lahangpur	Lahangpur
41	Mahuat	HPCL	Mahuat	Mahuat

Prices of Petroleum Products

2100. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL CAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided subsidies on petroleum products to Armed Forces especially for the physically disabled/families who have lost their members in casualties and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of increase/decrease in the price of kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the ATF cost in the country is among the highest globally and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to bring down the cost of ATF and include it under the ambit of Goods and Services Tax to reduce its cost;

(d) whether the fuel/petroleum products in the country are being supplied on higher rate as compared to other countries and if so, the details thereof along with any study undertaken to assess the system being followed by other countries and implement the same methods in the country to provide fuel/petroleum products to the consumers at cheaper rates; and

(e) the details of tax and cess levied on per litre

of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG by the Union and State Governments, product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene. This is for all consumers including those belonging to armed forces.

(b) The details of increase/decrease in prices of PDS Kerosene and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines 'goods and services tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further Article 279 A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while petroleum products are included under goods and services tax, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the

Goods and Services Tax Council.

(d) The prices of petroleum products in the country are benchmarked to international product prices. Generally, the prices of sensitive petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries mainly on account of prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

(e) The current Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel is Rs. 19.48/litre and Rs. 15.33/litre respectively. At present, applicable GST on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene is 5%. State-wise effective rate of taxes on Petrol and Diesel are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Date-wise revised rate of PDS SKO during the last three years

Date of revisions	PDS SKO (Rs./ltr)
1	2
As on 01.04.2014	14.96
01.11.2014	15.14*
16.02.2015	15.24
01.05.2015	15.24
04.03.2016	15.42
25.04.2016	15.36
03.06.2016	15.02
07.07.2016	15.27
01.08.2016	15.53
16.08.2016	15.68
01.09.2016	15.94
16.09.2016	16.19
21.09.2016	16.40
01.10.2016	16.66
16.10.2016	16.92
01.11.2016	17.17
16.11.2016	17.51

1	2
01.12.2016	17.76
16.12.2016	18.02
01.01.2017	18.28
16.01.2017	18.54
01.02.2017	18.77
07.04.2017	19.03
16.04.2017	19.29
01.05.2017	19.65
16.05.2017	19.91
01.06.2017	20.17
16.06.2017	20.43
01.07.2017	21.09
11.07.2017	21.22
16.07.2017	21.48
01.08.2017	21.74
16.08.2017	22.00
01.09.2017	22.27
16.09.2017	22.53
20.09.2017	22.76
15.11.2017	22.12

* Consequent to Delhi becoming Kerosene free, the prices effective 01.11.2014 are at Mumbai.

Statement-II

Price of ATF

Date	Price (Rs./KL) At Delhi
1	2
November 01, 2017	54,143.00
October 01, 2017	53,045.00
September 01, 2017	50,020.00
August 01, 2017	48,110.00

1	2
July 01, 2017	47,013.00
June 01, 2017	49,730.00
May 01, 2017	51,696.00
April 01, 2017	51,482.00
March 01,2017	54,293.38
February 01,2017	54,079.63
January 01, 2017	52,540.63
December 01,2016	48,379.63
November 01,2016	50,260.63
October 01,2016	46,826.38
September 01,2016	45,411.18
August 01,2016	47,206.68
July 01,2016	49,287.18
June 01,2016	46,729.48
May 01,2016	42,784.01
April 01,2016	42,157.01
March 10,2016	38,785.46
March 01,2016	39,301.31
February 01,2016	35,126.82
January 01, 2016	39,892.32
December 01, 2015	44,320.32
November 16, 2015	44,846.82
November 01, 2015	43,041.61
October 01, 2015	43,184.17
September 01, 2015	40938.24
August 01,2015	46407.36
July 01, 2015	51267.36
June 01, 2015	53353.92
May 01, 2015	49609.84
April 01, 2015	49338

1	2
March 01, 2015	50363
February 01, 2015	46513.03
January 01, 2015	52423
December 01, 2014	59943
November 01, 2014	62537.93
October 01, 2014	67525.63
September 01, 2014	69603.25
August 01, 2014	70044.87
July 01, 2014	70161.76
June 25, 2014	69779.91
June 01, 2014	69747.98
May 01, 2014	71033.87
April 01, 2014	71800.21

Source: IOCL

Statement-III*State-wise Taxes/VAT (in Rs./Ltr.)*

Sl. No.	State	As on 1st Dec'17	
		Petrol (Rs./litr)	Diesel (Rs./litr.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.87	14.64
2	Assam	16.73	11.24
3	Bihar	14.52	9.57
4	Chhattisgarh	14.92	13.00
5	Delhi	13.86	8.64
6	Goa	8.81	9.14
7	Gujarat	12.66	12.64
8	Haryana	13.47	8.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	14.09	7.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	16.05	9.07

1	2	3	4
11	Jharkhand	16.00	11.76
12	Karnataka	15.49	9.12
13	Kerala	17.73	12.99
14	Madhya Pradesh	18.39	10.95
15	Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	22.27	12.22
16	Maharashtra (Rest of State)	21.83	10.88
17	Meghalaya	13.64	8.02
18	Mizoram	10.34	5.76
19	Nagaland	12.71	6.77
20	Odisha	13.40	12.48
21	Punjab	18.54	8.58
22	Rajasthan	16.99	12.28
23	Sikkim	15.95	8.51
24	Telangana	18.25	13.04
25	Uttarakhand	17.00	9.41
26	Tamil Nadu	17.39	11.88
27	Uttar Pradesh	16.74	9.41
28	West Bengal	14.56	9.17
Union Territories			
1	Chandigarh	11.41	6.77
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.28	8.69
3	Daman and Diu	12.26	8.67
4	Puducherry	12.96	9.82

Teaching of Private Universities

101. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that in many of the private universities in the country teaching allegedly is not up to the mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government wishes to take action against the universities where standard of education is poor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Central Government has not received any complaint regarding quality of teaching in Private Universities. Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislatures and are governed by the provisions of their respective Act. However, all Private Universities are required to maintain quality and standard of education as per the provisions of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Besides, Private Universities are also required to have minimum qualifications of the faculty and other functionaries in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Qualification for Appointments of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2010.

In order to ascertain quality of education imparted by these Universities, UGC conducts periodic review of every Private University with the help of its Expert Committee consisting of eminent experts from the concerned fields and nominee from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. In case any deficiencies are found by the Committee, the University concerned is asked for rectification of the deficiencies.

Foreign Investment in Logistic Sector

2102. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign investments in India's logistic sector for integration of transport networks, information technology, warehousing & distribution facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with our status in Logistics Performance Index published by World Bank therefor; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote logistic sector 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy permits FDI up to 100%, under the automatic route for logistics sector subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions.

As per information available on the World Bank's website, India has been ranked 35 out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index Report 2016.

(c) The Government has recently set up a Logistics Division in the Department of Commerce for the integrated development of Logistics sector in the country. On 20th November 2017, Ministry of Finance has granted infrastructure status to select Logistics activities, which shall enable multi-modal logistics parks comprising inland container depots, cold chain & warehousing facilities, to avail long term and easy credit facilities.

Ban on New Engineering Colleges

2103. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is planning to introduce prohibition on establishment of New Engineering Colleges in the country;

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

(c) the time by which this decision is likely to come into implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Funds to Educational Institutions

2104. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised any policy for financial allocations to the centrally funded and governed educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds sanctioned and released to the centrally financed and governed education institutions in the country during the current year so far institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Budget allocation for the centrally funded institutions is done based on the annual plan prepared by these institutions in consultation with their Board of Governors. The allocation is made in (3) heads:-

- i) Capital grants
- ii) Salaries and Maintenance, and
- iii) Miscellaneous expenditure.

(c) The total funds released to centrally funded educational institutions during the current year, institution category-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds released to Centrally funded educational institutions during the current year

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Education Institute/ Autonomous Body	BE 2017-18	Actual Release as on 27.12.2017
1	2	3	4
1	Support to University Grants Commission (UGC)	4691.94	3096.04
2	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	485.00	408.25

1	2	3	4
3	Grants to Central Universities (CUs)	6439.25	4724.30
4	Grants to IMS (BHU), CU	46.68	35.01
5	Central University, Andhra Pradesh	10.00	0.00
6	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Tribal Universities	20.00	0.00
7	Support to Indian Institutes of Technology	7171.00	5207.66
8	IIT, Andhra Pradesh	50.00	43.94
9	IIT, Hyderabad (EAP)	75.00	0.00
10	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	210.00	180.00
11	Setting up New IITs	350.00	255.54
12	Support to Indian Institutes of Management	800.00	460.17
13	IIM, Andhra Pradesh	40.00	18.23
14	Setting up New IIMs	190.00	70.52
15	Support to National Institutes of Technology	3280.00	2450.32
16	NIT, Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00
17	Upgradation of Indian Institute of Engineering, Science & Technology (IIEST) (BESU & CUSAT)	110.00	79.53
18	Support to Indian Institutes of Science for Education & Research (IISERs)	600.00	446.68
19	IISER, Andhra Pradesh	50.00	18.35
20	Support to Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	450.00	310.34
21	Support to Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Allahabad, Gwalior, Jabalpur & Kanchipuram)	240.00	70.40
22	Setting up Indian Institutes	109.45	90.31

1	2	3	4
	of Information Technology in PPP mode		
23	IIIT, Andhra Pradesh	30.00	0.00
24	Grants to Councils/ Institutes for Excellence in Humanities and Social Sciences	285.00	135.09
25	Grants to Institutes for Promotion of Indian Languages	351.00	215.71
26	National initiative for quality higher education in Indian languages	4.00	0.00
27	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	35.10	26.33
28	New Schools of Planning & Architecture	100.00	65.98
29	National Institutes of Technical Teachers Training & Research	130.00	94.50
30	Board of Apprenticeship Training, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur	19.00	13.23
31	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	100.00	60.00
32	Assistance to Other Institutions	373.40	226.84
Total		26895.82	18853.25

Beedi Rolling Industry

2105. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of beedi workers engaged in beedi rolling industry in the country including Kerala;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to provide alternate source of livelihoods to people involved in beedi industry;

(c) whether a number of beedi workers have reportedly shifted to alternative livelihoods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of the number of beedi workers including Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) This Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme for beedi workers and their dependants to provide them alternative source of livelihoods.

(c) and (d) The details of beedi workers placed to alternative livelihood is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT wise details of Beedi Workers

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Name of State/UT	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	42813

1	2	3	4
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	244412
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1658401
		Tripura	13385
9.	Guwahati	Assam	9154
10.	Kannur	Kerala	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	188550
12.	Patna	Bihar	293916
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	18757
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	79905
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	113408
Total			4812358

Statement-II

Status of Skill Development of Beedi Workers at the end of Month: Oct. 2017

Sl. No.	Region	District	Training Batches and No. of Trainers									Placement Provided Till Date		
			Started Till Date			Completed Till Date			Continuing Beyond 31.10.2017					
			Trainees			Trainees			Trainees			Total		
			Bat-ches	Beedi Wor-kers	Dep-end-ents	Bat-ches	Beedi Wor-kers	Dep-end-ents	Bat-ches	Beedi Wor-kers	Dep-end-ents	Beedi Wor-kers	Dep-end-ents	Re-mark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	02	18	23	01	03	18	01	15	05	0	12	
		Raipur	01	01	24	0	0	0	01	01	24	0	0	
		Dhamtari	03	19	25	0	0	0	03	19	25	0	0	
		Kanker	02	01	23	01	01	23	01	0	20	0	08	
2	Jabalpur	Bhopal	01	04	09	0	0	0	01	04	09	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	Banglore	Ramnagar	02	25	30	0	0	0	02	25	30	0	0	
4	Guwahati	Dubri	01	36	0	01	36	0	0	0	0	0	01	
5	Nagpur	Ahmednagar	01	0	06	0	0	0	01	0	06	0	0	
6	Kerala	Kasaragod	01	0	04	01	0	04	0	0	0	0	0	
		Kannur	01	0	07	0	0	0	01	0	07	0	0	
7	Ahemdabad	Mahesana	01	16	04	0	0	0	01	16	04	0	0	
8	Kolkatta	Coochbehar	04	151	0	04	151	0	0	0	0	05	0	
		North 24 Paraganas	07	105	0	07	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Odisha	Sambalpur	07	21	120	04	10	81	02	11	39	08	33	
		Nayagarh	05	18	66	04	18	65	0	0	01	01	16	
		Dhenkanal	02	0	08	02	0	08	0	0	0	0	05	
		Deogarh	03	02	37	01	0	18	02	02	19	0	0	
		Jajpur	01	0	07	0	0	0	01	0	07	0	0	
		Bolangir	02	0	09	0	0	0	02	0	09	0	0	
10	Tiruneveli	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Patna	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Ranchi	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Allahabad	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-	0	0	0	0	
14	Hyderabad	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Ajmer	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total			47	417	402	26	324	217	19	93	205	14	75	

Status of National Heritage Sites

2106. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heritage sites in Rajasthan which have been accorded the status of national heritage;

(b) the total amount spent on maintenance of these national heritage sites during the last 3 years and the current year;

(c) the total revenue earned from these heritage sites through various mediums like entrance fee, parking fees etc. during the said period especially from the foreign tourists;

(d) whether the Government has made any arrangement for maintaining the natural sanctity of the various national heritage sites across Rajasthan and provided basic amenities especially to foreign tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Though there is no provision for 'heritage sites' in Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, details of monuments/sites declared as of National importance are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The total amount spent on maintenance of these national monuments/sites in Rajasthan during the last 3 years and the current year is as under:

2014-15	Rs. 11.80 crores
2015-16	Rs. 12.42 crores
2016-17	Rs.05.31 crores
2017-18 (upto 15th Dec.2017)	Rs.03.21 crores

(c) The revenue earned from national monuments / sites in Rajasthan through various mediums like entrance fee, parking fees etc. and from the foreign tourists is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) These monuments/sites of national importance are protected and preserved as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 (amended thereon in 2010) and Rules, 1959 including maintaining the natural sanctity. The basic amenities like drinking water & toilet in addition to wheel chairs, benches, ramps, etc. are provided at the highly visited monuments / sites, in particular at the ticketed monuments and World Heritage properties.

Statement-I

Details of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer	Ajmer
6.	Marble Pavilions and	Ajmer	Ajmer

1	2	3	4
	Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bundh		
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bagh	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Chatri	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar.	Chugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
23.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner	45.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S.Plot No. 301.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
24.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana	Bikaner	46.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of survey no.2 991, 992, 993, 994/1, 994/3, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000 and 1002.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
25.	Siva temple and ruins	Arthuna	Banswara	47.	Archaeological sites & remains	Nilodh / Jeora	Chittaurgarh
26.	Ancient Remains	Vithaldeva	Banswara	48.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
27.	Mahakal and two other temples	Bijolia	Bhilwara	49.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
28.	Rock Inscriptions (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara	50.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
29.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara	51.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
30.	Ancient temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Khadipur village	Bhilwara	52.	Three Ancient Mounds	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
31.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace	Bundi	Bundi	53.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh
32.	Ancient Mound	Nainwa	Bundi	54.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
33.	Ancient Mound	Keshwarai Patan	Bundi	55.	Ancient Mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
34.	Ghateshwar Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	56.	Ancient Mounds	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
35.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	57.	Two Ancient Mounds	Mathula	Ganganagar
36.	Shrinagar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	58.	Ancient Mounds	Chak 86	Ganganagar
37.	Temple of Ashtamata	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	59.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Thedi	Ganganagar
38.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	60.	Ancient Mounds	Binjor	Ganganagar
39.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	61.	Ancient Mounds	Baror	Ganganagar
40.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	62.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
41.	Temple of Trimurti	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	63.	Ancient Mounds	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ganganagar
42.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh	64.	Jain Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
43.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh	65.	Somnath Temple	Deo	Dungarpur
44.	Mahanal Temple & Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Somnath		87. Excavated Site		Bairat	Jaipur
66.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar	88. Fortress known as Medhaji-ka-Mahal,		Jamwa Ramgarh	Jaipur
67.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar	89. Fort including Ancient Temples		Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
68.	Ancient Ruins	Dalsanagar (Gangadhar)	Jhalawar	90. Ancient Site		Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
69.	Ancient Ruins	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Jhalawar	91. Fort		Mandore	Jodhpur
70.	Buddhist Caves	Hathiagor	Jhalawar	92. Ruins of Temples		Ganesh-Ganj or Atru	Baran
71.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Kolvi (Dag)	Jhalawar	93. Yupa Pillars		Badwa	Baran
72.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar	94. Temple (12 century)		Baran	Baran
73.	Ancient Mound	Abaneri	Dausa	95. Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains		Krishnavilas	Baran
74.	Baori	Abaneri	Dausa	96. Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions		Shargarh	Baran
75.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Abaneri	Dausa	97. Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions		Char-choma	Kota
76.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Lalsot	Dausa	98. Temple, Fort wall and Statues		Dara or Mukandara	Kota
77.	Ancient Mound	Maheshra	Dausa	99. Temple with Inscriptions		Kanswa	Kota
78.	Ancient Mound	Raniwas	Dausa	100. Persian Inscriptions in a Baori		Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur
79.	Ancient Mound	Sikrai	Dausa	101. Jain Temple		Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
80.	Sun Temple	Amber	Jaipur	102. Ranthambhor Fort		Ranthambor	Sawai Madhopur
81.	Jama Masjid	Amber	Jaipur	103. Harshnath Temple		Sikar	Sikar
82.	Laxmi Narain's Temple	Amber	Jaipur	104. Bisal Deo ji's Temple		Bisalpur	Tonk
83.	Sri Jagat Siromani ji temple	Amber	Jaipur	105. Ancient Mound		Bundwali Doongri	Tonk
84.	Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Brahmpuri	Jaipur	106. Ancient Mound		Gariagarh (Newai)	Tonk
85.	Temple containing Fresco paintings	Gulta ji	Jaipur	107. Devapura Barodia		Jhalia	Tonk
86.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Mounds				the Bharatpur Fort.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
108.	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk	131.	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
109.	Ancient Mound	Nagar	Tonk	132.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
110.	Excavated Site	Nagar	Tonk	133.	Moat surrounding the Fort wall	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
111.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk	134.	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the chowburja and ashtadhatu gates.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
112.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Nagar	Tonk	135.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg	Bharatpur
113.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Nagar	Tonk	136.	Looted gun	Deeg	Bharatpur
114.	Inscription	Panwar	Tonk	137.	Marble Jholla	Deeg	Bharatpur
115.	Excavated Site	Rairh (Newai)	Tonk	138.	Chaurasi Khamba temple	Kaman	Bharatpur
116.	Kala Pahar Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk	139.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
117.	Kalyanrai ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk	140.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur
118.	Laxmi Narainji's Temple locally known as Gopinathji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk	141.	Collasal image of Yaksha	Noh	Bharatpur
119.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani 4<a-kund	Todarai Singh	Tonk	142.	Lal Mahal	Rupvaa	Bharatpur
120.	Pipa ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk	143.	Shiva temple	Neelkanth	Alvar
121.	Akbar's Chhatri	Bayana	Bharatpur	144.	Ancient site	Bhangarh	Alvar
122.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bayana	Bharatpur	145.	Ancient Remains	Pandrupol	Alvar
123.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bayana	Bharatpur	146.	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alvar
124.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bayana	Bharatpur	147.	Ancient Ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
125.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bayana	Bharatpur	148.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
126.	Jhajri	Bayana	Bharatpur	149.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajasamand
127.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bayana	Bharatpur	150.	Ghat with inscriptions pavilions and	Nav Chowki	Rajasamand
128.	Usa Mandir	Bayana	Bharatpur				
129.	Lodhi's Minar	Bayana	Bharatpur				
130.	Delhi Gate outside						

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S.Plot No. 344).	Rajsamand		156. Haldighati		Dara	Rajsamand
				157. Badshahi Bagh		Nathdwara	Rajsamand
				158. Chetak Samadhi		Raktatalai	Rajsamand
151. Archaeological Sites and Remains		Gilund	Rajasamand	159. Rakta Talai		Tehsil-Nathdwara	Rajsamand
152. Babur's Garden (Charbagh)		Dholpur (Jhor)	Dholpur	160. Ruined Palace of Maharana Pratap at Chavand		Sarada	Udaipur
153. Jogni-Jogna Temple		Dholpur / Sone-ka -Gurja	Dholpur	161 Mahal known as Hawa Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)		Sarada	Udaipur
154. Shergarh Fort		Dholpur	Dholpur	162. Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)		Sarada	Udaipur
155. Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal		Karauli	Karauli				

Statement-II

Details of Revenue Earned from National Heritages Sites in Rajasthan through various mediums like Entrance Fee, Parking Fees etc. and from Foreign Tourists

Amount in Rupees

Year	Revenue through entry fee		Revenue through filming	Revenue through Cultural Events	Revenue through parking fee/ Auction/ Tender/ Sale of Publication etc.
	Indian	Foreigner			
2014-15	46,19,065	37,88,300	5,00,000	75,000	22,55,134
2015-16	48,88,315	36,86,900	2,20,000	1,50,000	29,16,895
2016-17	1,21,53,165	63,70,400	6,55,000	25,000	29,67,777
2017-18 (upto 15th Dec.2017)	85,36,705	23,27,400	5,50,000	75,000	38,40,479

Scholarship to Students

2107. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing

scholarships to students getting admissions to study at masters or doctorate level Abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of the scholarships and complete details thereof, country-wise, including UK and US; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate any Central scheme/legislation for providing financial assistance to such Indian students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Government scholarships for students to study at Masters or Doctorate level abroad, are as follows:-

1. National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students: The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is Rs.6.00 lac per annum.
2. National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students: The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing Master level course and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Pure and Applied Sciences, Social Science, Agricultural Science etc. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is Rs.6.00 lac per annum.
3. Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs): The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them opportunities to pursue higher education abroad in the field of Arts, Engineering, Medical and Agriculture. The income ceiling is Rs. 3 lakh per annum for OBCs and Rs.1 lakh for EBCs. 50% of the outlay is earmarked to girl students.
4. Padho Pardesh:- The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the scheme wherein interest subsidy is provided to minority students to pursue Master's Level Courses, M.Phil and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Arts, Engineering,

Agriculture and Medical. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is Rs 6.00 lakh per annum.

5. Overseas Doctoral Fellowship Programme:- The scheme is implemented by Science and Engineering Research Board, a statutory body of Department of Science and Technology. The objective of the scheme is to build national capacity where the talent supply of researchers in areas of interest to the country is sub-critical. The selected fellow is provided US \$ 2,000 per month for a duration of 4 years for undertaking the doctoral research program in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine from overseas top ranking universities.

Performance of Manufacturing Sector

2108.DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been successful in achieving the noble objectives, viz., enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade, envisaged in the National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the comparative cumulative achievement made during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Government notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. As per the data of Central Statistics Office (CSO), Manufacturing (Gross Value Added) as a percentage (%) of GDP during 2016-17 (Provisional Estimate) was 14.9%.

The National Manufacturing Policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are one of the important instruments of the Policy to achieve its objectives. It is the prerogative of the States to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy and submit the proposal/s to the Department for establishment of NIMZ(s).

So far Government has granted 'in-principle' approval to the sixteen NIMZs (outside the DMIC region). of these, the NIMZ in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh; Sangareddy District (erstwhile Medak) of Telangana and Kalinganagar, Jajpur District of Odisha have been granted final approval.

Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have also been declared as NIMZs.

Details of estimated employment in these NIMZs are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Government has issued 12957 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEMs), with the proposed employment generation is 39.87- lakhs during January, 2012 to November, 2017. Further, 204 Industrial licence have been issued during the year 2012 to 2017 (upto 28.12.2017) with the proposed employment generation of 53854 persons.

Statement-I

(NIMZs outside the DMIC region)

Sl. No.	Location of NIMZ	Estimated employment Generation (Persons)	
		Direct	In-Direct
1	2	3	4
1.	Nagpur District, Maharashtra	60000	200000
2.	Tumkur District, Karnataka	100000	160000
3.	Kolar District, Karnataka	100000	160000
4.	Bidar District, Karnataka	100000	150000
5.	Gulbarga District, Karnataka	100000	160000
6.	Sangareddy District (formerly Medak), Telangana	111000	166000
7.	Rangareddy & Mehbulnagar District, Telangana	170000	255000
8.	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	66600	100000
9.	Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	100000	150000

1	2	3	4
10.	Kalinganagar, Jajpur District, Odisha	122570	245140
11.	Auraiya District, Uttar Pradesh	4200000	6400000
12.	Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh	3200000	5800000
13.	Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu	24000	Yet to be estimated by the State
14.	Ponneri Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	50000	50000
15.	Ahmedabad and Mehsana District, Gujarat	62500	89750
16.	Ahmedabad District, Gujarat	62500	89750

Statement-II

Likely employment in numbers in DMIC Projects

Sl. No.	Nodes under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project	Likely Employment in numbers (Direct & Indirect)
1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR), Gujarat.	8 lakhs
2	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra	7.5 lakhs
3	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana	16 lakhs
4	Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan	5.2 lakhs
5	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh.	4.5 lakhs
6	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh	12 lakhs
7	Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra	3.2 lakhs
8	Jodhpur Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, Rajasthan	3.2 lakhs

[*Translation*]

Residential Schools for Tribal Students

2109. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the central schemes operational to promote residential schools for the tribal students;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided in this regard during each of the last three years, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a scheme to open schools to provide compulsory education in the tribal areas in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs), with the capacity of 480 students in each school, are set up in the States/ UTs under Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. The capital cost for setting up the school complex, including hostels and staff quarters etc. has been earmarked as Rs. 12.00 crore with a provision to go up to Rs. 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands. Recurring cost during the first year for schools would @ Rs. 42000/-per child, with provision of raising it by 10% every second year to compensate for inflation etc. Besides, the Ministry also

provides funds for setting up residential Ashram schools under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas'. As per extant provisions of the Scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance is given to UTs for construction of both Girls' and Boys' Ashram Schools. However, funds are not provided for running the schools/ hostels. The above schemes are demand driven and implemented through the State Governments/UTs. Funds are sanctioned by the Ministry under these scheme based on the proposal received from the State Governments including State of Jammu and Kashmir. Statement-I showing release of funds to the State Governments for EMRSs during last three years is enclosed. Statement-II showing release of funds under the scheme 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas' is enclosed.

Besides, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population across the country including Jammu and Kashmir State.

Statement-I

Funds released for running and construction of EMRSs during last three year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Rec	Non Rec	Total	Rec	Non Rec	Total	Rec	Non Rec	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1260.00	3500.00	4760.00	680.00	4000.00	4680.00	680.40	0.00	680.40
2	Arunacha1 Pradesh	50.40	20.00	70.40	120.80	1600.00	1720.80	50.40	648.53	698.93
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
4	Bihar	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4126.24	0.00	4126.24	1725.57	0.00	1725.57	1756.02	4675.45	6431.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	2503.62	440.00	2943.62	3168.90	1200.00	4368.90	3802.26	750.00	4552.26
8	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	0.00	95.00	88.20	0.00	88.20	88.20	0.00	88.20
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	1955.19	1955.19
10	Jharkhand	504.00	3600.00	4104.00	504.00	1675.00	2179.00	806.40	4526.21	5332.61
11	Karnataka	680.40	2750.00	3430.40	1000.00	1600.00	2600.00	999.60	0.00	999.60
12	Kerala	388.50	0.00	388.50	350.00	0.00	350.00	221.76	0.00	221.76
13	Madhya Pradesh	3290.80	2120.00	5410.80	3008.88	5000.00	8008.88	3370.92	2400.00	5770.92
14	Maharashtra	916.96	3200.00	4116.96	1083.60	3300.00	4383.60	1512.00	3600.00	5112.00
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	125.00	200.00	239.40	1380.00	1619.40
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00
17	Mizoram	100.00	600.00	700.00	345.45	2300.00	2645.45	168.00	0.00	168.00
18	Nagaland	200.34	0.00	200.34	200.34	1600.00	1800.34	183.96	400.00	583.96
19	Odisha	2683.29	0.00	2683.29	2142.00	4337.00	6479.00	2242.80	2700.00	4942.80
20	Rajasthan	1381.80	70.00	1451.80	1381.80	300.00	1681.80	1633.80	800.00	2433.80
21	Sikkim	320.30	50.00	370.30	300.00	900.00	1200.00	405.00	500.00	905.00
22	Tamil Nadu	264.00	0.00	264.00	352.80	0.00	352.80	378.00	420.00	798.00
23	Telangana	2520.00	500.00	3020.00	1272.00	2300.00	3572.00	1344.00	0.00	1344.00
24	Tripura	655.20	0.00	655.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	730.80	435.00	1165.80
25	Uttar Pradesh	195.44	546.71	742.15	208.70	455.99	664.69	189.00	500.00	689.00
26	Uttarakhand	126.00	116.40	242.40	151.20	47.67	198.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16
Total		23311.45	18013.11	41324.56	19408.40	33140.66	52549.06	21851.88	27090.38	48942.26

Statement-II

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years, i.e. from 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Goa	0.00	300.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2	Gujarat	1144.48	0.00	0.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	1425.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	1000.00	0.00	0.00
5	Tripura	954.52	0.00	0.00
Total		4524.00	300.00	0.00

[English]

Adopt a Heritage Site Scheme

2110. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Adopt a Heritage Site Scheme to involve private players and corporate companies in conservation and development of important heritage sites of the country and also issued letters of intent to the companies shortlisted for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the monuments/heritage sites identified and adopted by companies so far, monument-wise and company-wise;

(c) the criteria for choosing organizations under the said scheme along with the various functions of the adopting organization thereunder;

(d) whether the Government proposes to broaden the scope of this scheme by involving some lesser known sites along with the important heritage sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such lesser known sites identified in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) Yes, Madam. 'Adopt a Heritage' aims to encourage industry and other stakeholders to take up the responsibility for making our heritage and tourism more sustainable through conservation and development of our cultural and natural heritage sites.

(b) So far, the letter of intent have been issued to seven agencies for Fourteen ASI Monuments/Natural

heritage sites. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Project envisages involvement of Private/Public Companies/Organizations and Individuals to adopt Monuments, Natural Heritage Sites and other Tourist Sites in the county for development of tourist amenities.

Selection of Monument Mitras under Adopt a Heritage is based on the following parameters:-

- Need -gap analysis
- Vision Development
- Adoption of sites having lesser visibility and footfall
- Operation and Maintenance Plan
- Visibility Requirement and Plan
- Credentials of Monument Mitras

Function of the adopting agencies are:

- Prepare detailed Vision Bidding document for all the heritage sites/monuments that they plan to adopt.
- Carry out need gap analysis for the identified tourist sites.
- Do the entire end to end work of creation of assets and services of the required levels and standards as per approved vision, proposal and MoU.
- Carry out Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of the assets and services created.
- Execution of mid-course corrections, if any on the basis of feedback.

(d) Yes. The project guidelines have already been made broadbased. Various type of sites that can be opted under Adopt a Heritage are enlisted below:

1. Enlisted ASI Ticketed Sites
2. Other Natural & Cultural Heritage Sites
3. Any other Tourist Site or Monument.

(e) The ASI ticketed sites have been divided into three categories based on varied visibility and footfall. The sites have been classified under three categories namely green, orange and blue. Green is for high visibility and footfall, orange for medium and blue for low visibility and footfall. Details are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Letter of Intents issued to the Agencies and
Details of Monument*

Sl. No. Company / Agency		Site
1	2	3
1	Travel Corporation of India	Safdarjung Tomb Mattancherry Palace Museum, Cochin
2	SBI Foundation	Jantar Mantar, Delhi
3	National Building Construction Company	Purana Quila, Delhi
4	Special Holidays Travel Pvt. Ltd. (with) Rotary Club of Delhi	Agrasen Ki Baoli, New Delhi
5	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)	Gangotri Temple Area & Trail to Gaumukh, Uttarakhand Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Laddakh, Jammu Kashmir
6	T.K. International	Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha Ratnagiri Monuments, Jajpur, Odisha.

1	2	3
7	Yatra Online	Hampi, Karnataka Leh Palace, Jammu and Kashmir Qutab Minar, Delhi Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra

Under Phase -I The Ministry of Tourism alongwith Ministry of Culture have reviewed the Vision Bids for five sites till date. The details of five vision Bids are as under:

- Purana Quila, New Delhi
- Hampi, Karnataka
- Leh Palace, Jammu and Kashmir
- Qutab Minar, New Delhi
- Ajanta Caves, Maharashtra

Statement-II

Categorization of Monuments considered under the Program for Developing a Package - Indicative List

GREEN (High Visibility and Footfall)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Sites	ASI Circle
1	2	3
1.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Agra
2.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	
3.	Agra Fort, Agra	
4.	Ellora Caves, Aurangabad	Aurangabad
5.	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	
6.	Elephanta Caves, Gharapuri, Mumbai	Mumbai
7.	Buddhist Kanheri Caves, Mumbai	
8.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam	Bengaluru

1	2	3
9.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	
10.	Western Group of Temples, Khajuraho	Bhopal
11.	Sun Temple, Konark	Bhubaneshwar
12.	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram Mahabalipuram	Chennai
13.	Qutub Minar, Delhi	Delhi
14.	Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	
15.	Red Fort, Delhi	
16.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Dharwad
17.	Jaina & Vaishna Caves, Badami	
18.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	Guwahati
19.	Golconda Fort, Hyderabad	Hyderabad
20.	Charminar, Hyderabad	
21.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chittaurgarh	Jaipur
22.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajsamand	
23.	Hazarduari Palace Museum, Murshidabad	Kolkata
24.	Residency, Lucknow	Lucknow
25.	Monument of Sravasti, Sahet- Mahet, Sravasti	
26.	Excavated Remains, Nalanda	Patna
27.	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	Raipur
28.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Ernakulum	Thrissur .
29.	Sun Temple, Modhera, Mehsana	Vadodara
30.	Rani-Ki-Vav, Patan	
31.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	Shimla
32.	Buddhist Site, Sarnath, Varanasi	Sarnath
Total (Green): 32		

BLUE (Medium Visibility & Footfall)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Sites	ASI Circle
1	2	3
1.	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra, Agra	Agra
2.	Mehtaab Bagh, Agra	
3.	Daulatabad Fort, Daulatabad	
4.	Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad	Aurangabad
5.	Karla Caves, Karla, Pune	Mumbai
6.	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	
7.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	
8.	Tipu Palace, Bengaluru	Bengaluru
9.	Zananna Enclosure, Vittala Temple, Hampi	
10.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	Bhopal
11.	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites, Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar
12.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	Chandigarh
13.	Surajkund, Faridabad	Delhi
14.	Gingee Fort, Villupuram	Chennai
15.	Jantar Mantar, Delhi	Delhi
16.	Safdarjung Tomb, Delhi	
17.	Purana Qila, Delhi	
18.	Group of Monuments, Pattakadal	Dharwad
19.	Durga Temple, Aihole	
20.	Ranghar Pavilion, Sibsagar	Guwahati
21.	Warangal Fort, Warangal	Hyderabad
22.	Rock Cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli, Guntur	
23.	Deeg Palaces, Bharatpur	Jaipur
24.	Cooch Behar Palace, Cooch Behar	Kolkata
25.	Bishnupur Group of Temples, Bankura	

1	2	3
26.	Rani Jhansi Qila, Jhansi	Lucknow
27.	Kalinjar Fort, Banda	
28.	Shershah Suri's Tomb, Sasaram	Patna
29.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Koihua	
30.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Kasargode	Thrissur
31.	Champaner- Pavagarh Archaeological Park, Panchmahal	Vadodara
32.	Buddhist Caves, Junagarh	
33.	Avantiswami Temple, Avantipur, Pulwama	Srinagar
34.	Leh Palace, Leh	Leh
35.	Rock Cut Caves, Masrur	Shimla
36.	Jaunpur Fort, Jaunpur	Sarnath
Total (Blue):		36

ORANGE (Low Visibility & Footfall)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Sites	ASI Circle
1	2	3
1.	Itimad-Ud- Daula, Agra	Agra
2.	Ram Bagh, Agra	
3.	Mariyam's Tomb, Agra	
4.	Caves, Temples & Inscriptions, Bhaja, Pune	Mumbai
5.	Kolaba Fort, Mumbai	
6.	Lenyadri Caves, Pune	
7.	Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi, Raisen	Bhopal
8.	Royal Palaces, Mandu	

1	2	3
9.	Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
10.	Ratnagiri Monuments, Jajpur	
11.	Front Museum, Thirumayam	Chennai
12.	Rock-Cut-Jain Temple, Sittanasal	
13.	Khan-I-Khana, Delhi	Delhi
14.	Kotla Feroz Shah, Delhi	
15.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon	
16.	Group of Four Maidans, Cheraideo (Sibsagar)	Guwahati
17.	Raja Mahal & Rani Mahal, Chittoor	Hyderabad
18.	Nagarjunakonda Hilltop, Nalgonda	
19.	Caves & Stupa, Guntupally, Prakasam	
20.	Buddhist Stupa, Amravati	
21.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar, Patna	Patna
22.	Palace Complex At Ramnagar, Udhampur	
23.	Group of Temple, Kiramchi	Srinagar
24.	Observatory Man Singh, Varanasi	Sarnath
25.	Lord Cornawallis Tomb, Ghazipur	
Total (Orange):		25

Note:

- A. It would be mandatory for Monument Mitra, who is opting for a monument from green category to choose at least one site from either orange or blue category. However, the Monument Mitra will have full flexibility to choose any number of monuments from orange/blue without opting in green category. The interested parties selecting more numbers of monuments from orange and blue category shall be given higher weightage.
- B. The Interested parties may opt for any other heritage site/ monument or tourist site not mentioned in the above list, under the project.

**Mou between ITIs and
Private Companies**

2111. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and guidelines of flexible MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and private sector companies;

(b) the details of specific areas of expertise that come under such training programmes; and

(c) whether such courses imparted under the said scheme are capable of addressing the skill gap and provide sufficient opportunities for the candidates as stated in the necessary precondition of such MoU's and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU) policy has been introduced in the year 2014 by the then Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET). The objective is to allow industries to take advantage of various schemes for conducting training programmes in high employment potential courses. Also, many industries have well established training infrastructure and facilities available with them which they are using for training. Using the infrastructure available in industries, industry specific courses can be run under the aegis of National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) by providing relevant training. As per the policy guidelines, industry partner has to sign MoU with DGT for running the Flexi-MoU courses. The industry partner, signing the MoU, is to have 100% in house training facility for practical as well as theory. The duration of courses is one year or two years as per the courses in Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS). The courses are not specific to an area of expertise rather these are according to specific needs of industries.

(c) Yes, the courses under Flexi-MoU are capable

of addressing the skill gap according to specific needs of industries and thus they provide good employment opportunities to the trainees.

**Geo-Tagging of Heritage Sites
in Maharashtra**

2112. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to geo-tag hundreds of historical and heritage sites in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for conservation of historical and heritage sites of Maharashtra in order to promote and protect the culture and heritage of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are 285 monuments / sites in Maharashtra, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Remote Sensing Centre (NASA)/ Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for preparation of satellite based maps by geo-tagging them and also indicating protected, prohibited and regulated areas.

(c) The protected monuments / sites in Maharashtra are regularly attended for upkeep, maintenance, conservation and preservation including environmental upgradation as per the availability of resources.

[Translation]

**Medical Colleges for
Labourers Children**

2113. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme being implemented for encouraging children of labourers working in organised and unorganised sectors to go in for studies in the medical sector;

(b) whether the government proposes to open medical colleges in various areas of the country for providing the better opportunities to children of labourers in the medical education sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the State/UT details of the medical colleges opened by the Government during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) ESIC Medical/Dental Colleges provide for preferential admissions to MBBS/BDS seats for children (Wards) of Insured Persons (IPs). The remaining seats, after allocation to All India Quota and the State Govt. Quota, are treated as "Insured Persons (IPs) Quota". The seats from various ESIC Medical/Dental Colleges, as the case may be, are 'pooled' together on All India basis and are allotted to 'Wards of IPs' satisfying laid down eligibility criteria, through merit cum preference basis, following due process.

(b) and (c) The ESIC has decided to continue running colleges where MBBS/BDS and other courses have been started by the Corporation. It has decided at its 165th Meeting held on 7th April, 2015 that, 'ESIC will neither set up any other Medical College nor any other new Medical Education Institution in future.

(d) The details of medical colleges opened by the ESIC during last three years and current year is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the ESIC Institution	Started from academic year
1	2	3
1.	Medical College, Faridabad, Haryana	2015-16

1	2	3
2.	Medical College, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, Telangana	2016-17

[English]

Recovery of Artifacts from various Countries

2114. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of various antiques illegally stolen/exported out of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the period, origin and the historical value of the antiques along with the steps taken/being taken to bring back the invaluable antiques from various countries including United States of America (USA);

(c) whether some countries including USA recently agreed to return some such antiques; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the list of antiques retrieved from various countries till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) So far nineteen cases of theft of antiquities have been reported from the Centrally Protected Monuments of Archaeological Survey of India during last three years (Statement-I).

(b) The details of the stolen objects, their period/origin and historical value are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Whenever any illegally exported objects/antiquities of Indian origin surfaces in foreign countries, efforts are made through Indian Mission abroad for retrieval of such antiquities. Archaeological Survey of India has retrieved twenty seven antiquities from foreign countries including USA during the last three year.

(c) and (d) There are twenty seven antiquities retrieved from foreign country during the last three years. Out of which eighteen antiquities have been returned from USA during the year 2016 and 2017. Details of the antiquities retrieved from foreign countries are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/U.T. wise theft of antiquities from Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India for last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument/Sites/Place of origin	Period, origin and historical value of the antiquities	Date of theft	Action taken/Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2014					
1.	Karnataka	Panchalingeswara Temple, Govindanahalli, K.R. Pete Taluk, Mandya district, Karnataka.	The stone sculpture of eight armed Mahishamardini (Durga), dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.	07.03.2014	F.I.R. is lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
2.	Karnataka	Shiva temple, Thimmalapur, Hospet taluk, district Bellary, Karnataka	Broken Stone (granite) Shivalinga dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.	18th-19th.06.2014	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
3.	Gujarat	Vitthalbhai Haveli at Vso, Dist. Kheda	Two wooden carved Brackets 16th-17th century A.D. approx.	23.6.2014	Recovered
4.	Karnataka	Bharateswara subshrine of Ramalingaeswara temple complex Avani, Mulbangal taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka	One black granite stone Nandi dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.	18-19.07.2014	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
5.	Bihar	Rajgir, district Nalanda	Sculpture of Jain Shrine Temple Tirthanker(Mahavira) dated 9th-10th century A.D. approx.	30-31.07.2014	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
6.	Karnataka	Nageswar temple, Mosale, Hassan taluk, Hassan district Karnataka,	Two Schist Stone Sculptures of Mahisasuramardini and Sarasawati dated 10th-11th century A.D. approx.	13-14.09.2014	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
Year 2015					
7.	Karnataka	Bhimesheshwara temple at Neelgunda, Harappanahalli Taluk, Davangere district, Karnataka	Schist stone Yaksha sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	26.04.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
8.	Odisha	Trivikrama (Locally called Bali Vamana) from the premises of Varahanatha temple, Jajpur, Orrisa	Sculpture of Trivikrama (Locally called Bali dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	18.05.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	Bhoganandiswara temple at Nand, Chikkaballapur Taluk Chikkaballapur District, Karnataka	Black stone kalshadated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	16.09.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
10.	Maharashtra (M.H.)	Sculpture Shed, Aam Khas Gate, Daulatabad Fort, District-Aurangabad	11 antiquities dated 16th-17th century A.D. approx.	16.09.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
11.	Bihar	Jain Temple, Vaibhar, Rajgir, Patna.	Stone Sculpturedated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	22 & 23.11.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
12.	Odisha	Bhairawa Ganesh and Kaumari form Chandrasekhar temple, Kapilas	Sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	25/26.11.2015	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
Year 2016					
13.	Maharashtra	Kasa Fort, district Raigad, Maharashtra	Iron Canon (small size) dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	05.12.2015.	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
14.	Rajasthan	Ancient Ruins Kalyanpur, Distt. Udaipur	Three Stone sculpture dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	3rd & 4th Feb. 2016.	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
15.	Chhattisgarh	Bhairavbaba Temple, Dantewada & Ruined Temple, Jiyapara, District South Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh	Two stone sculptures of Bhairava	6th & 7th July 2016	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Kumaraarama Bhimeswara Swamy temple, Samalkot Mandal of East Godavari District	Stone dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	24th & 25th November 2016	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
17.	Karnataka	Ramalingeswara temple complex Avani, Mulbagali taluk, Kolar district, Karnataka	One stone Ganesha fixed on the open mandapa of Vigneswara Shrinadedated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	26th & 27th November 2016	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Veerabhadra temple, Motupalle Chinaganjam Mandal, Prakasam dist. Andhra Pradesh	Stone Nandi idol	12th & 13th December 2016.	Recovered on 18.12.20 16
Year 2017					
19.	Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh	Sri Anadavalli Ammavaru Temple, Parasurameshwara Swamy Complex, Gudimallam, district Chittoor	Nandi idol stone sculpture of Nandi dated 11th-12th century A.D. approx.	03.11.2017	F.I.R. lodged in respective police station and matter is under investigation

Statement-II*Details of retrieved Indian Antiquities from Abroad from 2014 to 2017*

Sl. No.	Name	State	From	Year	Mode of retrieval	Under the custody
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Nataraja	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2014	Voluntarily returned	Under the custody of Idol Wing Tamil Nadu
2.	Ardhanareeswar	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2014	Voluntarily returned	-do-
3.	Parrot Lady	Madhya Pradesh	Canada	2015	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
4.	Durga(Mahishmardini)	Jammu and Kashmir	Germany	2015	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
5.	Uma Parameshwari	Tamil Nadu	Singapore	2015	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
6.	Bronze image of Saint Manikkavachaka	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
7.	Metal image of Ganesha	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
8.	Terracotta Female Figure (Honolulu Museum)	Mauryan period Central India	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
9.	Male Deity (Honolulu Museum)	Madhya Pradesh	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
10.	Floral Tile, Harvan	Kashmir	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
11.	Sri Devi, Chola Period	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
12.	Metal image of Bahubali	Andhra Pradesh	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
13.	Metal image of Parvati	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A	2016	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
14.	Seated Buddha	Mathura region, Uttar Pradesh	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	National Museum New Delhi
15.	Panel of Devotees of Buddha	Andhra Pradesh	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	National Museum New Delhi
16.	Stone image Pratyangira	Tamil Nadu	Australia	2016	Voluntarily returned	National Museum New Delhi
17.	Matel image of Bhoo Devi	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	2016	Return as a case property PS Cr. No.65/2008	Idol Wing CID Police Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Chakkarathalwar	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	2016	Return as a case property PSCr. No.65/2008	Idol Wing CID Police Tamil Nadu
19.	Sand Stone Male Figure in Tribhanga Posture	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
20.	Sand Stone Bust of a Female	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
21.	Sand Stone broken Figure	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
22.	Stone image of Durga	Tamil Nadu	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
23.	Damaged Sand Stone image of Nataraja in dancing posture.	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
24.	Mutilated Sand Stone Panel depicting two male Figures (vidhyadharas).	Central India	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, PuranaQila, N. Delhi
25.	Stone image of a couple(mithuna) figure carved under a niche from Atru, Rajasthan.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
26.	Stone image of a couple(mithuna) Figure from Atru, Rajasthan.	Rajasthan	U.S.A.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi
27.	Stone sculpture of Brahma and Brahamani	Gujarat	U.K.	2017	Voluntarily returned	CAC Section, Purana Qila, N. Delhi

*[Translation]***Collaboration for Skill Development**

2115. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is collaborating with institutions such as Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) for taking forward the skill development initiative and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the organisations including CRISP which have been roped-in for the said work and the skill development projects covered there under and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve foreign collaborators for implementing the skill development projects and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is in receipt of a proposal from Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) for non-funded partnership. The Centre for Research and Industrial Staff Performance (CRISP) proposal is still under review & evaluation.

ESI Hospitals in Maharashtra

2116. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI hospitals in Maharashtra at present;

(b) the total number of employees working therein department-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to carry-out modernization of the said hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) At present, there are 13 (thirteen) ESI Hospitals in Maharashtra.

(b) Department-wise total number of employees working in these hospitals is as under:

Nursing Department	-	114
Para-medical	-	599
Medical Personnel (Doctor)	-	421
Other personnel	-	1991

(c) to (e) ESIC has undertaken following projects in Maharashtra:

Project	Expenditure till date (Rs. In crores)
Construction of PGIMSR at MGM Hospital, Parel	Rs. 82.25
Construction of PG Hostel cum Nursing Hostel at MGM Hospital, Parel	Rs. 61.40
Construction of PGIMSR at ESI Hospital, Andheri	Rs. 103.55
Construction of PG Hostel cum Staff Housing	Rs. 32.03
Facelifting/expansion of ESI Hospital at Vashi Mumbai	Rs. 88.45

Further, ESIC has decided to modernize the existing ESI Hospitals at Ulhasnagar, Mumbai and Bibvewadi, Pune in Maharashtra. The details are as under:

1. Estimated cost of proposed 100 bedded Hospital project at Ulhasnagar, Mumbai is Rs. 90 crores.
2. Estimated cost of proposed Upgradation and renovation of 50 to 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Bibvewadi, Pune is Rs. 53.86 crores.

[English]

Occupational Health and Safety Measures

2117. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing occupational health and safety measures in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the estimated cost borne by the Indian economy because of lack of due diligence shown in addressing the safety concerns; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to better address occupational health and safety issues in the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The occupational safety and health of unorganized workers depends upon the labour laws applicable to the establishment and the job/work they are engaged in. The Government of India had declared the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace (NPSHEW) on 20th February, 2009. The purpose of this National Policy is to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidents of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country. Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, empowers the State Governments to declare that all or any of the provisions of the Act shall apply to any place wherein manufacturing process is carried on with or without aid of power, irrespective of the number of workers working in therein.

For the construction sector, The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, Central Rules 1998, and various State Rules have been enacted to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures. The Act and Rules made thereunder are made applicable to every establishment which employs, or had employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, with ten or more building

workers in any building or other construction works and the same are enforced by the central and state governments.

Under the Constitution of India, 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. These are administered by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The onus of providing for and ensuring safety in mines rests with the mine managements, as clearly laid down under section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 as "The owner and agent of every mine shall each be responsible for making financial and other provisions and for taking other such steps as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations, rules, bye-laws and orders made thereunder." The Mines Act, 1952 does not differentiate between the mines of organised and un-organized sector. This act is applicable in all the mines situated in the country. All the workers employed in the mines are covered by this legal frame work.

Following steps have been taken by DGMS to better address occupational health and safety measures in unorganised sector:

- (i) Sample inspection of Mines and action is taken as per law based on the observations during the inspections.
- (ii) Enquiry into Accidents, Dangerous Occurrences etc. and action is taken as per law based on the findings of the enquiry.
- (iii) Standard Setting:
 - (a) Amendment of safety laws,
 - (b) Issue of guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas through circulars and
 - (c) Issue of technical instructions to DGMS officers for their guidance.
- (iv) National Conference on Safety in Mines
- (v) National Safety Awards (Mines)
- (vi) Annual Safety week Celebrations
- (vii) Awareness campaign

Further, a project on 'Multi Centric Study of Dust

Related Disease in Stone Mines and Development of Sustainable Preventive Programme' has been undertaken in collaboration with National Institute of Miners Health, Nagpur, an autonomous institute under union Ministry of Mines to address the Silicosis related health issues of stone mines and quarries workers of unorganised sectors. The study under the project is proposed to be conducted over a sample size of about 3000 persons employed in the stone mines of unorganized sector situated in different parts of the country.

Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) under Ministry of Labour & Employment conducts training programmes, workshops and seminars on occupational Safety and health benefitting the stakeholders both from the organized and unorganized sectors.

Check on Brain Drain

2118. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to provide fellowship to the bright Indian scientists who have settled in various parts of the world by providing them attractive remuneration package;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any concrete plan with the Government to minimise and tackle the situation of brain drain from the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government is committed to not only retain the students passing out of the premier educational institutions in the country, but also attract the non-resident Indians back to the Country. For attracting highly skilled researchers and scientists to pursue their R&D interests in Indian Institutions, several initiatives have been launched such as: Faculty Recharge Programme, CV Raman Post-Doctoral Fellowship Scheme by University Grants Commission (UGC), Ramanujan Fellowship, JC Bose Fellowship, Swarnjayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist

Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme by Department of Science & Technology (DST), and Ramalinga Swami Re-entry Fellowship by Department of Biotechnology. Ministry of Human Resource Development have launched Global Initiative for Academic Network (GIAN) which seeks to tap the talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs from abroad, including those of Indian origin to augment the country's existing academic resources.

Wage Board for Journalists

2119. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wage Board for journalists, non-journalists and other workers has submitted its report on wage structure;

(b) if so, the details along with the main recommendation made by the board;

(c) whether the Government has accepted these recommendations;

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

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Majithia Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees was set up by the Government in May 2007 under the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, which submitted its report on 31.12.2010.

(b) The main recommendations of the Majithia Wage Board are as under:

- The revised pay comprises of variable pay at the rate of 35 percent for employees working in the first four classes of newspaper establishments (first two classes news agencies) and 20 percent for the bottom four classes of newspaper establishments (bottom two classes for news agencies).
- The variable pay should be added in the revised basic pay for calculation of all allowances.
- The rate of neutralization of DA should be 100 percent of basic pay for calculation of all allowances.

The annual rate of increment should be between 2% and 4% of the revised basic pay.

The House rent allowance should be at the rate of 30%, 20% and 10% and accordingly areas/cities should be classified into three categories i.e. X, Y, and Z for this purpose.

The transport allowance should be 20%, 10% and 5% in the respective areas defined as Area X,Y and Z.

- Night Shift allowance should range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for different classes of establishments.

(c) and (d) The Central Government notified the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards in the Official Gazette on 11.11.2011 under section 12 of the said Act, except those relating to enhancement of age of retirement, introduction of pension scheme, paternity leave, policy for promotion, etc., subject to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 246 of 2011. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 7th February, 2014 have upheld the said notification. This was intimated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 14th March, 2014 as the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards lies with them under Section 17 and 17B of the said Act. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Judgment dated 19.6.2017, in Contempt Petition (Civil) No. 411 of 2014 in W.P.(C) No.246 of 2011 has clarified the issues concerning applicability of the Wage Board recommendations. This has also been intimated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 20th July, 2017.

(e) As reported by various States/UTs, 341 newspaper establishments have implemented the said recommendations fully. Moreover, the Central Government is continuing to impress upon the States/ UTs to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards in all the remaining newspaper establishments.

Funds for SSA

2120. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent on the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in the country and if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise including Bihar and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the interest of students is reportedly diminishing towards education due to appointment of para teachers under the SSA and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms of 30:1 for primary and 35:1 for upper primary levels. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary schools is

23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government, through the SSA, provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers at elementary level to maintain appropriate PTR as per the laid down norms. Advisories have been issued to States and UTs from time to time regarding expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers.

Further, under SSA, the State Governments and UT administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centers. States have been advised to monitor teacher attendance in elementary schools and put in place mechanisms to improve teacher presence and accountability.

The State-wise details of teachers in position against sanctioned positions are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Allocation and Release of central share under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Estimate	Central Fund Releases	Estimate	Central Fund Releases	Estimate	Central Fund Releases	Estimate	Central Fund Releases
									(As on 26.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2867.75	1545.67	2116.06	668.11	2637.00	633.02	2882.48	704.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	415.73	336.08	358.64	181.79	380.86	199.57	380.85	168.30
3	Assam	1809.28	977.82	1682.16	1004.65	1676.92	876.52	1856.43	866.32
4	Bihar	8021.58	2163.36	7387.15	2515.57	9665.27	2706.88	10558.59	1881.11
5	Chhattisgarh	1462.67	927.05	2149.34	622.20	2351.11	592.63	2269.45	457.46
6	Goa	25.77	13.10	24.24	8.14	29.04	8.69	32.28	6.27
7	Gujarat	1408.22	784.76	1973.60	615.64	2591.35	777.41	3453.60	460.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Haryana	933.02	421.11	1120.58	345.01	1062.38	320.01	1144.68	241.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	250.65	125.47	345.34	121.39	426.82	128.25	473.74	221.25
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1785.30	512.77	2371.95	1299.81	2062.55	1072.50	2362.02	1143.39
11	Jharkhand	1937.95	757.75	1649.30	558.63	1566.59	509.46	1532.19	413.90
12	Karnataka	1339.78	662.14	1545.81	417.59	1878.97	544.96	438.50	321.35
13	Kerala	431.09	218.44	412.00	128.59	527.48	113.17	564.74	136.81
14	Madhya Pradesh	4494.90	1490.95	4606.34	1601.98	5223.16	1544.55	5740.95	1235.42
15	Maharashtra	1439.15	582.89	1574.95	412.25	2296.33	603.70	2446.99	461.02
16	Manipur	321.81	214.66	322.03	183.55	276.40	44.05	359.36	107.45
17	Meghalaya	406.33	204.05	285.72	166.27	451.24	200.67	468.14	200.53
18	Mizoram	210.46	147.40	207.23	94.38	196.25	109.34	185.45	69.94
19	Nagaland	298.34	205.69	314.01	87.40	300.79	107.25	306.90	63.95
20	Odisha	1923.27	666.95	2321.70	820.82	2215.84	704.23	2425.36	620.77
21	Punjab	853.56	362.16	984.74	300.04	1059.24	300.03	1139.10	221.22
22	Rajasthan	4836.36	2480.42	5026.14	1934.62	5866.63	1825.78	6647.65	1424.72
23	Sikkim	60.58	45.26	61.21	40.54	68.51	34.79	67.34	41.84
24	Tamil Nadu	1989.87	1358.20	2329.15	821.12	2656.04	821.11	2778.43	866.44
25	Telangana	1959.83	814.07	1667.34	217.76	1853.72	417.76	2195.03	440.50
26	Tripura	230.76	198.00	261.35	169.57	293.03	191.91	343.31	144.65
27	Uttar Pradesh	8820.46	4498.68	15139.52	5054.34	19014.36	5054.34	20688.13	2944.54
28	Uttarakhand	518.86	228.81	581.73	225.88	608.27	252.69	921.84	412.20
29	West Bengal	4766.28	972.40	4294.80	846.79	4688.49	821.85	4726.95	629.51
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.32	1.47	8.95	3.59	18.08	4.79	19.03	13.24
31	Chandigarh	69.10	38.94	59.68	35.22	65.58	33.34	93.81	51.56
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	9.12	21.41	5.95	31.32	10.68	37.53	40.70
33	Daman and Diu	6.34	0.73	6.04	0.78	8.29	3.00	10.15	8.83
34	Delhi	202.91	62.24	192.02	72.94	187.27	83.06	347.80	15.15
35	Lakshadweep	2.91	0.59	3.12	1.40	3.66	2.40	3.70	3.04
36	Pondicherry	8.14	1.00	7.63	5.83	9.82	3.05	7.59	2.00
Total		56137.28	24030.2	63412.98	21590.14	74248.66	21657.44	79910.09	17041.95

Statement-II*Status on Teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) under State & SSA as on 31.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2963	206	3169	2751	206	2957	212	0	212
2	Andhra Pradesh	124432	24353	148785	111477	24353	135830	12955	0	12955
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6720	7342	14062	6662	6976	13638	58	366	424
4	Assam	158921	45686	204607	152033	32469	184502	6888	13217	20105
5	Bihar	190497	402044	592541	108119	280488	388607	82378	121556	203934
6	Chandigarh	3935	1390	5325	3055	1000	4055	880	390	1270
7	Chhattisgarh	159307	41122	200429	112170	39753	151923	47137	1369	48506
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	789	841	1630	69	105	174
9	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	85	568	0	33	33
10	Delhi	51898	6541	58439	45927	4419	50346	5971	2122	8093
11	Goa	5515	179	5694	5515	179	5694	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	163418	53688	217106	163418	49649	213067	0	4039	4039
13	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46545	11614	58159	10110	1821	11931
14	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	42390	5556	47946	1632	0	1632
15	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	52816	41277	94093	5014	2194	7208
16	Jharkhand	69466	122678	192144	45804	68075	113879	23662	54603	78265
17	Karnataka	174767	29057	203824	169613	19719	189332	5154	9338	14492
18	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1525	124982	0	1400	1400
19	Lakshadweep	699	32	731	649	32	681	50	0	50
20	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	152204	144372	296576	31967	34556	66523
21	Maharashtra	299551	15387	314938	280880	15387	296267	18671	0	18671
22	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23	Meghalaya	9215	13417	22632	9215	12541	21756	0	876	876
24	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9180	2193	11373	1100	35	1135
25	Nagaland	13866	3464	17330	13866	3147	17013	0	317	317
26	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27	Puducherry	3894	12	3906	3127	12	3139	767	0	767
28	Punjab	84588	10661	95249	66413	10661	77074	18175	0	18175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	138150	108677	246827	23242	13347	36589
30	Sikkim	7687	405	8092	7687	405	8092	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	112962	35020	147982	109174	35020	144194	3788	0	3788
32	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	68929	14277	83206	14301	0	14301
33	Tripura	25625	6070	31695	21486	5808	27294	4139	262	4401
34	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423285	759828	207256	328245	535501	129287	95040	224327
35	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32153	6322	38475	2991	4587	7578
36	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	221229	145850	367079	32661	55120	87781
Total		3170141	1933398	5103539	2686882	1516341	4203223	483259	417057	900316

Source: AWP&B and PAB Minutes 2017-18

[*Translation*]

Mine Accidents

2121. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of mine workers in view of recent mine accidents;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any comprehensive policy to provide compensation to workers died in the said accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount allocated to ensure the safety of mines during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under the Constitution of India, 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. These are administered by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under the Union Ministry of Labour & Employment.

The onus of providing for and ensuring safety in mines rests with the mine managements, as laid down under section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 as "The owner

and agent of every mine shall each be responsible for making financial and other provisions and for taking other such steps as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations, rules, bye-laws and orders made thereunder."

Following steps have been taken to ensure the safety of mine workers in view of recent mine accidents:

(i) Regular sample inspections are done by the officers of DGMS and based on the observations during the inspections; following actions are taken- Pointing out contraventions, withdrawal of permission issue of improvement notice, prohibition of employment and prosecution in the court of law.

(ii) Accidents are inquired into and based on the findings of accident enquiry by Officers of DGMS, following actions are taken - warning to delinquent, suspension of certificate, modification in the method of working, action by management like stoppage of increment, dismissal from service, recorded warning, withholding promotion and prosecution in the court of law.

(iii) Following promotional measures are also taken - Conference on safety in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), Observance of Safety Week, and Safety Campaign.

(iv) Standard Setting:

(a) amendment of safety laws,

(b) issue of guidelines for safer operations in identified thrust areas through circulars and

(c) issue of technical instructions to DGMS officers for their guidance.

(b) and (c) The compensation is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923. Compensation is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(d) The Ministry has a scheme namely "Mine Accident Analysis and Modernization of Information Database (MAMID)" wherein DGMS takes various steps to ensure safety of Mines such as analysis of accidents and dangerous occurrence using risk assessment and management techniques to mitigate risk of disaster and accidents in the Mines, preparation Risk Management Plan for Mines having highest risk of accidents/disasters, dissemination of mine information system and development and establishment Risk Observatory.

The amount allocated during last three years and the current year for the said scheme is as below:

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crore)
2014-15	5.00
2015-16	5.00
2016-17	6.39
Current Year	10.00

Engineering Colleges

2122. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students have to take admission in engineering colleges in the other States due to lower number of Government engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, whether the students have to take admission in private colleges due to shortage of Government colleges;

(c) whether the private colleges charge hefty fees and lump sum considerable amount for admissions and if so, whether the Government proposes to open Government colleges in all the States;

(d) whether any engineering colleges are proposed to be set up in the country and if so, the details thereof including priority areas like tribal areas identified for the same, State/UT-wise including Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(e) if so, the time by when these are likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The decision to open a Government Engineering College lies with the respective State Governments. Accordingly, the number of Government engineering colleges varies from State to State. However, with the opening of adequate number of IITs and NITs, the needs of meritorious students of all the States are adequately served. For other students, there are private engineering colleges which are approved and monitored by the AICTE, including the fees that they charge. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice B.N. Srikrishna, former Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court to recommend the fee to be charged by private technical institutes in the country. The Committee has recommended maximum limit of tuition and development fee to be charged by these institutions. Further all the State/ U.T. Governments have been directed to comply with the recommendations of the Fee Committee. Those who do not comply with directions are likely to face legal implications.

Child Labour in Hazardous Industries

2123. DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose complete ban on employment of child labour particularly in hazardous industries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the employment of child labour in enterprises and farm land is likely to be kept out of the said purview and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of child labour across the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 with effect from 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act, inter-alia, prohibits employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes as identified.

(c) As per Census 2011, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh. The State-wise details including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh **	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu Union Territory	774
10.	Delhi Union Territory	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep Union Territory	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry Union Territory	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
Total		4353247

** Including Telangana

[English]

National Employment Policy

2124. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various trade unions have demanded for a national employment policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations have been held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade

Unions, Industry Associations etc. for inputs to the Policy.

The proposed policy inter-alia is likely to address macro economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, Labour policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and may incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.

[Translation]

Granite Crushing Industries

2125. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which granite crushing industries are functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the names of the districts in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh in which granite crushing industries are functioning;

(c) the details of new measures taken by the Government for their upgradation and to give them incentives; and

(d) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up any new mechanism to eliminate red-tapism in this sector 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Granite processing basically involves sawing or cutting of the raw blocks in to the tiles / slabs of required size and thickness. As per Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines, Granite is produced in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In Bundelkhand region, granite crushing units are established in districts of Lalitpur, Jhansi, Mohoba, Bhandara and Chitrakoot.

(c) and (d) Granite is a "Minor Mineral," under the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and, therefore, falls under the purview of the State Governments. The grant of various mineral

concessions for granite is, therefore, administered under the Minor Mineral Concession Rules of the respective State Governments.

[English]

U-WIN Card

2126. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and status of implementation of the issuance of "Unorganised Workers Identification Number" (U-WIN card) for the workforce engaged in the unorganised sector;

(b) whether the Government is aware that India ranks among the lowest in Asia with respect to the percentage of gdp spent on social protection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A proposal to issue a Unique ID i.e. Unorganised Workers Identification Number (uwin) and allotment of a Aadhaar seeded Identification number to them without issuing any smart card, has been approved by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) The Government has enacted 'Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the welfare of unorganised workers. The Act provides for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The schemes formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers are being managed by the respective Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India.

[Translation]

Fire Accidents

2127. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for repeated fire accidents in coal mines along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government for security in coal mines and factories situated in various States during the last two years and the current year; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to further improve fire fighting system of coal mines and factories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Coal fire takes place due to spontaneous heating and not complying the precautions laid down in the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017. Detailed precautions have been laid down in the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 to guard against danger of fire in coal mines.

Following remedial actions are taken by Directorate General of Mines Safety under Ministry of Labour & Employment in Mines

- (i) Regular sample inspections are done by the officers of DGMS and based on the observations during the inspections, actions like -pointing out contraventions, withdrawal of permission, issue of improvement notice, prohibition of employment and prosecution are taken.
- (ii) Accidents and dangerous occurrences due to fire are inquired into and based on the findings actions are taken to prevent similar accidents in future.
- (iii) Following promotional measures are also taken - Conference of safety in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), Observance of Safety Week and Safety Campaign.

(b) The onus of providing security and ensuring safety in mines rests with the mine managements, as clearly laid down under section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 as "The owner and agent of every mine shall each be responsible for making financial and other provisions and for taking other such steps as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations, rules, bye-laws and orders made thereunder."

(c) Based on the experiences, following measures have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to further improve firefighting system of coal mines:

- (i) Amendment of safety laws- In view, of the recent technological developments and the experience of DGMS, The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 has been recently replaced by The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017.
- (ii) Issue of circulars for safer operations in identified thrust areas.
- (iii) Issue of technical instructions to DGMS officers for their guidance.

For the factories which otherwise fulfills the criteria for coverage under the Factories Act, 1948, Section 38 of the Act provide for precautions in case of fire and the provision is as under:

Precautions in case of fire

- (1) In every factory, all practicable measures shall be taken to prevent outbreak of fire and its spread, both internally and externally, and to provide and maintain:-
 - (a) safe means of escape for all persons in the event of a fire, and
 - (b) the necessary equipment and facilities for extinguishing fire.
- (2) Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that in every factory all the workers are familiar with the means of scape in case of fire and have been adequately trained in the routine to be followed in such cases.
- (3) The State Government may make rules, in respect of any factory or class or description of factories, requiring the measures to be adopted to give effect to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2).
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), if the Chief Inspector, having regard to the nature of the work carried on in any factory, the construction of such factory, special risk to life or safety, or any other circumstances, is of the opinion that the measures provided in the factory, whether as prescribed or not, for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), are inadequate, he may, by order in writing, require that such additional measures as he may consider reasonable and necessary, be provided in the factory before such date as is specified in the order.

Further, the State Governments are empowered to frame their respective State Factories Rules under the Act and Section 41 of the Act empowers the State Governments to make Rules providing for supplementing the provisions of Section 38 of the Act. Both the Act and State Factories Rules are enforced by the respective State Governments. Further there are penal provisions provided under Section 92 of the Act, for violation of any of the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder and the Factory Inspectorates of the State Governments are empowered to take penal action for violation of the provision of the Act and State Factories Rules.

Smart Schools in Madhya Pradesh

2128. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for establishment of Smart Schools in Madhya Pradesh and other States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such proposals have been accorded administrative and financial sanction by the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the above-mentioned proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA

KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, madam. The "Information and Communication Technology in School" (ICT) component of centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for opportunities to secondary stage students to build their capacity in ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. The Scheme covers Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools. The ICT component of RMSA also has a provision for setting up of Smart schools to act as "Technology Demonstrators" and to propagate ICT skills among students of neighborhood schools. So far 88,957 schools including 43 Smart Schools have been approved under the ICT component of RMSA. Both the components of the Scheme provide for financial assistance for setting up of ICT labs by provisioning for capital expenditure as well as recurring costs, including software such as learning management systems & curriculum based courseware.

The proposal for setting up of 10 smart schools was received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2014-15 but could not be approved due to non-implementation of the ICT in schools scheme in 2000 schools approved in 2011-12.

Every year, the States/ UTs prepare their Annual Work Plan & Budget proposal for approval under the scheme. The viable proposals under the "ICT in Schools" component including of Smart Schools are considered and approved in consultation with State/ UT concerned. A Statement indicating the State-wise details of proposals received and approved along with reasons for non-approval for the year 2017-18 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise details of Proposals Received and Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State / UT	Schools under ICT Component			Smart Schools under ICT		
		Proposal	Approval	Remarks	Proposal	Approval	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	31	Approved for 31 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
2	Andhra Pradesh	1075		Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component	Proposal for setting up 2542 Smart schools		Not approved as all eligible schools already covered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							under ICT component.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21		Not approved as previously approved schools not yet implemented by the state		No proposal	
4	Assam	234	100	Approved for 100 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
5	Bihar	488	380	Approved for 380 Schools having enrolment more than 300	setting up Virtual Classroom in 38 schools		State Government suggested to meet the expenditure out of state funds.
6	Chandigarh	3	2	Approved for 2 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
7	Chhattisgarh	372		Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component of RMSA		No proposal	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			No proposal		No proposal	
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	1174		Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component of RMSA	Installing SmartBoards in 1034 Schools	517 schools	517 schools @Rs. 70000 per school on pilot basis was approved.
11	Goa	56		Not approved as all eligible schools were already covered under ICT component		No proposal	
12	Gujarat	217		Not approved, as schools approved in 2016-2017 not implemented so far.		No proposal	
13	Haryana	2704		Not approved as all eligible schools already covered under ICT component		No proposal	
14	Himachal Pradesh	2007	20	Approved for 20 schools having electricity, Computer Room and enrolment	Proposal for Digital Smart Classes for 131 schools.		State Government suggested to implement with state funds.
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1822	350	Approved for 350 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
16	Jharkhand	1983	449	Approved for 449 schools having electricity, Computer room		No proposal	
17	Karnataka			No proposal		No proposal	
18	Kerala	55	18	Approved for 18 schools		No proposal	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				having electricity, Computer room			
19	Lakshadweep			No proposal		No proposal	
20	Madhya Pradesh			No proposal		No proposal	
21	Maharashtra	4996		Not approved as schools approved earlier are yet to be implemented by the state.		No proposal	
22	Manipur	147	8	Approved for 8 schools having electricity, Computer room		No Proposal	
23	Meghalaya	160	8	Approved for 8 schools having electricity, Computer room		No Proposal	
24	Mizoram			No proposal		No proposal	
25	Nagaland	6		Not approved due to discrepancy of UDISE database Code in previously approved schools		No Proposal	
26	Odisha			No proposal		No proposal	
27	Puducherry	105		Not approved as previously approved schools are yet to be implemented by the UT.		No Proposal	
28	Punjab	447	100	Approved for 100 schools having electricity, Computer room		No Proposal	
29	Rajasthan	6628		Not approved, due to state prioritizing other interventions such as New Schools and Strengthening from the available funds.	Proposal for setting up 19 Smart schools received		Not approved, due to state prioritizing other interventions such as New Schools and Strengthening
30	Sikkim	14	6	Approved 6 eligible schools having electricity and adequate enrollment.		No proposal	
31	Tamil Nadu			No proposal			
32	Telangana	800		Not approved, due to state prioritizing other interventions from the available funds.	Proposal for Digitalclassroom in 4997 schools		Not approved due to state prioritizing other interventions
33	Tripura	8		Not approved as previously approved schools are yet to be implemented by the State	Proposal for setting up 19 Smart schools received		Not approved due to non-implementation of ICT in school scheme in earlier approved schools.
34	Uttar Pradesh	1608		Not approved as the proposed 1608 schools already approved in 2011-12.		No proposal	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35	Uttarakhand			No proposal		No proposal	
36	West Bengal	520		Not approved as previously approved schools are yet to be implemented by the State		No proposal	

[English]

Revival of Closed Tea Gardens

2129. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tea gardens lying closed at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any programme to revive these closed tea gardens;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) At present, there are twelve closed tea gardens in the country, nine in the State of West Bengal and three in the State of Kerala. The details regarding date of closure and current status are given in the enclosed Statement. Central Government and Tea Board are in active coordination with the State Government concerned to make the gardens functional and if required, by transferring the lease of land to other interested entrepreneurs.

Statement

State-wise details of 12 closed tea gardens in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the Tea Estate	State	Date of Closure	Current status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dheklapara Tea Estate	West Bengal	11.03.2006	The estate was officially liquidated by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court. The garden was put up for e-auction by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court (Official Liquidator) on 11th May, 2012, but no prospective buyer was available.
2.	Bundapani Tea Estate		13.07.2013	The State Govt. has taken possession of the land of the closed Bundapani T.E on 15th Oct, 2014, on expiry of lease of land.
3.	Dharanipur Tea Estate		19.10.2013	The State Govt. has taken possession of the land of the closed Dharanipur T.E on 18th Nov, 2014.
4.	Redbank Tea Estate		19.10.2013	The State Govt. has taken possession of the land of the closed Redbank T.E on 21st Nov, 2014, on expiry of lease of land.
5.	Surendranagar Tea Estate		19.10.2013	The State Government has cancelled the

1	2	3	4	5
				Land Lease of Surendra Nagar T.E by an order dated 14/11/2014 and the Land has been taken over by the State Government on 13.01.2015
6.	Madhu Tea Estate		23.09.2014	The process of sale of the property is under process.
7.	Panighata Tea Estate		10.10.2015	Labour unrest due to non-payment of dues.
8.	Manabari Tea Estate		21.03.2016	Labour unrest due to non-payment of dues.
9.	Cumlai Tea Estate		15-11-2015	Labour unrest due to non-settlement of dues.
10.	M/s Peermade Tea Co. Ltd. - Peermade & Lonetree Tea Estate		01.04.2016	Labour unrest due to non-settlement of labour dues. The Govt. of Kerala is in the process of reopening of the estate.
11.	M/s/ MMJ Plantations-Kottamala & Bonami Tea Estate	Kerala	23.12.2013/ 11.10.2014	The company has got a stay order from the Kerala High Court prohibiting action against the company presently under Tea Act.
12.	Bonaccord Tea Estate		05.03.2015	Estate Management has abandoned the estate due to financial crisis.

Merger of Oil PSUs

2130. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge Public Sector oil companies into one entity and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the said oil companies propose to diversify their business for maximising profit and if so, the details thereof along with the investment made and funding process planned by the Government in this regard, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In the Budget Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017, Finance Minister had inter alia stated that "we see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through

consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSE can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector 'Oil Major' which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies".

ONGC had forwarded a proposal to acquire HPCL. The Government has given in-principle approval for strategic sale of the Government of India's existing 51.11% of total paid up equity shareholding in HPCL to ONGC along with transfer of management control.

(b) The oil companies diversify their business for backward and forward integration into exploration and production, petrochemicals, natural gas and alternate energy. The funding for diversification of their business is

done through a judicious mix of internal accruals and external borrowings on stand alone basis, through joint ventures and consortium with other companies including other Public Sector Undertakings.

Impact of Technology on Employment

2131. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of use of technology on employment in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) going at the current rate of the economy's adoption to changing technology, the number of under-employed and unemployed youth in the country at present State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has not made any complete country-wise or industry-wise assessment in the matter. However, according to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), an industry body of IT sector, around 6 lakh employments have been made in the IT sector in the last three years. NASSCOM has further informed that IT industry is expected to add 130,000 to 150,000 jobs in FY 2017-18.

According to NASSCOM, technological changes with time and workforce re-alignment is routine exercise in any industry which impacts about 0.5-3% of the overall IT talent pool. Technologies such as advanced robotics and automation are changing job roles and profiles significantly across industries. According to NASSCOM, the skills profile is set to undergo a rapid change as demand for skills around digital technologies grows exponentially. It is believed that technology adoption will lead to more job creation across sectors in the long run.

Refund of Fees by Delhi University

2132. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University had not announced neither uploaded in its website the specific last date for

withdrawal/ cancellation of admission for the academic year 2017- 18 which must be declared to make the candidates/students aware for the purpose of refund of fees in case of withdrawal of admission, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government is aware that in the absence of such declaration of last date for withdrawal/ cancellation of admission, Delhi University has received complaints regarding non-appearance of names in the list of candidates entitled for refund of fees due to non-declaration of the said specific last date;

(c) the details of such complaints received college-wise especially from Ramanujan College;

(d) whether Delhi University proposes to take action against the erring officials for such lapses, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Delhi University proposes to include the names of such candidates in the list of candidates in its website for refund of fees who have filed such complaints for withdrawal/ cancellation of admission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) University of Delhi (DU) has reported that it has announced the last date of admission to the UG/PG courses for the academic year 2017-18 in the respective Bulletin of Information issued and uploaded on the website of the University. The extension of the last date in case of admission to UG courses was notified vide notification dated 21.08.2017 and was also uploaded on the website of the University. The policy pertaining to cancellation of admission and refund of fee was part of the Bulletin of Information for the session 2017-18 as Annexure-X and the same was available on the website of the University at the following URL:

http://www.du.ac.in/du/uploads/Admissions/2015/ug/30062015_Notification.pdf

<http://www.du.ac.in/du/index.php?mact= News, cntnt01,detail0&cntnt01articleid=17409&cntnt>

The University has received representations from the candidates in this regard. These representations are

addressed as per the University rules and about 16,000 refund cases have already been processed for refund of the fee.

[Translation]

Reaffiliation of Medical College

2133. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Moti Lal Nehru Medical College has been de-affiliated from Allahabad University post upgradation of the latter as Central University and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the functioning of MN Medical College has got impacted after the de-affiliation of the college;

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to affiliate MN Medical College again with Allahabad University; and

(e) if so, the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Moti Lal Nehru Medical College (MNMC) ceased to be a University College of the University of Allahabad w.e.f. 16.07.2008 through an amendment in the Statute of University of Allahabad Act, 2005 at the request of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Since the MNMC is now under the administrative control of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Government of India has not conducted any study in regard to the functioning of this Medical College.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Political Science Text Books

2134. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has decided to replace the map of East and South East Asia from the Class XII political science text book which depicted Aksai Chin as a disputed area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the decision was taken after online media highlighted the map and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also true that the said map is not a map of India, but a map of East and South East Asia and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Political Science Class XII Textbook, *Contemporary World Politics*, published in February 2007, contained a map of 'East and South East Asia'. The map was taken from the map collection of the University of Texas and the same was mentioned at the bottom of the map. The map stated that "Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative". In the map, the border between India and China, near Aksai Chin is marked in dotted lines to indicate the dispute. As soon as objections were raised against the map, the NCERT examined the matter and decided to replace this map. The map already stands deleted in the online version.

(c) Yes, Madam. Soon after the map came into question on 8th May 2017, the NCERT examined the matter and decided to replace this map. The map has already been deleted in the online version.

(d) Yes, Madam. The heading of the map stated that it was a Map of East and South East Asia. The source of the map was mentioned below the map as "Courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin".

Special Campus of AMU

2135. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Assam Government and demand from

any political party as well as individuals for setting up of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) special campus in Dhubri district of Assam;

(b) if so, the present status of the request/demand;

(c) whether the Government would take steps to fulfil the demand of AMU campus to provide educational opportunity to the students of Dhubri in Assam which is one of the most backward areas in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The proposals for opening of Campuses/ Regional Centres received in this Ministry were forwarded to the University for consideration. AMU has informed that the Executive Council of the University, after due deliberation, resolved to strengthen the already established Centres instead of setting up new Centres/ Campuses.

As regards steps taken by the Government to provide educational opportunity to the students of un-served/ under-served areas of the country, the Central Government has already launched Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions for this purpose.

Standardisation of Skill Development Schemes

2136. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) programme adheres to the common norms which were formed with the aim of bringing standardisation and uniformity in the different skill development schemes of various Ministries and Departments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the standardised minimum hours, training cost norms, funding norms and input standard norms under the PMKVY;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the two certifying bodies, National Council of Vocational Training and the Assessment Agencies empanelled by Sector Skills Council, both have different norms with regards to hours of training, competency standards and assessment norms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any mechanism, set up by the Government to evaluate and monitor the efficiency and quality of training; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme is being implemented in alignment with the Common Norms approved by the Common Norm Committee, This ensures equitable spread of opportunities in skill training so that the youth in all parts of the country can be benefitted.

(d) The National Council for Vocational Training awards National Trade Certificates for craftsmen training whereas Sector Skill Councils' empanelled assessment agencies Assess and Certify trainees on the curriculum aligned to Qualification Packs approved by National Standards Qualification Committee under PMKVY.

(e) and (f) The guidelines of the PMKVY was modified to make it more transparent, effective and target oriented. The provision of continuous monitoring of scheme has been envisaged. Under this self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted. Additionally, the process of accreditation and affiliation of TCs has been made completely transparent and they have to mandatorily go through SMART for accreditation. Target allocation to TP/ TC is linked with its grading which are based on achievement of parameters contained in performance as well as compliance matrix. Further, Training Partners/ SSCs would be penalized at rate of 1% of training cost or assessment fees for every single day delay in assessment.

**Disappearance of Protected
Monuments**

2137. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have conducted any survey regarding missing monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cases reported till date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the data of protected monuments/sites of national importance in the country, State-wise along with the data of those monuments which have been completely destroyed and vanished; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to locate / trace / restore and recover the missing monuments in the country along with the targets achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The survey was carried out and status is as under:

Number of monuments/sites affected due to rapid urbanization: 14

Number of monuments/sites submerged under reservoir/dam: 12

Number of monuments/sites which are untraceable: 24

(c) The State-wise protected monuments / sites is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of missing / untraceable monuments are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The steps taken to locate / trace / restore and recover the missing monuments include verification of old records, revenue maps, referring published reports, physical inspection and deployment of team to trace them.

Statement-I

*Number of Centrally Protected Monuments/Sites
under the Jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of
India in the Country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08

1	2	3
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
Total		3686

Statement-II*List of Monuments/Sites which are Untraceable*

1	2
Assam	
1.	Guns of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, Tinsukia
Arunachal Pradesh	
2.	The Ruins of Copper Temple, Paya, Lohit
Haryana	
3.	Kos Minar, Mujesar, Faridabad
4.	Kos Minar, Shahabad, Kurukshetra
Uttarakhand	
5.	Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Almora
Delhi	
6.	Bara Khamba Cemetery, Delhi
7.	Inchla Wali Gumti, Mubarakpur Kotla
Madhya Pradesh	
8.	Rock Inscription, Satna
Maharashtra	
9.	Old European Tomb, Pune
10.	One Buruj, Agarkot
Rajasthan	
11.	Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Tonk
12.	12th Century Temple, Baran
Uttar Pradesh	
13.	Ruins of three small linga temple circle 1000 AD, Ahugi Mirzapur

1	2
14.	Three sites with megaliths on the western and north eastern toes of the hill, Chandauli
15.	Tablet on treasury building, Varanasi
16.	Telia Nala Buddhist ruins, Varanasi
17.	A Banyan grove containing traces of ancient building, Amavey, Ballia
18.	Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Banda
19.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Mehroni, Lalitpur
20.	Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road, Lucknow
21.	Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Lucknow
22.	Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow
23.	Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera, Pali, Shahabad, Hardoi
West Bengal	
24.	Ruins of fort, Bamanpukur, Nadia

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan

2138. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the time since which the Tribal Sub-plan is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh (AP) and Telangana States;

(b) whether any survey/study has been conducted about implementation of various schemes/programmes meant for Tribals in these two States;

(c) if so, the results of such survey/study;

(d) details of budget allocated, sanctioned, released and spent during the last three years under Tribal Sub-Plan in A.P. and Telangana; and

(e) details of physical targets set and achieved during the above period in A.P. and Telangana, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy was adopted by the State of combined Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from 1975 onwards.

(b) and (c) Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad conducted a study on Implementation of Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) Strategy in combined Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Report of the Study published in June 2012 pointed out issues regarding allocation and utilization of TSP funds by the State Departments. Thereafter, the then Andhra Pradesh Government had brought out a legislation "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation And utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013" for effective allocation and utilization of TSP funds in the State.

(d) As informed by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, TSP allocation and expenditure made by the State during the last three years is tabulated below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Andhra Pradesh		Telangana			
			Total State			
	TSP Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total Expenditure	State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	TSP Expenditure
2014-15	26670	1500	1442	48648	4560	1727
2015-16	34408	1904	1711	52383	5036	3222
2016-17	56067	3100	2446	67630	6171	3139

(e) Formulation of Plan under Tribal Sub-Plan and implementation as well as monitoring thereof is the responsibility of State Government. District wise details of physical targets under TSP is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

[Translation]

Yash Pal Committee Report

2139. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to consider the slow pace of implementation of the report of Yash Pal Committee regarding reducing the academic burden on school children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KDSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The issues related to curriculum load raised in the Yash Pal Committee Report (1993) on 'Learning Without Burden' were, *inter-alia*, taken into consideration at the time of framing of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) -2005 by the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The NCF sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages. As d. follow up to the NCF, curriculum, syllabi, text-books and other supplementary material a'e developed by NCERT. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) and State Education Boards either adopt or adapt NCERT's model syllabi and textbooks or develop their own syllabi and textbooks based on NCF. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, it is for the respective States/Union Territory Governments to prescribe norms with regard to appropriate weight of School Bags for their schools.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have already taken measures to reduce the weight of school bag NCERT has not recommended any textbook for early childhood education. It has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I & II and three books for classes III to IV (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). The number and size of NCERT's textbooks used by the primary and secondary school students are appropriate to their age. NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (epathshala.nic.in) and mobile devices. The collections include textbooks for all subjects across all the stages and made available for free download and dissemination. CBSE has directed schools affiliated to it to ensure that students do not carry school bags till class II and also to restrict the number of books to be prescribed in classes I-VIII.

[English]

Sexual Harassment in Higher Education Institutes

2140. DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the sexual harassment in the higher education institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether University Grants Commission(UGC) has reviewed such existing arrangements and taken appropriate measures for the safety and security of the girls and women in higher education including Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The consolidated data on such cases and action taken against the persons found guilty is not maintained centrally. Internal Complaints Committees, constituted by the Universities under Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, decide the action to be taken in such cases. The Act has empowered Internal Complaints Committees to deal with such complaints effectively and in a time bound manner.

University Grants Commission(UGC) has asked the Universities/Colleges to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) and a Special Cell to deal with issues of "Gender Based Violence" and to conduct gender sensitization programmes.

UGC has notified UGC (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual harassment of women employee and students in higher educational institutions) Regulation, 2015 in the Official Gazette on 2nd May, 2016. These Regulations also provide for protection of the complainant as well as witnesses from victimization and discrimination along with the penalty provision for false complaints and are binding on Universities and Colleges.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified All India Council for Technical Education (Gender Sensitization, Prevention and Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women Employees and students and Redressal of Grievances in Technical Institutions) Regulations, 2016 in the Gazette of India vide Notification No. 251 dated 10/06/2016 and is available on the AICTE website i.e. www.aicte-india.org

Schemes/Projects in AP

2141. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects carried out by the Ministry in the State of Andhra Pradesh including the schemes undertaken by the Ministry in Andhra Pradesh from 2014-2015 onwards; and

(b) the amount of funds released by the Ministry towards the State of Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of projects and schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2014-15 onwards and the amount of funds released by the Ministry towards the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

The details of projects and schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh from 2014-15 onwards are as follows:

1 (a) National Career Service (NCS) -Public Employment Service Platform

The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a vibrant platform for transforming and strengthening the public employment services in the country including women. The NCS Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) brings together job seekers, employers and other stakeholders on a common platform using information technology to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling and information on skill development courses, apprenticeships, etc. It has rich repository of career content on over 3600 occupations across 52 sectors. The NCS project also involves setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) to deliver quality employment services and these centres are being set up in collaboration with States and Institutions which includes 2 MCCs in Andhra Pradesh. All the employment exchanges are being linked up with the NCS Portal and job fairs are being organised on a regular basis including Andhra Pradesh.

1. (b) National Career Service Centres for SC/STs (NCSC SC/STs)

The scheme for "Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training and introduction of new courses in existing CGCs & establishment of new CGCs in the states not covered so far" is being implemented through 25 NCSC SC/STs. Out of these 25 NCSC for SC/STs, one centre has been established in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh in the current year i.e. 2017. The career guidance and training facilities in computer training are extended to SC/ST job seekers through following scheme.

(I) Special Coaching Scheme: Special Coaching Scheme to prepare SC/ST candidates for competitive examinations/selection tests for Group 'C' posts.

(II) A Scheme on "Introduction of New Courses in existing Coaching-Cum- Guidance Centres for SC/ST" for providing one year 'O' level Computer Training by outsourcing through National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) institutions was started in w.e.f. 03.08.2009

(III) A Scheme on "Introduction of New Course in existing CGCs for providing one year 'O' level Computer Hardware Maintenance has also been started w.e.f. 01.08.2012 through NIELIT.

2. The Director General Labour Welfare (DGLW) administers welfare funds for Beedi, Cine and certain category of non-coal mine workers. It provides housing, medical care, educational and recreational facilities to workers employed in beedi industry. Details of projects under the Labour Welfare funds in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

Fund	2014-15: Health		2014-15: Education	
	Scheme/Benefit	No. of patients availed benefits	Fund	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Beedi	Patient Treated	63701	Beedi	0
	Schemes	4	LSD	47
	Beedi Total	63705	IMC	2

1	2	3	4	5
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	4
	LSD & IMC	0	Total	53
Total (Beedi+CINE+LSD+IMC)				63705

Fund	Scheme/Benefit	2015-16:Health		2015-16:Education	
		No. of patients availed benefits	Fund	Beneficiaries	
Beedi	Patients Treated	57039	Beedi	48	
	Schemes	11	LSD	36	
	Beedi Total	57050	IMC	2	
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	5	
	Heart Disease	0	Total	91	
	CINE-Total	0			
	LSD & IMC	0			
Total (Beedi+CINE+LSD+IMC)				57050	

Fund	Scheme/Benefit	2016-17:Health		2016-17:Education	
		No. of patients availed benefits	Fund	Beneficiaries	
Beedi	Patients Treated	3821	Beedi	146	
	Schemes	1	LSD	73	
	Beedi Total	3822	IMC	2	
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	0	
	LSD & IMC	0	Total	221	
Total (BEEDI+CINE+LSD+IMC)				3822	

Housing

Year	Scheme/Benefit	No. of Installments released
1	2	3
2014-15	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	3rd & final installments for 2 houses.

1	2	3
2015-16	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	NIL
2016-17	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	Nil

Note: LSD=Limestone and dolomite, IMC: Iron, Manganese & Chrome Ore.

3. **National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme**

National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is being implemented for rehabilitation children withdrawn from work. The NCLP Scheme is also implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal educational system through a close coordination attempt with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

4. **Dattopant Thengdi National Board for Workers Education & Development (DTNBWED), Nagpur (erstwhile Central Board for Workers Education)**

The Scheme of "Workers Education" is an umbrella scheme and conducting the programmes for creating awareness among the workers and educating the workers belonging to unorganized and rural sectors including the state of Andhra Pradesh. The controlling Ministry is Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. During the year, the Board has conducted the programmes in Andhra Pradesh which are as under:-

Name of the State	Year	No. of Programmes Conducted	No. of Workers Trained
Andhra Pradesh (Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam)	2014-15	228	11852
	2015-16	451	17397
	2016-17	335	11503
	2017-18*	160	5803

* upto Oct. 2017

5. **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)**

The Government of India through the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) provides for Provident Fund, Pension Schemes and Insurance Fund in factories/establishments employing twenty or more employees in industries mentioned in Schedule to the Act. For the construction of office building for Regional Office, EPFO Rajahmundry has been sanctioned with a cost Rs. 769.19 Lakhs. The total amount released upto 31.03.2017 is Rs. 299.61 Lakhs.

6. **Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)**

Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) provides medical care and cash benefits in the case of sickness, maternity and employment injuries. One project namely 'Renovation / Face-lifting of ESI Hospital Tirupati' awarded before 2014-15 is going on. Till date Rs. 52.18 Cr. has been released for the project.

7. **Grant-in-Aid Scheme for the welfare of Women Labour**

One Grant-in-aid Scheme was being sponsored by the Ministry, for the welfare of women labour. This Scheme, operational since Sixth Five Year Plan (1981-82) was administered through voluntary organisations by giving grant-in-aid to them for taking up action-oriented projects for the benefit of women labour. The grant (75% of the project cost) was released directly to the NGOs/VOs. The said GIA Scheme on Women labour has been discontinued from the year 2017-18.

Statement-II

1. **The amount of funds released by the Ministry towards the state of Andhra Pradesh for National Career Service (NCS).**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
NCS (Model Career Centres & + Interlinking of Employment Exchanges)	4.71	9.57	3428.78

2. **The details of welfare funds for Beedi, Cine and certain category of non-coal mine workers:**

Scheme/Benefit	2014-15:Health		2014-15: Education	
	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund
BEEDI	Patient Treated	1141987	Beedi	0
	Schemes	4000	LSD	33840
	BEEDI TOTAL	1145987	IMC	4140
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	3100
	LSD & IMC	0	Total	41080
Total (BEEDI+CINE+LSD+IMC) 1145987				

Scheme/Benefit	2015-16:Health		2015-16: Education	
	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund
BEEDI	Patients Treated	1051525	Beedi	25170
	Schemes	10800	LSD	29380
	BEEDI Total	1062325	IMC	4140
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	8120
	Heart Disease	0	Total	66810
	CINE-Total	0		
	LSD & IMC	0		

TOTAL(BEEDI+CINE+LSD+IMC)1062325

Scheme/Benefit	2016-17:Health		2016-17:Education	
	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund	Funds Utilised (Rs.)	Fund
BEEDI	Patients Treated	128344	Beedi	349190
	Schemes	1000	LSD	867100
	BEEDI Total	129344	IMC	30000
CINE	Patients Treated	0	Cine	0
	LSD & IMC	0	Total	1246290
Total (BEEDI+CINE+LSD+IMC) 129344				

Year Housing Funds Utilised (Rs.)

Year	Scheme/Benefit	No. of Installments released
1	2	3
2014-15	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	40000

1	2	3
2015-16	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	NIL
2016-17	TYPE-2 Housing for Mine workers	NIL

3. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

The amount released to Andhra Pradesh since 2014-15 under NCLP Scheme is as under:-

Name of the State	Amount released (Rupees in lakh)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	143.33	196.58	213.01	129.79
				(as on 27.12.2017)

4. **Dattopant Thengdi National Board for Workers Education & Development (DTNBWED), Nagpur (erstwhile Central Board for Workers Education)**

The amount of funds released by the Ministry towards the state of Andhra Pradesh:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Name of the State	Year	Fund released	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	2014-15	126.68	126.68
	2015-16	148.24	148.24
(Vijayawada)	2016-17	144.53	144.53
Visakhapatnam)	2017-18*	88.70	88.70

*up to Oct. 2017

5. **Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)**

The details of funds released by ESI Corporation towards the state of Andhra Pradesh from 2014-15 onwards for Medical services are tabulated below:-

Financial Year	Funds released (in crores)
2014-15	75.47
2015-16	108.07
2016-17	73.37
2017-18	39.71 (for 1st Quarter only)

6. Grant-in-Aid Scheme for the Welfare of Women Labour

The amount released to NGOs/VOs to the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Grant-in-aid Scheme since 2014-15 onwards is given below:

Name of NGOs/VOs	Sanction and released amount (Rs.)
Rural Urban Health Education Ecology Society, Annantpur, Andhra Pradesh	Rs.30,300/- (2nd instalment of the approved amount of Rs. 1,21,200/-)

Pre/Post-Matric Scholarship for STs

2142. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government towards facilitating education for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students including the Post-Matric Scholarship in the country, State/UT-wise including Telangana;

(b) the details of funds released and utilized by the States including Telangana duly sanctioned under the same during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Telangana regarding release of funds under Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarships and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) This Ministry implements the following schemes towards facilitating education for Scheduled Tribe students in the States/UTs in the country, including State of Telangana:-

i) Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students

- ii) Post Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students
- iii) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students
- iv) National Overseas Scholarships for ST students for studying abroad
- v) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for the Welfare of STs (Residential/ Non-Residential Schools and Hostels are also funded under the scheme among other projects
- vi) Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- vii) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
- viii) Special Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)
- ix) Girls and Boys Hostels for STs
- x) Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

(b) The details of grants released, utilised by the States, including State of Telangana, under the above schemes during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VIII.

(c) Under the scheme Pre-Matric Scholarship for STs, no financial assistance has been provided to Government of Telangana during the last two years as the statement of expenditure pertaining to the year 2014-15 and 2016-17 are awaited from the State Government.

Under the scheme Post Matric Scholarship for STs, details of funds released to Govt. of Telangana based on the proposals during the last two years and the current year is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 28.12.17)
9650.00	11483.00	16187.25

Statement-I

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UTs and utilization under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (as on 28.12.17)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on.28.12.17)
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	
5	Bihar	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30
7	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75
10	Gujarat	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84
11	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	96.12	51.21	44.52	
12	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	68.02	0.00	0.00	
13	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59
15	Kerala	300.00	300.00	796.40	771.40	
16	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	2656.76
17	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18	Manipur	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.94
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	0.00	
21	Nagaland	851.47	422.55	0.00	0.00	
22	Odisha	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98
23	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.59
25	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27	Tripura	1303.60	861.49	0.00	0.00	
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29	Uttrakhand	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.45
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total		22868.95	20990.94	8416.64	7727.26	21859.70

Statement-II

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UTs and utilization under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	(as on.28.12.17) Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62	7198.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32	1136.32	4314.90
4	Assam	6748.28	4481.68	266.65	0	779.00
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	53.25
6	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674	3218.26
7	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19
8	Goa	356.00	356.00	645.00	645	313.80
9	Gujarat	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	12626.74
10	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	291.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1565.65	1867.56
12	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	8148.39	6600	1292.50
13	Karnataka	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540	1987.50
14	Kerala	0.00 %	0.00	3122.00	3122	2494.46
15	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054	8983.50
16	Maharashtra	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22083.48	8951.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Manipur	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	961.81	998.50
18	Meghalaya	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50
19	Mizoram	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	1197.75
20	Nagaland	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	0	2415.00
21	Odisha	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	7711.18
22	Rajasthan	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	8381.44	6213.13
23	Sikkim	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	669.45
24	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3054.40	552.50
25	Telangana	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483	16187.25
26	Tripura	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	266.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1057.50	930.00	264.75
28	Uttarakhand	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3814.57	600.25
29	West Bengal	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0	2507.89
	Total	85714.55	83447.95	155567.37	146123.61	94753.58

Statement-III

Details of Funds released, utilized and beneficiaries thereof under the scheme of National Overseas scholarship (NOS) during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on. 28.12.17)
Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
39.04	39.04	39.00	39.00	70.00

National Fellowship Scheme for ST students (NFST) during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on. 28.12.17)
Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
3138.76	3000.00	7312.25	4512.25	5221.36

Details of Funds Released to National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students during 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Rs. in Lakhs)

2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on. 28.12.17)
Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released
1552.32	1552.32	687.75	687.75	1026.394

Statement-IV

*Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant- in-Aid to Voluntary organisations working for the Welfare of STs.**

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 08.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	25263164	16058361	2256057
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9569894	45605089	12676140
3	Assam	5785170	13766060	8761477
4	Chhattisgarh	1620270	6596669	2396860
5	Gujarat	4338188	11193835	1879050
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	27733860	5687777
7	Jharkhand	20519422	40575895	33454643
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1968601
9	Karnataka	22725348	38909904	8765995
10	Kerala	9625460	11355052	3671288
11	Madhya Pradesh	6654020	15278404	2065600
12	Maharashtra	3377213	20295458	20185061
13	Man i pur	6346350	39406207	3715470
14	Meghalaya	27479208	60692770	31203557
15	Mizoram	0	4016475	3810494
16	Nagaland	0	0	0
17	Odisha	19079568	45737410	26222733
18	Rajasthan	3182749	6783268	1449967
19	Sikkim	5454113	5205330	4787541
20	Tamil Nadu	1181790	3891019	3928965
21	Telangana	1976326	63786629	0
22	Tripura	1582470	6602040	0
23	Uttrakhand	1766858	11263873	2907065
24	Uttar Pradesh	2218403	3448897	1582470
25	West Bengal	37791760	31533450	49380580
26	Delhi	0	907171	895719
Total		217537744	530643126	233653110

*Note: Under the above scheme, Residential /Non-Residential Schools. Hostels are also funded among other projects under the scheme and grants released as above include projects in educational sector also.

Statement-V

Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 08.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	193107731	27094085	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1940050
3	Chhattisgarh	0	3963499	0
4	Gujarat	171232411	285792943	1706505
5	Jharkhand	2107200	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	14357845	42004939	0
7	Maharashtra	0	15838410	3652400
8	Odisha	104081259	192941396	61115701
9	Rajasthan	0	14877810	2513350
10	Telangana	48075810	71975792	
	Total	532962256	654488874	70928006

Statement-VI

Funds released for running and construction of EMRS's in last two years and current year (as on 26.12.2017==)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Recurring	Non Recurring	Total EMRS released	Recurring	Non Recurring	Total EMRS released	Recurring	Non Recurring	Total EMRS released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	680.00	4000.00	4680.00	680.40	0.00	680.40	757.26	2033.85	2791.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	120.80	1600.00	1720.80	50.40	648.53	698.93	100.80	2600.00	2700.80
3	Assam	0.00	1200.00	1200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	800.00	800.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	900.00	900.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1725.57	0.00	1725.57	1756.02	4675.45	6431.47	2326.84	3471.00	5797.84
6	Goa	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	3168.90	1200.00	4368.90	3802.26	750.00	4552.26	3930.78	1650.00	5580.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Himachal Pradesh	88.20	0.00	88.20	88.20	0.00	88.20	88.02	600.00	688.02
9	Jammu and Kashmir	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	1955.19	1955.19	0.00	800.00	800.00
10	Jharkhand	504.00	1675.00	2179.00	806.40	4526.21	5332.61	1082.24	2943.76	4026.00
11	Karnataka	1000.00	1600.00	2600.00	999.60	0.00	999.60	856.38	40.00	896.38
12	Kerala	350.00	0.00	350.00	221.76	0.00	221.76	244.02	400.00	644.02
13	Madhya Pradesh	3008.88	5000.00	8008.88	3370.92	2400.00	5770.92	3727.28	1680.00	5407.28
14	Maharashtra	1083.60	3300.00	4383.60	1512.00	3600.00	5112.00	1688.40	3250.00	4938.40
15	Manipur	75.00	125.00	200.00	239.40	1380.00	1619.40	302.40	839.00	1141.40
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	345.45	2300.00	2645.45	168.00	0.00	168.00	168.00	1200.00	1368.00
18	Nagaland	200.34	1600.00	1800.34	183.96	400.00	583.96	252.60	645.00	897.60
19	Odisha	2142.00	4337.00	6479.00	2242.80	2700.00	4942.80	2242.80	4000.00	6242.80
20	Rajasthan	1381.80	300.00	1681.80	1633.80	800.00	2433.80	1970.00	1000.00	2970.00
21	Sikkim	300.00	900.00	1200.00	405.00	500.00	905.00	354.00	0.00	354.00
22	Tamil Nadu	352.80	0.00	352.80	378.00	420.00	798.00	0.00	264.00	264.00
23	Telangana	1272.00	2300.00	3572.00	1344.00	0.00	1344.00	1377.00	2488.57	3865.57
24	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	730.80	435.00	1165.80	778.18	705.00	1483.18
25	Uttar Pradesh	208.70	455.99	664.69	189.00	500.00	689.00	252.00	700.00	952.00
26	Uttarakhand	151.20	47.67	198.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	367.06	220.00	587.06
27	West Bengal	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16	1049.16	0.00	1049.16
Total		19408.40	33140.66	52549.06	21851.88	27090.38	48942.26	23915.22	32430.18	56345.40

Statement-VII

Fund released to the States for development of education under SCA to TSS:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2800.00	3475.00	2000.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3	Assam	1200.00	2155.50	-
4	Bihar	1000.00	823.58	259.42

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	200.00	5023.70	9313.96
6	Goa	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	500.00	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	-	400.00	490.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	900.00	-	500.00
10	Jharkhand	894.00	6373.55	6114.50
11	Karnataka	-	2500.00	3271.85
12	Kerala	-	370.00	340.85
13	Madhya Pradesh	-	11078.40	13144.28
14	Maharashtra	2498.53	3000.00	4748.38
15	Manipur	-	800.00	1106.98

1	2	3	4	5
16	Meghalaya	-	-	
17	Mizoram	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	-
19	Odisha	-	-	1850.00
20	Rajasthan	-	1331.07	16.97
21	Sikkim	10.00	1000.00	184.50
22	Tamil Nadu	-	418.36	108
23	Telangana	-	-	1913.50
24	Tripura	-	30.00	153.53
25	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	400.22
26	Uttarakhand	-	-	500.00
27	West Bengal	275.00	1848.00	1040.97
Total		9777.53	41127.16	47457.91

*Details of Funds released under the scheme of
"Establishment of Ashram Schools in
Tribal Sub-Plan"*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1	Goa	300.00	0.00	356.02
2	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	243.98
Total		300.00	0.00	600.00

Statement-VIII

*Details of funds released under the Scheme of
Girls & Boys Hostels for STs:*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	340.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	1300.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nagaland	9500.00	0.00	0.00
5	Rajasthan	1600.00	0.00	0.00
6	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	638.12
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	61.88
Total		12740.00	0.00	700.00

* Hostels are now mostly funded from SCA to TSS / Article 275(1) grants.

Shrinking of Jobs

2143. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new jobs are shrinking owing to certain reasons like change in technology, digital platform and expansion of internet and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of action plan adopted by the Government towards creation of new jobs;

(c) whether it is a fact that an indiscriminate adoption of new technologies is leading to displacement of work force in various fields; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT-ITeS industry is estimated to directly employ nearly 39 lakh people, an addition of around 175,000 people over the year FY 2016-17. In addition, indirect employment is around 1-1.2 crore. The IT industry will remain a major net hirer in FY 2017-18. According to NASSCOM survey, around 6 lakh employments have been made in the IT sector in the last three years. IT Industry is expected to add 130,000 to 150,000 jobs in FY 2017-18. The trend over the last 3 years is as follows:

Year	Total employees	Net addition over the previous year
FY 2014-15	34,85,000	2,17,000
FY 2015-16	36,88,000	2,03,000
FY 2016-17	38,63,000	1,75,000

Source: NASSCOM

Technological changes with time and workforce re-alignment is routine exercise in any industry. Technologies such as advanced robotics and automation are changing job roles and profiles significantly across industries.

According to NASSCOM, the skills profile is set to undergo a rapid change as demand for skills around digital technologies grows exponentially. It is believed that technology adoption will lead to more job creation across sectors in the long run.

The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing workforce is re-skilled/ up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles. Most companies (large, medium & small) are also implementing rigorous training programs to re-skill/ up-skill their existing employees in new and emerging technologies. People with specialized skillsets in newer areas such as data science and artificial intelligence.

Repayment of Loans provided by NSDC

2144. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government to evaluate the

applicants of private trainers/ training partners (TPs) under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) before extending the credit facility;

(b) whether the Government is monitoring the status of repayment of loans provided by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the value of loans that have turned bad and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against those who have been found responsible for non-repayment of the loans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), there are no provisions for providing credit facility to private trainers/ training partners (TPs) However, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) invites proposals from interested entities for affiliation as funded Training Partner - for financing of projects that are commercially viable, scalable and sustainable.

The salient features of affiliation and eligibility criteria are mentioned below:

Parameter	NSDC Funding Guideline
1	2
Eligibility	Any legal entity including, but not limited, to Company/ Society / Trust as per the process and applicable laws and guidelines
	Total investment requirement towards -
What Gets Funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Infrastructure (excluding the acquisition/creation of immovables); • Working Capital
Interest Rate	6% p.a.
Principal Moratorium Period	Up to 3 years
Interest Moratorium	Nil
Period	
Repayment Period	7 years (including moratorium period)
Promoters Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 15% of the investment requirement (not-for-profit entities)

1	2		
		• Minimum 25% of the investment requirement (for-profit entities)	
Training Commitment	Standard Proposals	Corporates - Listed in BSE/NSE for more than 3 years with a credit rating of A-or above or foundations/similar ventures	Private Universities, Engineering Colleges, ITI, Polytechnics
Training Commitment	Standard Proposals 20,000 persons over 7 years	Corporates - Listed in BSE/NSE for more than 3 years with a credit rating of A-or above or foundations/similar ventures of such organisations 5,000 persons per centre over 7 years	Private Universities, Engineering Colleges, ITI, Polytechnics 5,000 persons per centre over 7 years
Placement Guarantee Commitment	At least 70%		

(b) Government is monitoring the repayment of loans provided by NSDC through seeking regular updates and reports from NSDC. Further, government has appointed independent monitoring agency (SBI Caps) to monitor the repayment of loans extended by NSDC on a quarterly basis.

(c) As of 30th November 2017, 31 loan accounts are classified as NPA (20 accounts under Doubtful category and 11 accounts under Sub-Standard category), with a total overdue amount of INR 78.54 crores. Adequate provision has been accounted for in the books of accounts. However, none of the loans have been classified as Loss Assets.

(d) In order to effectively manage the Loan Portfolio and closely review NPA and Stressed partners (including restructuring requests), NSDC has constituted an Internal Committee comprising of senior representatives from NSDC Management. Further, in order to effectively manage such accounts, one-to-one meetings were conducted with the top management of NPA Training Partners to understand their concerns and assess the future plans for repayment of outstanding loan amount. On basis of the discussions held with Partners and evaluation by the Committee, suitable corrective action plan including Initiation of Recovery Process, Proposal Restructuring and Limiting of Loan exposure has been initiated. Further steps being taken to ensure regular reporting of repayment history to CIBIL and regular follow up is being done for recovery of dues.

Udaymita Schemes

2145. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of the scheme 'Udyamita' to integrate entrepreneurship with education;

(b) the number of educational institutions covered/ being covered under Udyamita Scheme so far, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether entrepreneurship will be a compulsory subject in this regard would it be integrated in all subjects of the curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism to evaluate for assessing their entrepreneurship capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched its flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) erstwhile Udyamita Scheme on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training throughout the country. The agreement with the Content and Consultancy partner has been signed on 23.02.2017. The National E-hub has been set up at National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida and recruitment has been completed. Locations and Institutes for setting up of

Regional Hubs have been identified. Setting up of 14 Nodal Hubs as planned during the first year of implementation has been completed. Training of the Nodal staff has been completed. With this the formal rollout of the scheme has already been effectuated.

(b) Under PM-YUVA, a total number of 239 Institutes of Higher Learning viz Universities, Colleges and Polytechnics have been empanelled. Number of empanelled institutes State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. Details of these institutions are available at its website i.e. www.pmyuva.org.

(c) Under the Scheme, entrepreneurship will be taught as an elective subject and currently is not compulsory. The institutes will be encouraged to award credits for the course.

(d) To evaluate the entrepreneurship capabilities of students, an online assessment will take place at the end of each module which is a part of the Learning Management System portal.

Statement

State/UT wise number of empanelled institutes under PM-YUVA Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Empanelled Institutes
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	3
4	Bihar	1
5	Chhattisgarh	2
6	Delhi	17
7	Gujarat	3
8	Haryana	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Karnataka	7

1	2	3
13	Kerala	18
14	Madhya Pradesh	10
15	Maharashtra	23
16	Nagaland	1
17	Meghalaya	1
18	Odisha	10
19	Punjab	4
20	Puducherry	3
21	Rajasthan	7
22	Tamil Nadu	42
23	Telangana	28
24	Uttarakhand	6
25	Uttar Pradesh	21
26	West Bengal	14
Total		239

[Translation]

Promotion of Regional Arts

2146. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch any project for promotion of existing regional arts and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any project to conserve age old ancient arts, like dance forms, ancient paintings, handicrafts etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made/ proposes to make any provision for launching programmes for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The mandate of the Ministry

of Culture is to protect, preserve & promote various forms of folk art, traditional art forms and culture throughout the country and to meet this objective, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur.

(b) to (d) To conserve age old ancient arts like dance forms, ancient paintings, handicrafts etc the autonomous organizations under Ministry of Culture organize various activities, workshops and programmes.

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has proposed to set up Hastkala Academy at New Delhi for supporting preservation, revival, archiving and documentation of the Handcraft and Handloom sector. The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum (NHHM) will be upgraded as Hastkala Academy by reorganizing it into a society without changing the basic character of the NHHM.

[English]

Telugu University

2147. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding setting up of Telugu University in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiatives on this request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in the Country including Telugu University in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh.

Funds for Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

2148. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children in Government and Government aided schools being benefited under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the allocation of funds for the Scheme during the current financial year;

(c) whether the Government has released funds for the current financial year to the States and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the details of the funds utilised and Utilisation Certificate received;

(d) whether there are funds still not utilised by some States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any instance of improper utilisation of the funds by the States has come to the notice of the Government and if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State and UT-wise number of children in Government and Government aided schools benefited under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Budget Estimates for the Scheme for the current financial year is Rs. 10,000 crore.

(c) and (d) The State and UT-wise details of funds released for the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. State Governments and UT Administrations furnish details of funds utilized and Utilisation Certificate of current year in succeeding year.

(e) No instance of improper utilization of the funds under the Scheme by the States and UTs has come to the notice of the Central Government.

Statement-I

State and UT-wise number of children in Government and Government aided schools benefited under the Scheme

Sl. No.	State and UT	Number of children benefitted under the Scheme in the current year (upto 30.09.2017)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2637691
2	Arunachal Pradesh	189256
3	Assam	4039928
4	Bihar	11201283
5	Chhattisgarh	2574413
6	Goa	143090
7	Gujarat	4328225
8	Haryana	1292054
9	Himachal Pradesh	501547
10	Jammu and Kashmir	622402
11	Jharkhand	3095567
12	Karnataka	4182444
13	Kerala	2502613
14	Madhya Pradesh	5570448
15	Maharashtra	9143328
16	Manipur	156121
17	Meghalaya	523854
18	Mizoram	133354
19	Nagaland	162967
20	Odisha	4377704
21	Punjab	1451300
22	Rajasthan	4168216
23	Sikkim	59137
24	Tamil Nadu	4689441

1	2	3
25	Telangana	1656868
26	Tripura	353073
27	Uttar Pradesh	10266086
28	Uttarakhand	598313
29	West Bengal	10760909
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26932
31	Chandigarh	44632
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33889
33	Daman and Diu	15295
34	Delhi	1037566
35	Lakshadweep	6423
36	Puducherry	45466
Total		92591835

Statement-II

State and UT-wise details of funds released for the current financial year

Sl. No.	State and UT	Funds Releases (till 28.12.2017)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	20464.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1469.13
3	Assam	41726.81
4	Bihar	97871.58
5	Chhattisgarh	27683.33
6	Goa	1230.93
7	Gujarat	32231.25
8	Haryana	9953.83
9	Himachal Pradesh	6924.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5678.79
11	Jharkhand	24216.79

1	2	3
12	Karnataka	27423.93
13	Kerala	32978.36
14	Madhya Pradesh	54428.10
15	Maharashtra	63705.69
16	Manipur	1441.00
17	Meghalaya	3956.40
18	Mizoram	1604.95
19	Nagaland	946.02
20	Odisha	41927.41
21	Punjab	7965.26
22	Rajasthan	41107.05
23	Sikkim	696.04
24	Tamil Nadu	33622.93
25	Telangana	15494.76
26	Tripura	2973.68
27	Uttar Pradesh	93944.26
28	Uttarakhand	7488.85
29	West Bengal	53008.69
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	310.92
31	Chandigarh	535.49
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	430.76
33	Daman and Diu	215.33
34	Delhi	5294.99
35	Lakshadweep	71.04
36	Puducherry	297.48
Total		761320.94

**Merger of Beedi Workers
Hospitals with ESIC**

2149. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for merger of Beedi Workers Hospitals with esic Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the likely benefits of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) A proposal to transfer the Hospitals and Dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organisation to esic was under consideration to this Ministry earlier. Later, it was decided not to go ahead with the proposal.

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

Shale Gas Exploration

2150. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the exploration of shale gas in the country; and

(b) whether ONGC has stopped the exploratory drilling due to low gas potential in the basins identified for exploration and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In order to exploit shale gas & Oil in the country, Government of India on 14 October, 2013 announced the Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shal Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies, i.e. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC Limited and Oil India Limited (OIL)) in their onland Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) areas awarded under the nomination regimes.

In pursuance of this Policy, under the first phase of assessment, ONGC drilled 22 assessment wells in 18 blocks in 4 Basins (Assam, KG, Cauvery and Cambay basin) an OIL drilled 3 wells in 3 blocks in 2 Basins (Assam and Rajasthan). ONGC has informer that after initial drilling and assessment of low potentiality no further shale exploration i planned in Assam and Cauvery Basins.

Shortage of Specialised Teachers

2151. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centre-sponsored study on the demand and supply of teachers suggests that Gujarat is facing severe shortage of subject specialist teachers for secondary schools in the State and if so, the percentage of shortage in the said State; and

(b) the reasons for shortage of teachers and the intervention/ recommendation made/to be made by the Government to ensure availability of subject specialist teachers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the information received from Government of Gujarat, there exist 2907 vacancies of subject specialist teachers in the Government and Government aided schools in Gujarat State, as against a total sanctioned strength of 31837.

(b) The main reason for shortage of subject specialist teachers is delay in recruitment process due to litigations. However, ad-hoc teachers work in the secondary schools of file State against vacant posts till appointment of regular subject teachers. The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States/ UTs at various forums.

**National Mission on Cultural
Mapping of India**

2152. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the National Mission on Cultural Mapping of India in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the Mission and the amount of funds allocated for its implementation;

(c) the number of artists who have registered themselves under the Mission so far, State/UTs- wise;

(d) whether the Mission serves as a platform for artists to promote their talents and make contributions to Indian art and culture abroad and if so, the details thereof, and

(e) whether the Government plans to involve the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to promote talent of artists registered under the said Mission in various parts of the world and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme namely 'National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap' on 29th March, 2017 with the main objectives of talent hunt as well as collection of database of artists, artisans and various art forms across the country by organizing various activities envisaged under its components. The total amount of funds allocated for its implementation is Rs.469.404 Crores spread over a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(c) Till date, profiles of about 6000 artistes have been recorded in the database of Cultural Mapping of India Project. State-wise information about the total number of artistes recorded in the said database is given in the enclosed Statement. Apart from the said database of Cultural Mapping of India, various programmes under the aforesaid Mission have been successfully conducted on pilot basis in five blocks viz. Govardhan & Chauri Chaura:Uttar Pradesh, Seraikella: Jharkhand, Thanesar:Haryana, and Shimoga:Karnataka whereby around 944, 654, 1208, 1315 and 2404 artistes respectively has been registered for recording in the said database of Cultural Mapping of India Project.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

Statement

States/UTs wise Total number of Artists Recorded in the Database of Cultural Mapping of India Project

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of Artistes recorded in the database of Cultural Mapping of India Project
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2743
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1002
3.	Assam	2

1	2	3
4.	Delhi	4
5.	Gujarat	3
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75
8.	Karnataka	541
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9
10.	Maharashtra	169
11.	Rajasthan	124
12.	Sikkim	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1
14.	Telangana	715
15.	Uttarakhand	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	200
17.	West Bengal	407
Total		6000

Change the Name of College

2153. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the name of Dayal Singh College (Evening) in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the nodal authority to take a final decision in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received protests from public representatives and political parties in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The naming/renaming of a college is recommended by the Governing Body of the college for the consideration of Academic Council

and Executive Council of Delhi University. However, in this case the recommendation of the Governing Body of the college to rename Dyal Singh Evening College has not been approved by the Academic Council and Executive Council of the University. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not support this recommendation of the Governing Body of the college. University of Delhi has been advised accordingly. Some public representatives have shared their views in this matter.

[Translation]

Misuse of Funds in States

2154. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by the Government regarding misuse of funds in States as part of the review process of the programmes of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information available in the Ministry, no complaint has been received regarding misuse of funds in the States as a part of review process of the programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

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

[English]

Quarterly Report on Employment

2155. SHRI CHHOTE LAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Labour Bureau has recently released the Quarterly Report on changes in Employment in selected sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report has revealed that employment of contractual workers has declined sharply and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether increase in employment in direct workers has also been found to be less than the increase recorded a year ago and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps initiated/being initiated by the Government in this regard?

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

The latest report of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) released by Labour Bureau till date is for the 4th Round (1 January, 2017 over 1 October, 2016) in the selected eight major sectors such as; Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO. According to 4th round survey report, there is an overall increase in employment of 1.22 lakhs workers over the previous quarter i.e 1st January, 2017 over 1st October, 2016. The Survey report has certain limitations:

- i) It is based on 6th Economic Census framework, which was conducted during January, 2013 to April, 2014. Therefore, it doesn't capture the employment data of new units which emerged after May, 2014 onwards.
- ii) The scope of QES is limited to all the establishments having 10 or more workers.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. There is an overall increase in employment of 1.24 lakhs Contract workers over the previous quarter i.e 1st January, 2017 over 1st October, 2016, across 8 sectors at all India level as per the 4th report of the QES Survey.

According to 4th report of the QES Survey, the regular workers showed an overall increase in employment of 1.39 lakh workers over the previous quarter i.e 1st January, 2017 over 1st October, 2016 at all India level whereas, the 2nd round of the survey showed an overall increase in employment of 1.11 lakh workers over the previous quarter i.e 1st July, 2016 over 1st April, 2016 at all India level.

**Financial Difficulties Faced by
Rubber Board**

2156. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that over

10 lakh people are involved in the growing of rubber in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has reduced the funding for the Rubber Board in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for reduction in financial assistance to the Rubber Board;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the financial difficulties being faced by the Rubber Board that they did not even have funds to disburse subsidies for planting and replanting trees for the year 2015-16;

(d) if so, whether the Government will take specific measures to remedy the financial difficulties faced by the Rubber Board; and

(e) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) There are around. 13.2 lakhs rubber smallholdings in the country, out of which around 9 lakhs are in the State of Kerala.

(b) to (e) Due to budget constraints, funding to the Commodity Boards including the Rubber Board, has been reduced in the last two years which resulted in insufficient funds for disbursement of subsidies. The matter has been actively taken up with the Ministry of Finance. For the Medium Term Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20), an amount of Rs.721.98 crores have been approved for Rubber Board as per details below which includes the amount required for payment of pending subsidies.

**Approved outlay for Medium
Term Framework**

(Rs. in crores)

2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
241.07	228.73	252.18	721.98

Wholesale/Retail Trade

2157. SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to boost local wholesale and retail trade in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government during the last three years to boost such trade; and

(c) whether the liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment will have an adverse impact on the traders of the country and if so, 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No specific proposal is under consideration of the Government to boost local wholesale and retail trade in the country.

(b) and (c) Government reviews Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on an ongoing basis with a view to liberalise and simplify the FDI policy so as to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows. With a view to promote foreign investment in Indian wholesale and retail trade market, the Government has permitted a single entity to receive FDI to undertake both the activities of Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT) and wholesale trading with the condition that conditions of FDI policy on wholesale/ cash & carry and SBRT have to be complied by both the business arms separately. Further, an entity with FDI and engaged in SBRT and/ or wholesale trading is allowed to undertake sale of goods through e-commerce as well.

FDI policy decisions are made after having intensive consultations with stakeholders taking into consideration their views and concerns. Further, no assessment has been made regarding impact of FDI on the traders in the country.

Joint Working Group of Oil

2158. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) has agreed to India's proposal for setting up a joint working group to assess future scenarios for the oil industry as energy in major economies has

undergone rapid changes due to expansion in renewable sources and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the benchmark Brent crude dropped US \$ 1.6 to US \$ 52.4 a barrel as the market was disappointed by the fact that OPEC, while indicating that it will extend the output cut deal by nine months did not deepen the reduction to exhaust excess supplies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conveyed to OPEC to address concerns of key buyers such as India at a time when there were many options in an over supplied oil market and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has urged the OPEC to remove the Asian premium on the crude oil supplied to Indian and Asian buyers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government had urged the OPEC for due acknowledgment through discount in prices for the large volumes that India imports as India makes timely payments and has honoured all its contractual commitments and if so, the details thereof along with the response received from OPEC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the 2nd India - OPEC Institutional Dialogue held in May, 2017 in Vienna, Austria, Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas proposed to the Secretary General, Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) to set up a Joint Working Group to explore areas of cooperation. This was agreed to by OPEC.

(b) Crude is an international commodity and its price sensitivity depends on various factors such as demand and supply, geopolitics, production plans of major oil producers, sentiment toward oil futures contracts, price speculation and cyclical trends in the commodities market.

(c) to (e) During the 2nd India - OPEC Institutional Dialogue, Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas raised the issue of 'Asian Premium'. He also emphasized that India continues to be a reliable and long term customer and requested OPEC to take necessary step to follow a 'Responsible Pricing' pattern. Responding to the request, Secretary General of OPEC agreed to work with key crude exporters and India in this regard.

[*Translation*]**Non-Receipt of Funds for Scholarships**

2159. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of pre-matric scholarship has not been credited to the bank accounts of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of classes 9-10 for the last three academic sessions in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan; and

(b) the reasons for not releasing required funds to the Rajasthan Government for paying scholarship to the students by traditional way in the wake of the aforesaid situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) All the States /UTs, including Rajasthan, have been requested to disburse the scholarship under the scheme Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students through DBT mode and funds are being released by this Ministry to States/ UTs under the scheme with the advice for strict compliance of the DBT mode of disbursement of scholarship into bank account of the beneficiaries. The details of grants released to States/UTs, including Rajasthan, for the last three years are as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) Proposals for grants are considered in the Ministry on the basis of complete proposals along with UC of previous grant and Statement of expenditure, in case of reimbursement. Govt. of Rajasthan has been requested to furnish the requisite documents under the scheme and release of funds to the State has been affected due to non-receipt of these documents.

Statement

Details of Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15 Fund Released	2015-16 Fund Released	2016-17 Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1983.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33
5	Bihar	688.60	375.00	0.00
6	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3607.00	2534.15
7	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64
10	Gujarat	3750.00	3745.76	80.81
11	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	96.12	51.21
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	700.00	0.00
13	Jharkhand	1613.00	0.00	0.00
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Kerala	0.00	300.00	796.40
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4300.00	0.00
17	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Manipur	496.05	0.00	867.38
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36
21	Nagaland	0.00	851.47	0.00
22	Odisha	4511.00	4900.00	3376.36
23	Rajasthan	2383.34	0.00	0.00
24	Sikkim	7.80	0.00	0.00
25	Tamil Nadu	0.00	600.00	0.00
26	Telangana	745.52	0.00	0.00
27	Tripura	678.75	1303.60	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	19.82	107.00	0.00
30	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		20070.88	22868.95	8416.64

[English]

**Socio-Economic Condition
of Tribals**

2160. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the socio-economic condition of tribals has not improved adequately over the years in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of various schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs); and

(c) whether the benefits of the schemes meant for the tribals have not percolated down to the intended beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) The overall socio-economic development of the tribal population along with preservation and promotion of traditional tribal cultural heritage is being done through different schematic interventions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other Ministries / Departments of Government of India. Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the country. This includes the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy. This is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, etc.

Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, reveal that there have been vast improvements in socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, for example, the percentage of STs below poverty line in rural areas has improved from 47.4 % in 2009-10 to 45.3 % in 2011-12, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011 and, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 57.0 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16). However, there are still gaps as compared to figures of total population, as shown in the Table given below:

Indicators	Total population	Scheduled Tribes
Rural BPL (2011-12) (Tendulkar Method)	25.7%	45.3%
Literacy Rate: Census 2011	73.0%	59.0%
Infant Mortality Rate (number of infant deaths per 1000 live births during the year): National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16	40.7	44.4

Details of schemes / programmes being implemented for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Schemes/programmes being implemented by
Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

- (i) **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS):** It is a 100% grant from Government of India. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (ii) **Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** It is a 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Under the programme of Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India, Grants are released to 27 States for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people.

Funds are released to States based on proposals received from the State Governments based upon the needs of ST population, to bridge the gap in sectors like education, health and agriculture, etc.

(iii) Scholarships schemes for ST Students:

A. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX - X. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship of Rs.150/- per month for day scholars and Rs.350/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

B. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above. Priority is given to girls.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than Rs.2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of Rs.230 to Rs. 1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.
- Remedial and special coaching is provided to ST students in Classes IX to XII.

C. National Overseas Scholarships

- Provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D & Post-Doctoral study abroad.
- A total of 20 awards are given every year. of these, 17 awards are for STs

and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

- Parental/family income from all sources does not exceed Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Disbursement of scholarships through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

D. National fellowship & scholarship for higher education of ST students:

(i) Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education for ST Students)

- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 158 institutions of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc., identified by the Ministry. Priority is given to girls.
- Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
- Family income from all sources should not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(ii) Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST Students).

- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for MPhil and PhD.
- Fellowship is granted as per University Grants Commission norms. (Presently, @ Rs.25,000/- for Junior Research Fellowship and @Rs.28,000/- for Senior Research Fellowship).

(iv) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

There are certain groups among Scheduled Tribes who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any

significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 18 States and one UT have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The scheme is implemented in accordance with CCD (Conservative-cum-Development) / Annual Plans prepared by the State / UT through various agencies of the State Government/UT Admn like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) / Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). It is a 100% Central Sector Scheme.

(v) Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st AprH 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

(vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

The main aim of the Scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self-employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the State and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal youth 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the State, Union Territories and other

Associations implementing the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the Scheme may cater to 5 vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interiors areas, each ST boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(vii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme, revised w.e.f. 1st April 2008, aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

(viii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes

Support to Tribal Research is a sub-scheme of Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled

Tribes. Under this component, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been extending financial support to TRIs through the Scheme 'Support to TRIs' for identified activities such as research and evaluation studies, documentation & preservation, organizing workshops / seminars/training, purchase, maintenance & preservation of artifacts for the existing museums, organize exchange visits by tribals etc. TRIs are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to State Governments, conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, identifying challenges in the field of socio-economic development of tribals and understanding, promoting and preserving their culture. Training and capacity building of stakeholders and knowledge advocacy that would help formulate evidence based policy and planning in respect of tribals are also undertaken by these Institutes.

(ix) Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes - Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

(a) Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature:

Supporting projects of all India or Inter-State nature is a component of sub scheme of Tribal Festival and Research. Under this component, financial support is provided to Non Governmental organizations / Institutions / Universities for following activities:

- i) Research and Evaluation studies,
- ii) Workshops / Seminars helpful in orienting developmental programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and disseminating knowledge and experience concerning tribal people and their areas, and
- iii) Publication of literature on tribal development.

(b) Centres of Excellence: The Ministry extended financial support to research Institutes and organizations for carrying out short-term research and extension work among tribal communities in the country. In order to continue research studies on regular basis, the Ministry has identified and recognized Institutes/Organizations as Centres of Excellence to involve them for working out long term and policy oriented research studies for the development

of tribals of the country. Financial support is provided to these organisations to enhance and strengthen the institutional resource capabilities, to conduct qualitative, action oriented and policy research on tribal communities.

(c) Tribal Festival: Under this component of the scheme, participation of STs in sports and culture at local, District, State and National levels is envisaged by encouraging their inherent talent and ensuring participation at National and International events. Under the scheme cultural melas, festivals and sports meet are organized at the State and National level encouraging tribal artists/folk art performers and sports persons and preserving, promoting and disseminating tribal arts and traditional tribal sports.

(x) Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce

The scheme is continuing since 1992-93. Then this comprised of two different sub-schemes viz., (i) Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations, and (ii) Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce. It was reviewed during the year 2013-14. Based on independent evaluation of the performance of both the sub-schemes and keeping in view the basic objectives of the two and the need for more focused interventions, the sub-schemes were merged into a single Central Sector Scheme titled "**Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce**" for the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan. The revised scheme focuses on socio-economic security of the tribal population through market intervention, skill up-gradation and infrastructural support. The scheme is being implemented through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs).

(xi) Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP.

The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme Introduced in the year 2013-14 for providing social safety for MFP gatherers, who are primarily Scheduled Tribes. The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns to MFP gatherers for their efforts in collection, primary

processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the selected Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Procurement and Marketing operations at pre-fixed MSP is undertaken by designated State agencies. Being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the funds are released to the States in the ratio of 75% Central Government share: 25% State Government share.

Some major schemes of other Ministries / Departments are as follows:

The Department of Rural Development, inter-alia, is implementing various rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including tribals. Department has been earmarking funds towards Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) (erstwhile Tribal Sub Plan) under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

Some of the schemes administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development are as follows:

- 1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- 2) One Stop Centre Scheme
- 3) Women Helpline Scheme
- 4) UJJAWALA: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- 5) Working Women Hostel
- 6) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers.

List of Scheduled Tribes

2161. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States to declare certain castes/areas as Scheduled Tribes in the country; State-wise including Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has also sent such proposal to declare some areas as Tribal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the list comprising each Scheduled Tribe in the country, State/UT-wise including in Karnataka with their geographical distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received proposals from States, including Karnataka, to declare certain communities as Scheduled Tribes in the country. Details are given in the Statement-I.

The Ministry has also received proposals for declaration/extension of Scheduled Areas, from the States of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent a proposal for notifying entire Trans-Giri area of Sirmour district, Dodra Kwar Sub-Division of Shimla district, and certain areas of Shimla and Kullu districts as Scheduled Areas in Himachal Pradesh. The Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal for extension of Scheduled Areas on the basis of Census of 2011 and due to reorganization/creation of new districts in the State.

(c) State/UT wise details/ list of Scheduled Tribes in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details regarding number of proposals received for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	28

1	2	3
6.	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Odisha	16
14.	Punjab	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Tripura	1
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

Statement-II

State/UT-wise list of Scheduled Tribes in India

Andhra Pradesh

1.	Andh, Sadhu Andh
2.	Bagata
3.	Bhil
4.	Chenchu
5.	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur
7.	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)
8.	Hill Reddis
9.	Jatapus
10.	Kammara

1	2	3
11.	Kattunayakan	
12.	Kolam, Kolawar	
13.	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	
14.	Konda Kapus	
15.	Kondareddis	
16.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	
17.	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	
18.	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Raj koya	
19.	Kulia	
20.	Malis	
21.	Manna Dhora	
22.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	
23.	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)	
24.	Pardhan	
25.	Porja, Parangiperja	
26.	Reddi Dhoras	
27.	Rona, Rena	
28.	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	
29.	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	
30.	Omitted	
31.	Valmiki (Scheduled Areas of Vishakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagram, East Godavari and West Godavari districts)	
32.	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	
33.	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yemkula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, UppuYerukula	
34.	Nakkala, Kurvikaran	

1	2	3
35.	Dhulia, Paiko, Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram)	
	Arunachal Pradesh ppoo	
	All Tribes in the State Including	
1.	Abor	
2.	Aka	
3.	Apatani	
4.	Nyishi	
5.	Galo	
6.	Khampti	
7.	Howa	
8.	Mishmi, Idu, Taroan	
9.	Momba	
10.	Any Naga tribes	
11.	Sherdukpen	
12.	Singpho	
13.	Hrusso	
14.	Tagin	
15.	Khamba	
16.	Adi	
	Assam	
I.	In the autonomous Districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills.	
1.	Chakma	
2.	Dimasa, Kachari	
3.	Garo	
4.	Hajong	
5.	Hmar	
6.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including: -	
(i)	Biate, Biete	
(ii)	Changsan	
(iii)	Chongloi	
(iv)	Doungel	

1	2	3
(v)	Gamalhou	
(vi)	Gangte	
(vii)	Guite	
(viii)	Hanneng	
(ix)	Haokip, Hauptit	
(x)	Haolai	
(xi)	Hengna	
(xii)	Hongsungn	
(xiii)	Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh	
(xiv)	Jongbe	
(xv)	Khawchung	
(xvi)	Khawathlang, Khothalong	
(xvii)	Khelma	
(xviii)	Kholhou	
(xix)	Kipgen	
(xx)	Kuki	
(xxi)	Lengthang	
(xxii)	Lhangum	
(xxiii)	Lhoujem	
(xxiv)	Lhouvun	
(xxv)	Lupheng	
(xxvi)	Mangjel	
(xxvii)	Misao	
(xxviii)	Riang	
(xxix)	Sairhem	
(xxx)	Selnam	
(xxxi)	Singson	
(xxxii)	Sitlhou	
(xxxiii)	Sukte	
(xxxiv)	Thado	
(xxxv)	Thangngeu	
(xxxvi)	Uibuh	
(xxxvii)	Vaiphei	

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Lakher		8.	Birhor	
9.	Man (Tai speaking)		9.	Birjia	
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes		10.	Chero	
11.	Karbi		11.	Chik Baraik	
12.	Any Naga tribes		12.	Gond	
13.	Pawi		13.	Gorait	
14.	Syntheng		14.	Ho	
15.	Lalung		15.	Karmali	
	In State of Assam (including Bodoland Territorial Areas District and excluding the autonomous districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills):		16.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	
1.	Barmans in Cachar		17.	Kharwar	
2.	Boro, Borokachari		18.	.Khond	
3.	Deori		19.	Kisan, Nagesia	
4.	Hojai		20.	Kora, Mudi-Kora	
5.	Kachari, Sonwal		21.	Korwa	
6.	Lalung		22.	Lohara, Lohra	
7.	Mech		23.	Mahli	
8.	Miri		24.	Mai Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	
9.	Rabha		25.	Munda, Patar	
10.	Dimasa		26.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	
11.	Hajong		27.	Parhaiya	
12.	Singhpho		28.	Santal	
13.	Khampti		29.	Sauria Paharia	
14.	Garo		30.	Savar	
Bihar			31.	Kawar	
1.	Asur, Agaria		32.	Kol	
2.	Baiga		33.	Tharu	
3.	Banjara		Chhattisgarh		
4.	Bathudi		1.	Agariya	
5.	Bedia		2.	Andh	
6.	Omitted		3.	Baiga	
7.	Binjhia		4.	Bhaina	
			5.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhuraiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	

1	2	3
6.	Bhattra	
7.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	
8.	Bhil Mina	
9.	Bhunjia	
10.	Biar, Biyar	
11.	Binjhwar	
12.	Birhul, Birhor	
13.	Damor, Damaria	
14.	Dhanwar	
15.	Gadaba, Gadba	
16.	Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Abhuj Maria, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koliabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj Gond, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi	
17.	Halba, Halbi	
18.	Kamar	
19.	Karku	
20.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chhatri	
21.	Khairwar, Kondar	
22.	Kharia	
23.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	
24.	Kol	
25.	Kolam	
26.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya	
27.	Korwa, Hill Korwa, Kodaku	
28.	Majhi	

1	2	3
29.	Majhwar	
30.	Mawasi	
31.	Munda	
32.	Nagesia, Nagasia	
33.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	
34.	Pao	
35.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	
36.	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Bastar, Dantewara, Ranker, Raigarh Jashpurnagar, Surguja and Korla districts, and (ii) Katghora, Pali, Kartala and Korba tahsils of Korba district, (iii) Bilaspur, Pendra, Kota and Takhatpur tahsils of Bilaspur district, (iv) Durg, Patan Gunderdehi, Dhamdha, Balod, Gurur and Dondilohara tahsils of Durg district, (v) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspector Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (vi) Mahasamund Saraipali and Basna tahsils of Mahasamund district, (vii) Bindra-Navagarh Rajim and Deobhog tahsils of Raipur district, and (viii) Dhamtari, Kurud and Sihava tahsils of Dhamtari district]	
37.	Parja	
38.	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharla, Sehria, Sosia, Sor	
39.	Saonta, Saunta	
40.	Saur	
41.	Sawar, Sawara	
42.	Sonr	
	Goa	
1.	Dhodia	
2.	Dubla (Halpati)	
3.	Naikda (Talavia)	
4.	Siddi (Nayaka)	
5.	Varli	
6.	Kunbi	
7.	Gawda	
8.	Velip Gujarat	
1.	Barda	

1	2	3
2.	Bavacha, Bamcha	
3.	Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	
4.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.	
5.	Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	
6.	Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)	
7.	Chodhara	
8.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	
9.	Dhodia, Dhodi	
10.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	
11.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	
12.	Gond, Rajgond	
13.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	
14.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	
15.	Omitted	
16.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	
17.	Kunbi (in the Dangs district)	
18.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	
19.	Padhar	
20.	Omitted	
21.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavanagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	
22.	Patelia	
23.	Pomla	
24.	Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)	
25.	Rathawa	
26.	Siddi, Siddi-Badshan (in Amreli, Bhavnagar,	

1	2	3
	Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)	
27.	Omitted	
28.	Varli	
29.	Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia	
30.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	
31.	Tadvi Bhil, Bawra, Vasave,	
32.	Padvi.	
	Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Bhot, Bodh	
2.	Gaddi	
3.	Gujjar	
4.	Jad, Lamba, Khampa	
5.	Kanaura, Kinnara	
6.	Lahaula	
7.	Pangwala	
8.	Swangla	
9.	Beta, Beda	
10.	Domba, Gara, Zoba	
	Jammu and Kashmir	
1.	Balti	
2.	Beda	
3.	Bot, Boto	
4.	Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin	
5.	Changpa	
6.	Garra	
7.	Mon	
8.	Purigpa	
9.	Gujjar	
10.	Bakarwal	
11.	Gaddi	

1	2	3
12.	Sippi	
	Jharkhand	
1.	Asur, Agaria	
2.	Baiga	
3.	Banjara	
4.	Bathudi	
5.	Bedia	
6.	Binjhia	
7.	Birhor	
8.	Birjia	
9.	Chero	
10.	Chik Baraik	
11.	Gond	
12.	Gorait	
13.	Ho	
14.	Karmali	
15.	Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Hill Kharia	
16.	Kharwar	
17.	Khond	
18.	Kisan, Nagesia	
19.	Kora, Mudi-Kora	
20.	Korwa 21.Lohra	
22.	Mahli	
23.	Mai Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia	
24.	Munda, Patar	
25.	Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	
26.	Parhaiya	
27.	Santal	
28.	Sauria Paharia	
29.	Savar	
30.	Bhumij	
31.	Kawar	
32.	Kol	

1	2	3
	Karnataka	
1.	Adiyan	
2.	Barda	
3.	Bavacha, Bamcha	
4.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	
5.	Chenchu, Chenchwar	
6.	Chodhara	
7.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	
8.	Gamit, Gamta, Gaviti, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi	
9.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	
10.	Gowdalu	
11.	Hakkipikki	
12.	Hasalaru	
13.	Irular	
14.	Iruliga	
15.	Jenu Kuruba	
16.	Kadu Kuruba	
17.	Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)	
18.	Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district)	
19.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	
20.	Kattunayakan	
21.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	
22.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	
23.	Konda Kapus	
24.	Koraga	
25.	Kota	
26.	Koya, Bhine Koya, Raj koya	
27.	Kudiya, Melakudi	

1	2	3	1	2	3
28.	Kuruba (in Coorg district)		7.	Omitted	
29.	Kurumans		8.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar	
30.	Maha Malasar		9.	Kattunayakan	
31.	Malaikudi		10.	Kochuvelan	
32.	Malasar		11.	Omitted	
33.	Malayekandi		12.	Omitted	
34.	Maleru		13.	Koraga	
35.	Maratha (in Coorg district)		14.	Omitted	
36.	Marati (in south Kanara district)		15.	Kudiya, Melakudi	
37.	Meda, Medara, Medari, Gauriga, Burud		16.	Kurichchan, Kurichyan	
38.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, NanaNayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki.		17.	Kurumans, Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman, Mala Kuruman	
39.	Palliyan		18.	Kurumbas, Kurumbar, Kurumban	
40.	Paniyan		19.	Maha Malasar	
41.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi, Haranshikari		20.	Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	
42.	Patelia		21.	Malai Pandaram	
43.	Rathawa		22.	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	
44.	Sholaga		23.	Malakkuravan	
45.	Soligaru		24.	Malasar	
46.	Toda		25.	Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasargode, Connanore, Wayanad and Kozhikode districts)	
47.	Varli		26.	Malayarayar	
48.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia		27.	Mannan	
49.	Yerava		28.	Marati (of the Hosdurg and Kasargod Taluks of Kasargod District)	
50.	Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)		29.	Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan	
Kerala			30.	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	
1.	Adiyan		31.	Omitted	
2.	Arandan, Aranadan		32.	Omitted	
3.	Eravallan		33.	Paniyan	
4.	Hill Pulaya, Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan		34.	Ulladan, Ullatan	
5.	Irular, Irulan				
6.	Kadar, Wayanad Kadar				

1	2	3
35.	Uraly	
36.	Mala Vettuvan (in Kasargode and Kannur districts)	
37.	Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban	
38.	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan	
39.	Cholanaickan	
40.	Mavilan	
41.	Karimpalan	
42.	Vetta Kuruman	
43.	Mala Panickar	
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Agariya	
2.	Andh	
3.	Baiga	
4.	Bhaina	
5.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando	
6.	Bhattra	
7.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	
8.	Bhil Mina	
9.	Bhunjia	
10.	Biar, Biyar	
11.	Binjhwar	
12.	Birhul, Birhor	
13.	Damor, Damaria	
14.	Dhanwar	
15.	Gadaba, Gadba	
16.	Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia,	

1	2	3
	Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, VadeMaria, Daroi	
17.	Halba, Halbi	
18.	Kamar	
19.	Karku	
20.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	
21.	Omitted	
22.	Khairwar, Kondar	
23.	Kharia	
24.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	
25.	Kol	
26.	Kolam	
27.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul Bondhi, Bondeya	
28.	Korwa, Kodaku	
29.	Majhi	
30.	Majhwar	
31.	Mawasi	
32.	Omitted	
33.	Munda	
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia	
35.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	
36.	Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district]	
37.	Pao	
38.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	
39.	Omitted	
40.	Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tehsil of Balaghat District, (iii)	

1	2	3
	Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tehsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband 'and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad, Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedhi tehsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]	
41.	Parja	
42.	Sahariya, Saharia, Seharua, Sehria, Sosia, Sor	
43.	Saonta, Saunta	
44.	Saur	
45.	Sawar, Sawara	
46.	Sonr	
Maharashtra		
1.	Andh	
2.	Baiga	
3.	Barda	
4.	Bavacha, Bamcha	
5.	Bhaina	
6.	Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Pando	
7.	Bhattra	
8.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	
9.	Bhunja	
10.	Binjhwar	
11.	Birhul, Birhor	
12.	Omitted	
13.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	
14.	Dhanwar	
15.	Dhodia	
16.	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	
17.	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi	

1	2	3
18.	Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Man newar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nag wanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria.	
19.	Halba, Halbi	
20.	Kamar	
21.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	
22.	Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	
23.	Khairwar	
24.	Kharia	
25.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	
26.	Kol	
27.	Kolam, Mannervaru	
28.	Koli Dhor; Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	
29.	Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	
30.	Koli Malhar	
31.	Kondh, Khond, Kandh	
32.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	
33.	Koya, Bhine Koya, Raj koya	
34.	Nagesia, Nagasia	
35.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	
36.	Oraon, Dhangad	
37.	Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	
38.	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse	

1	2	3
	Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia	
39.	Parja	
40.	Patelia	
41.	Pomla	
42.	Rathawa	
43.	Sawar, Sawara	
44.	Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar	
45.	Omitted	
46.	Varli	
47.	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	
Manipur		
1.	Aimol	
2.	Anal	
3.	Angami	
4.	Chiru	
5.	Chothe	
6.	Gangte	
7.	Hmar	
8.	Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei	
9.	KachaNaga, Liangmai, Zeme	
10.	Koirao, Thangal	
11.	Koireng	
12.	Kom	
13.	Lamgang	
14.	Mao	
15.	Maram	
16.	Maring	
17.	Any Mizo (Lushai) Tribes	
18.	Monsang	
19.	Moyon	

1	2	3
20.	Paite	
21.	Purum	
22.	Ralte	
23.	Sema	
24.	Simte	
25.	Suhte	
26.	Tangkhul	
27.	Thadou	
28.	Vaiphei	
29.	Zou	
30.	Poumai Naga	
31.	Tarao	
32.	Kharam	
33.	Any Kuki tribes.	
34.	Mate	
Meghalaya		
1.	Chakma	
2.	Dimasa, Kachari	
3.	Garo	
4.	Hajong	
5.	Hmar	
6.	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lynggam	
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including:-	
i.	Biate, Biete	
ii.	Changsan	
iii.	Chongloi	
iv.	Doungel	
v.	Gamalhou	
vi.	Gangte	
vii.	Guite	

1	2	3
viii.	Hanneng	
ix.	Haokip, Haupt	
x.	Haolai	
xi.	Hengna	
xii.	Hongsungh	
xiii.	Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh	
xiv.	Jongbe	
xv.	Khawchung	
xvi.	Khawathlang, Khothalong,	
xvii.	Khelma	
xviii.	Kholhou	
xix.	Kipgen	
xx.	Kuki	
xxi.	Lengthang	
xxii.	Lhangum	
xxiii.	Lhoujem	
xxiv.	Lhouvun	
xxv.	Lupheng	
xxvi.	Mangjel	
xxvii.	Misao	
xxviii.	Riang	
xxix.	Sairhem	
xxx.	Selnam	
xxxi.	Singson	
xxxii.	Sitlhou	
xxxiii.	Sukte	
xxxiv.	Thado	
xxxv.	Thangngeu	
xxxvi.	Uibuh	
xxxvii.	Vaiphei	
8.	Lakher	

1	2	3
9.	Man (Tai Speaking)	
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	
11.	Mikir	
12.	Any Naga tribes	
13.	Pawi	
14.	Synteng	
15.	Boro Kacharis	
16.	Koch	
17.	Raba, Rava	
18.	Mizoram	
1.	Chakma	
2.	Dimasa (Kachari)	
3.	Garo	
4.	Hajong	
5.	Hmar	
6.	Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, Synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam)	
7.	Any Kuki tribes, including:-	
(i)	Baite or Beite	
(ii)	Changsan	
(iii)	Chongloi	
(iv)	Doungel	
(v)	Gamalhou	
(vi)	Gangte	
(vii)	Guite	
(viii)	Hanneng	
(ix)	Haokip or Haupt	
(x)	Haolai	
(xi)	Hengna	
(xii)	Hongsungh	
(xiii)	Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh	
(xiv)	Jongbe	
(xv)	Khawchung	

1	2	3
(xvi)	Khawathlang or Khothalong	
(xvii)	Khelma	
(xviii)	Kholhou	
(xix)	Kipgen	
(xx)	Kuki	
(xxi)	Lengthang	
(xxii)	Lhangum	
(xxiii)	Lhoujem	
(xxiv)	Lhouvun	
(xxv)	Lupheng	
(xxvi)	Mangjel	
(xxvii)	Missao	
(xxviii)	Riang	
(xxix)	Siarhem	
(xxx)	Selnam	
(xxxi)	Singson	
(xxxii)	Sitlhou	
(xxxiii)	Sukte	
(xxxiv)	Thado	
(xxxv)	Thangngeu	
(xxxvi)	Uibuh	
(xxxvii)	Vaiphei	
8.	Lakher	
9.	Man (Tai-speaking)	
10.	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	
11.	Mikir	
12.	Any Naga tribes.	
13.	Pawi	
14.	Synteng.	
15.	Paite	
Nagaland		
1.	Naga	

1	2	3
2.	Kuki	
3.	Kachari	
4.	Mikir	
5.	Garo	
Odisha		
1.	Bagata, Bhakta	
2.	Baiga	
3.	Banjara, Banjari	
4.	Bathudi, Bathuri	
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara	
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan	
7.	Bhumia	
8.	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, DesiBhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamaria Bhumij	
9.	Bhunjia	
10.	Binjhal, Binjhar	
11.	Binjhia, Binjhoa	
12.	Birhor	
13.	Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja	
14.	Chenchu	
15.	Dal	
16.	Desua Bhumij	
17.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva	
18.	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai	
19.	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba	
20.	Gandia	
21.	Ghara	
22.	Gond, Gondo Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond	
23.	Ho	

1	2	3
24.	Holva	
25.	Jatapu	
26.	Juang	
27.	Kandha Gauda	
28.	Kawar Kanwar	
29.	Kharia, Kharian Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia	
30.	Kharwar	
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond	
32.	Kisan, Nagesar, Nagesia	
33.	Kol	
34.	Kolah Laharas, Kol Loharas	
35.	Kolha	
36.	Koli, Malhar	
37.	Kondadora	
38.	Kora, Khaira, Khayara	
39.	Korua	
40.	Kotia	
41.	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya	
42.	Kulis	
43.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh	
44.	Madia	
45.	Mahali	
46.	Mankidi	
47.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi	
48.	Matya, Matia	
49.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda	
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda	

1	2	3
51.	Mundari	
52.	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya	
53.	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran	
54.	Parenga	
55.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo Paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja	
56.	Pentia	
57.	Rajuar	
58.	Santal	
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jada Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Saura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora	
60.	Shabar, Lodha	
61.	Sounti	
62.	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani	
Rajasthan		
1.	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	
2.	Bhil Mina	
3.	Damor, Damaria	
4.	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	
5.	Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	
6.	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	
7.	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	
8.	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	

1	2	3
9.	Mina	
10.	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	
11.	Patelia	
12.	Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya.	
Sikkim		
1.	Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan Tromopa, Yolmo)	
2.	Lepcha	
3.	Limboo	
4.	Tamang	
Tamil Nadu		
1.	Adiyan	
2.	Aranadan	
3.	Eravallan	
4.	Irular	
5.	Kadar	
6.	Kammara (excluding Kan yakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
7.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah arid Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district)	
8.	Kaniyan, Kanyan	
9.	Kattunayakan	
10.	Kochu Velan	
11.	Konda Kapus	
12.	Kondareddis	
13.	Koraga	
14.	Kota (excluding Kanya kumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
15.	Kudiya, Melakudi	
16.	Kurichchan	
17.	Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district)	
18.	Kurumans	
19.	Maha Malasar	
20.	Malai Arayan	

1	2	3
21.	Malai Pandaram	
22.	Malai Vedan	
23.	Malakkuravan	
24.	Malasar	
25.	Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapali districts)	
26.	Malayekandi	
27.	Mannan	
28.	Mudugar, Muduvan	
29.	Muthuvan	
30.	Palleyan	
31.	Palliyar	
32.	Palliyar	
33.	Paniyan	
34.	Sholaga	
35.	Toda (excluding Kanya kumari district and Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli district)	
36.	Uraly	
Telangana		
1.	Andh, Sadhu Andh	
2.	Bagata	
3.	Bhil	
4.	Chenchu	
5.	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba.	
6.	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	
7.	Goudu (in the Agency tracts)	
8.	Hill Reddis	
9.	Jatapus	
10.	Kammara	
11.	Kattunayakan	
12.	Kolam, Kolawar	
13.	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	

1	2	3
14.	Konda Kapus	
15.	Kondareddis	
16.	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuinga	
17.	Kotia, Benth Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	
18.	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya.	
19.	Kulia	
20.	Manna Dhora	
21.	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora	
22.	Nayaks (in the Agency tracts)	
23.	Pardhan	
24.	Porja, Parangiperja	
25.	Reddi Dhoras	
26.	Rona, Rena,	
27.	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras	
28.	Sugalia, Lambadis, Banjara,	
29.	Thoti (in Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts)	
30.	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi	
31.	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	
32.	Nakkala, Kurvikaran.	
Tripura		
1.	Bhil	
2.	Bhutia	
3.	Chaimal	
4.	Chakma	
5.	Garoo	

1	2	3
6.	Halam, Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Sukuhep, Thangchep	
7.	Jamatia	
8.	Khasia	
9.	Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:- (i) Balte (ii) Belahut (iii) Chhalya (iv) Fun (v) Hajango (vi) Jangtei (vii) Khareng (viii) Khephong (ix) Kuntei (x) Laifang (xi) Lentei (xii) Mizel (xiii) Namte (xiv) Paitu, Paite (xv) Rangchan (xvi) Rangkhole (xvii) Thangluya	
10.	Lepcha	
11.	Lushai	
12.	Mag	
13.	Munda, Kaur	
14.	Noatia, Murasbing	
15.	Orang	
16.	Riang	
17.	Santal	
18.	Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	
19.	Uchai.	
Uttarakhand		
1.	Bhotia	
2.	Buksa	
3.	Jaunsari	
4.	Raji	
5.	Tharu	
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	Bhotia	
2.	Buksa	
3.	Jaunsari	
4.	Raji	
5.	Tharu	
6.	Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond (in the districts of Mehrajganj, Sidharth Nagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Mau, Azamgarh, Jon pur, Balia, Gazipur, Vara nasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra)	

1	2	3
7.	Kharwar, Khairwar (in the districts of Deoria, Balia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Sonbhadra)	
8.	Saharya (in the district of Lalitpur)	
9.	Parahiya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	
10.	Baiga (in the district of Sonbhadra)	
11.	Pankha, Panika (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur)	
12.	Agariya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	
13.	Patari (in the district of Sonbhadra)	
14.	Chero (in the districts of Sonbhadra and Varanasi)	
15.	Bhuiya, Bhuinya (in the district of Sonbhadra)	
West Bengal		
1.	Asur	
2.	Baiga	
3.	Bedia, Bediya	
4.	Bhumij	
5.	Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo	
6.	Birhor	
7.	Birjia	
8.	Chakma	
9.	Chero	
10.	Chik Baraik	
11.	Garo	
12.	Gond	
13.	Gorait	
14.	Hajang	
15.	Ho	
16.	Karmali	
17.	Kharwar	
18.	Khond	
19.	Kisan	

1	2	3
20.	Kora	
21.	Korwa	
22.	Lepcha	
23.	Lodha, Kheria, Kharia	
24.	Lohara, Lohra	
25.	Magh	
26.	Mahali	
27.	Mahli	
28.	Mal Pahariya	
29.	Mech	
30.	Mru	
31.	Munda	
32.	Nagesia	
33.	Oraon	
34.	Parhaiya	
35.	Rabha	
36.	Santal	
37.	Sauria Paharia	
38.	Savar	
39.	Limbu (Subba)	
40.	Tamang	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
1.	Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol	
2.	Jarawas	
3.	Nicobarese	
4.	Onges	
5.	Sentinelese	
6.	Shorn Pens	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
1.	Dhodia	

1	2	3
2.	Dubla including Halpati	
3.	Kathodi	
4.	Kokna	
5.	Koli Dhor including Kolgha	
6.	Naikda or Nayaka	
7.	Varli	
Daman and Diu		
Throughout the Union territory:		
1.	Dhodia	
2.	Dubla (Halpati)	
3.	Naikda (Talavia)	
4.	Siddi (Nayaka)	
5.	Varli	
Lakshadweep		
Throughout the Union territory:-		
Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those islands.		
'Provided that the children who are born to inhabitants of Lakshadweep in any other place in the mainland of India shall be deemed to be inhabitants born in the islands if such children settle permanently in the islands'.		
Explanation:- The term "settle permanently" shall have the same meaning as defined under Clause 3(I)(d) of the Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994.		
Puducherry		
Irular (including Villi and Vettaikaran)		

Shortcomings in SSA

2162. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any shortcomings in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve the pupil-teacher ratio to achieve the objectives of SSA; and

(c) the details of findings of the independent study commissioned for assessing the present status of school dropouts and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Since the inception of SSA in 2000-01, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings and 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities, 3.94 lakh boys toilets, 5.17 lakh separate girls' toilets, 1.40 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) toilets and 19.33 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Out of this, 3.59 lakh elementary schools have been opened, 2.93 lakh school buildings and 17.90 lakh additional classrooms have been constructed, 2.32 lakh drinking water facilities have been provided, 3.69 lakh boys toilets, 5.01 lakh separate girls toilets, 1.19 lakh CWSN toilets have been constructed and 15.16 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st March, 2017.

The implementation of SSA has been reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies covering States. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8.

(b) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level, it should be 35:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 25:1 in all Government Schools.

The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States/UTs at various forums. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

(c) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13 years.

Universal enrolment is the primary objective of SSA, and hence all efforts have been made to bring all children to schools. Under SSA, 2.06 lakh primary and 1.61 lakh upper primary schools have been provided for ensuring universal access to schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3703 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

[Translation]

Legal Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes

2163. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing legal measures to check discrimination meted out to scheduled tribes and to protect their rights; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to bring this community into mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The Constitution of India has several provisions to prevent discrimination against people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and to protect their rights. Some of the important provisions, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Article 15 pertaining to prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth;
- (ii) Article 16 pertaining to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment;
- (iii) Article 46 pertaining to promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections;
- (iv) Article 335 pertaining to claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to services and posts.
- (v) As per Article 338-A of the Constitution of India, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set-up to, *inter-alia*, investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; and to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes.

Besides, several legislations are in place to prevent discrimination against people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and to protect their rights. These, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) In order to prescribe punishment for the preaching and practice of "Untouchability" for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 has been enacted.
- (ii) In order to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been enacted.

- (iii) In order to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas, the Provisions of the Panchayats 4 (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 has been enacted.
- (iv) To recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been enacted.

(b) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development and mainstreaming of tribal people in the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood, infrastructure, etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas / regions in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing several programmes/schemes for the benefit of scheduled tribe people. These, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs: Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States / UTs / Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas: The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for ST children to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country.
- (iii) Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy districts: This scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where the ST population is 25% or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35%, or its fractions, as per 2001 census.
- (iv) In order to maximize retention of ST students within various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided

by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.

- (v) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) [hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)]: It is 100% grant from Government of India. Its objective is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribes (ST) population and others by providing support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, skill development, minor infrastructure etc. It is a flexible scheme and supplements the efforts of the line Ministries/ Departments.
- (vi) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: It is 100% grant from Government of India. Funding under this programme is to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Funds are provided to States for various sectoral interventions.

A list of schemes / programmes administered by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for STs

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme
1	2
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) [hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)].
2	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
3	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students.
4	National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students.
5	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
6	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.

1	2
7	Girls & Boys Hostels for STs.
8	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
9	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
10	Equity Support to National /State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations.
11	Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce.
12	Support to Tribal Research Institutes.
13	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
14	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs.
15	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP.
16	Tribal Festival, Research, Information and Mass Education.
17	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas(EAP)
18	Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

Trade with Neighbouring Countries

2164. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of Indian trade with neighbouring countries;

(b) the details of India's trade relations with these countries during the last three years;

(c) the details of the possibility of strengthening India's trade relations with neighbouring countries; and

(d) the details of the measures to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) On account of various factors, including its geographical size and population, diversified and mature economy, size of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) etc, India occupies a pre-eminent position in its trade with the South Asia region. India has accepted asymmetrical responsibilities and provided duty free access to almost all the 'products (except a few products pertaining to alcohol and tobacco) from Least Developed Countries, under Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

(b) The value of India's trade (exports and imports) with the neighbouring/SAARC countries from 2014-15 to 2016-2017 and for the current year i.e. 2017-18, as available upto October, 2017, is given below:

Values in US \$ Million

Country	2014-2015		2015-16		2016-17		2017-2018 (April-October) (Provisional)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Asia								
Afghanistan TIS	422.56	261.91	526.60	307.90	506.34	292.90	397.43	235.31
Bangladesh PR	6,451.48	621.37	6,034.94	727.15	6,820.13	701.68	4,206.70	319.67
Bhutan	333.94	149.87	468.95	281.27	509.28	307.82	260.58	201.07
Maldives	152.38	4.32	179.04	4.29	197.79	9.17	113.60	3.45
Nepal	4,558.77	639.91	3,930.09	470.59	5,453.59	445.13	3,305.98	233.24
Pakistan IR	1,857.29	497.31	2,171.16	441.03	1,821.88	454.49	850.08	298.70
Sri Lanka DSR	6,703.72	756.17	5,309.53	742.79	3,913.15	602.20	2,413.28	407.32
Total	20,480.14	2,930.85	18,620.32	2,975.01	19,222.18	2,813.40	11,547.64	1,698.76

Data Source: DGCIS

(c) and (d) For increasing intra-regional trade in South Asia, the Government has taken various steps to improve the trade infrastructure with neighbouring / SAARC countries which, inter-alia, include upgradation of Land Customs Stations, establishment of Integrated Check Posts/Border Haats, facilitation of bilateral and sub-regional connectivity, etc. Trade liberalisation is being carried out under SAFTA by India/ other SAARC countries to encourage greater trade. The Government continues to engage pro-actively with SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations. Bilateral and multilateral trade discussions, held with these countries from time to time, also explore mechanisms for enhancement of trade. Further, assistance is provided under Market Access Initiative (MAI) to Indian exporters, Export Promotion Councils, apex trade bodies etc., for participation in events in foreign countries, including countries in neighbourhood.

Appointment Procedure of Teachers

2165. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students studying in different educational institutions are deprived from quality education due to discrepancies in the appointment procedure of teachers in the country; and

(b) if so, the effective steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to bring transparency in appointment procedure to make the teachers accountable and to provide quality education in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to the State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. Further, the Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and

redeployment of teachers and to implement norms of the RTE Act 2009 with the States and UTs at various forums. Advisories to implement the norms of the RTE Act have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down PTR for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. As per RMSA norms, PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at Secondary Level is 27:1.

The Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the Academic Authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications as per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualifications as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a teacher eligibility test (TET). This ensures that qualified persons are appointed as teachers so as to improve the quality of education.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has been started from 3rd October, 2017.

Further, under SSA and RMSA, support is provided to the State Governments and UT Administrations on various interventions to improve teaching standards, including inter alia; induction training and regular in-service teachers' training, including training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education. Under both SSA and RMSA, the focus is to give subject specific, need based and

relevant in service teacher training to both elementary and secondary teachers for their professional development.

In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes, to serve as a guideline for States/UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning levels. The Learning Outcomes for each class at elementary stage in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science have been finalized and shared with the States and UTs.

Status of Classical Language to Marathi

2166. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ancient languages granted status of classical language by the Government;
- (b) the criterion adopted by the Government for granting classical language status to a particular language;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Maharashtra Government and Abhijaat Marathi Bhasha Samiti for grant of classical language status to Marathi; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) So far six languages i.e. Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia have been given status of classical languages.

(b) The Criteria adopted by the Government to determine the eligibility of a language for granting classical language status, are as under:

- (i) High antiquity of its early texts/ recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;
- (ii) A body of ancient literature/ texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
- (iii) The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;

- (iv) The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal for granting of classical status to Marathi language has been received from Marathi Language Department, Government of Maharashtra. The said proposal was placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts for its consideration. The said Committee recommended the grant of classical status to Marathi language and the said recommendations are under consideration of the Ministry. However, in the light of several Writ Petitions filed by Shri R. Gandhi in the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the subject, it was decided to wait for the outcome of the said Writ Petitions. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras has disposed of the Writ Petitions vide common order dated 08.08.2016 declining to interfere in the matter and disposed of all the petitions. Consequently, the proposal for grant of classical status to Marathi language is again under active consideration of this Ministry.

[English]

Employment in Traditional Industries

2167. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the efforts made by the Government in the last three years to enhance employment and earnings in the traditional industries of our country including the type of schemes formulated to address the poverty in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has any data about the number of people living in extreme poverty and joblessness in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government of India in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is running a scheme titled - "Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industry (SFURTI)". The Scheme launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters has been revamped. The scheme

inter-alia aims at promoting sustained employment for traditional artisans and rural entrepreneurs and to enhance marketability, etc. The Government of India has approved the revamped SFURTI with modified norms for continuation during the XII Plan. Initially, in the first phase, 71 clusters are to be developed across the country involving an outlay of Rs. 149.44 crores.

As of now, 78 cluster proposals have been given in-principle approval out of which 72 cluster proposals have been given final approval with a financial assistance of Rs.140.03 crore by Scheme Steering Committee (SSC) of SFURTI. 59900 artisans will be benefitted under these 72 clusters. The Scheme is under revision and in the process of continuation for next 3 years.

Tendulkar Committee provided the last estimates of Poverty Head Count Ratio and Number of persons below poverty line for 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation and Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment. As per the result of last two surveys, the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.7% during 2015-16 and unemployment rate was 3.4% and 3.7% during these periods.

Statement

Poverty Estimates (Combined)

State		Headcount Ratio (%)				No. Below Poverty Line (lakh)		
		1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.6	29.9	21.1	9.2	238.8	176.6	78.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54.5	31.1	25.9	34.7	3.6	3.5	4.9
3	Assam	51.8	34.4	37.9	32	97.3	116.4	101.3
4	Bihar	60.5	54.4	53.5	33.7	485.6	543.5	358.2
5	Chhattisgarh	50.9	49.4	48.7	39.9	109.9	121.9	104.1
6	Goa	20.8	25	14.2	9.9	3.6	23.3	17.0
7	Gujarat	37.8	31.8	8.7	5.1	172.2	1.3	0.8
8	Haryana	35.9	24.1	23	16.6	55.1	136.2	102.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	34.6	22.9	20.1	11.2	14.6	50.0	28.8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	26.3	13.2	9.5	8.1	14.2	6.4	5.6
11	Jharkhand	60.7	45.3	9.4	10.3	130.7	11.5	13.3
12	Karnataka	49.5	33.4	39.1	37	185.7	126.2	124.3
13	Kerala	31.3	19.7	23.6	20.9	65.0	142.3	129.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	44.6	48.6	12	7.1	316.9	39.6	23.9
15	Maharashtra	47.8	38.1	36.7	31.6	393.3	261.8	234.1
16	Manipur	65.1	38	24.5	17.4	8.7	270.8	197.9
17	Meghalaya	35.2	16.1	47.1	36.9	3.9	12.5	10.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Mizoram	11.8	15.3	17.1	11.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
19	Nagaland	20.4	9	21.1	20.4	1.9	2.3	2.3
20	Odisha	59.1	57.2	20.9	18.9	220.2	4.1	3.8
21	Punjab	22.4	20.9	37	32.6	53.8	153.2	138.5
22	Rajasthan	38.3	34.4	1.2	8.3	210.3	0.1	23.2
23	Sikkim	31.8	31.1	15.9	14.7	1.8	43.5	102.9
24	Tamil Nadu	44.6	28.9	24.8	8.2	186.8	167.0	0.5
25	Tripura	32.9	40.6	13.1	11.3	13.7	0.8	82.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	48.4	40.9	17.1	14	735.5	121.8	5.2
27	Uttarakhand	32	32.7	17.4	29.4	29.7	6.3	598.2
28	West Bengal	39.4	34.3	37.7	11.3	289.1	737.9	11.6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			18	20		17.9	185.0
30	Chandigarh			26.7	9.7		240.3	1.2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.4	1		0.0	0.0
32	Daman and Diu			9.2	21.8		1.0	2.3
33	Delhi	15.7	13.1	39.1	39.3	20.4	1.3	1.4
34	Lakshadweep			33.3	9.9		0.8	0.3
35	Puducherry	30.9	14.1	6.8	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0
	India	45.3	37.2	29.8	21.9	4,076.1	3,546.8	2,697.8

Source: Planning Commission

**Development of Rural Tourism
in Gujarat**

2168. SHRI B.V. NAIK:
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Rural Tourism is being implemented in various rural areas of the country including Gujarat and Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of rural tourism projects being implemented in the country along with the status of such projects, State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial assistance given to States for the

development of tourism in rural areas during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the various State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of villages/rural areas identified, developed and declared as rural tourism destinations in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist

Circuits in 2014-15. Rural Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic Circuits for development under the scheme.

All rural sites in the country having tourist potential are covered under the circuit.

The details of the projects sanctioned under the Rural Circuit theme is as under:-

State/year	Project	Amt. Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
Bihar 2017-18	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa - Chand-rahia - Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65

Submission of project under Swadesh Darshan Scheme by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is a continuous process. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Online Database of Tribes

2169. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to make a single online database of Tribes of India to document their evolution, place in history, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts being taken by Government to promote and conserve the country's rich tribal culture; and

(d) the details of the tribal research institutes currently in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI

BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed a web-page for use as tribal repository (www.tribal.nic.in/repositroy) in which documents, folks songs, photos, videos etc. received from the State Government have been uploaded. Further State Government has been asked to provide database of Tribes of India including their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details for uploading on the webpage.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs),' under which financial assistance is provided to TRIs to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. During the current year the budget of TRI Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 21.00 Crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 80.00 Crore in 2017-18.

(d) At present, TRIs are functioning in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Promotion of Tribal Art and Culture

2170. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote art and culture of different tribal communities of the country, State/UT-wise especially Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details of steps taken to promote the products made by the tribal communities is throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which financial assistance is provided to TRIs to carry out various activities to preserve

and promote tribal culture across the country including State of Uttar Pradesh through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art & artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed a web page for use as tribal repository (www.tribal.nic.in/repository) in which documents, folks songs, photos, videos etc. received from the State Government have been uploaded. State Government has been asked to provide database of Tribes of India including their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details for uploading on the webpage.

During the current year the budget of TRI Scheme has been enhanced from Rs.21.00 Crore 2016-17 to Rs.80.00 Crore in 2017-18. State Government of Uttar Pradesh were provided an amount of Rs.43.26 lakh for the purpose during 2016-2017.

(b) "The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), a multi-state Cooperative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is promoting and marketing tribal products, tribal art and crafts within the country and abroad by providing marketing support to tribal products through its network of retail outlets "Tribes India". Besides this, it also provides e-commerce platforms to the tribal artisans to sell their products. TRIFED has entered into agreements with e-commerce platforms like Snapdeal and Amazon who will offer their customers various tribal products and produce through their portals www.snapdeal.com and www.amazon.com respectively to facilitate online sale. On the request of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Commerce has also made provision for sale of Tribal products through TRIFED on www.gem.gov.in."

**Quota for Economically Weaker
Section (EWS)**

2171. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any data or asked the States to provide the details of students who got admissions in schools under EWS Quota under the RTE Act, 2009 during the last three years in the

private schools in the country and if so, the details thereof State/ UT-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to serious irregularities in the implementation of EWS Quota in school admission process and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State-wise available details of students for last three years who got admissions in schools under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota in accordance with Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act, 2009 provides monitoring of child's rights to education and redressal of grievances by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights at central level and by State Commission for Protection of Child Rights at State level. The Ministry has issued guidelines on 23rd November, 2010 to all States under Section 35 of the RTE Act, 2009 for implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act. Since, education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the purview of State governments, therefore, it is primarily for the States to take appropriate action on the complaints of admissions under quota meant for economically weaker sections. Whenever any complaints in this regard are received by the Central Government, they are forwarded to the concerned State Governments with a request to enquire and take prompt action on the matter.

Statement

State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394	540	725
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	4653	3242	15062
5	Bihar	61887	97717	139418
6	Chandigarh	2145	2825	3487
7	Chhattisgarh	100927	128639	167044
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
10	Delhi	33201	49043	51254
11	Goa	NA	NA	NA
12	Gujarat	13033	41586	83734
13	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
15	Jammu and Kashmir		RTE Act, 2009	Not Applicable
16	Jharkhand	8237	10489	13244
17	Karnataka	217306	316115	414106
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA
19	Lakshadweep	No Private Unaided School		
20	Madhya Pradesh	637123	795225	851538
21	Maharashtra	65719	104945	142112
22	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
23	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	31150	31994	38820
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	436070	555966	600666
30	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
31	Tamil Nadu	131566	197369	287068
32	Telangana	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
33	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
34	Uttar Pradesh	108	3278	21598
35	Uttarakhand	66851	83450	95427
Total		1810370	2422423	2925303

[*Translation*]

NPAs of Steel PSUs

2172. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Steel Sector in the Gross Domestic Product of the country during the year 2015-16;

(b) the total percentage contribution of Steel industry in the non-performing assets of public sector enterprises;

(c) whether the Government has taken some measures to assist Steel companies to pay their debts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) As per National Steel Policy, 2017 Indian steel industry contributes approximately 2% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

(b) The share of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) for Iron and Steel in Basic Metal and Metal Product category as on 30.09.2017 is 23.70% for public sector banks.

(c) and (d) The benefit of RBI schemes namely 5/25 scheme and Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) for restructuring of debts of stressed companies can be availed by Steel Companies.

Promotion of Folk Arts of Jharkhand

2173. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of centrally sponsored schemes being run to promote and conserve music of jharkhand and promote folk artists of Jharkhand at present;

(b) the details of funds allocated and number of people benefitted from these schemes during the last three years; and

(c) the names of States where folk artists from Jharkhand have performed stage programmes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to protect, preserve sr. promote various forms of folk art and culture throughout the country and to meet this objective, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur to promote and conserve music and promote folk artists in all the States/UTs of India including jharkhand. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes during the year and the folk artists from all over India are engaged to perform in these activities and programmes. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by the Government of India for carrying out these activities. The grant-in-aid released to these ZCCs during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2014-15	3974.88
2.	2015-16	6834.33
3.	2016-17	6085.07

(c) The folk artists from jharkhand are engaged by all the 7 ZCCs to perform stage programmes in all the States/UTs of India.

Staff Quarters at Bhilai Steel Plant

2174. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers/employees working and the number of staff quarters/ housing units available in Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) located in Chhattisgarh State at present;

(b) whether staff quarters have not been allotted to many employees and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether outsiders have illegally occupied staff

quarters and officer houses of BSP and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) The number of executives and non-executives working in BSP as on 01.12.2017 are 3060 and 19766 respectively and officers and staff quarters available in BSP are 3145 and 30435 respectively. The allotment of quarter in BSP is online, dynamic in nature and based on the request of the employees, seniority, their entitlement etc. as per the allotment policy.

(c) and (d) Some quarters, mostly having a single room, are under unauthorized occupation and Bhilai Steel Plant, a unit of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) makes continuous efforts with the help of State Administration for their eviction.

[English]

Loan to Trained People

2175. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans provided to people trained under the Skill Development Programmes of the Government in the country, State-wise and trade-wise along with the Banks involved; and

(b) whether all the Banks working under private sector are involved in all such programmes of the Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The Govt of India launched the "Skill Loan Scheme" on 15.07.2015 to provide loan facility to individuals who intend to take up skill development courses as per prescribed eligibility criteria. This Scheme is applicable to all the member banks of Indian Bank Association and any other banks and financial institutions, including Micro Finance Institutions, regulated by RBI. A total of 20,463 loan accounts have been sanctioned upto 31.03.2017. Bank wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. State wise and trade wise information on loan provided is not collectively maintained.

Statement

*Number of loan accounts sanctioned upto
31.03.2017*

Name of the Bank	No. of accounts
Allahabad Bank	27
Andhra Bank	37
Bank of Baroda	18
Bank of India	678
Bank of Maharashtra	50
Bhartiya Mahila Bank	0
Canara Bank	359
Central Bank of India Corporation Bank	102
Dena Bank	46
IDBI Bank	7
Indian Bank	21
Indian Overseas Bank	53
OBC	32
Punjab & Sind Bank	289
Punjab National Bank	5
Syndicate Bank	18239
UCO Bank	128
Union Bank of India	19
United Bank of India	75
Vijaya Bank	107
State Bank of India	57
State Bank of B&J	84
State Bank of Hyd.	20
State Bank of Mysore	0
State Bank of Patiala	8
State Bank of Travancore	2
	-
Total	20463

Adult Literacy

2176. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of financial support to State

Resource Centres in promoting/achieving adult literacy in the country;

(b) the details of budget allocated/spent for the purpose State/UT-wise during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government is considering adequate support to SRCs in near future and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a clear roadmap in achieving total literacy in the country, considering the need of most backward districts in the country has been prepared and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The details of the grants in aid provided to the State Resource Centres State/UT-wise during the last two years and in the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The component of State Resource Centres has been granted interim extension upto 30.09.2017 and extension beyond this date is tentatively proposed without changing the scope and financial norms.

(d) In order to improve the adult literacy rate in the country, Government is implementing Saakshar Bharat Programme since October, 2009 in rural areas of all those districts that had adult female literacy rate of 50% and below as per Census, 2001. The Scheme is presently continued upto 31.12.2017 which is tentatively proposed to be continued further without changing the scope, nature and coverage of the Scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds released to State Resource Centres (SRCs) during the last two years and current financial year

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT and SRC with Category	Funds Released		
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018*
1	2	3	4	5
	A Andhra Pradesh			

1	2	3	4	5
1	SRC Vishakhapatnam, Category-B	71.78	77.33	0.00
B	A Run Ac Hal Pradesh			
2	SRC Naharlagun, Category-B	87.22	61.61	17.00
C	Assam			
3	Guwahati, Category-A	147.90	87.04	37.00
4	Dispur, Category-B	62.04	37.47	12.00
D	Bihar			
5	SRC ADRI Patna, Category-A	98.20	112.05	2.00
6	SRC Deepayatan, Category-A	114.34	125.65	12.00
E	Chhattisgarh			
7	SRC Raipur, Category-A	105.02	102.60	0.00
F	Delhi			
8	SRC Jamia Millia Islamia, Category-B	63.71	77.96	0.00
G	Gujarat			
9	SRC Ahmedabad, Category-B	35.00	114.38	0.00
10	SRC Bharuch, Category-B	35.00	103.30	23.00
H	Haryana			
11	SRC Rohtak, Category-A	122.81	110.62	0.00
I	Himachal Pradesh			
12	SRC Shimla, Category-A	76.64	98.83	0.00
J	Jammu and Kashmir			
13	SRC Srinagar, Category-A	64.80	119.00	0.00
K	Jharkhand			
14	SRC Ranchi, Category-A	82.61	114.05	0.00
15	SRC Palamu, Category-B	38.96	66.17	0.00
L	Karnataka			
16	SRC Mysore, Category-A	69.46	117.84	0.00
M	Kerala			
17	SRC Thiruvananthapuram,	104.14	122.83	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Category-A			
N	Madhya Pradesh			
18	SRC Bhopal, Category-A	85.20	106.04	0.00
19	SRC Indore, Category-A	76.07	124.45	0.00
O	Maharashtra			
20	SRC Aurangabad, Category-B	50.00	84.03	0.00
21	SRC Pune, Category-A	50.00	184.86	0.00
P	Meghalaya			
22	SRC Shillong, Category-A	137.76	- 85.69	39.00
Q	Odisha			
23	SRC Bhubaneswar, Category-B	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	SRC Rayagada, Category-B	35.00	60.52	9.00
R	Rajasthan			
25	SRC Jaipur, Category-A	65.00	142.96	0.00
26	SRC Jodhpur, Category-B	50.00	98.97	0.00
S	Tamil Nadu			
27	SRC Chennai, Category-A	94.33	117.68	0.00
T	Telangana			
28	SRC Hyderabad, Category-A	97.07	121.19	18.00
U	TRIPURA			
29	SRC Agartala, Category-B	0.00	0.00	0.00
V	Uttar Pradesh			
30	SRC Lucknow, Category-A	75.75	115.02	0.00
W	Uttarakhand			
31	SRC Dehradun, Category-A	102.39	112.04	0.00
X	West Bengal			
32	SRC Kolkata, Category-A	110.11	118.86	5.00
	Total	2,408.32	3,121.07	174.00

*An upper ceiling of Rs. 40.00 lakh and Rs. 28.00 lakh respectively was kept as per the category (A and B) of the SRCs and taking into account the unspent balance available with them in the preceeding year, the funds

were released in the financial year 2017-18 accordingly.

Demands of Workers

2177. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from the employees of postal & RMS union of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action on the demands of these workers and employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Influx of Tourists in Fragile Ecological Areas

2178. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any comprehensive Sustainable Tourism Criteria for fragile ecological areas of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the influx of tourists into places like Uttarakhand which have a fragile ecological system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the regulations made by the Government to prevent illegal construction in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) The implementation of Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India (STCI) has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism in association with Ecotourism Society of India (ESOI) in October 2016. The criteria aims to fully implement sustainable tourism practices, consistent with the best

environment and heritage protection standards, such that the present tourism resource requirements optimize both, local community benefit and future sustainable uses.

(b) and (c) One of the key concerns sought to be addressed while framing the Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India is the carrying capacity of the area, the definition of which includes inter-alia assessing the optimum number of people, including tourists, that a destination or sector, including in places like Uttarakhand which have a fragile ecological system, can support without suffering environmental degradation.

(d) The State and Local Government bodies are empowered to frame rules and regulations for preventing illegal construction in their areas of jurisdiction including in fragile ecological areas.

[Translation]

Encouragement to SC/ST Entrepreneurs

2179. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) in the medium and Small Scale industries State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is encouraging or plans to encourage the entrepreneurs of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes running medium and small scale industries by providing them special packages;

(c) if so, the number and details of the entrepreneurs of SC/ST who have been given incentives during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of MSME has approved a scheme for setting up of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC/ST) Hub on 25.07.2016. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the national SC/ST Hub on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana and Punjab. The Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and

Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand up India initiatives. The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICC), promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose, facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement and monitoring the progress, etc. Four Schemes have approved under National SC/ST Hub nameiy (i) subsidy for SC/ST enterprises to obtain Single Point Registration Scheme (ii) Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS) to provide marketing support to SC/ST owned MSMEs (iii) Special Subsidy under Performance & Credit Rating Scheme (SPCRS) for SC/ST enterprises and (iv) Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. The total budget for the National SC/ST Hub scheme is proposed to be Rs. 490 crore for period from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 crore has been provided for the scheme in RE for the year 2016-17. Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of schemes for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) including National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programmed (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmed (PMEGP), schemes for Khadi & Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) schemes, Scheme for Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs including those belonging to SC and ST communities. In addition to the schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing schemes for SC entrepreneurs including the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC) and Venture Capital Fund scheme for micro, small and medium entrepreneurs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes including term loan scheme and micro credit scheme for self help groups. No State wise data relating to number of SC/ST entrepreneurs in MSME Sector is available.

New Blocks for Schools

2180. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schools wherein approval for the use of additional new blocks have been given by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the last three years;
- (b) the State/UT-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details of budgetary provisions for making the aforesaid additional blocks functional, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The State / UT-wise details of new blocks completed in various Kendriya Vidyalayas and approved for use, during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No separate budgetary provisions are made for the purpose of construction of additional blocks which are constructed on need basis and the cost is met out of overall budgetary provisions.

Statement

The State / UT-Wise details of Completion of New Blocks for Use in Kendriya Vidyalayas

Year	State/UT	Number of KVs	Name of KV
1	2	3	4
2014-15	Uttarakhand	1	Upper Camp Dehradun.
	Andhra Pradesh	3	No. I Srivijayanagar; NAD Vizag; Machilipatnam.
	Assam	1	Missa Cantt.
	Bihar	1	Muzzafarpur.
	Gujarat	1	EME, Baroda.
2015-16	Jharkhand	2	BSF Hazaribag; Namkum.
	Karnataka	1	Hospet.
	Kerala	1	NAD, Aluva.
	Madhya Pradesh	2	Neemuch; No. IV Gwalior

1	2	3	4
	Maharashtra	4	Solapur; OF Bhandara; OF Chanda; CRPF, Mudkhed.
	Odisha	1	Sundergarh.
	Tamil Nadu	1	AFS, Sular.
	Uttar Pradesh	1	Bulandshahar.
	Andhra Pradesh	1	Guntur.
	Assam		CRPF, Amerigog; Khanapara.
	Chhattisgarh	1	Durg.
2016-17	Delhi	1	AFS Bawana.
	Gujarat	1	CRPF Gandhinagar.
	Kerala	1	Kottayam.
	Madhya Pradesh	1	No. II GCF Jabalpur.
	Odisha	1	No. I Bhubneshwar.
	Uttar Pradesh	2	PL Meerut; Bakshi -Ka - Talab.

[English]

Technology Development Centre

2181. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of work on Tool Room/ Technology Development Centre to be set up at Rohtak and Saha, Ambala in Haryana including the stage of construction of building infrastructure and the number of new Tool Rooms/ Technology Development Centres approved/proposed to be set up in Haryana during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the work is going on as per the schedule or is there some delay in completion of work and if so, the details thereof including correspondence with Government of Haryana, if any;

(c) the details of the investment made by the Government in setting up each of these centres and the number of people benefitted from each centre every year; and

(d) the time by which the work on these Tool Rooms is likely to be completed for full fledged operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The construction work of new Technology Centre at Rohtak has started. The decision for establishment of Extension Centre of Technology Centre, Rohtak at Saha, Ambala may be taken up after the Technology Centre, Rohtak becomes operational. Under Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), one Technology Centre in Haryana has been approved in last three years.

(b) The construction work of Technology Centre, Rohtak is going on as per schedule. Government of Haryana was apprised of the progress of the setting up of the Technology Centre.

(c) The estimated cost of Technology Centre, Rohtak, as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) is Rs. 125.56 Crore. Once the Technology Centre becomes fully operational, it will have the capacity to train up to approximately 8500 trainees annually.

(d) Technology Centre, Rohtak is likely to be operational by the year 2019-20.

Women Owned MSMEs

2182. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who own MSMEs in the country, State/UT-wise, including Delhi;

(b) the number of women employed in MSMEs in the country, State/UT-wise, including Delhi;

(c) the average monthly-income being earned by women in the MSMEs;

(d) whether any provisions have been made to mandate that MSMEs provide for childcare support to mothers working in MSMEs, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government to ensure safety and support to women engaged in the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the 73rd Round of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation's survey of "Unincorporated non-agricultural Enterprises (excluding Construction)", 195 proprietary MSMEs per 1000 MSMEs are owned by women in the entire country. 93 proprietary MSMEs per 1000 MSMEs are owned by women in Delhi. The State/UT-wise distribution of women owned proprietary MSMEs per 1000 MSMEs estimated from the survey are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of women employed in MSMEs, as per the survey mentioned above are 2,64,91,687. Out of them 2,41,425 women are employed in Delhi. The state/UT-wise distribution of women employment in the MSMEs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The information on average monthly income being earned by women in the MSMEs was not collected during the survey. However, the information on emolument only for hired worker was collected during the aforesaid survey and the average annual emolument per hired worker is Rs. 86,390.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various Schemes like the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development (MSE-CDP) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), which encourage creation of enterprises and also creation of infrastructure for MSMEs. MSMEs are predominantly labour intensive and aspects such as child care support, safety of women and support to women workers have to be taken care of by the employer as per law.

Statement-I

*Distribution of Women owned proprietary MSMEs
Per 1000 MSMEs*

State	Women Proprietary MSMEs (per 1000)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	247
Arunachal Pradesh	276

1	2
Assam	55
Bihar	49
Chhattisgarh	84
Delhi	93
Goa	154
Gujarat	249
Haryana	101
Himachal Pradesh	129
Jammu and Kashmir	106
Jharkhand	196
Karnataka	244
Kerala	208
Madhya Pradesh	138
Maharashtra	168
Manipur	481
Meghalaya	351
Mizoram	392
Nagaland	229
Odisha	149
Punjab	153
Rajasthan	141
Sikkim	193
Tamil Nadu	260
Telangana	373
Tripura	133
Uttar Pradesh	96
Uttarakhand	50
West Bengal	327
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210
Chandigarh	99
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169

1	2
Daman and Diu	202
Lakshadweep	260
Puducherry	283
ALL	195

Source: NSS 73rd Round of NSSO, M/o S&PI

Statement-II*State/UT-wise distribution of women employment in the MSMEs*

(Number in Lakh)

State/ UT	Women Employee
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	21.01
Arunachal Pradesh	0.11
Assam	1.78
Bihar	4.79
Chhattisgarh	4.07
Delhi	2.41
Goa	0.41
Gujarat	13.71
Haryana	2.78
Himachal Pradesh	1.13
Jammu and Kashmir	1.50
Jharkhand	5.57
Karnataka	19.73
Kerala	13.77
Madhya Pradesh	10.13
Maharashtra	17.97
Manipur	1.40
Meghalaya	0.72
Mizoram	0.28
Nagaland	0.59

1	2
Odisha	8.36
Punjab	4.24
Rajasthan	8.01
Sikkim	0.14
Tamil Nadu	32.27
Telangana	15.24
Tripura	0.44
Uttar Pradesh	27.27
Uttarakhand	0.69
West Bengal	43.51
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10
Chandigarh	0.12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07
Daman and Diu	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.01
Puducherry	0.57
Total	264.92

Source: NSS 73rd Round of NSSO, M/o S&PI

Low Gas Prices

2183. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of natural gas is no longer a profitable business for the ONGC as the Government mandated gas price is significantly below the cost of production and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the ONGC has lost 5010 crore in revenue on natural gas business and lost about 3000 crore in profit in just one year on account of low gas prices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the natural gas price paid to domestic producers is less than half of the rate paid for import of gas and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken? proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors, and has tried to make a fine balance between their interests. ONGC has posted profits in their accounts for last several years. Profit after Tax of ONGC was Rs. 17733 crores in Financial Year 2014-15, Rs. 16004 crores in Financial Year 2015-16 and Rs. 17900 crores in Financial Year 2016-17.

The current price of Natural Gas as Notified under the 'New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 for the period from October, 2017 to March, 2018 is USD 2.89/MMBTU on Gross Calorific Value basis. The landed price of imported gas is based on the prices in International Market, Spot as well as long term contracts and transportation charges etc on mutually agreeable terms. The Domestic Gas is generally supplied to priority sectors such as City Gas Distribution (CGD), Fertilizer, Power, etc.

Government has provided marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries in Deepwater Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). In addition, the natural gas produced from Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks has been provided marketing including pricing freedom.

Development of Tourism in Ambala

2184. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop any tourism spot in Ambala district, in the State of Haryana;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) No specific proposal has been received from the State Govt. of Haryana to develop any tourism spot in Ambala district. However, the Ministry of Tourism has extended Central Financial Assistance as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the State Govt. under SWADESH DARSHAN Scheme as per details given below:

Year	Name of the circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2016-17	Krishna circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharat in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	Rs. 91.45 crore

Control of Deemed Universities

2185. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to control the deemed universities of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the students who completed their courses from deemed universities are facing a number of problems for their placements in future; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure their future placements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Institutions Deemed to be Universities (IDUs) are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. As per the Regulations, an IDU is required to maintain standards, higher than the minimum, of instruction, academic and physical

infrastructure, qualifications of teachers, etc. as prescribed for college level institutions by the UGC or by the Statutory/Regulatory body concerned, such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE), Bar Council of India (BCI), Indian Nursing Council (INC), etc. and shall obtain their approval for running various programmes of study, wherever applicable. IDUs are periodically monitored by the UGC through its Expert Committee consisting of eminent experts from the concerned fields and nominee from the Statutory Council(s) concerned.

(b) No complaint has been received in the Ministry from the students who completed their courses from deemed universities regarding any problem with respect to their placements.

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

LBI Projects

2186. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI) projects sanctioned and completed in the country since inception, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on LBI scheme during each financial year since launch of the scheme;

(c) the details of pending project proposals under the consideration of the Government; and

(d) whether any feedback has been obtained on the success rate of achieving the objectives of the scheme and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI

GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) A total of 62 Livelihood Business Incubators (LBIs) projects have been sanctioned since the inception of 'A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship' (ASPIRE) in March 2015. Out of these 29 have become operational and 33 LBI Projects are in various stages of being set up. State/UT-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Details of expenditure under LBI component of ASPIRE Scheme during the last three year: and current financial year is as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	5.00
2015-16	9.29
2016-17	13.98
2017-18 (upto 25.12.2017)	5.52

(c) 3 LBI project proposals are pending for placing them before the Screening Committee, details of which are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	District	Applicant Organization
1	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Institution of Industrial and Consumer Electronics
2	Maharashtra	Baramati	Agriculture Development Trust
3	Mizoram	Lunglei	Mizoram KVI Board

(d) No study has been conducted to obtain feedback on the success rate of achieving the objectives of the scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LBIs approved under ASPIRE (upto 30.11.2017)

Sl. No.	State	District	Nodal Institution	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Status (as on 30.11.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	Coir Board	100	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	Guwahati	IIEG	67	
3.	Assam	Kamrup	IIEG	56	
4.	Assam	Sibsasagr	IIEG	67	
5.	Bihar	Patna	KVIC-MDTC	100	
6.	Bihar	Khanwa	BHKGS	50	
7.	Bihar	Nawada	NSIC	93	Operational
8.	Delhi	Delhi	JamiaMiliaIslamia University	100	Operational
9.	Delhi	East Delhi	Bapu Nature Cure Hospital & Yogashram-PPP	50	Operational
10.	Gujarat	Rajkot	NSIC	80	Operational
11.	Haryana	Faridabad	NSIC	100	
12.	Karnataka	Dandeli	VTU	83	
13.	Kerala	Cochin	CBPST-PPP	65	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	State Govt. of MP	90.20	Operational
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	MPSBM	100	Operational
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak	IGNTU	98.86	
17.	Maharashtra	Nashik	KVIC-MDTC	100	Operational
18.	Maharashtra	Pune	KVIC-MDTC	94	Operational
19.	Manipur	Chandel	State Govt. of Manipur	62	Operational
20.	Manipur	Ukhrul	State Govt. of Manipur	77	Operational
21.	Manipur	Imphal East	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
22.	Manipur	Imphal West	State Govt. of Manipur	53.48	Operational
23.	Manipur	Thoubal	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
24.	Manipur	Senapati	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
25.	Manipur	Tamenglong	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
26.	Manipur	Bishnupur	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
27.	Manipur	Churachandpur	State Govt. of Manipur	100	Operational
28.	Meghalaya	Tura (West Garo Hills)	MBMA	99.91	
29.	Meghalaya	Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills)	MBMA	96.14	
30.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Khadi Board	53.14	Operational

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Nagaland	Doesehe	Doeshe Village Council	99.68	
32.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Coir Board	100	Operational
33.	Odisha	Khurda	Centurion University - PPP	50	
34.	Odisha	Jajpur,Bhubaneswar	IEDO	100	Operational
35.	Odisha	Khurda	State Govt. of Odisha	100	4
36.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	RIICO-GCE	71	
37.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	GITI	100	
38.	Rajasthan	Alwar	GITI	99.50	
39.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	GEC	100	
40.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	GITI	99.50	
41.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	FDDI	100	
42.	Rajasthan	Kota	RTU	100	
43.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Govt. Production Center	99.50	
44.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	NSIC	98.75	Operational
45.	Tamil Nadu	Tanjavore	Coir Board	100	Operational
46.	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur	NIFT-TEA-PPP	50	Operational
47.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	IIFPT *	0	
48.	Telangana	Hyderabad	NIMSME	82.50	Operational
49.	Telangana	Hyderabad	ALEAP-PPP	50	
50.	Telangana	Secunderabad	NSIC-EME Center	45	
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	NSIC	77.02	Operational
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Naini	NSIC	77.66	Operational
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	NIESBUD	33.25	
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	KapilBalAvam-PPP	25	
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Samadhan	Samadhan-PPP	25	
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Sanjay Gandhi Polytechnic	65.96	
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Balia	GITI	57.77	
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	GITI	100	
59.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	GITI	52.92	
60.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	GITI	35	
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	GITI	70	
62.	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	NSIC	98	Operational
Total				4898.74	

*Revised proposal for LBI to be submitted by Institution

[Translation]

Promotion of SCs/STs

2187. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people from Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) category who have been provided employment in the ministry during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the directions issued regarding upgrading/promotion of SC/ST employees working in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR

GANGWAR): (a) The details of number of people from Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) category who have been provided employment in different offices of the Ministry during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. Details of appointment of SC/ST category people in Offices of the Directorate General of Labour Bureau, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Group-C posts in Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Upgradations/Promotions are made as per Recruitment Rules and Instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training. No specific instructions have been issued by the Ministry.

Statement

Number of people from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) category who have been provided employment in the Ministry during the last three years and the current year.

Sl. No.	Organization	2014-2016		2017	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Main Secretariat	01	00	00	00
2.	Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institute	01	00	02	01
3.	Directorate General of Mines Safety	10	02	00	00
4.	V.V. Giri National Labour Institute	00	00	00	00
5.	DattopantThengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development	00	00	00	00
6.	Central Labour Services	08	04	00	00
7.	CGITs-cum-Labour Courts	00	00	00	00
8.	Canteen	00	00	00	00
9.	Board of Arbitration	00	00	00	00
10.	Directorate General of Employment	03	02	01	00
11.	Directorate General (Labour Welfare)	05	00	01	01
12.	Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) (in respect of Group-B Gazetted posts only)	06	02	02	00

* excluding CSS, CSSS and CSCS Cadres posts as these posts are filled-up through Department of Personnel and Training.

Promotion of Service Sector

2188. SHRI RAM KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the service sector has developed as an industry across the world including India;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether various countries across the world have taken actions for creating hurdles in their respective countries in the way of expansion of the said sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government in removing these hurdles along with the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Services are the growing frontier of global trade. In terms of contribution towards GDP, FDI, exports and employment generation, services are becoming a dominant driver of economic growth, both in developed and developing countries. The following table illustrates the importance of services sector:

Growing share of Services in the World Economy

2014	India	World
Share of Services in GDP	52.1%	70.5%
Trade in Services as a share of GDP in 2009 and 2014*	12.7% and 14.8%	11.8% and 3.2%
Higher buoyancy in growth of services exports	Service (5%), Goods (2%)	Service (4%), Goods (1%)
Share in Employment	28.7%	50.9%

Source - World Bank and *WTO database

(c) to (e) It may be mentioned that Software Services is a dominant service export from India. The Economic Survey, 2016-17 has stated that misconstruing mobility of skilled people as an immigration issue is a deterrent of growth of IT-BPM Global business resulting in many

barriers to free movement of skill of data in the major markets. Countries like USA, UK, EU and Australia have introduced various changes that are obstacles for Indian companies to export services from India. India has taken up these issues with respective countries under aegis of various institutional mechanisms.

[English]

Advisory Committee

2189. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any advisory or consultative committee under its ambit;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including its composition and structure at National and State level;
- (c) the details of members, nominated and permanent both; and
- (d) the criteria fixed for the nomination, duration of the committee along with their perks and privileges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) The Ministry of Steel has the following advisory / consultative committees under the Chairmanship of Minister of Steel in its ambit:-

- (i) Hindi Salahakar Samiti
- (ii) Steel Consumers' Council

(b) to (d) The details of Composition, Structure and Members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti is notified vide Ministry of Steel Resolution No.E-11015(4)/2014-Hindi dated 27.05.2016 with partial modification made on 19.09.2016 published in Part I Section 1 of Gazette of India. Members nominated to the Hindi Salahakar Samiti consists of representatives of the Government and CPSEs, and non-official members consisting of Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Parliamentary Committee on Official Language, representatives of Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad and All India Hindi Institute, and representatives nominated by Department of Official Language and Ministry of Steel. The tenure of the Committee is 3 years from the date of Resolution published. The nominations and allowances etc. of Members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti are governed by rules / guidelines issued by Department of Official Language from time to time.

The details of Composition, Structure and Members of Steel Consumers' Council is notified vide Resolution No. 5(3)/2016-SDI dated 21.12.2016 and 19.01.2017 published in Part I Section I of Gazette of India. Members nominated to the Steel Consumers' Council consist of representatives of the Government, producers and consumers of Iron and Steel, representatives of the industry associations, house builders and related industries, representatives from media, experts in steel sector etc. The initial tenure of the Steel Consumer Council is of two years from the date of Resolution unless specifically extended or curtailed.

Students Abroad

2190. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has maintained any data regarding the number of Indian medical students in various educational institutions/universities abroad;

(b) if so, the details of such students, State-wise including Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the types of courses they have been offered by these overseas institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that as per requirements of the Government of USA, Statement of Need (SON) Certificate and Exceptional Need Certificate (ENC) are issued to Indian students going to USA on J-1 visa for higher studies/ PG Courses in various medical specialties/ super specialties. In the Calendar Years 2015 to 2017 (upto 27.12.2017), the total number of Indian students issued SON Certificate/ENC are given below:

Year	SON Certificate	ENC	Total
2015	959	17	976
2016	891	19	910
2017*	956	14	970

*upto 27.12.2017

State-wise data on students issued SON Certificate/ ENC for higher studies in the USA and/or data on types of courses offered by institutions in the USA are not maintained.

[Translation]

Make in India Programme

2191. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the percentage of industrial production under the 'Make in India' programme during each of the last two years, State/Sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme for reserving any particular region under the 'Make in India' programme in the country, if so, the details thereof including any instruction issued to the States in this regard, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has allocated land and capital investment for industrial units in various States under the said programme in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of unemployed youths benefited therefrom during the last year and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The 'Make in India' is not a programme but an initiative launched in 2014, which aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub - in manufacturing, design and innovation. Make in India initiative aims to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Industrial production is influenced by a range of domestic factors and international factors, including enabling policies for Make in India. Thus percentage of Industrial Production is not available linking it with Make in India initiative only.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

**Impact of Various Schemes
on Employment**

2192. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in employment due to the Government initiatives viz. Skill India Scheme, Mudra Yojana and Startup India, since inception; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (b) Government is implementing more than 40 schemes through 22 different Ministries for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship, as on 6th July 2017, total 30.67 lakh candidates have been trained or are undergoing training across the country. State wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is meant to provide access to institutional finance to unfunded micro/small business units. Under the scheme, institutional finance is extended by providing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture. The scheme also has provision of Mudra card for drawal of working capital, refinance facility for Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), backing of credit guarantee on portfolio basis etc. Over 10 crore loans have been sanctioned under PMMY since inception. State -wise loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Data pertaining to unemployed persons who have been extended loans under PMMY is not maintained centrally.

In order to incentivize and support entrepreneurs, Government of India launched the Startup India programme on 16 January, 2016. The Government through this initiative aims to empower Startups to grow through innovation and design. Detail of an increase in employment under Startup India is not centrally compiled.

Statement-I

State-wise Trainees

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Trained/ undergoing training
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,353
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,017
4	Assam	52,963
5	Bihar	1,43,611
6	Chandigarh	5,287
7	Chhattisgarh	46,170
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	340
9	Daman and Diu	230
10	Delhi	1,46,167
11	Goa	1,159
12	Gujarat	61,915
13	Haryana	1,66,051
14	Himachal Pradesh	27,991
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38,597
16	Jharkhand	47,056
17	Karnatka	1,10,862
18	Kerala	41,164
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,44,237
20	Maharashtra	1,49,147
21	Manipur	13,896
22	Meghalaya	2,929
23	Mizoram	1,030
24	Nagaland	2,654
25	Odisha	89,510
26	Puducherry	9,633

1	2	3	1	2	3
27	Punjab	1,32,045	32	Tripura	20,816
28	Rajasthan	2,45,283	33	Uttar Pradesh	4,75,589
29	Sikkim	1,389	34	Uttarakhand	23,496
30	Tamil Nadu	2,68,582	35	West Bengal	1,78,663
31	Telangana	1,48,054	Total		30,67,080

Statement-II

State wise loans under PMMY
State wise loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

[Amount Rs. in Crore]

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 2015-16			FY 2016-17			FY 2017-18 (as on 22/12/2017)		
		No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	Disbursement Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	Disbursement Amt	No of A/Cs	Sanction Amt	Disbursement Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24719	218.36	212.78	3353	80.15	78.34	2296	58.13	55.95
2	Andhra Pradesh	795688	6104.14	5790.79	587569	6078.01	5731.8	461529	5196.15	4630.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4625	74.38	71.62	6109	81.46	78.67	5730	63.03	61.45
4	Assam	427272	1817.62	1728.46	1255754	4908.3	4824.54	889930	3460.22	3410.9
5	Bihar	2451439	7553.83	7265.91	3756716	12190.6	11585.63	2275709	7856.15	7454.19
6	Chandigarh	22605	212.42	204.52	19039	229.01	221.26	8911	188.68	181.56
7	Chhattisgarh	639711	2265.5	2156.14	884941	3334.27	3209.86	533892	2271.65	2137.93
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1236	21.72	21.27	2587	23.49	22.61	2010	18.94	18.49
9	Daman and Diu	1109	12.43	12.02	774	12.61	12.08	703	11.98	11.22
10	Delhi	394388	2947.68	2857.97	224975	3762.95	3700.51	125934	2541.29	2474.69
11	Goa	45471	399.33	376.04	31289	390.2	372.78	24473	277.03	265.88
12	Gujarat	1086407	6034.73	5910.02	1103453	7781.94	7692.07	904076	5204.38	5085.68
13	Haryana	745535	3259.27	3152.62	716622	3843.53	3697.59	413920	2862.73	2718.14
14	Himachal Pradesh	85564	998.78	965.7	82851	1281.72	1214.02	52056	1093.11	1009.77
15	Jammu and Kashmir	57974	1185.13	1152.15	89712	1845.37	1663.51	66616	1637.9	1591.81
16	Jharkhand	872868	2944.33	2845.66	1023593	4004.13	3908.99	655871	2793.45	2678.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Karnataka	4459609	16861.35	16469.43	3933578	18002.55	17290.7	2754272	12437.72	12029.78
18	Kerala	830411	4857.68	4727.38	982260	6288.62	6140.44	860385	4922.39	4797.18
19	Lakshadweep	740	6.58	5.35	473	5.64	4.51	836	11.96	10.79
20	Madhya Pradesh	2511191	8096.74	7769.29	2683052	10506.45	10191.91	1633514	7554	7208.9
21	Maharashtra	3535065	13806.48	13372.42	3344154	17286.66	16976.76	2032813	11324.24	10932.67
22	Manipur	24021	131.42	120.03	21865	156.05	142.47	12445	95.86	89.54
23	Meghalaya	19151	166.48	162.41	23915	189.97	185.74	14514	114.39	111.14
24	Mizoram	7772	86.5	77.78	6973	101.2	90.31	6894	87.44	81.32
25	Nagaland	5134	85.89	76.54	11051	114.06	103.83	9479	86.91	81.05
26	Odisha	2343261	5694.86	5436.26	2606769	7891.34	7600.68	2358532	7136.15	6846.55
27	Pondicherry	82866	337.84	331.91	130360	490.62	485.49	88974	515.78	509.66
28	Punjab	653973	3572.42	3484.49	705569	4640.84	4512.28	464435	3564.31	3416.13
29	Rajasthan	1159819	5484.95	5248.28	1204837	9024.71	8823.3	864258	6324.76	6050.21
30	Sikkim	6889	59.53	54.61	19865	99.88	96.54	16868	80.09	78.06
31	Tamil Nadu	4781567	15846.14	15496.86	5309857	18052.68	17756.39	3243538	12860.37	12616.23
32	Telangana	400761	3834.55	3694.34	482694	3878.38	3780.49	146414	2078.06	2009.3
33	Tripura	68146	372.06	337.26	253807	999.42	968.55	210493	771.28	753.05
34	Uttar Pradesh	3345382	12275.88	11880.93	3337547	15282.61	14753.59	2222410	11294.55	10690.05
35	Uttarakhand	360007	1788.39	1745.08	286579	1974.12	1913.88	146602	1471.89	1392.19
36	West Bengal	2628548	8033.88	7740.41	4566505	15695.01	15480.03	2882548	10773.63	10331.43
Total		34880924	137449.27	132954.73	39701047	180528.54	175312.13	26393880	129040.61	123822.53

Source: Data uploaded by Member Landing Institutions (MLIs) on MUDRA Portal.

[*Translation*]

Selfie Cases

2193. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that many accidents have happened/people got injured and then died while taking selfie/photos at tourist places and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to identify such tourist places and declare them as 'No Selfie Zone';

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard by the Government; and

(e) whether the Government has declared/proposes to declare Kumbh Mela at Nashik, Maharashtra as 'No Selfie Zone' to avoid any mishappening and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism has advised all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take following measures to

safeguard tourists who intend to take selfies at tourist spots:

- (i) Identification of all such tourist spots which are prone to accidents.
- (ii) Erection of signage warning visitors of the danger involved in taking selfies at such locations.
- (iii) Posting of volunteers/tourist police at such identified places, if feasible.
- (iv) Sensitization through Public Address system.
- (v) Spreading awareness through social and other media campaigns.
- (vi) Barricading areas, wherever possible danger is identified.

Ministry of Tourism does not compile any data regarding number of accidents in the country while clicking selfies.

Ministry of Tourism does not issue event specific instructions to states/UTs.

[English]

Ban on Meat Export

2194. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to ban meat export and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the proposed ban on meat export is likely to affect the business of meat exporters; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government along with the remedial measures proposed by the Government to protect the interest of meat exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam. Presently, there is no such proposal to ban meat export.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Production of Ethanol

2195. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to start 15 industries for second generation ethanol and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the ethanol can be easily produced from cotton straw, wheat straw, rice straw, bagasse and bamboo and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the ethanol is an alternative fuel which is import substitute, cost effective and pollution free and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of bio-fuel in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has launched any research programme to reduce expenditure of bio-fuel and make its commercial use easy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In December, 2014, the Government allowed Second Generation (2G) route for procurement of ethanol. Oil PSUs have planned to establish twelve 2G Ethanol bio-refineries in 11 States of the country. They have also entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for setting up five 2G ethanol bio-refineries. On 25.12.2016, foundation stone of the first 2G ethanol bio-refinery to be set up by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in Bathinda, Punjab, has been laid.

(b) and (c) Ethanol is an alternative fuel which can be produced from starch containing materials, molasses and cellulosic and lignocellulosic feedstock such as cotton straw, wheat straw, rice straw, bagasse and bamboo. It has higher octane than petrol and burns slowly and completely resulting in reduced emissions.

(d) Government has taken following steps to promote use of biofuels in the country:

- (i) The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%.
- (ii) The Government has also opened 2G route for procurement of ethanol; and
- (iii) In June, 2017, the Government has allowed direct sale of Biodiesel (B-100) for blending with High Speed Diesel to all consumers, in accordance with the specified blending limits and the standards specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(e) Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology has been supporting Research and Development in Biofuels. R&D Wings of Public Sector OMCs are also taking up research projects on biofuels.

Contractual Workers in Mining Sector

2196. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of contractual workers is higher than the number of permanent workers in mining sector and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are any differences between the safety, retirement benefits and compensation regulations between permanent and contractual labourers;

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

(d) the details and the status of the study being conducted to gauge the prevalence of silicosis throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the details provided by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, the number of contract workers are not higher than the regular workers. The details are as provided:-

Mining (Average Daily Employment)

Year	Regular	Contract	Total
2011	472,618	93,541	566,159
2012	461,003	100,411	561,414
2013	470,757	98,488	569,245
2014	464,425	99,335	563,760
2015	458,165	104,915	563,080

(b) and (c) The Mines Act, 1952 does not differentiate between the permanent and contractual labourer. However, the retirement benefits do not come under the purview of the Mines Act, 1952.

The compensation is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 and is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(d) A project costing Rs. 4.68 Crore on "Multicentric study of dust related diseases in stone mines and development of sustainable preventive programme" has been undertaken jointly by Union Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Mines in collaboration with National Institutes of Miners' Health, Nagpur (an autonomous institute under Ministry of Mines), to address the Silicosis related health issues of stone mines and quarries workers of unorganized sector situated in different parts of the country, which would include the dust profiling, disease profiling, profiling of the nature of mining operations prevalently contributing to occurrence of silicosis, etc. The findings of the project would help in identifying the genesis of the occurrence of silicosis and appropriate mitigation measures for future control and prevention.

National Institutes of Miners' Health, Nagpur has carried out the occupational health and safety survey of mine workers upto October, 2017 in four(4) states namely Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana in which 105 cases of Silicosis have been detected out of 1566 persons examined.

State	District	No. of Persons Medically examined	silicosis Cases	
1	2	3	4	
1	Telangana	Nalgonda	251	0

1	2	3	4	5
2	Rajasthan	Dholpur	300	42
3	Rajasthan	Jodpur	349	41
4	Rajasthan	Nagaur	156	15
5	Uttar pradesh	Lalitpur	313	7
6	Haryana	Mahendragarh	197	0
Total			1566	105

Also, an occupational health and safety survey of silicosis affected workers under Section 9A of the Mines Act, 1952 has been undertaken by Directorate General of Mines Safety wherein 7673 persons were medically examined, out of which 157 cases of silicosis were detected.

Closure of Mines Owned by SAIL

2197. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether various mines including those owned by the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) were under closure due to environmental reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such closure of mines resulted in loss to the SAIL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Mining leases are granted by the State Governments. In respect of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), three mines were under closure due to environmental reasons.

(c) and (d) There was no loss of production of Steel on this account as the requirement was met by augmenting production from other captive mines of SAIL.

Awareness about CPR

2198. SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) procedure is compulsorily taught to students in school;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject from Class I to Class X and an optional subject for Class XI and Class XII. Topics on Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and steps for CPR in the case of drowning have been included in the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)'s Class IX text book of Health and Physical Education. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also included the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) procedure under the title 'Basic Emergency Healthcare' in the Health Manual Volume-I published by it.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Patent Applications

2199. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patent and trade mark related applications pending at present;

(b) whether the Government is taking any steps to expedite the disposal of the said applications; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As on 30.11.2017, 2,32,773 patent applications are pending at various stages of disposal, out of which 1,83,044 are pending at the examination stage. Also, 6,83,025 trade mark applications are pending at various stages of disposal, out of which 12,327 are pending at the pre-examination stage.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various measures to clear the pending applications, namely:

(i) To address the issue of lack of technical manpower for examination and disposal of patent and trade

- mark applications, available manpower has been augmented through creation of new posts and recruitment.
- (ii) Recruitment has been completed to 458 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs.
- (iii) Further, 84 new posts of Examiners and 95 posts of Controllers have been sanctioned for Patent Office in the current year.
- (iv) The number of Examiners of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications has also been augmented through 59 regular and 84 contractual Examiners. Also, 38 new posts of Examiners and 58 posts of hearing officers (Sr. Examiners and Registrars) have been approved for the trade mark registry this year.
- (v) IP awareness and training programmes are regularly conducted at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) Nagpur.
- (vi) Patent Rules have been amended and notified on 16.05.2016 to simplify procedures for disposal of patent applications. The salient amendments include:
- (a) For the first time, refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
- (b) Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal, while the number of admissible adjournments has been limited.
- (c) Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another, utilizing specialized technical manpower more efficiently.
- (d) Expedited Examination is now permitted on certain grounds.
- (e) Hearing through video conferencing has been permitted.
- (vii) IPO website has been updated to make it more interactive, informative, user-friendly and transparent.
- (viii) In order to facilitate the examination work and optimise the speed and quality of examination, number of IT-enabled measures have been implemented.
- (ix) The process of registration and renewal of Trade Marks has been automated by uploading the registration certificate electronically in the electronic register and dispatching the same to the applicant's registered email id.
- (x) A 'Pre-Hearing Module' has been devised to ensure that show-cause hearings are not scheduled except in cases where the office objections cannot be waived off on the basis of the reply submitted by the applicant and material available on record.
- (xi) The Government has notified the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 on 6th March, 2017 to streamline and simplify the processing of trade mark applications. Some of the salient features of the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 are as under:
- (a) Number of Trade Mark (TM) Forms has been reduced from 74 to 8.
- (b) To promote e-filing of trade mark applications, a 10% rebate is provided for e-filing of trade mark applications vis-a-vis physical filing.
- (c) Modalities for determination and maintenance of well-known Trade Marks have been introduced.
- (d) The provisions relating to expedited processing of an application for registration of a trade mark have been extended right up to registration stage (hitherto, it was only up to examination stage).
- (e) Over all fees have been rationalized by reducing the number of entries in Schedule I from 88 to just 23.
- (f) Hearing through video conferencing on request has been introduced.
- (g) Number of adjournments in opposition proceedings has been restricted to a maximum of two by each party, which will help in timely disposal of matters.
- (h) Procedures relating to registration as Registered User of Trade Marks have also been simplified.
- The disposal of patent and trade mark applications follows a chronological queuing system at various stages. This is a quasi-judicial process in which any person can file an opposition against the application. Therefore, no definite time line can be identified by which the said applications will be disposed of.

[English]

**Private Investment in Education
and Foreign University**

2200. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the NITI Aayog has made recommendations demanding amendments to laws that inhibit private investment and foreign university entry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the said recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of the status of the recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. NITI Aayog has made recommendations to amend certain laws that inhibit private investment in education and foreign university entry. The Government has not yet taken decision in this regard.

Rural and Urban Unemployment

2201. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased rapidly in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the unemployment rate is higher among the graduate youths than the illiterate youths in rural as well as urban areas of the country and if so, the

details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of the schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government to curtail unemployment in rural and urban areas of the country along with their achievements during the said period, Scheme/ Programme-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has provided adequate funds under the said schemes/programmes during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and Scheme/Programme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the result of last three surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Unemployment Rate

Year	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
2012-13	3.5%	5.3%	4.0%
2013-14	2.9%	4.9%	3.4%
2015-16	3.4%	4.4%	3.7%

(c) As per the result of the last available survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau in 2015-16, the unemployment rate among illiterate and graduate persons aged 18-29 years in rural and urban areas on usual principal basis in the country is given below:

Unemployment rate for persons aged 18-29 years

Education Level	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Not Literate	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
Graduate & Above	23.8%	12.6%	18.4%

(d) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector of

economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The detail of employment generated in these schemes is given below:

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (Person in lakh)	3.58	3.23	4.08
MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	166.19	235.14	235.77
DDU-GKY (Person in lakh)	0.54	1.35	0.85
DAY-NULM (Person in lakh)	0.99	0.93	2.36

Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nationwide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation.

(e) The State-wise detail of the fund under schemes/programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III and IV. The schemes of NCS and PMRPY are being implemented at central level and there is no State-wise allocation. A Statement of fund allocation during last three years in NCS Project and PMRPY is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of fund under Prime Minister's
Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money provided (Rs. in lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3274.63	3781.19	2621.4
2	Himachal Pradesh	2237.73	1767.26	2185.27
3	Punjab	3190.88	2902.97	3181.6
4	Chandigarh	61.46	87.72	82.84
5	Uttarakhand	3012.98	3112.09	3383.53
6	Haryana	189.24	254.05	182.41
7	Delhi	5249.62	4384.07	4641.6
8	Rajasthan	2153.32	1740.86	2122.33
9	Uttar Pradesh	16937.53	14456.87	14271.05
10	Bihar	2045.68	2829.38	4070.73
11	Sikkim	9241.7	8117.17	8346.06
12	Arunachal Pradesh	33.52	186.11	35.93
13	Nagaland	1004.99	38.85	440.34
14	Manipur	878.59	1392.81	2007.48
15	Mizoram	1600.76	1213.98	2162.78
16	Tripura	807.98	1026.35	491.96
17	Meghalaya	1333.65	945.84	3734.66
18	Assam	971.14	1056.12	407.89
19	West Bengal	5397.01	2869.74	4910.36
20	Jharkhand	4111.32	6588.55	8336.51
21	Odisha	6010.11	3400.65	6270.32
22	Chhattisgarh	2871.29	3559.74	2654.35
23	Madhya Pradesh	3945.89	5736.32	6848.96
24	Gujarat*	92.32	65.11	193.46
25	Maharashtra**	6200.52	6339.73	7561.61
26	Andhra Pradesh	7843.81	5285.03	6001.36
27	Telangana	141.76	165.43	191.44

1	2	3	4	5
28	Karnataka	3492.11	2262.37	4916.08
29	Goa	1889.35	2217.57	2561.72
30	Lakshadweep	6479.1	5898.01	11609.56
31	Kerala	28.61	0	0
32	Tamilnadu	2679.28	2720.48	3350.68
33	Puducherry	6733.89	5497.54	8213.92
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	112.1	106.37	103.65
Total		112253.87	102006.33	128093.84

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

State-wise detail of fund released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Release (Rs. in lakh)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2903.14	3073.80	3940.21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27.04	43.95	156.76
3	Assam	500.23	878.30	1254.60
4	Bihar	959.68	1024.12	1667.41
5	Chhattisgarh	1505.70	1063.41	2231.94
6	Goa	1.38	2.47	4.26
7	Gujarat	354.43	305.99	643.24
8	Haryana	167.15	124.71	287.71
9	Himachal Pradesh	355.43	396.10	388.61
10	Jammu and Kashmir	521.71	558.02	804.09
11	Jharkhand	724.33	978.80	1679.14
12	Karnataka	1716.87	991.55	2258.65
13	Kerala	1587.58	1526.34	1582.49
14	Madhya Pradesh	2451.63	2367.32	3448.92

1	2	3	4	5
15	Maharashtra	799.52	1238.35	1657.09
16	Manipur	219.97	255.32	343.70
17	Meghalaya	277.86	221.83	860.69
18	Mizoram	111.41	285.17	144.51
19	Nagaland	113.05	266.66	501.53
20	Odisha	1035.30	1479.41	1895.27
21	Punjab	189.48	245.33	490.73
22	Rajasthan	2976.10	2695.83	4818.17
23	Sikkim	73.86	86.23	132.63
24	Tamil Nadu	3781.80	5470.37	4552.78
25	Telangana	1919.96	1824.85	1806.85
26	Tripura	636.62	1358.94	1016.29
27	Uttar Pradesh	2513.41	2695.69	3915.85
28	Uttarakhand	286.36	450.77	514.35
29	West Bengal	3744.95	4711.74	5377.23
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.02	10.36	8.01
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
32	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
33	Lakshadweep	0.45	0.12	NR
34	Puducherry	7.40	12.93	3.47
Total		32476.87	36644.80	48387.16

Source: M/o Rural Development

NR=Not Reported

Statement-III

State-wise detail of fund released under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	8619.25	82.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	222.08	0.00	61.00
4	Assam	5245.28	3337.45	10046.83
5	Bihar	315.46	5637.00	3606.00
6	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	2604.19	145.00	8947.20
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Goa	0.00	0.00	60.00
11	Gujarat	703.23	225.54	154.29
12	Haryana	860.89	598.60	58.04
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	342.91	3670.44
14	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.40	2266.70	7360.09
15	Jharkhand	50.74	153.00	6464.43
16	Karnataka	2246.03	7485.55	256.74
17	Kerala	5979.99	139.00	4711.71
18	Madhya Pradesh	2800.52	188.00	7546.46
19	Maharashtra	0.00	9665.58	96.07
20	Manipur	0.00	0.00	461.00
21	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	461.00
22	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	460.50
23	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	461.00
24	Odisha	8233.76	4214.82	2195.44
25	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Punjab	0.00	2862.50	11.30
27	Rajasthan	0.00	375.50	63.00
28	Sikkim	662.02	-	460.50
29	Tamilnadu	0.00	4390.23	2591.00
30	Telangana	0.00	4422.00	2190.62
31	Tripura	930.33	131.00	3838.95
32	Uttar Pradesh	17064.78	1048.13	549.56

1	2	3	4	5
33	Uttarakhand	0.00	65.09	1891.12
34	West Bengal	1047.85	146.00	8890.37
35	Multi-State	4122.44	1504.48	441.10
Total		56862.97	57963.31	78088.64

Source: M/o Rural Development

Statement-IV

State-wise detail of fund released under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4034.0	1500.0	5630.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	193.9	146.3	143.29
3	Assam	0.0	0.0	0.00
4	Bihar	0.0	2573.0	2237.79
5	Chhattisgarh	1487.9	1778.5	1346.44
6	Goa	62.1	0.0	23.27
7	Gujarat	6354.1	0.0	0.00
8	Haryana	1607.6	0.0	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	604.5	250.0	356.23
10	Jammu and Kashmir	999.0	0.0	0.00
11	Jharkhand	1012.6	1461.3	1536.30
12	Karnataka	6347.1	989.8	0.00
13	Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5158.4	500.0	2879.89
15	Maharashtra	12853.9	0.0	0.00
16	Manipur	837.4	311.4	0.00
17	Meghalaya	420.3	0.0	0.00
18	Mizoram	851.5	1032.1	933.65
19	Nagaland	532.3	0.0	523.26

1	2	3	4	5
20	Odisha	1808.5	1321.6	656.18
21	Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.00
22	Rajasthan	4201.0	0.0	791.56
23	Sikkim	152.2	84.6	96.80
24	Tamil Nadu	6439.5	5786.2	5844.70
25	Telangana	0.0	3988.0	470.13
26	Tripura	946.2	0.0	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	0.0	507.7	538.10
28	Uttar Pradesh	4655.3	1741.9	2265.54
29	West Bengal	5372.6	0.0	830.79
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	106.31
31	Chandigarh	282.3	0.0	0.00
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.00
33	Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.00
34	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.0	0.0	279.00
Total		67214.2	23972.3	28970.63

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Statement-V

Fund allocation (in Rs. Crore)

Scheme/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
National Career Service Project	69.65	100	125
Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana	N.A.	1000	1000

(N.A.— Not applicable, as scheme was launched in 2016-17)

Supply of Gas

2202. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a scheme for ensuring supply of gas to all States and if so, the details thereof along with the total production of natural gas in the country and the quantum of gas imported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise details of supply of natural gas during the said period;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the natural gas is supplied only to certain States and if so, the details thereof along with efforts made by the Government to ensure required supply of natural gas to all States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the domestic production of natural gas and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has received a request from the Government of Kerala to ensure supply of adequate quantity of natural gas to the State and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) At present, there is 16,470 km. long natural gas pipeline network and 81 Geographical Areas (GAs) for City Gas Distribution network in the country. Further, in order to make available the natural gas in all parts of the country, the Government has put thrust to develop a national gas grid and expansion of CGD coverage in the country. Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of Rs.5176 crore (i.e. 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs. 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project to connect eastern part of the country with national gas grid. At present, natural gas is being supplied in various places of 21 States/Union Territories (UTs) based on the gas availability and pipeline connectivity. The total production of natural gas in the country and the quantum of gas imported during the last three years and the current year (April-November, 2017) is as under:

(Figures in MMSCM)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April- November, 2017 (provisional)
Production of Natural Gas	33657	32249	31897	21936
LNG Import	18545	21388	24686	17358

The details of Gas supplied by GAIL during the said period is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Government has taken Policy initiatives to enhance domestic production of oil and gas, includes

- i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries, 2014.
- ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.

- iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- iv. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016.
- v. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- vi. Appraisal of Unappraised area in Sedimentary Basin.
- vii. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- viii. Pricing and marketing freedom from small and isolated fields, difficult areas and CBM blocks.

(e) Reference from Government of Kerala has been received in this Ministry regarding supply of gas to the CNG buses in the State of Kerala. At present, City Gas Distribution (CGD) Project in the Enrakulam District is being implemented by joint venture company, Indian Oil-Adani Gas Pvt. Ltd. and has been asked to address the supply of natural gas to the domestic, industrial, commercial and transport sector in Kerala.

Statement

Supply of Gas by GAIL (in MMSCMD)

State	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18*
1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	15.53	17.75	19.39	21.52
Maharashtra	12.87	13.23	16.33	16.64
Madhya Pradesh	4.31	4.78	5.50	6.05
Goa and Silvassa	0.82	0.87	1.07	1.07
Rajasthan	4.80	4.24	4.64	4.39
Haryana	2.54	2.15	2.85	3.41
Uttar Pradesh	15.95	15.73	15.80	14.52
Delhi	6.02	5.42	6.12	6.97
Uttrakhand	0.25	0.09	0.40	0.54
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Punjab	1.36	0.59	0.08	0.02
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	2.21	4.07	4.30	3.54
Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	3.25	2.74	2.65	2.63

1	2	3	4	5
Karnatka	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.12
Kochi (Kerala)	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.23
Tripura	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.30
Assam	0.52	0.41	0.37	0.37
Odisha	0	0	0	0**
Total	72.07	73.67	81.21	83.34

*upto November, 2017

**Gas supply starts from December, 2017

[*Translation*]

COTPA in Schools

2203. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK':
SHRI ANOOP MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to impose ban on the sale of tobacco and other narcotic product near the educational institutes;

(b) whether as per Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) schools have placed signage outside their premises and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of the mechanism used to identify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that as per Section-6 (b) of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003), no person shall sell, offer for sale, or permit sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution. It is mandatory to display and exhibit specified board at a conspicuous place(s) outside the premises prominently stating that sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of the educational institution is strictly

prohibited and that it is an offence punishable under Section 24 of the Act with fine which may extend up to two hundred rupees. A list of officers has been notified who are competent to act under and compound the offences committed in violation of clause (b) of Section 6 of the COTPA, 2003.

Further, "Guidelines for Tobacco Free Schools/Educational Institutions" has been developed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and shared with States/Union Territories for implementation of the said provisions of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder. Provision has been made in the said guidelines to constitute a "Tobacco Control Committee" to monitor the implementation of the said provision of COTPA, 2003 and Rules made thereunder.

Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territories; it is for the respective State/Union Territory Governments to take steps to ensure compliance with the provisions of the COTPA act by their schools. So far as the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, the Board has sensitized all its affiliated schools regarding the guidelines for ensuring tobacco free schools.

Impact of GST on Job Market

2204. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the number of jobs created in the organized and unorganized sectors during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of sectors which have seen a boost in employment generation since the implementation of GST;

(c) the details of the nature and number of jobs created in those sectors, sector-wise;

(d) the details of sectors which have seen a decrease in employment since implementation of GST along with the nature and number of jobs decreased; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost employment generation in various sectors in the country and the achievements therefrom during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government conducts surveys on periodic basis to assess the status of Employment and Unemployment. As per the Employment and Unemployment Surveys(EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, the estimates of Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual and Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural+ Urban) Total
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

Labour Bureau has also been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/ powerloom. The job growth in these 8 sectors from 2013 to 2015 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of the three quarterly surveys conducted during 2016, the estimated net addition of jobs as on 1st January, 2017 over the 1st July, 2016 was 2.31 lakh workers. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) According to Ministry of Finance, Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve economic growth momentum by removing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was rolled out from 1st July, 2017 and it is too early to assess its impact on employment.

(e) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Been Bayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). The detail of employment generated in these schemes is given below:

Schemes/Year	<i>Employment Generated</i>		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP(Person in lakh)	3.58	3.23	4.08
MGNREGS(Persondays in crore)	166.19	235.14	235.77
DDU-GKY (Person in lakh)	0.54	1.35	0.85
DAY-NULM (Person in lakh)	0.99	0.93	2.36

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

The Financial progress in the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Job Growth in 8 Major Sectors as per Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan,13 to Dec,13	Jan,14 to Dec,14	Jan,15 to Dec,15	Total
1	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5	Gems & Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
Total (Year wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

*Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Sector Wise Change in Employment in Eight Sectors as per Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st Jul over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct over 1st Jun'17	1st Jul'16 over 1st Oct'16	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
Total		0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

*Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-III

Financial Progress in the Last Three Years (Rs. in lakh)

Scheme/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (Margin money provided)	112253.87	102006.33	128093.84
MGNREGA (Fund released)	32476.87	36644.80	48387.16
DDU-GKY (Fund released)	56862.97	57963.31	78088.64
DAY-NULM (Fund released)	67214.20	23972.30	28970.63

*PMEGP- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.

MGNREGA- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

DDU-GKY- Pt Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana.

DAY-NULM- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission.

[English]

Protection of Jarawa Tribes

2205. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into cognisance the media reports about the National Commission for STs summoning Youtube for offensive Jarawa Clips and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the allegedly objectionable videos on Jarawas have been removed from Youtube and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of measures taken by the Government in the last three years to protect Jarawa tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) the number of Jarawas as per the latest survey commissioned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) National Commission of Scheduled Tribes (NCST) had written letters to the Secretaries of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of I&B, Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar islands for taking strict action against those who upload inappropriate video films/ photos on You Tube.

Andaman and Nicobar Administration, vide Press Release dated 16.10.2017 has clarified that posting/ uploading of pictures/ videos of tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in any social networking sites is punishable with imprisonment upto three years as per Section 7 of the Andaman and Nicobar (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Amendment Regulation, 2012 and also attracts Section 3 (i) (r) of the SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. It further advised all to refrain themselves from posting/ uploading of pictures / videos of tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the social networking sites, in the interest of tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Deputy Superintendent (CID), Port Blair had registered case vide FIR under Section 3(1) 9 R SC&ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 2016 against unknown persons. Further, an Advisory Note dated 16.10.2017 has also been issued that any person who enters into the reserved area without permission for the purpose of taking photographs or making videos of aboriginal tribes shall be liable for punishment with imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-.

Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as Ministry of Information Technology have also initiated action by providing necessary URLs of inappropriate and objectionable videos for removing them.

(c) Andaman and Nicobar Administration vide Gazette Notification dated 21.12.2004 had issued Policy on Jarawa Tribe of Andaman Islands with the following objectives:

- I. To protect the Jarawas from harmful effects of exposure and contact with the outside world while they are not physically, socially and culturally prepared for such interface
- II. To preserve the social organization, mode of subsistence and cultural identity of the Jarawa community
- III. To provide medical help to the Jarawas to reduce mortality and morbidity in case of their sudden affliction with diseases which their systems are unaccustomed to
- IV. To conserve the ecology and environment of the Jarawa Reserve Territory and strengthen support systems in order to enable the Jarawas pursue their traditional modes of subsistence end way of life; and
- V. To sensitize settler communities around the Jarawa habitat and personnel working for the protection and preservation of the Jarawas about the need to preserve this ancient community and to value their unique culture and life styles.

The Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) an autonomous body functions like a trustee of the interest of the Jarawas and advises Andaman and Nicobar Administration regarding the protection and welfare of all aboriginal tribes including the Jarawas.

(d) As per the Andaman and Nicobar Administration survey, the total population of Jarawas is 480.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

2206. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a small number of companies are indulged in Skill India in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and this has led to instances of fraud and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several people were allegedly duped by a fake company on the pretext of giving interest under

the PMKVY in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any effort would be made by the Government to provide more jobs along with training to the unemployed under the PMKVY scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana PMKVY 2015-16, trainings were conducted by multiple Training Providers/Training Centers including private or non-governmental organizations. The accreditation and affiliation of these Training Providers/Training Centers (TPs/TCs) were done by respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs). About 13,000 Training Centres were involved under PMKVY 2015-16 for imparting skill training. Under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC for their accreditation and affiliation is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. SMART provides a transparent, unified and one-stop-solution to the training providers mandating time bound delivery of accreditation and affiliation of training providers. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 21.12.2017, 7,468 TCs are operational.

(b) Ministry has been taking stern actions against fake/fraud agencies misusing the name of PMKVY by lodging FIR for preventing cheating of candidates.

(c) Under PMKVY 2016-20, placement opportunities are provided to a large number of skilled workforces, trained across various sectors in PMKVY, placement refers to providing wage or self employment to candidate trained. Further, the last 20% payment to training partners would be made only after Employment (both wage and self) on an annual basis of at least 70% of the successfully certified candidates within three months of completion of training, with at least 50% of the trainees passing out being placed in wage employment.

Impact of Migration

2207. SHRIMATI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake a study to ascertain the impact of migration of labour force from North India to Kerala;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) the details of financial and other assistance mooted for the protection and upliftment of such labourers and their family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No such study has been undertaken. However, the Government of Kerala has taken a number of steps for meeting the needs of those migrant workers like provision of hygienic and better accommodation on rental basis and health insurance scheme.

Smart Classrooms

2208. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to encourage the smart classrooms in the Government and private schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish a smart classroom scheme whereby selected schools in chosen districts are likely to be provided funds for enhancing the infrastructure and facilities to global standards and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance likely to be given by the Government for setting up smart classrooms; and

(d) whether any agreement to collaborate with private sector has also been mullied over by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the proposals of smart classrooms received from the States/UTs, which are found feasible are approved as per guidelines of the scheme.

(b) Under the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in schools component of RMSA, financial support is provided to the states/UTs for hardware, software and educational e-content for setting up ICT labs in government and government aided

secondary schools. Under the scheme, 88957 schools have been approved till date.

(c) Assistance for smart class rooms to States/UTs depends upon the feasible proposals received from the States/UTs as per the norms of the ICT scheme, past performance and availability of funds.

(d) No, madam.

Impact of GST on Diamond Industry

2209. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the diamond industry is badly hit by the implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to approach the Ministry of Finance for making further changes in the GST to give relief to diamond business particularly to those dealing with cutting and polishing; and

(d) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The diamond industry was initially affected after implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) with effect from 1st July, 2017. However, the situation has improved thereafter and the export of cut and polished diamond during the period July-November, 2017 was USD 9696.13 Million as compared to USD 9707.00 during the same period in previous year.

(c) and (d) The representations made by Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) for changes in GST to give relief to diamond industry has already been taken up with Ministry of Finance. Also, some of the changes in GST rates have been made, like reduction in GST rate on job work and treating industrial rough diamond at par with non-industrial rough diamond.

[Translation]

Senior Secondary Schools

2210. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any target to set up one senior secondary school separated by a distance of 3 to 5 kilometre across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey or obtained any information in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has allocated any fund to the States to provide scholarship in the Government schools of the rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The framework of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation and a higher secondary schools within a reasonable distance (7-10 kilometers). When the Scheme was launched in 2009-10, it was decided to implement it in a phased manner, the first phase was designed to make good quality secondary education available to young persons in the age group of 14-15 years. However, higher secondary schools are covered under the other components of integrated RMSA, i.e., Information and Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostels, Vocational Education and Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage.

(c) and (d) To ensure universal access to schools within a reasonable distance of any habitation and without any discrimination, the Geographic coordinates of all schools along with the school information available in UDISE are uploaded on the school GIS Web enabled platform.

(e) and (f) The Centrally Sponsored 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme awards scholarship to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage. One lakh scholarships of Rs. 6000/- per annum (Rs. 500/- per month) per student are awarded to selected students of

class IX every year and their continuation/renewal in classes X to XII for study in a State Government, Government-aided and Local body school under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 217.39 crore has been sanctioned to 361029 scholarship during 2017-18.

The Centrally Sponsored 'National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)' aims to establish an enabling environment to reduce the drop-outs and to promote the enrolment of girl children, mainly belonging to SC/ST communities, in secondary schools. According to the scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- is deposited in the name of eligible unmarried girls in a bank as fixed deposit on enrolment in class IX, who are entitled to withdraw it along with interest thereon on passing Class X and attaining 18 years of age. The Scheme covers (i) all girls belonging to SC/ST communities who pass class VIII and (ii) all girls who pass VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to SC/ST) and enrol in class IX in a State Government, Government aided and Local Body school. An amount of Rs. 219.70 crore has been sanctioned to 732349 girls as incentive during 2017-18.

[English]

Implementation of Schemes/Programmes

2211. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of various schemes/programmes under implementation by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated to those schemes/programmes during the said period, schemes/programmes-wise and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Performance of various schemes / programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have been got evaluated through third party agencies. Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), set up by various State Governments, also evaluate the performance of the schemes/programmes implemented for the benefits of Scheduled Tribes in their respective States. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Details of scheme / programme wise funds allocated are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Evaluation

Scheme/Programme	Evaluation done during
1	2
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) (earlier known as Tribal Sub-Plan)	2013-14
Grants-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	2013-14
Umbrella Scheme for Education of Tribal Students (containing 5 sub-schemes)	
• Pre - Matric Scholarships for ST students.	
• Post - Matric Scholarships for ST students.	
• Constructions of Hostels for ST Boys & Girls.	
• Ashram Schools.	
• Vocational Training	2013
National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	

1	2
(containing 2 sub-schemes)	
• Top Class Education for ST students.	
• National Fellowship for ST students.	
• Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	
• Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs	2010-13
Tribal Research, Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival, National Tribal Awards	2012-13
Support to National /State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations.	2012-13
Development interventions among PVTGs in 9 States namely: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamilnadu and West Bengal covering total 12 no. of PVTGs undertaken by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research & Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	2015
Research/Evaluation studies done by Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) of Odisha, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Rajasthan and West Bengal.	2014-15 to 2016-17

Statement-II*Scheme/Programme wise funds allocated*

(Rs. in crore)

		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) (earlier known as Tribal Sub-Plan)	1050.00	1040.03	1132.27	1200.00
2	Grants under Article 275 (1)	1097.14	1134.68	1392.78	1260.00
3	Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)	70.00	-70.00	63.33	60.00
4	Aid to Voluntary Organizations	86.30	82.90	75.65	120.00
5	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	207.00	180.00	217.35	340.00
6	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products-TRIFED	34.31	35.00	40.00	49.00
7	Support to Tribal Research Institutes	10.00	11.09	11.00	17.00
8	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	122.00	100.00	143.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	10.00	0.00	48.81	80.00
10	Scholarship to the ST Students for Studies Abroad	0.98	1.00	0.72	0.39
11	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes: Tribal Education	1175.81	1065.85	1210.64	1659.84
12	Tribal Festivals, Research Information & Mass Education	10.47	24.09	10.20	6.39

**Installation of Solar Panels
on Monuments**

2212. SHRI BHAGWANT MANN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASI proposes to install photovoltaic solar panels on the rooftops of protected monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(c) the details of monuments selected for the said purpose and the criteria for their selection;

(d) whether the Ministry of Culture has approved the said project/proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred on the said project along with the source/manner in which funds are proposed to be generated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal to install photovoltaic solar panels on the rooftops of centrally protected monuments.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ranking of India on Tourist Map

2213. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether ranking of India has come down very low on the world tourism map as per a survey conducted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present ranking of India on the world tourism map;

(c) the names of the Asian countries placed higher in ranking than India;

(d) the reasons for our lagging behind despite having rich cultural heritage and historical places in the country; and

(e) the policy/efforts being made by the Government for improving our ranking on the world tourism map in the next two three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) As per the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) of World Economic Forum (WEF), India has been ranked 40th in 2017 as compared to 52nd in 2015 and 65th in 2013.

(c) Names of Asian countries higher in ranking than India in TTCI are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In fact, India's rank in TTCI of World Economic Forum has improved from 65th in 2013 to 40th in 2017.

(e) Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which inter-alia include the following:

i. E- Visa facility extended to citizens of 163 countries.

- ii. The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- iii. 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- iv. Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- v. Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

Statement

Rank of other Asian countries in Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index Report 2017 of World Economic Forum

Sl. No.	Country	Rank in 2017
1	Japan	4
2	Hong Kong	11
3	Singapore	13
4	China	15
5	Korea, Rep.	19
6	Malaysia	26
7	Taiwan	30
8	Thailand	34
9	India	40

[English]

Nutritional Value of Mid-Day Meal

2214. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current system of monitoring used by the Government to monitor the nutritional value of the Mid-Day Meal served to children in the schools across the country;

(b) whether the Government has planned to develop a low cost and time efficient kit that gives

nutritional value and status of the food being served to the children on the spot without sending it to the labs for testing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) One of the objectives of the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is to improve the nutritional / status of children studying in elementary classes in schools covered under the Scheme, by providing hot cooked meal. The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of Human Resource Development and also a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) as well as Programme Approval Board (PAB) monitor the scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at the District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. The Government of India has also issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States and UTs. These guidelines inter-alia provide for instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions

(JRMs) consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRMs are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. MDM Guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for School Level Kitchens envisages that the States and UTs must consider engaging CSIR Institutes/NABL accredited laboratories and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) accredited laboratories for undertaking testing of samples of mid-day meal for food safety and contamination. Moreover, MDM Rules 2015, envisages that Hot cooked meal provided to children shall be evaluated and certified by the Government Food Research Laboratory or any laboratory accredited or recognized by law, so as to ensure that the meal meets with the nutritional standards and quality.

World Class University

2215. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received application from Public and Private educational institutions for the World Class University tag and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of applications received from the educational institutions for this purpose, institution-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted Empowered Expert Committee for selection of 20 educational institutions for World Class University tag;

(d) if so, the criteria fixed by the Expert Committee for this purpose and time by which the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(e) whether Law Ministry is objecting to the said proposal and if so, the details thereof and the way the Ministry is planning to address the same; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to enable Indian students to get world class

education and research facilities within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. University Grants Commission (UGC) issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)'. In this regard, an advertisement was issued by UGC on 13.09.2017 calling for application from the eligible Public & Private Institutions/ Sponsoring Organisations for becoming 'Institutions of Eminence' within 90 days from the advertisement date. As on the last date, 103 applications have been received from both public & private sector for 'Institutions of Eminence', details of which are enclosed in the given Statement.

(c) The Government is yet to constitute the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC).

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

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Apart from the scheme of establishment of 'Institutions of Eminence', the Government has taken several other steps to address the issue of improving the quality of higher education in the country so as to enable Indian students to get quality education and research facilities within the country. These include launching of both Centrally sponsored schemes like Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyaan (RUSA) and targeted projects such as increasing the number of Institutes of National Importance, launching of Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) (to engage talented pool of international scientists and entrepreneurs with Higher Educational Institutes in India to augment the country's existing academic quality), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) (to enable Institutions to assess themselves and get motivated to improve), an Impacting Research Innovation And Technology (IMPRINT) scheme (for Research to solve major engineering and technology challenges in selected domains needed by the country), SWAYAM & SWAYAM

PRABHA (to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged students), Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) (to promote innovation and to bring coordinated action in those areas which have direct relevance to the manufacturing and design industry), etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Type (Public/Private)
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh Muslim University, UP	Govt. (Central)
2.	Banaras Hindu University, UP	Govt. (Central)
3.	Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer	Govt. (Central)
4.	Delhi University, Delhi	Govt. (Central)
5.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Central University, Sagar, M.P	Govt. (Central)
6.	Hyderabad University, Telangana	Govt. (Central)
7.	Iamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi	Govt. (Central)
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	Govt. (Central)
9.	Tezpur University, Assam	Govt. (Central)
10.	Vishwa Bharati University, West Bengal	Govt. (Central)
11.	Gandhigram Rrual Institute, Tamil Nadu	Govt. (Central)
12.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi	Govt. (Central)
13.	Indian Institute of Science, Bagalore	Govt. (Central)
14.	Jawahalal Nehru Centre for Adv. Scientific Research, Karaataka	Govt. (Central)
15.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Reserach, Maharashtra	Govt. (Central)
16.	Dr. B R Ambedkar National Instt, of Technology, Jalandhar	Govt. (Central)
17.	IISER Pune	Govt. (Central)
18.	IIT Bhubneshwar	Govt. (Central)
19.	IIT Bombay	Govt. (Central)
20.	IIT Delhi	Govt. (Central)
21.	IIT Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Govt. (Central)
22.	IIT Guwahati	Govt. (Central)
23.	IIT Hyderabad	Govt. (Central)

1	2	3
24.	IIT Indore	Govt. (Central)
25.	IIT Kanpur	Govt. (Central)
26.	IIT Kharagpur	Govt. (Central)
27.	IIT Madras	Govt. (Central)
28.	IIT Roorkee	Govt. (Central)
29.	IIT Ropar, Punjab	Govt. (Central)
30.	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	Govt. (Central)
31.	Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur	Govt. (Central)
32.	NIT Calicut	Govt. (Central)
33.	NIT Kurukshetra	Govt. (Central)
34.	NIT Rourkela	Govt. (Central)
35.	NIT Tiruchirapalli	Govt. (Central)
36.	NITK Surathkal Mangalore, Karnataka	Govt. (Central)
37.	VNIT Nagpur	Govt. (Central)
38.	IIM Ahmedabad	Govt. (Central)
39.	IIM Banglore	Govt. (Central)
40.	IIM Calcutta	Govt. (Central)
41.	National Rail & Transportation Institute, Gujarat	Govt. (Central)
42.	Institute of Chemical technology. Mumbai	Govt. (State)
43.	College of Engineering, Pune	Govt. (State)
44.	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, Delhi	Govt. (State)
45.	Alagappa University, Tamil Nadu	Govt. (State)
46.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat	Govt. (State)
47.	Andhra Univetrstiy, Visakhapatanam	Govt. (State)
48.	Anna University, Chennai	Govt. (State)
49.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	Govt. (State)
50.	Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kerala	Govt. (State)
51.	Goa University, Goa	Govt. (State)
52.	Guru Jambeshwar Univ. of Sc. &	Govt. (State)

1	2	3
	Tech. Hisar, Haryana	
53	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab	Govt. (State)
54	Guwahati University, Assam	Govt. (State)
55	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	Govt. (State)
56	King Georges Medical University, Lucknow, UP	Govt. (State)
57	Mahrishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana	Govt. (State)
58	Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana	Govt. (State)
59	Panjab University, Chandigarh	Govt. (State)
60	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Govt. (State)
61	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab	Govt. (State)
62	Sanjay Gandhi PGIMS, Lucknow, UP	Govt. (State)
63	Savitri Phule Pune University, Maharashtra	Govt. (State)
64	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Govt. (State)
65	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, AP	Govt. (State)
66	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, TN	Govt. (State)
67	University of Calcutta, West Bengal	Govt. (State)
68	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthpuram	Govt. (State)
69	University of Madras, Tamil Nadu	Govt. (State)
70	University of Mysore, Karnataka	Govt. (State)
71	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Private
72	Birla institute of Technology & Sciences (BITS) Pilani, Rajasthan	Private
73	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, UP	Private
74	Gandhi Institute of Technology & Mangaement, Visakapatnam, AP	Private
75	Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeshwara Univ., Mysore, Karnataka	Private
76	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	Private

1	2	3
77	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Private
78	KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum, Karnataka	Private
79	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka	Private
80	Narsee Mongee Institute of Management & Studies, Mumbai	Private
81	Siksha 0 Anushandhan, Odisha	Private
82	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai, TN	Private
83	SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Tamil Nadu	Private
84	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Private
85	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala, Punjab	Private
86	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, Tami Nadu	Private
87	Nirma University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Private
88	Ahmedabad University, Gujarat	Private
89	Anant national University, Ahmedabad	Private
90	Ashoka University, Sonipat, Haryana	Private
91	Azim Premji University, Bangalore	Private
92	O.P. JINDAL University, Sonipat, Haryana	Private
93	Pandit Deen Dayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Private
94	Shiv Nadar University, Noida, UP	Private
95	Indus Tech Univ. ('Reimagining Higher Education Foundation'), Delhi	Private
96	Acharya Institutes, Bangalore, Karnataka	Private
97	DICE Knowledge Foundation, Mumbai, Maharashtra	Private
98	IISH (Indian Institute for Human Settlements), Bangalore, Karnataka	Private
99	Indian School of Business, Hyderabad	Private
100	KREA University (IFMR), Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Private

1	2	3
101	Maharashtra Institute of Tech., Pune, Maharashtra	Private
102	Bharti (Satya Bharti Foundation), Delhi	Private
103	Jio Institute, Mumbai (Reliance Foundation Institution & Research)	Private

GI Logo

2216. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

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

(a) whether the Government grants Geographical Indicators (GI) to agriculture, natural or manufactured goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the list of products with GI Logo issued/to be issued product-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether India has been ranked very low in the recent International Intellectual Property (IP) Index;

(d) whether the Government fails to ratify many of the major international IP treaties referred to in the said index;

(e) whether the Government has launched a 'Scheme for IPR Awareness - Creative India: Innovative India'; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to improve the IPR regime 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Agricultural, natural or manufactured goods are registered as Geographical / Indications (GI) by the Geographical Indications Registry as per the provisions of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999.

As on December 11, 2017, 303 GIs (including GI Logo) have been registered, which may be categorized as follows:

Registered Geographical Indications

Sl. No.	Types of Goods	No. of Registered GIs
1	Agricultural	85
2	Manufactured	10
3	Food Stuff	10
4	Handicraft	71
5	Textiles	85
6	Natural Goods	01
7	GI Logo Applications Registered	29
	Sub-total- Indian GIs Registered	291
8	Foreign GIs Registered	12
Total GIs Registered (Sl.No. 1 to 8)		303

The list of products registered as Geographical Indications is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Government is not aware of any index by the name of International Intellectual Property (IP) Index published by any multilateral organisation. However, a private entity namely, Global Intellectual Property Centre (GIPC) of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce (USCC), prepares an International Intellectual Property Index, which does not provide a composite view of the IP regime in any country. The intellectual property rights indicators used in the index are selective and hence not a true reflection of the state of Intellectual Property Rights protection and innovation in India.

(d) The Government of India ratifies various international IP treaties on the basis of national interest guided by its strategic, public health and developmental needs.

(e) and (f) A Scheme for IPR Awareness has been adopted on 26th May 2017 to raise awareness on IP Rights among all sections of society. The scheme targets conducting IP awareness workshops/ seminars in collaboration with industry organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders across the country. These awareness programmes are tailored for the following categories: Schools, Universities/ Colleges and Industry, including MSMEs and Startups. The scheme also envisages IP training and sensitization programmes for enforcement agencies (Police) and the Judiciary. The

objective of the said Scheme is to foster creativity and innovation and thereby, promote entrepreneurship.

India has a well-established legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), which meets its international obligations while utilizing the flexibilities provided in the international regime to address its developmental concerns. India has a Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) compliant, robust, equitable and dynamic IPR regime.

In addition, the Government of India has taken various steps to further strengthen the IPR regime of the country, some of which are as follows:

The National IPR Policy, 2016 was adopted on 12.05.2016 as a vision document to guide future development of IPRs in the country. It has seven objectives:

- i. IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.
- ii. Generation of IPRs - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.
- iii. Legal and Legislative Framework - To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.
- iv. Administration and Management - To modernize and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.
- v. Commercialization of IPR - Get value for IPRs through commercialization.
- vi. Enforcement and Adjudication - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.
- vii. Human Capital Development - To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.
 - Creating and exploiting synergies in the IPR environment is of paramount importance. The administration of Copyright Act, 1957 and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000, along with their associated Registries,

has been transferred to the DIPP. Subsequently, under the Finance Act, 2017, the Copyright Board has also been merged in the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.

- The Patents Rules, 2003 and the Trademarks Rules, 2002 have been amended whereby the IP processes have been re-engineered to streamline them and make them more user-friendly.
- Manpower in the Intellectual Property offices has been ramped up significantly with recruitment of an additional 458 Patent Examiners apart from the existing 130. An additional 59 Trademark Examiners on regular basis and 84 on contract basis have also been deployed. This augmentation of manpower has already had a salutary effect on the examination and disposal of patent and trademark applications. For instance, the number of patent applications examined till November in the year 2017-18 are 35756, as compared to just 12520 in the corresponding period last year. The examination time for trademark applications has also come down from the earlier 13 months to just 1 month. Further, new posts of 84 examiners and 95 controllers have been approved for Patent Office, as also 38 examiners and 58 Registrars in the Trademark Registry in the current year.
- Apart from country-wide awareness programmes, an IPR Enforcement toolkit for the Police has also been prepared, which is a ready reckoner for police officials across the country in dealing with IP crimes.
- Special provisions have been made for startups and MSMEs.
- The Government has entered into an agreement with WIPO for establishment of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISC).
- The Commercial Courts set up under the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015 also deal with IP disputes.

Statement*Details of list of products registered as Geographical Indications*

Sl. No.	Geographical Indications	Status	Date of Filing	Goods	Indian State / Foreign Country
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Guntur Sannam Chilli	Registered	29.10.2008	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
2	Tirupathi Laddu	Registered	31.03.2008	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
3	Bandar (Machilipatanam) Laddu	Registered	29.07.2013	Food Stuff	Andhra Pradesh
4	Kondapalli Bommalu	Registered	10.11.2005	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
5	Budithi Bell & Brass Metal Craft	Registered	16.04.2007	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
6	Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
7	Bobbili Veena	Registered	24.03.2010	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
8	Durgi Stone Carvings	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
9	Etikoppaka Toys	Registered	01.05.2014	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
10	Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery	Registered	06.03.2015	Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh
11	Sri Kalahasthi Kalamkari	Registered	16.03.2005	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
12	Machilipatnam Kalamkari	Registered	16.04.2007	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
13	Uppada Jamdani Sarees	Registered	10.04.2008	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
14	Venkatagiri Sarees	Registered	13.11.2009	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
15	Mangalagiri Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	26.02.2010	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
16	Dharmavaram Handloom Pattu Sarres And Paavadas	Registered	02.08.2010	Textiles	Andhra Pradesh
17	Banaganapalle Mangoes	Registered	07.09.2011	Agricultural	Andhra Pradesh
18	Arunachal Orange	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Arunachal Pradesh
19	Assam (Orthodox)	Registered	19.11.2007 22.11.2007	Agricultural	Assam
20	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
21	Tezpur Litchi	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Assam
22	Joha Rice of Assam	Registered	10.09.2013	Agricultural	Assam
23	Muga Silk of Assam	Registered	20.07.2006	Textiles	Assam
24	Muga Silk of Assam (Logo)	Registered	19.06.2012	Textiles	Assam
25	Ma.dhubani Painting	Registered	22.08.2005	Handicraft	Bihar
26	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Handicraft	Bihar

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Sikki Grass Products of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Bihar
28	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Textiles	Bihar
29	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar	Registered	21.09.2006	Textiles	Bihar
30	Bhagalpur Silk	Registered	15.07.2009	Textiles	Bihar
31	Applique (Khatwa) Work of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Textiles	Bihar
32	Sujini Embroidery Work of Bihar (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Textiles	Bihar
33	Bastar Iron Craft	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
34	Bastar Dhokra	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
35	Bastar Wooden Craft	Registered	12.03.2007	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
36	Bastar Dhokra (Logo)	Registered	05.11.2012	Handicraft	Chhattisgarh
37	Champa Silk Saree And Fabrics	Registered	25.05.2009	Textiles	Chhattisgarh
38	Feni	Registered	19.12.2007	Manufactured	Goa
39	Gir Kesar Mango	Registered	17.08.2009	Agricultural	Gujarat
40	Bhalia Wheat	Registered	17.12.2009	Agricultural	Gujarat
41	Sankheda Furniture	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Gujarat
42	Agates of Cambay	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Gujarat
43	Kutch Embroidery	Registered	11.07.2007	Textiles	Gujarat
44	Tangaliya Shawl	Registered	9.6.2008	Textiles	Gujarat
45	Surat Zari Craft	Registered	21.05.2009	Textiles	Gujarat
46	Kachchh Shawls	Registered	04.06.2009	Textiles	Gujarat
47	Bandhani of Gujarat	Registered	13.09.2010	Textiles	Gujarat
48	Patan Patola	Registered	09.03.20011	Textiles	Gujarat
49	Sankheda Furniture (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
50	Agates of Cambay (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Gujarat
51	Kutch Embroidery (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Textiles	Gujarat
52	Kangra Tea	Registered	11.02.2005	Agricultural	Uttarakhand Pradesh
53	Kangra Paintings	Registered	04.02.2012 16.05.2013	Handicraft	Himachal Pradesh
54	Kullu Shawl	Registered	10.12.2004	Textiles	Himachal Pradesh
55	Chamba Rumal	Registered	22.01.2007	Textiles	Himachal Pradesh
56	Kinnauri Shawl	Registered	04.12.2008	Textiles	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
57	Kullu Shawl (Logo)	Registered	23.05.2012	Textiles	Himachal Pradesh
58	Basmati	Registered	26.11.2008	Agricultural	India (Punjab / Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh / Delhi / Uttarkhand / Uttar Pradesh / Jammu and Kashmir)
59	Kashmir Paper Machie	Registered	17.07.2009	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
60	Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving	Registered	17.07.2009	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
61	Khatamband	Registered	24.03.2010	Handicraft	Jammu and Kashmir
62	Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet	Registered	01.06.2015	Textiles	Jammu and Kashmir
63	Kashmir Pashmina	Registered	09.12.2005	Textiles	Jammu and Kashmir
64	Kashmir Sozani Craft	Registered	19.01.2006	Textiles	Jammu and Kashmir
65	Kani Shawl	Registered	13.02.2006	Textiles	Jammu and Kashmir
66	Coorg Orange	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka
67	Mysore Betel Leaf	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka
68	Nanjanagud Banana	Registered	31.03.2005	Agricultural	Karnataka
69	Mysore Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
70	Udupi Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
71	Hadagali Malligae	Registered	24.07.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
72	Coorg Green Cardamom	Registered	27.12.2006	Agricultural	Karnataka
73	Mansooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	Registered	05.04.2007	Agricultural	Karnataka
74	Mansooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Registered	12.10.07	Agricultural	Karnataka
75	Byadagi Chilli	Registered	01.08.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
76	Devanahalli Pomello	Registered	04,09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
77	Appemidi Mango	Registered	04.09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
78	Kamalapur Red Banana	Registered	04.09.2008	Agricultural	Karnataka
79	Udupi Mattu Gulla Brinjal	Registered	03.03.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
80	Bangalore Blue Grapes	Registered	29.07.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
81	Bangalore Rose Onion	Registered	30.07.2010	Agricultural	Karnataka
82	Dharwad Pedha	Registered	24.01.2007	Food Stuff	Karnataka
83	Bidriware	Registered	24.01.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
84	Channapatna Toys And Dolls	Registered	07.02.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6
85	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	Registered	07.02.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
86	Mysore Traditional Paintings	Registered	31.03.2005	Handicraft	Karnataka
87	Ganjifa Cards of Mysore	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
88	Navalgund Durries	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
89	Karnataka Bronzeware	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Karnataka
90	Kinhal Toys	Registered	02.08.2010	Handicraft	Karnataka
91	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
92	Ganjifa cards of Mysore (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Karnataka
93	Mysore Agarbathi	Registered	11.08.2004 25.11.2004	Manufactured	Karnataka
94	Mysore Sandalwood Oil	Registered	18.03.2005	Manufactured	Karnataka
95	Mysore Sandal Soap	Registered	18.03.2005	Manufactured	Karnataka
96	Mysore Silk	Registered	22.07.2004	Textiles	Karnataka
97	Kasuti Embroidery	Registered	31.03.2005	Textiles	Karnataka
98	Ilkal Sarees	Registered	16.10.2006	Textiles	Karnataka
99	Molakalmuru Sarees	Registered	16.10.2006	Textiles	Karnataka
100	Sandur Lambani Embroidery	Registered	09.09.2008	Textiles	Karnataka
101	Guledgudd Khana	Registered	29.07.2010	Textiles	Karnataka
102	Udupi Sarees	Registered	03.11.2010	Textiles	Karnataka
103	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Textiles	Karnataka
104	Mysore Silk (Logo)	Registered	26.08.2015	Textiles	Karnataka
105	Navara Rice	Registered	25.11.2004	Agricultural	Kerala
106	Palakkadan Matta Rice	Registered	18.04.2005	Agricultural	Kerala
107	Malabar Pepper	Registered	13.02.2006 20.07.2006	Agricultural	Kerala
108	Alleppey Green Cardamom	Registered	14.09.2006	Agricultural	Kerala
109	Pokkali Rice	Registered	29.01.2007	Agricultural	Kerala
110	Vazhakulam Pineapple	Registered	27.08.2008 15.10.2008	Agricultural	Kerala
111	Central Travancore Jaggery	Registered	02.03.2009	Agricultural	Kerala
112	Wayanad Jeerakasala Rice	Registered	23.09.2009	Agricultural	Kerala
113	Wayanad Gandhakasala Rice	Registered	23.09.2009	Agricultural	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5	6
114	Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	Registered	28.03.2014	Agricultural	Kerala
115	Aranmula Kannadi (Aranmula Metal Mirror)	Registered	08.12.2003	Handicraft	Kerala
116	Payyannur Pavithra Ring	Registered	23.02.2004	Handicraft	Kerala
117	Alleppey Coir	Registered	03.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
118	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
119	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
120	Maddalam of Palakkad	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Kerala
121	Maddalam of Palakkad (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
122	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
123	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala (Logo)	Registered	08,01.2015	Handicraft	Kerala
124	Cannanore Home Furnishings	Registered	14.11.2008	Textiles	Kerala
125	Balaramapuram Sarees And Fine Cotton Fabrics	Registered	19.01.2009	Textiles	Kerala
126	Kasaragod Sarees	Registered	11.05.2009	Textiles	Kerala
127	Kuthampully Sarees	Registered	13.07.2009	Textiles	Kerala
128	Chendamangalam Dhoties & Set Mundu	Registered	18.11.2010	Textiles	Kerala
129	Kuthampully Dhoties & Set Mundu	Registered	11.02.2013	Textiles	Kerala
130	Kaipad Rice	Registered	08.09.2011	Agricultural	Kerala
131	Ratlami Sev	Registered	16.08.2013	Food Stuff	Madhya Pradesh
132	Leather Toys of Indore	Registered	13.06.2007	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
133	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh	Registered	05.07.2007	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
134	Bell Metal Ware of Datia And Tikamgarh (Logo)	Registered	11.12.2012	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh
135	Leather Toys of Indore (Logo)	Registered	29.01.2013	Handicraft	Madhya Pradesh ¹
136	Chanderi Sarees	Registered	02.04.2004	Textiles	Madhya Pradesh
137	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh	Registered	13.06.2007	Textiles	Madhya Pradesh
138	Maheshwar Sarees & Fabrics	Registered	08.02.2010	Textiles	Madhya Pradesh
139	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Textiles	Madhya Pradesh
140	Mahabaleshwar Strawberry	Registered	09.02.2009	Agricultural	Maharashtra
141	Nashik Grapes	Registered	26.03.2009	Agricultural	Maharashtra
142	Kolhapur Jaggery	Registered	29.07.2011	Agricultural	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
143	Nagpur Orange	Registered	03.08.2012	Agricultural	Maharashtra
144	Ajara Ghansal Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
145	Waigaon Turmeric	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
146	Mangalwedha Maldandi Jowar	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
147	Bhiwapur Chilli	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
148	Sindhudurg & Ratnagiri Kokum	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
149	Waghya Ghevada	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
150	Navapura Desi Tur	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
151	Ambemohar Rice	Registered	26.03.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
152	Vengurla Cashew	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
153	Sangli Raisins	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
154	Lasalgaon Onion	Registered	22.07.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
155	Dahanu Gholvad Chikoo	Registered	11.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
156	Beed Custard Apple	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
157	Jalna Sweet Orange	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
158	Jalgaon Banana	Registered	26.08.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
159	Marathwada Kesar Mango	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
160	Purandar Fig	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
161	Jalgaon Bharit Brinjal	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
162	Solapur Pomegranate	Registered	30.09.2014	Agricultural	Maharashtra
163	Puneri Pagadi	Registered	10.6.2008	Handicraft	Maharashtra
164	Warli Painting	Registered	06.07.2011	Handicraft	Maharashtra
165	Nashik Valley Wine	Registered	22.04.2008	Manufactured	Maharashtra
166	Soiapur Chaddar	Registered	05.04.2004	Textiles	Maharashtra
167	Solapur Terry Towel	Registered	20.05.2004	Textiles	Maharashtra
168	Paithani Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	05.01.2009 & 09.02.2009	Textiles	Maharashtra
169	Karvath Kati Tussar Sarees And Fabrics	Registered	07.01.2013	Textiles	Maharashtra
170	Kachai Lemon	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Manipur
171	Shaphee Lanphee	Registered	19.12.2011	Textiles	Manipur
172	Wangkhei Phee	Registered	19.12.2011	Textiles	Manipur

1	2	3	4	5	6
173	Moirang Phee	Registered	19.12.2011	Textiles	Manipur
174	Memong Narang	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
175	Khasi Mandarin	Registered	10.12.2013	Agricultural	Meghalaya
176	Mizo Chilli	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Mizoram
177	Naga Mircha	Registered	22.08.2007	Agricultural	Nagaland
178	Chakshesang Shawl	Registered	01.01.2016	Textiles	Nagaland
179	Naga Tree Tomato	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Nagaland
180	Ganjam Kewda Flower	Registered	24.12.2010	Agricultural	Odisha
181	Konark Stone Carving	Registered	09.04.2007	Handicraft	Odisha
182	Odisha Pattachitra (Logo)	Registered	05.10.2012	Handicraft	Odisha
183	Odisha Pattachitra	Registered	09.04.2007	Handicraft	Odisha
184	Ganjam Kewda Rooh	Registered	24.12.2010	Manufactured	Odisha
185	Kotpad Handloom Fabric	Registered	10.06.2004	Textiles	Odisha
186	Odisha Ikat	Registered	01.02.2005	Textiles	Odisha
187	Pipli Applique Work	Registered	09.04.2007 22.08.2007	Textiles	Odisha
188	Khandua Saree And Fabrics	Registered	12.09.2008	Textiles	Odisha
189	Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics	Registered	15.04.09	Textiles	Odisha
190	Dhalapathar Parida & Fabrics	Registered	13.07.2010	Textiles	Odisha
191	Sambalpuri Bandha Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.07.2010	Textiles	Odisha
192	Bomkai Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.09.2010	Textiles	Odisha
193	Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics	Registered	13.09.2010	Textiles	Odisha
194	Berhampur Patta (Phoda Kumbha) Saree & Joda	Registered	13.09.2010	Textiles	Odisha
195	Villianur Terracotta Works	Registered	22.03.2010	Handicraft	Pondicherry
196	Tirukanur Papier Mache Craft	Registered	22.03.2010	Handicraft	Pondicherry
197	Phulkari	Registered	14.03.2005	Textiles	Punjab
198	Bikaneri Bhujia	Registered	28.10.2008	Food Stuff	Rajasthan
199	Blue Pottery of Jaipur	Registered	14.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan
200	Molela Clay Work	Registered	31.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan
201	Kathputlis of Rajasthan	Registered	31.08.2006	Handicraft	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
202	Bagru Hand Block Print	Registered	10.08.2009	Handicraft	Rajasthan
203	Thewa Art Work	Registered	17.10.2011	Handicraft	Rajasthan
204	Molela Clay Work (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
205	Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
206	Kathputlis of Rajasthan (Logo)	Registered	28.12.2015	Handicraft	Rajasthan
207	Makrana Marble	Registered	09.04.2013	Natural	Rajasthan
208	Kota Doria	Registered	22.07.2004	Textiles	Rajasthan
209	Sanganeri Hand Block Printing	Registered	02.12.2008	Textiles	Rajasthan
210	Kota Doria (Logo)	Registered	10.12.2009	Textiles	Rajasthan
211	Sikkim Large Cardamom	Registered	27.01.2012	Agricultural	Sikkim
212	Eathomozhy Tall Coconut	Registered	07.09.2007	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
213	Niigiri (Orthodox)	Registered	19.11.2007 22.11.2007	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
214	Virupakshi Hill Banana	Registered	12.5.2008	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
215	Sirumalai Hill Banana	Registered	22.5.2008	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
216	Thanjavur Painting	Registered	04.01.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
217	Thanjavur Art Plate	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
218	Swamimalai Bronze Icons	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
219	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil	Registered	26.07.2006	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
220	Thanjavur Doll	Registered	18.05.2007	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
221	Pattamadai Pai ("Pattamadai Mat")	Registered	25.01.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
222	Nachiarkoil Kuthuvilakku ("Nachiarkoil Lamp")	Registered	08.02.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
223	Chettinad Kottan	Registered	17.03.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
224	Thanjavur Veenai	Registered	23.07.2010	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
225	Mahabalipuram Stone Sculpture	Registered	31.05.2013	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
226	Thanjavur Art Plate (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
227	Swamimalai Bronze Icons (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
228	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil (Logo)	Registered	08.01.2015	Handicraft	Tamil Nadu
229	Coimbatore Wet Grinder	Registered	14.03.2005	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
230	East India Leather	Registered	18.05.2007	Manufactured	Tamil Nadu
231	Salem Fabric	Registered	12.02.2004	Textiles	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6
232	Kancheepuram Silk	Registered	07.10.2004	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
233	Bhavani Jamakkalam	Registered	25.10.2004	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
234	Madurai Sungudi	Registered	24.01.2005	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
235	Arani Silk	Registered	25.04.2007	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
236	Kovai Kora Cotton Sarees	Registered	25.04.2007	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
237	Salem Silk know as Salem Venpattu	Registered	16.05.2007	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
238	Toda Embroidery	Registered	11.09.2008	Textiles	Tamil Nadu
239	Madurai Malli	Registered	03.06.2011	Agricultural	Tamil Nadu
240	Hyderabad Haleem	Registered	18.12.2009	Food Stuff	Telangana
241	Silver Filigree of Karimnagar	Registered	28.04.2006	Handicraft	Telangana
242	Nirmal Toys and Craft	Registered	16.04.2007	Handicraft	Telangana
243	Nirmal Furniture	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Telangana
244	Nirmal Paintings	Registered	01.08.2007	Handicraft	Telangana
245	Cheriyal Paintings	Registered	20.11.2009	Handicraft	Telangana
246	Pambarthi Metal Craft	Registered	22.12.2009	Handicraft	Telangana
247	Pochampally Ikat	Registered	15.12.2003	Textiles	Telangana
248	Gadwal Sarees	Registered	22.09.2008	Textiles	Telangana
249	Siddipet Gollabama	Registered	05.11.2009	Textiles	Telangana
250	Narayanpet Handloom Sarees	Registered	02.08.2010	Textiles	Telangana
251	Pochampally Ikat (Logo)	Registered	08.08.2016	Textiles	Telangana
252	Tripura Queen Pineapple	Registered	29.08.2013	Agricultural	Tripura
253	Allahabad Surkha Guava	Registered	13.02.2006	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
254	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Registered	15.5.2008	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
255	Kalanamak Rice	Registered	25.03.2010	Agricultural	Uttar Pradesh
256	Firozabad Glass	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
257	Kanpur Saddlery	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
258	Moradabad Metal Craft	Registered	09.02.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
259	Varanasi Glass Beads	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
260	Khurja Pottery	Registered	06.07.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
261	Saharanpur Wood Craft	Registered	17.08.2009	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
262	Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
263	Banaras Metal Repouse Craft	Registered	24.01.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
264	Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware & Toys	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
265	Nizamabad Black Clay Pottery	Registered	31.10.2013	Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh
266	Kannauj Perfume	Registered	09.02.2009	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
267	Meerut Scissors	Registered	12.12.2013	Manufactured	Uttar Pradesh
268	Banaras Brocades And Sarees	Registered	04.07.2007	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
269	Lucknow Chikan Craft	Registered	07.12.2007	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
270	Hand Made Carpet of Bhadohi	Registered	02.12.2008	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
271	Agra Durrie	Registered	01.04.2011	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
272	Farrukhabad Prints	Registered	01.04.2011	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
273	Lucknow Zardozi	Registered	01.04.2011	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
274	Banaras Brocades And Sarees (Logo)	Registered	29.04.2011	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
275	Mirzapur Handmade Dari	Registered	31.10.2013	Textiles	Uttar Pradesh
276	Uttarakhand Ka Tejpat	Registered	27.01.2015	Agricultural	Uttarakhand
277	Darjeeling Tea (word & Logo)	Registered	27.10.2003	Agricultural	West Bengal
278	Mai da Laxman Bhog Mango	Registered	19.09.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
279	Malda Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	Registered	19.09.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
280	Malda Fazli Mango	Registered	01.10.2007	Agricultural	West Bengal
281	Tulapanji Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
282	Gobindobhog Rice	Registered	24.08.2015	Agricultural	West Bengal
283	Bardhaman's Sitabhog	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
284	Bardhaman's Mihidana	Registered	13.03.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
285	Banglar Rasogolla	Registered	18.09.2015	Food Stuff	West Bengal
286	Santiniketan Leather Goods	Registered	12.07.2007	Handicraft	West Bengal
287	Nakshi Kantha	Registered	07.04.2006	Textiles	West Bengal
288	Santipore Saree	Registered	22.09.2008	Textiles	West Bengal
289	Baluchari Saree	Registered	01.06.2009	Textiles	West Bengal
290	Dhaniakhali Saree	Registered	02.07.2009	Textiles	West Bengal
291	Joyn agar Moa	Registered	10.05.2012	Food Stuff	West Bengal
292	Champagne	Registered	29.09.2008	Manufactured	France
293	Cognac	Registered	24.12.2010	Manufactured	France

1	2	3	4	5	6
294	Prosciutto di Parma	Registered	26.03.2009	Food Stuff	Italy
295	Prosecco	Registered	12.11.2014	Manufactured	Italy
296	Parmigiano Reggiano	Registered	28.11.2011	Food Stuff	Italy
297	Asiago	Registered	28.11.2011	Food Stuff	Italy
298	Tequila	Registered	26.09.2011	Manufactured	Mexico
299	Peruvian Pisco	Registered	29.09.2005	Manufactured	Peru
300	Porto	Registered	09.12.2010	Manufactured	Portugal
301	Douro	Registered	09.12.2010	Manufactured	Portugal
302	Scotch Whisky	Registered	05.01.2009	Manufactured	United Kingdom
303	Napa Valley	Registered	26.11.2008	Manufactured	United States of America

Private Engineering Colleges

2217. SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
 SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
 SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:
 SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
 SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
 KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
 SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of private engineering colleges recognised by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) at present in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that many private engineering colleges are enrolling less than 30% students;

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

(d) whether the Government has asked number of private engineering colleges to stop operations from the 2018-19 academic session and if so, the names of the said private engineering colleges; and

(e) whether the AICTE has given option to covert

the engineering colleges to science colleges, skill development centres or vocational education institutes and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved private engineering colleges are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The state-wise details of the private engineering colleges, enrolling less than 30% students, for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam. The closure of private engineering colleges depends on voluntary application furnished to AICTE to that effect.

(e) No such option to convert the engineering colleges to Science Colleges, Skill Development Centres or Vocational Education Institute is available with AICTE. However, keeping in line with the policy of the government to improve skill development and vocational education for enhancing employment/self employment opportunity AICTE approved institutes are encouraged to run PMKVY programme.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise number of AICTE Approved Engineering College*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of AICTE Approved Engineering Colleges
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	325
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4	Assam	20
5	Bihar	36
6	Chandigarh	6
7	Chhattisgarh	51
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Delhi	20
11	Goa	5
12	Gujarat	133
13	Haryana	145
14	Himachal Pradesh	17
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10

1	2	3
16	Jharkhand	19
17	Karnataka	198
18	Kerala	176
19	Lakshadweep	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	204
21	Maharashtra	379
22	Manipur	2
23	Meghalaya	2
24	Mizoram	0
25	Nagaland	1
26	Odisha	95
27	Puducherry	17
28	Punjab	104
29	Rajasthan	125
30	Sikkim	1
31	Tamil Nadu	526
32	Telangana	266
33	Tripura	3
34	Uttar Pradesh	305
35	Uttarakhand	36
36	West Bengal	95
Grand Total		3325

Statement-II*Private Engg Colleges with less than 30% enrollment*

Institute State	2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
	Institute Count	Intake	Enrollment	Institute Count	Intake	Enrollment	Institute Count	Intake	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	143	64560	8593	117	50490	6662	109	47640	5687
Assam	1	300	80	0	0	0	2	660	159
Bihar	5	1740	330	3	840	225	8	2880	589

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh	18	8970	1746	17	6555	1122	24	9667	1611
Delhi	0	0	0	1	120	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	22	10800	1747	27	13740	2174	40	19494	3036
Haryana	84	34890	5387	100	41790	5026	84	33438	4001
Himachal Pradesh	14	6660	1000	15	6780	666	14	5850	739
Jammu and Kashmir	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	300	88	3	960	154
Karnataka	13	4860	871	18	5625	839	18	5580	1088
Kerala	21	7272	1572	17	5550	1119	34	11265	1787
Madhya Pradesh	90	39516	5508	94	39288	5357	105	42135	5369
Maharashtra	109	38160	5294	118	40980	5750	139	43338	6135
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	240	63	0	0	0	1	240	0
Odisha	55	25524	4148	47	21113	2894	53	22348	3516
Puducherry	5	1860	311	9	3750	668	11	4650	641
Punjab	56	21405	3101	59	23085	2928	55	21345	2861
Rajasthan	69	28425	4755	68	26304	3781	74	28224	3291
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	140	61994	10152	142	59493	9050	177	77509	12399
Telangana	183	92145	6434	150	62454	4726	112	41628	2874
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	103	44325	6948	131	56948	8870	169	74538	10327
Uttarakhand	18	7260	982	14	5580	810	15	5880	762
West Bengal	27	11730	1844	23	9600	1494	20	7860	1132
Grand Total	1178	512936	70866	1171	480385	64249	1267	507129	68158

Land Titles to Tribes

2218. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set deadline for States to grant land rights to tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has also proposed to recognize the villages settled on forest land as revenue villages and grant rights to hold lease to the forest dwellers and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to extend legal title of the land to traditional forest dwellers in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above

(c) In terms of Section 3(1)(h) of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, all forest villages, old habitation, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not, are to be converted into revenue villages by the concerned State Government and the rights are to be vested with the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, as defined in the Act.

(d) The implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 is the responsibility of the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and this Ministry has not set any deadline for the same. Progress in vesting of rights to the beneficiaries is furnished by the State Governments on a monthly basis. These are then compiled by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and put in public domain. From time to time the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been exhorting the States to speed up the progress.

Students Studying Abroad

2219. SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the number of Indians studying in the United States of America (USA) and other foreign countries has doubled in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to upgrade public and private universities that can be categorised as "world class"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has referred the data published by the US Department of Homeland Security (obtained through Indian Mission in Washington DC), as per which the year-wise details of the number of Indian students studying in USA are as under:

Year	No. of Students studying in USA
2015	1,81,051
2016	2,06,584
2017	2,06,708

MEA has further informed that around 5,86,183 (estimated) Indian students are currently studying in different foreign countries as on 28th December, 2017. The year-wise break-up of number of students studying in other foreign countries is not available. However, country-wise break-up of number of Indian Students studying in 91 foreign countries as has been prepared by MEA on the basis of information collected and collated from different Indian Missions and Posts is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Central Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) are taking various initiatives to improve quality of higher education in the country. One of the latest initiatives is declaration of Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) to provide world class education to the Indian Students within the country. The Government has approved the Regulatory Architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions for setting up /

upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as Institutions of Eminence for which applications have been received. These Institutions will provide world class education to Indian Students at an affordable rate.

Statement

Indian Students studying in Foreign Universities

Sl. No.	List of estimated Indian students pursuing studies in foreign Universities (based on inputs received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad as on 28.12.2017)
1	2
1	Antigua and Barbuda 40
2	Armenia 1100
3	Australia 84010
4	Austria 300
5	Azerbaijan 15
6	Bahrain 27200
7	Bangladesh 3610
8	Belarus 461
9	Barbados 116
10	Belgium 603
11	Bosnia Herzegovina 2
12	Brazil 24
13	Brunei Darussalam 25
14	Bulgaria 297
15	Canada 100000
16	Chile 40
17	China 18171
18	Cuba (Dominican Republic) 7
19	Curacao 279

1	2	3
20	Cyprus	2790
21	Czech Republic	400
22	Denmark	274
23	Egypt	150
24	Estonia	138
25	Finland	779
26	France	6000
27	France (Reunion is.)	3
28	Georgia	3000
29	Germany	13740
30	Greece	1
31	Guyana	170
32	Hong Kong	350
33	Hungary	650
34	Iceland	10
35	Indonesia	17
36	Iran	1000
37	Ireland	2300
38	Israel	550
39	Italy	2000
40	Japan	1015
41	Jordan	11
42	Kazakhstan	3350
43	Korea (Republic of)	1183
44	Kuwait	79
45	Kyrgyzstan	7000
46	Latvia	1850
47	Lebanon	4
48	Libya	9
49	Lithuania	850
50	Malaysia	1900

1	2	3
51	Mauritius	500
52	Mexico	100
53	Moldova	104
54	Mongolia	1
55	Nepal	2000
56	Netherlands	2500
57	New Zealand	30000
58	Niger	5
59	Norway	250
60	Oman	3000
61	Panama (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, & Columbia)	22
62	Philippines	8500
63	Poland	2500
64	Portugal	75
65	Romania	220
66	Russian Federation	6500
67	Rwanda	20
68	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	810
69	Serbia	1
70	Slovenia	42
71	Singapore	2435
72	Slovakia	25
73	South Africa	180
74	Spain	650
75	Sri Lanka	16
76	St. Lucia	231
77	St. Kitts & Nevis	10
78	Sudan	15
79	South Sudan	268
80	Sweden	3200

1	2	3
81	Switzerland	1555
82	Tajikistan	850
83	Tanzania	2
84	Thailand	297
85	Turkey	57
86	Ukraine	9000
87	United Arab Emirates (Dubai)	500
88	United Kingdom (2015-16)	14830
89	United State of America	206708
90	Uzbekistan	50
91	Venezuala (including in Curacao, Sint Maartin and Aruba)	281
Total		586183

Spice Parks

2220. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spice parks set up by the Government in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such parks in the States to empower the farmers producing spices by having better price realisation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government and the States are sharing the expenditure in setting up these parks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total amount spent by the Government on these parks along with the fund earmark; and

(e) the number of proposals pending with Government for setting up such parks along with their status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Eight Spices Parks with

infrastructure for common processing facilities of Spices have been established by Spices Board with financial assistance from the Government of India under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied activities (ASIDE) and Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Following discontinuation of the ASIDE scheme, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) is under implementation by Department of Commerce

wherein assistance of 50% of the total equity in the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores is available for establishing trade infrastructure, including Spice Parks, to the State Governments. In case of projects located in North Eastern States and Himalayan States including Jammu and Kashmir, the grant can be upto 80% of the total equity subject to the maximum of Rs. 20 crores.

Besides this, Spice Parks can also be established under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under the scheme of Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spice and Research & Development of Cardamom wherein the assistance is limited to 20% equity subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 crores. At present, there is no proposal pending for setting up of Spice Park.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Location of Spice park	Funds Spent	Funding source
1	2	3
Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	20.50	ASIDE scheme- 19.80 Plan scheme of Spices Board - 0.70
Puttady, Kerala	25.00	Plan scheme of Spices Board - 25.00
Jodhpur, Rajasthan	30.60	Plan scheme of Spices Board -30.60
Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu	20.70	Plan scheme of Spices Board - 20.70
Guna, MP	33.63	ASIDE scheme - 25.00 APEDA - 1.79 Plan scheme of Spices Board - 6.84
Guntur AP	7.90	Plan scheme of Spices Board - 7.90 Government of Andhra Pradesh. - 11.60
Kota, Rajasthan	15.75	ASIDE scheme - 10.00 Plan scheme of Spices Board - 5.75
Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh	15.20	ASIDE scheme - 15.00 Plan scheme of Spices Board -0.20

Promotion of Tourism in NER

2221. SHRI C.K. SANGMA:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the development and promotion of tourist spots in North Eastern Regions (NER) of the country and if so, the details thereof and the sites identified for the purpose, State-wise including Assam;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned any projects for the development of Tourism in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised for the NER in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/location-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to relax rules in restive areas like Arunachal Pradesh, some parts of Sikkim and Leh and Ladakh to promote tourism in

these picturesque regions and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the rules are likely to be relaxed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan scheme - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD scheme - National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive in 2014-15 for the development of tourism infrastructure in the country. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, fifteen thematic circuits and under

PRASHAD scheme 25 sites have been identified for development in the country.

The Ministry promotes India as a holistic destination including North Eastern Region as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic and international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

The details of the projects sanctioned under above schemes in North Eastern Region are as follows:

(Amt. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme/ State	Circuit	Project/Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Swadesh Darshan Arunachal Pradesh	North-East	Development of Mega Circuit Bhalukpong -Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.2014-15	49.76	36.18
2.	Swadesh Darshan Arunachal Pradesh	North-East	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh under North East Circuit of Swadesh Darshan. 2015-16	97.13	74.27
3.	Swadesh Darshan Assam	Wildlife	Development of Manas - Probitora -Nameri - Kaziranga -Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam. 2015-16	95.67	43.05
4.	Swadesh Darshan Assam	Heritage	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar under Heritage Circuit. 2016-17	98.35	19.67
5.	Swadesh Darshan Manipur	North East	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur-Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh. 2015-16	89.66	61.32
6.	Swadesh Darshan Manipur	Spiritual	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Manipur-Shri. Govindajee Temple - Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinatha Temple- Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Kaina Temple 2016-17	53.79	24.24
7.	Swadesh Darshan Meghalaya	North East	Integrated Development of Umiam Lake view-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang orchid lake resort in Meghalaya. 2016-17	99.13	44.61
8.	Swadesh Darshan Mizoram	North East	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek. 2015-16	94.91	75.92
9.	Swadesh Darshan Mizoram	Eco	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl Rawpuichhip Khawhphawp Lengpui - Durtlang - Sakawrhmutaitlang - Muthee - Chitelui -Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang. 2016-17	99.07	44.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Swadesh Darshan Nagaland	Tribal	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland 2015-16	97.36	72.05
11.	Swadesh Darshan Nagaland	Tribal	Development of Tribal Circuit Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon in Nagaland. 2016-17	99.66	49.83
12.	Swadesh Darshan Sikkim	North East	Development of Tourist Circuitlinking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen. 2015-16	98.04	71.57
13.	Swadesh Darshan Sikkim	North East	Development of Tourism Circuit in Sikkim-Singtam-Makha-Lingmoo-Yangang-Ravangla-Temi-Bermoik Tokal-Phongla-Namchi-Jorethang-Budang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin. 2016-17	95.32	19.06
14.	Swadesh Darshan Tripura	North East	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Meaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur Tirthamukh Mandirghat Dumboor-Narikel Kunja Gandachara Ambassa. 2015-16	99.58	49.79
15.	PRASHAD Assam		Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati. 2015-16	33.98	16.99

(d) No proposal is under consideration to relax rules in restive areas like Arunachal Pradesh, some parts of Sikkim and Leh and Ladakh to promote tourism in these region.

Stopping of Mid-Day Meal Scheme

2222. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for students in various States including Punjab;

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

(c) whether the closure of such scheme has severely affected the strength of students in schools across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Import of Gold and Jewellery Article

2223. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified certain loopholes in India's Free Trade Agreement with South Korea and other countries which has resulted in sudden surge in imports of gold and other related articles;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has restricted imports of jewellery articles and other precious metals from some countries and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued new guidelines/directions that importers will have to obtain a license from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade for importing gold and silver from South Korea; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the total volume of imports of gold and silver from South Korea during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The gold jewellery / articles are classified under Exim codes 7113, 7114, 7115 and 7118. Under India—Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), these items were kept in E-8 category in India's schedule i.e. the tariff was to be reduced gradually and becoming zero with effect from 01.01.2017. The Rules of Origin criteria for these items under CEPA do not require any condition of minimum value addition by the exporting country.

Prior to Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, there were certain safeguards such as Counter—vailing Duty (CVD) and Excise Duty. GST subsumed all other taxes with only 3% GST/IGST on gold and gold items. Therefore, in GST regime, traders using the India—

Korea CEPA route are paying only 3% GST. Since MFN duty (basic customs duty from all other countries) on gold is 10%, they are getting an arbitrage of about 10% on gold items with nil Customs Duty on import from South Korea.

Considering the sudden surge in imports of gold articles from South Korea in July and August, 2017, the Government issued a Notification amending import policy of gold and silver to restricted category for imports from South Korea.

(d) and (e) The Government has imposed restrictions, with effect from 25th August, 2017, on import of gold and silver from South Korea, thus requiring an Authorisation from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade for importing such items from South Korea. No license has been issued so far for import of gold/silver from South Korea.

Total volume of imports of gold and silver from South Korea during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Import from South Korea

HSCODE	INIT QT	ITEM DESC	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (APR TO OCT)	
			Qty	Val (US \$)	Qty	Val (US \$)	Qty	Val (US \$)	Qty	Val (US \$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
71081200	KGS	Other Non-Monetary Unwrought Forms of Gold							35	1456789
71081300	KGS	Othr Non-Monetry Semi Mnfctrd Frms of Gold	0	5360	0	8875	0	- 6024		
71131110	KGS	Silver Filligree Work					24094	13847064		
71131120	KGS	Silver Jewellery Set With Gems	3	5487	28	22928	1	4053	0	1282
71131130	KGS	Othr Artcls of Silver Jewellery	3	5116	2	2905	4057	2431356	3146	1859651
71131190	KGS	Parts	14	23566	14	32542	23	36296	13	17875
71131910	KGS	Jewellery of Gold Unset	24	771888	1134	42616641	10	407082	1370	56444540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
71131920	KGS	Jewellery of Gold Set With Pearls					1	46678	0	2410
71131930	KGS	Jewellery of Gold Set With Diamond	1	36416						
71131960	KGS	Parts	1	55215	0	459				
71131990	KGS	Artcls of Othr Prcs Metal	16	576493	11	439979	2	102696	162	7026621
71141110	KGS	Manufactures of Silver					10	5798		
71141910	KGS	Manufactures of Gold					655	28926674	31764	1347564571
71159010	KGS	Articles of Precious Metal Or Rolled Gold			1	1069	150	8260		
71159090	KGS	Othr Artcls of Prcs Mtl/Rolled Gold	225	13002	110	10783	650	36013	101	19289
71189000	KGS	Other Coin					1706	70457787		
Grand Total			287	1492543	1300	43136181	31359	116315781	36591	1414393028

Note. (1) figures for 2017-18 (Apr to Oct) is provisional.

(2) No import under hs code 7109,7112 from South Korea has been recorded during last three years and 2017-18 (Apr to Oct)

Import of Contaminated Food Products

2224. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether radioactive contaminated food product is being imported in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has been scanning radioactive contamination of these food items and if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether any contamination has been detected in the scanned food products imported from some countries and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of infrastructure available in the country for scanning of such food products along with the efforts being made to make scanning more effective for food products; and

(e) whether the Government has discontinued the scanning of food products imported from some countries and if so, 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Whenever any alert / feedback is received regarding radioactive contamination the Food Safety and Standards. Authority of India (FSSAI) Issues necessary instructions / advisories to its field formations.

FSSAI released advisories in March and April, 2011 following the earthquake in Japan and consequent radiation leakage from affected Nuclear Plant that samples

of imported food articles particularly fresh produce exported from Japan after 11th March, 2011, such as sea food, fruits, vegetables and meat be tested for radioactive contamination. The testing was decided to be done at the following laboratories:

- (i) Board Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT / BARC), Navi Mumbai.
- (ii) Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi.
- (iii) Monarch Biotech Private Limited, Chennai.

(d) Currently there are 232 laboratories which are utilized by FSSAI for testing of food samples. Out of these 232 laboratories:

- (i) 72 laboratories are State/Public food laboratories functioning under the State/ Union Territory Government (utilized for primary analysis of sample by the Food Analyst under FSS Act, 2006).
- (ii) 142 laboratories are NABL (ISO 17025) accredited laboratories, mostly private, notified by FSSAI for primary analysis of sample by the Food Analyst under FSS Act, 2006.
- (iii) 18 laboratories are Referral Laboratories notified by FSSAI for the purpose of referral testing under FSS Act, 2006/ Rules & Regulations, 2011 (i.e. analysis of appeal samples). These come under various Central Government Ministries/ Departments/ State Govt. of these are FSSAI's own labs viz. Food Research and Standardisation laboratory (FRSL), Ghaziabad and Central Food Laboratory (CFL), Kolkata

(e) As none of the samples tested had failed on the basis of radioactive contaminations, the said advisory was withdrawn by FSSAI on 17th February, 2016. No instance of radioactive food products import has been detected at the six ports where FSSAI is present even after withdrawal of the said advisory.

Shortage of Faculty

2225. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of faculty in institutions imparting technical education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT and institution-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/enquiry to assess the adverse impact of such shortage of faculty on education imparting by these institutions in the country and if so, the details and outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee, constituted by the Government to improve the quality of technical education and faculty development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the implementation status of such accepted recommendations and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Madam. There are some vacancies in the faculty, but the same is made good by research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. As such, the teaching process is not adversely affected and these institutions maintain high academic standards. The State-wise details of the vacancies of faculty positions would be collected and furnished. All these institutions make sustained efforts to fill up the vacancies through rolling advertisement process.

(d) and (e) After detailed deliberations, in which various points of views were expressed, the IIT Council accepted the report of Kakodkar Committee in principle and decided to constitute an Empowered Task Force for implementation of the recommendations for enhancing the autonomy of the IIT System with the intention of expanding the research output of IITs to produce 10,000 Ph.D graduates annually from around 1000 presently and increase faculty strength from around 4000 presently to 16000 by 2020 (Details at enclosed as Statement).

Statement

Kakodkar Committee recommendations	Empowered Task Force recommendations on implementation	Present Status
1	2	3
IITs as Research Institutions		
<p>1. Scaling up Ph.D. students</p> <p>Scaling up Ph.D. students from less than 1,000 at present to 10,000 Ph.Ds by 2020-25 from 20 IITs (15 existing and 5 new to be setup).</p> <p>Scaling Ph.D scholars admission to include enabling bright UGs being admitted for Ph.D at the end of their 3rd year, teachers from other institutes joining for Ph.D. and significant nos. from industries joining sponsored Ph.D. programmes. A suitable fellowship scheme covering all categories of Ph.D. students to be put in place.</p> <p>2. IITs to become Research Institutes, with focus on high quality frontier research and technology development within Indian context.</p> <p>3. IITs should aim to acquire technology leadership in at least 3 to 4 areas.</p> <p>4. Research groups in one or more IITs to take up large projects together to address major national challenges.</p> <p>5. Set up Research Parks at each of the IITs similar to IIT Madras Research Park.</p> <p>6. Enable Ministries to set up R&D labs in IITs to drive technology development relevant to national programmes being piloted by them.</p>	<p>1. After the first year of a two year M.Tech. programme, an option be given to students to switch to a dual degree M.Tech.-Ph.D. programme. Students do not have to do a separate M.Tech. project and they can immediately start working on their Ph.D. On completion, the student will be awarded both an M.Tech. degree and a Ph.D. degree. An option to leave the programme with an M.Tech degree after three years (from the time of admission) will be available.</p> <p>2. Remuneration as per normal Ph.D. assistantship / fellowship will be available for 4 years as soon as they switch to the dual degree programme.</p> <p>3. Students in the final year of their B.Tech. programmes may be offered admission into Ph.D. programmes by seeking applications in October-December of the previous year and offering admissions by December for admission into the next July semester. To enable selections, students should have given the GATE examination in their third year. The National Co-ordination Board (NCB) of GATE is to be requested to allow third year B.Tech. students to appear for GATE. Students selected for admission are to be eligible for assistantship / fellowship for five years. To encourage students from CFTIs to enter the Ph.D. programme</p>	<p>The measures suggested by the Empowered Task Force for scaling up Ph.D students have been approved by the IIT Council. Implementation of this involves the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allowing 3rd year students to appear for GATE Waiver from GATE for students admitted to Ph.D by an IIT on the basis of CPI-I. Special fellowship @ 1.5 times the normal Ph.D fellowship for 10% students at each IIT. Scheme for participation Ph.D students in one international conference. Access to NKN by industry and private engg. colleges wishing to sponsor Ph.D program in distance learning mode. Other recommendations to Directors of IITs <p>Action Taken</p> <p>The above decision of the Council is in the process of implementation in consultation with the Directors of IITs, Chairman, Coordination Board of GATE and Integrated Finance Division of the MHRD.</p> <p>A formal letter from the MHRD to Directors of IITs directing them to admit more Ph.Ds as per Kakodkar Committee recommendations and the decision of the IIT Council is being sent. This letter will also state that MHRD will provide corresponding increased financial support for scaling</p>

1	2	3
<p>7. Large scale executive training programme for industry jointly conducted with each IIT using video links.</p>	<p>in the IITs, the need for qualifying in GATE to get admission is to be waived for them provided they have a CPI of at least 7.00 at the end of their third year. The need to qualify in GATE to avail assistantships / fellowships is also to be waived for such students provided they graduate with a CPI of at least 7.00.</p>	<p>up the Ph.D intake.</p>
<p>Financial autonomy and governance</p>		<p>2 & 3. The following actions are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee / decision of the IIT Council:-</p>
<p>(a) Government to financially support research at IITs in the plan mode to meet the potential national needs in terms of research technology & human resource in Science & Technology and entrepreneurship. For this purpose, an annual outlay on the basis of 1.5 lacs per student should be made available to each of the established IITs. For the new IITs which are at present on project mode an endowment grant of Rs. 50 crores per IIT (over next 5 years) be made available to enable a degree of flexibility in academic activities.</p>	<p>4. IITs and NITs (to start with eventually to include other CFTIs and other engineering colleges) to mutually agree on sharing credits for the 4th year B.Tech based on course work at IIT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of R&D Budget - Modalities can be worked out separately. - Each IIT to identify areas where they are confident to reach Technology leadership in about 10 years time.
<p>(b) The IITs need to expand infrastructure to support scaling up of academic and research programmes. Government to give capital funds for expansion at the rate of Rs. 20 lacs per additional student. There is also need to rejuvenate the existing ageing infrastructure at Rs. 5 lac per student as existing on March 2011. Funds allotted for expansion taking place currently to accommodate OSC recommendations are inadequate and need to be increased to 15 lac per student.</p>	<p>5. It is suggested that MHRD set up a special fellowship (a pool of funds) for Ph.D.s, which will be over and above the normal Ph.D. scheme of assistantships. About 10% of students at each IIT will be eligible for this fellowship. It will be open to all admitted Ph.D. students. Once given, it will be available for up to 4 / 5 years contingent on good performance. The fellowship may be awarded for two years in the first instance. The fellowship will be 1.5 times the Ph.D. assistantship. There will be no requirement of assisting in academic activities.</p>	<p>4. The IIT Council (through IITs on rotation) will organize an yearly Conference where it will invite all Faculty members of IITs to showcase their best Technology works. Funds for this purpose will be provided through National Initiative on Technology Transfer.</p>
<p>(c) MHRD to pay full operating cost of education + scholarships for all Post Graduate students (Ph.D., MS and M.Tech.) as well as for Undergraduate students</p>	<p>6. It is recognized that in today's competitive and globally connected world it is imperative that candidates get a global experience. In this context it is recommended that MHRD set up a scheme for funding of travel, registration, and daily allowances to Ph.D. students at IITs for presenting papers at international conferences. A</p>	<p>5. A Workshop will be held at IIT Madras on 8th June, 2013. Directors of IITs have been requested to attend.</p> <p>6. A letter has already been sent to all Ministries under the Signatures of the Secretary, MHRD.</p> <p>7. IITs are being requested to workout modalities.</p> <p>As stated at Sl.5 above, the Council has not yet taken any decision on Financial Autonomy and Governance Structure. The matter will be placed before the Council at its next meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Action in progress by all IITs. (b) Action in progress by all IITs.

1	2	3
<p>from reserved category and economically weaker sections. Some merit cum mean scholarships should also be made available to needy and deserving students. A hassle free loan facility not requiring any collateral or parental guarantee to be made part of the admission process.</p>	<p>Ph.D. student will be eligible for support for at least one such conference during his / her programme provided a paper in which he / she is a co-author is accepted at the conference.</p>	<p>(c) This requires amendment to Act & Statutes</p>
<p>(d) Except for legacy payments like old pension the IITs are to be financially independent of the Non-Plan Budget of the Government. Fees are to be fixed at a level to cover the operational expenditure.</p>	<p>A Ph.D. programme for persons working in industry is to be introduced in all IITs. A student will have the option to fulfill his course requirements through courses to be delivered remotely using the National Knowledge Network (NKN). Industry wishing to participate in such programmes may be allowed to access NKN for this purpose as per financial terms decided by NKN. The High Level Committee (HLC) of NKN is to be requested to allow this.* Each IIT will introduce these programmes on their own and so each IIT will award separate degrees. The proposal is to be sent to Senates of IITs for their consideration. The fees would be set so that the programmes are self-sustaining, they bring in some income to the Institute, and they also provide remuneration to faculty and staff taking part in the programmes. Sharing of courses among IITs will be done as is feasible.</p>	<p>(d) This requires amendment to Act & Statutes</p>
<p>(e) IITs are to be totally independent of MHRD for their governance and management functions. They are to be run by their Boards. This includes management structure, rules and regulations for faculty / staff hiring and remuneration, approving of budgets and fixing fees etc. C&AG Audit to continue based on financial rules formulated by the Board.</p>	<p>7. Similar programme as discussed above will operate for teachers in Engineering Colleges. Private Colleges wishing to participate in such programmes may be allowed to access NKN for this purpose as per financial terms decided by NKN. The High Level Committee (HLC) of NKN is to be requested to allow this. The financial requirements for these programmes will be met by</p>	<p>(a) This requires amendment to Act & Statutes</p>
<p>(f) IITs should enhance their financial inputs through donations. The donations be made income tax free. Necessary amendments wherever necessary in the law be made.</p>		<p>(b) Provision already exists in the Act & Statutes of old IITs for appoint staff on contract in prescribed pays scale.</p>
<p>(g) The IIT Boards will select and appoint a Director (with the approval of Chairman of the council?) using a Search Committee process. IIT Boards will nominate the Chairman to be appointed after approval of the IIT Council.</p>		
<p>(h) The Board will consist of one representative from Central</p>		

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Government, one from State Government, 3 industry persons selected from a council approved panel recommended by the Chairmen, of CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM and NASSCOM (in a joint meeting), 3 Scientists/ Technocrats selected from a council approved panel recommended by Chairmen of Science and engineering Academies (in a joint meeting), 2 Alumni, 2 Faculty members from the Institute and 1 eminent citizen appointed by the Board, the Chairman and the Director with the approval of the IIT Council.

(i) The IITs will sign an MOU every year with the MHRD in line with the aims and policies of the Government of India. The MOU would need to be reviewed and approved by the IIT Council.

(j) The Visitor may require the IIT Council to appoint an External Review Committee for each IIT once in a 5 year. The Review Committee Report and action taken to be made public.

(k) Emergency Powers of the Visitor over the IITs are to continue.

3. Faculty

(a) Scaling up of quality faculty is the key. It is required to scale up 16,000 faculty members in about 10 years (from little over 4,000 currently).

(b) Part time / adjunct faculty from Industry, visiting faculty and post doctoral positions in IITs to be strengthened.

(c) Faculty pay scales and remuneration is to be decided

MHRD. The proposal is to be sent to Senates of IITs for their consideration. The IITs are to send a joint proposal to MHRD giving details of the funds required.

8. A trainee teacher scheme for NITs has also been approved by IIT and NIT councils.

9. In order to broad base research at IITs create specific budgetary provision for

(i) Encouraging PhD students from abroad

(ii) Create adequate number of Post Doc. positions

As stated at SI.5 above, the Council has not yet taken any decision on Financial Autonomy and Governance Structure. The matter will be placed before the Council at its next meeting.

(yet to be discussed by Empowered Task Force)

(yet to be discussed by Empowered Task Force) (yet to be discussed by Empowered Task Force)

(yet to be discussed by Empowered Task Force) (yet to be discussed by Empowered Task Force)

(Not yet discussed by the Empowered Task Force)

Hiring of staff through outsourcing - already being done.

1

2

3

by the respective Boards within the financial constraints of the Institutes.

- (d) The Board to decide the roles / responsibilities and appraisal of faculty which will include teaching, research, technology development and industrial consultancy as well as policy and standard development. Besides they may be involved in Administration.

4. **Role of the Staff**

- (a) The IIT Boards could decide on staff numbers, remuneration and pay scale.
- (b) Most of the staff members be hired as outsourced staff on contract.

Action is being taken by the IITs through its Senates.

5. **Innovation and entrepreneurship**

- (a) The IITs must recognize that technology development, innovation and nurturing entrepreneurship are some of their key tasks.
- (b) B.Tech. and M.Tech. curriculum needs correction to provide greater flexibility to provide greater choice to students so that they can better prepare for a chosen career option.
- (c) Greater interaction with Industry in the product development mode should be adopted.

6. **Scaling engineering education with quality in India.**

- (a) The Committee recommends a plan to create at least 100,000 quality engineering graduates per year through Central Government Funded Institutions alone.

1	2	3
<p>(b) Identification and creation of 50 Central Government Funded Institutions (other than 20 IITs) which could be nurtured with the help of Young IIT Faculty. This will include NITs, ISERS, NISER, NIITs and certain other institutions.</p> <p>(c) New IITs can boldly experiment with radically new ways of teaching, research and administration. Shortage of experienced faculty could be turned into benefit by judicious use of multimedia and networking technologies to augment the class room experience. In research, apart from setting up state of the art facilities, the new IITs can build collaborative relationships with like minded institutions around the world.</p> <p>(d) In the established IITs, the Directors and the Boards should spent much of their quality time on academic innovations and impact rather than dealing with routine issues such as service conditions of long timestaff.</p> <p>(e) The Board, the Director and the faculty of new IIT should be selected for their openness to new ideas and should be encouraged to experiment with teaching, research and administration.</p> <p>(f) The new IITs have a unique potential to catalyse the transformation of the IIT system. Hence, they need special treatment to ensure that they realize this potential by building on the strengths of the IIT system while avoiding its weaknesses.</p>		<p>IITs are being advised to implement these suggestions / decisions.</p>

PNG Gas Network

2226. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
 DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
 SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWLI (PATIL):
 SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
 KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to Visakhapatnam and other cities of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide PNG connection in all small/medium and major cities/towns in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide PNG in those areas where no such facility is available so far along with percentage of areas covered under PNG network in various parts of the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open CNG filling station in the coastal areas and religious places of Gujarat by GAIL and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some State-owned Public Sector oil companies and other companies have set up CNG Stations in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and company-wise;

(e) whether CNG station set up by other than Public Sector oil companies violated the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006 and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against such companies, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government has received proposals/demands from various States for increasing PNG coverage in their States, if so, the details thereof along with upcoming Geographical Areas identified for development of City Gas Distribution network in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas

Regulatory Board (PNGRB) vide public notice dated 10.03.2016 listed the identified Geographical Areas (GAs) for future bidding rounds. Visakhapatnam has been identified as probable GA under Smart Cities category (Statement-I) to be taken up in future bidding rounds depending on natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability and techno-commercial viability of city gas distribution in the area to develop CGD network. Further, PNGRB has identified the 146 numbers of probable GAs for next bidding round based on pipeline connectivity/gas availability and techno commercial feasibility. (Lists enclosed as Statement-II). In order to promote clean environmental friendly fuel i.e. CNG/PNG, Government has put this under no cut category and allotted Domestic gas for promotion of CGD network.

PNGRB identified 146 GAs for future bidding rounds for development of CGD networks. Further 78 numbers of Geographical Areas (GAs) have been authorized by PNGRB for development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks including PNG network in various parts of the country. List of State wise authorized GAs is enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) and (d) The Government has established Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is marketed by City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies either through existing retail outlets offered by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) or through standalone CNG stations set up by them based on feasibility and techno-commercial viability. GAIL has not been authorized coastal areas and religious places of Gujarat for setting up of CNG gas filling stations. The details of CNG Stations in the country State/UT-wise and company-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) PNGRB has informed that Gujarat Gas Limited is operating one mother station and seven CNG Daughter Booster Stations (DBS) in Anand area, but which is authorized to Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited. Gujarat Gas Limited is operating five CNG stations including one online CNG station in Banaskantha GA, which is authorized to 1RM Energy Private Limited. PNGRB is taking necessary action for transferring those CNG stations to the respective authorized entities. Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd. is operating two CNG

stations in the Jhajjar area without No Objection Certificate (NOC) from PNGRB. PNGRB has sent communications to Deputy Commissioner, Jhajjar and Chief Controller of Explosives to take necessary action on those CNG stations.

(f) Apart from letters from State Governments, the Minister, PNG has held two stakeholders consultation with State Governments representatives on 6.09.2016 and 5.12.2017. PNGRB listed 146 GAs (Statement-III) for future bidding rounds for development of CGD networks, in which demands from various states for ^ PNG coverage are also included. PNGRB has received various proposals from the State Governments/Public Representatives for increasing PNG coverage in their States. A list of the same is enclosed as Statement-V.

Statement-I

List of smart cities to be taken up for CGD authorization – round one

Sl. No.	Smart City	District GA	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhubaneshwar	Khordha	Odisha
2.	Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan
3.	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Solapur	Solapur	Maharashtra
6.	Davanagari	Davanagari	Karnataka
7.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
8.	Udaipur	Udaipur	Rajasthan
9.	Guvvahati	Guwahati	Assam
10.	Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
11.	Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

Statement-II

146 Proposed Geographical Area (on Existing and Under Construction pipelines)

Sl. No.	State	District GA
1	2	3
1	Assam	Cachhar
2	Bihar	Aurangabad, Begusarai,

1	2	3
		Gaya, Kaimur, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas, Saran, Lakhisarai, Shekhpura
3	Gujarat	The Dangs, Gir Somnath, Navsari
4	Haryana	Kaithal
5	Himachal Pradesh	Una, Bilaspur, Sirmour
6	Jharkhand	Bokarao, Dhanbad, Chhatra, Giridih, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, Saraikela, Karswan, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh
7	Karnataka	Gulbarga, Ballari, Davanagari, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chikkaballarpura, Haveri, Uttar Kannada, Bidar, Chitradurga, Gadag, Chamrajanagar, Dakshin Kannada, Mandya, Mangaiuru (Sub District of Dakshin Kannada)
8	Kerala	Kottayam, Thrissur, Alappuzha, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Mallapuran, Palakkad
9	Madhya Pradesh	Morena, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ashok Nagar, Ratlam, Sehore, Vidisha, Sidhi, Satna, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Guna, Shivpuri, Jhabua, Datia, Rewa, Sheopur
10	Maharashtra	Nashik, Satara, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Latur, Osmanabad
11	Odisha	Bhadrak, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda, Debagarh, Sambhalpur, Angul, Jajpur, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapara, Dhenkanal

1	2	3	1	2	3
12	Punjab	Barnala, Patiala, Kapurthala, Moga, SBS Nagar, Sangrur, Nawansahar	19	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur, Jalaun, Kannauj, Farukhabad, Rampur, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Jaunpur Mirzapur, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Pratapgarh, Shahjahanpur, Badaun, Aligarh, Raebareilly, Mainpuri, Auraiya, Etawah, Amethi, Hardoi, Gorakhpur, Ambedkar Nagar, Chandauli, Azamgarh, Muzafarnagar, Sant Kabir Nagar
13	Rajasthan	Dholpur, Baran, Bundi, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer	20	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
14	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Cuddalore, Salem	21	West Bengal	Bardwan, Purba, Medinipur, Puruliya, Bankura, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Howrah
15	Telangana	Khammam, Rangareddy, Medak, Nalgonda			
16	Tripura	West Tripura			
17	UT of Daman and Diu	Diu			
18	UT of Puducherry	Puducherry, Karaikal			

Statement-III*State-wise Geographical Area and Authorized Entity*

Sl. No.	Geographical Area	State	Authorized Entity
1	2	3	4
1	East Godavari		Consortium of HPCL & APGDC
2	Kakinada		Bhagyanagar Gas Limited
3	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Limited
4	Vijaywada		Bhagyanagar Gas Limited
5	West Godavari		Consortium of HPCL & APGDC
6	Upper Assam	Assam	Assam Gas Company Ltd.
7	Delhi	U.T	Indraprastha Gas Limited
8	North Goa	Goa	Consortium of GAIL Gas & BPCL
9	Ahmedabad City and Daskroi Area		Adani Gas Limited
10	Amreli		Gujarat Gas Limited
11	Anand		Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited
12	Anand		Gujarat Gas Limited
13	Banaskantha		IRM Energy Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
14	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Gujarat Gas Limited
15	Dahej Vagra Taluka		Gujarat Gas Limited
16	Dahod		Gujarat Gas Limited
17	Ghandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha		Sabarmati Gas Limited
18	Hazira		Gujarat Gas Limited
19	Jamnagar		Gujarat Gas Limited
20	Kutch (W)		Gujarat Gas Limited
21	Kutch (E)		Jay Madhok energy Pvt. Ltd.
22	Nadiad		Gujarat Gas Limited
23	Navsari		Gujarat Gas Limited
24	Panchmahal		Gujarat Gas Limited
25	Patan		Sabarmati Gas Limited
26	Rajkot		Gujarat Gas Limited
27	Surat-Bharuch-Anklcshwar		Gujarat Gas Limited
28	Surendranagar		Gujarat Gas Limited
29	Vadodara		Vadodara Gas Limited
30	Valsad		Gujarat Gas Limited
31	Panipat	Haryana	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
32	Rewari		Indraprastha Gas Limited
33	Sonipat		GAIL Gas Limited
34	Yamunanagar		Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
35	Belgaum	Karnataka	Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Limited
36	Bengluru Rural and Urban		GAIL Gas Limited
37	Dharwad		Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
38	Tumkur		Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Limited
39	Ernakulam	Kerala	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
40	Dewas		GAIL Gas Limited
41	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	Perigon Infratech Private Limited
42	Gwalior		Avantika Gas Limited
43	Indore		Avantika Gas Limited
44	Mumbai		Mahanagar Gas Limited
45	Palghar and Thane Rural	Maharashtra	Gujarat Gas Limited
46	Pune (Excluding area already authorized)		Mahesh Gas Limited
47	Pune City including Pimpri Chichwad		Mahrashtra Natural Gas Limited

1	2	3	4
48	Raigarh		Mahanagar Gas Limited
49	Ratnagiri		Unison Enviro Private Limited
50	Thane Rural and adjoining municipalities		Mahanagar Gas Limited
51	Solapur		IMC Limited
52	Amritsar	Punjab	Gujarat State Petronet Limited
53	Bhatinda		Gujarat State Petronet Limited
54	Fatehgarh Sahib		IRM Energy Pvt. Ltd.
55	Jalandhar		Jay Madhok energy Pvt. Ltd
56	Ludhiana		Jay Madhok energy Pvt. Ltd
57	Rupnagar		Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
58	Kota	Rajasthan	GAIL Gas Limited
59	Hyderabad	Telangana	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited
60	Agartala	Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Private Limited
61	Chandigarh	Union Territory	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
62	Dadra Nagar Haveli		Gujarat Gas Limited
63	Daman		Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
64	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Green Gas Limited
65	Allahabad		Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
66	Bareilly		Central UP Gas Limited
67	Firozabad Geographical Area (Taj Trapezium Zone)		GAIL Gas Limited
68	Jhansi		Central UP Gas Limited
69	Kanpur		Central UP Gas Limited
70	Khurja		Adani Gas Limited
71	Lucknow		Green Gas Limited
72	Mathura		JV of M/s DSM Infratech Pvt. Ltd. & M/s Saumya Mining Pvt. Ltd.
73	Meerut		GAIL Gas Limited
74	Moradabad		Siti Energy Limited
75	Saharanpur		Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
76	Haridwar		Consortium of M/s GAIL Gas & M/s BPCL
77	Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private limited
78	Kolkata	West Bengal	Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Limited

Statement-IV*Details of CNG Stations in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City / Geographical Area (GA)	No. of CNG Stations as on 1.10.2017
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	NCT of Delhi (including Noida & Ghaziabad)	423
2	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja, Pune City including PimpriChinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas of Chakan, Hinjewadi, Talegaon GA & Thane Rural	253
3	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch & surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand	403
4	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonapat	37
5	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Divyapur, Firozabad, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut & Moradabad	62
6	Telangana	Hyderabad	29
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada	18
8	Rajasthan	Kota	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampura	26
10	Tripura	Agartala	6
11	West Bengal	Kolkata	7
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru	3
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2
14	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	1
Total CNG Stations			1273

Statement-V

<i>List of Geographical Areas for which demands received for City Gas Distributions (CGD) networks</i>			1	2	3
Sl. No.	Geographical areas	Demand received from			
1	2	3			
2	Vizianagaram	Principal Secretary to Government, Andhra Pradesh			
3	Srikakulam	Principal Secretary to Government, Andhra Pradesh			
4	All the 13 Districts of the Andhra Pradesh	Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh			
5	Jaipur	Chief Minister of Rajasthan			
1	Visakhapatnam	Principal Secretary to Government, Andhra Pradesh			

1	2	3
6	Udaipur	Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Gulabchand Kataria, Minister, Government of Rajasthan
7	Alwar	Chief Minister of Rajasthan
8	Bulandshar	Shri. Anil Varma, MLA
9	Dehradun	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
10	Rishikesh	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
11	Haridwar	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
12	Haldwani	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
13	Mussoorie	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
14	Nainital	Chief Minister of Uttarakhand
15	UT of Diu	Adviser to Administrator
16	Godda	Shri.Nishikhant Dubey, M.P (Lok Sabha), Jharkhand
17	Dumka	Shri.Nishikhant Dubey, M.P (Lok Sabha), Jharkhand
18	Deoghar	Shri.Nishikhant Dubey, M.P (Lok Sabha), Jharkhand
19	Madhupur	Shri.Nishikhant Dubey, M.P (Lok Sabha), Jharkhand
20	Rajsamand	Shri Om Singh Rathore, M.P (Lok Sabha)
21	Kolhapur	Shri. Shambhaji Sahu Chhatrapati, M.P (Rajya Sabha)
22	Rurkela	Shri Dilip Ray, MLA
23	UT of Puducherry	Chief Minister of Puducherry
24	Dimapur	Chief Minister of Nagaland
25	Kohima	Chief Minister of Nagaland
26	Jalukie	Chief Minister of Nagaland

1	2	3
27	Bidar	Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, M.P (Lok Sabha), Karnataka
28	Mirzapur	Smt. Anu Priya Patel, Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare
29	Hisar	Shri Dushyant Chautala, Member of Parliament (Lok Shabha)

Reduction of Workforce in Industries

2227. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that various industrial companies are substantially reducing their workforce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy covering 8 major sectors viz. Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and IT/BPO having 10 or more workers. Findings of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) are available only upto 31st December, 2016 (as on 1st January, 2017). The results of various rounds of QES along with sector-wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rounds are presented as under:

Sector-wise Change of Employment

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd and 4th Round) (in lakh)			
		Level Estimates as on 1 April, 2016	Change Estimates (1 July, 2016 over 1 April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Oct, 2016 over 1 July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1 Jan, 2017 over 1 Oct, 2016)
1	Manufacturing	101.17	-0.12	0.24	0.83
2	Construction	3.67	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01
3	Trade	14.45	0.26	-0.07	0.07
4	Transport	5.8	0.17	0.00	0.01
5	Accommodation & Restaurant	7.74	0.01	-0.08	0.00
6	IT/BPO	10.36	-0.16	0.26	0.12
7	Education	49.98	0.51	-0.02	0.18
8	Health	12.05	0.33	0.00	0.02
	Total	205.22	0.77	0.32	1.22

Source- Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment

(c) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government of India. A new scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna has been launched in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made for the new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has also started Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Government is also implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nationwide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

*[Translation]***Establishment of Tribal University**

2228. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to establish any central tribal universities recently in the country and if so, the details thereof including the list of selected States and places for the purpose;

(b) whether all criteria followed is like that of other central universities and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the university provides a range of skill development programs to and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons in case the Government does not have a plan to open a tribal university in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) As informed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, at present, there is no proposal to set up new Central Tribal Universities in the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 1956 provides the establishment of one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh and one Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana.

All criteria followed are like that of other Central Universities. However, Tribal Universities tend to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, culture, tradition, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies to the tribal population in these States.

From 12th Plan, as approved by National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. Besides, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to

open new institutions, consolidate old ones and take appropriate steps to ensure quality in higher education.

Tourist Circuit in Shirdi

2229. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare new tourism circuits in the country to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details and the locations thereof, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop a tourist circuit in Shirdi, Ellora, Ajanta, Lonar and Shegaon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) For integrated development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits

in the country, Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15. Under the Scheme, 15 thematic circuits have been identified for development namely North-East Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

All sites/destinations in the country including Maharashtra falling under the respective thematic circuit are covered under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under the scheme including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement.

The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable Detailed Project Reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on the above criteria, the Ministry has sanctioned the project 'Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme' in 2015-16 for Rs.82.17 crore.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of Projects Sanctioned Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme including Maharashtra

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
Total of 2014-15				119.6
Year 2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh	89.66

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) Rorathang- Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim	98.05
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Tripura	NorthEast Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala - Melaghar- Udaipur - Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha-Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur - Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon -Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
			Total of 2015-16	1512.93
Year 2016-17				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	
23.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel- Phongia- Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha -Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad- Patna-Rajgir- Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region KatarmalJogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island- Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj- Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor- Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	IntegratedDevelopment of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang Muthee Beratlawng - Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri SamodeBalaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund) -Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
			Total of 2016-17	3191.38
Year 2017-18				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa Chandrahia Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65
58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
30.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68

1	2	3	4	5
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan,Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)-Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)-Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.42
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	52.34
Total of 2017-18				824.8
Grand Total				5648.71

[English]

Production of Green Steel

2230. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging/proposes to encourage production of green steel whose production emits less carbon dioxide; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps

taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) and (b) Iron and steel is delicensed and deregulated sector. Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and other private.;sector steel companies are taking several initiatives to improve the efficiency parameters of their steel plants, including reduction in carbon dioxide gas emission, through modernization/ renovation of existing

facilities and also setting up of new plants with state of the art technologies.

Ministry of Steel has also facilitated implementation of Model Projects in the large integrated steel plants with assistance of Government of Japan for adoption of energy efficiency clean & green technologies. Ministry of Steel has also implemented energy efficient green technologies in the secondary sector with financial assistance from UNDP & others to bring down the carbon dioxide emission in this sector.

Ministry of Steel has recently published the National Steel Policy, 2017 which emphasises the Indian steel industry to become a technology led, energy efficient, environment friendly and cost effective producer with focus on value added steel which have also direct impact on reducing the carbon footprint.

Achievements under Skill India

2231. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has emphasized a Skill Development programme as 'Skill India' to generate huge employment in the country in 2015 and if so, sector-wise target details and achievement till now;

(b) whether the Government has missed its skills training targets since its inception and the growth rate during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any report from the committee for rationalisation and optimization of the functioning of the sector skill councils and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) action/proposal of the Government to ensure 100 per cent achievement of skilled workforce in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Skill India is an initiative of the Government of India to empower the youth of the country with skill sets which make them employable and productive. To drive the Skill India agenda, a number of steps have been taken by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana £ (PMKVY 2.0), the flagship

programme of MSDE, targets to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over a period of four years (2016-20). So far, including the first phase, about 35.5 lakh candidates have been trained under PMKVY. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. So far, 527 PMKKs have been allocated to 484 districts throughout the country. For imparting long term training Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been strengthened and there are 13912 ITIs across the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh. The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) was launched on 19th August 2016 to promote apprenticeship. Under NAPS, 2.92 lakh apprentices have been engaged/ trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18. Further, convergence has been initiated with 20 Central Ministries/Departments implementing skill development programmes.

A Committee has been constituted for rationalisation and optimization of the functioning of Sector Skill Councils on 18.05.2016. The Committee submitted its Report in December 2016. The Committee has made several recommendations pertaining to, inter alia, classification, role, governance structure and financing of Sector Skill Councils.

Loan under CGS-MSE Scheme

2232. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of loans sanctioned under Credit Guarantee Scheme for the Micro and Small Enterprises since its inception, year-wise along with loan amount;

(b) the details of loans sanctioned to SC/ST and women thereunder; and

(c) the number of applications received for loan under the said scheme during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Details of number of loans sanctioned under Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme since its inception, year-wise along with loan amount are given in table below:

Year	No. of Credit Facilities Approved	Amount of Guarantees Approved (Rs. in Crore)	1	2	3
1	2	3			
FY 2000-01	951	6.06	FY 2008-09	53708	2199.40
FY 2001-02	2296	29.52	FY 2009-10	151387	6875.11
FY 2002-03	4955	58.67	FY 2010-11	254000	12589.22
FY 2003-04	6603	117.60	FY 2011-12	243981	13783.98
FY 2004-05	8451	267.46	FY 2012-13	288537	16062.48
FY 2005-06	16284	461.91	FY 2013-14	348475	18188.12
FY 2006-07	27457	704.53	FY 2014-15	403422	21274.82
FY 2007-08	30285	1055.84	FY 2015-16	513978	19949.38
			FY 2016-17	452127	19931.48
			FY 2017-18 *	179546	12122.43

*As Upto November 30, 2017.

(b) The details of loans sanctioned to SC/ST and women thereunder is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	SC		ST		Women	
	No. of Credit Facilities Approved	Amount of Guarantees Approved in Crore)	No. of Credit Facilities Approved	Amount of Guarantees Approved in Crore)	No. of Credit Facilities Approved	Amount of Guarantees Approved in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2000-01	NA	NA	NA	NA	173	0.97
FY 2001-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	434	4.94
FY 2002-03	NA	NA	NA	NA	1510	11.84
FY 2003-04	NA	NA	NA	NA	1096	16.83
FY 2004-05	NA	NA	2	0.08	2202	43.22
FY 2005-06	373	4.51	123	2.11	2844	72.72
FY 2006-07	1291	11.43	733	12.31	6985	116.51
FY 2007-08	1633	18.40	428	7.31	6918	162.55
FY 2008-09	3970	36.06	957	15.35	11408	328.80
FY 2009-10	8693	124.15	1776	50.31	26298	995.80
FY 2010-11	14243	275.09	4660	129.11	41644	1806.22:
FY 2011-12	12571	308.34	5919	200.90	37652	1910.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2012-13	14350	315.57	5850	246.90	47391	2154.20
FY 2013-14	16416	403.87	8473	281.31	74554	2599.28
FY 2014-15	18171	569.79	11000	370.79	85230	3181.01
FY 2015-16	23135	522.31	10572	298.62	125068	3201.41
FY 2016-17	16742	466.58	8532	296.82	103250	3474.30
FY 2017-18*	6548	239.67	3851	166.64	43803	2164.95

*As Upto November 30, 2017.

Data in respect of SC/ST entrepreneur is being captured in system w.e.f. April 2004 NA: not applicable (since no credit facilities were approved)

(c) In the current year (2017-18), upto November 30, 2017, the number of applications received for loan under the said scheme is 1,76,769.

Course Structure in IT and Polytechnic

2233. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state whether any changes are proposed to be made to the existing course structure of IT and polytechnic courses to realise the aim of the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): There is no proposal for any changes in the existing course structure of ITI and polytechnic courses under SANKALP Scheme. The SANKALP Project is a World Bank aided program with 5 years implementation schedule which is aimed at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Skill Development Centres

2234. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been receiving complaints of irregularities about the functioning of skill development centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for imparting skill training in the country with effective monitoring framework. Under PMKVY 2015-16, action on complaints against Training Centers and Monitoring of Training Centers is performed as per Monitoring Framework of PMKVY 2015-16. Complaints received under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 are mostly related to fake enrolment and irregularities in conduct of training, improper trainings and lack of infrastructure in the centre, franchisor franchisee dispute and mass enrolment.

However, under modified PMKVY 2016-20, focus on continuous monitoring for tracking effective functioning of skill centre has been envisaged. Under this self-audit reporting, cali validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted.

Under PMKVY scheme, around 133 Training Centres / Training Partners have been suspended from conducting skill training.

**Promotion of Cottage Agro-Based
Rural Industries**

2235. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI:
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:
SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI:
SHRI RAJU SHETTY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for promotion of cottage and agro-based rural industries through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country;

(b) whether the Government grants financial packages to the KVIC for modernisation and development of the said industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons including women benefitted therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for revamping the said industries in their States, if so, the details and the status thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to promote the said industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for promotion of cottage and agro-based rural industries in the country:

(i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs.25 lakh in the

manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.

(ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters.

(iii) A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation & Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.

(iv) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) - A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi & VI products. Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).

(v) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.

(vi) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the khadi institutions with which the khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.

(vii) Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure: This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from "D" to "C" category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified

outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected khadi sales outlets.

(viii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions & (iii) Implementation of a well-knit MIS.

(ix) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (erstwhile Janashree Bima Yojana): KVIC in association with LIC is implementing the AABY scheme to provide insurance cover to Khadi artisans against normal and accidental death and disability. Premium is shared between KVIC (12.5%), Khadi institutions (25%), artisans (12.5%) and Govt. of India (50%), Khadi Artisans belonging to the age group of 18 to 59 years are provided insurance cover for the following:

(i)	Death (natural)	:	Rs. 30,000.00
(ii)	Death (accidental)	:	Rs. 75,000.00
(iii)	Disability (permanent)	:	Rs. 75,000.00
(iv)	Disability (partial)	:	Rs. 37,500.00
(v)	Educational Benefits		

(Shiksha Sahayog Yojana):

Two children of Khadi Artisan who are studying in standard IX to XII including Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are eligible for scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter.

(b) and (c) Government has no specific scheme for modernization and development of cottage and agro-based rural industries. State-wise details of Margin Money allocated and utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed and AABY during/ the last three years and current year is placed given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) There is no scheme/programme being implemented by KVIC for revamping the cottage and agro-based rural industries and no proposal received from the State Governments in this regard. However, Khadi and Village Industries programme is being implemented uniformly all over the country.

(e) The other steps taken by the Government to promote cottage and agro-based rural industries through KVIC is placed at given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise details of Margin Money allocated & utilized, job opportunities (including women) created and number of units set up (including by women) under PMEGP Scheme during 2014-15 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15				2015-16			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	2919.5	3274.63	1565	11025	4006.80	3781.19	2207	12115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Himachal Pradesh	1687.45	2237.73	1244	6352	1721.57	1767.26	1077	5134
3	Punjab	2611.49	3190.88	1153	6438	3026.80	2902.97	966	7762
4	UT Chandigarh	287.99	61.46	36	160	90.00	87.72	43	323
5	Uttarakhand	1882.35	2153.32	1333	7889	1909.93	1740.86	1136	6161
6	Haryana	2716.36	3012.98	1175	7024	3747.40	3112.09	1248	7232
7	Delhi	1061.04	189.24	198	1584	257.35	254.05	256	2048
8	Rajasthan	5369.78	5249.62	1976	15002	4188.14	4384.07	1988	14537
9	Uttar Pradesh	13239.41	16937.53	4891	48604	17535.32	14456.87	4365	43059
10	Bihar	8277.14	4111.32	1639	9240	7118.59	6588.55	2430	19624
11	Sikkim	541.34	33.52	16	54	227.38	186.11	110	397
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1793.42	1004.99	652	2871	200.08	38.85	35	104
13	Nagaland	1563.64	878.59	416	2407	1255.83	1392.81	623	4998
14	Manipur	1403.65	1600.76	747	829	2855.92	1213.98	685	2715
15	Mizoram	1043.39	807.98	817	6736	924.99	1026.35	1134	9072
16	Tripura	985.02	1333.65	787	6333	2748.26	945.84	642	5355
17	Meghalaya	1184.8	971.14	555	3680	1250.62	1056.12	603	4824
18	Assam	5388.74	5397.01	5015	15535	4969.87	2869.74	3483	9026
19	West Bengal	4396.32	6010.11	3397	24646	4765.49	3400.65	1873	12746
20	Jharkhand	4547.06	2871.29	1699	8495	3462.64	3559.74	1839	12873
21	Odisha	5621.47	3945.89	2013	10211	6282.00	5736.32	2876	17629
22	Chhattisgarh	3474.41	2045.68	847	5821	4303.80	2829.38	1277	9496
23	Madhya Pradesh	8182.74	9241.70	2737	21896	7729.40	8117.17	1979	16497
24	Gujarat*	4246.72	6200.52	1289	18107	6536.16	6339.73	1419	14960
25	Maharashtra**	6299.38	7843.81	3469	28311	9718.42	5285.03	2497	20161
26	Andhra Pradesh	2667.87	3492.11	937	12220	4496.85	2262.37	642	7740
27	Telangana	1954.44	1889.35	604	6604	2094.00	2217.57	660	7761
28	Karnataka	4412.99	6479.10	2431	21825	10846.89	5898.01	2140	17284
29	Goa	466.91	141.76	78	406	159.40	165.43	91	500
30	Lakshadweep	704.68	28.61	31	93	90.00	0.00	0	0
31	Kerala	2206.51	2679.28	1344	9738	2731.60	2720.48	1369	9653

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Tamil Nadu	4824.96	6733.89	2858	36190	7110.80	5497.54	2463	20836
33	Puducherry	749.95	112.10	58	386	100.00	106.37	65	447
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	593.09	92.32	161	790	158.00	65.11	119	293
Total		109306	112253.87	48168	357502	128620.30	102006.33	44340	323362

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year. * including Daman and Diu. ** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17				2017-18 [upto 30.11.2017]			
		Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Esti- mated emplo- yment gener- ated (No. of persons)	Margin money subsidy allocated (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Esti- mated emplo- yment gener- ated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jammu and Kashmir	3541.26	2621.40	1492	11691	3272.84	2623.82	1355	10840
2	Himachal Pradesh	1970.11	2185.27	941	6916	1785.19	815.97	352	2816
3	Punjab	3504.09	3181.60	1266	9858	3272.84	1887.34	764	6112
4	UT Chandigarh	100	82.84	47	376	100.00	40.12	20	160
5	Uttarakhand	2140.93	2122.33	1345	9890	1933.95	909.46	496	3968
6	Haryana	3371.31	3383.53	1377	11016	3272.84	1940.23	780	6240
7	Delhi	300	182.41	119	952	300.00	58.14	42	336
8	Rajasthan	5500.99	4641.6	1749	13408	4909.26	2129.67	642	5136
9	Uttar Pradesh	12981.52	14271.05	4074	36315	11157.41	7781.12	2615	20920
10	Bihar	6909.77	8336.51	3234	25872	5653.09	2490.50	876	7008
11	Sikkim	200	35.93	27	201	200.00	15.69	15	120
12	Arunachal Pradesh	500	440.34	301	1984	500.00	192.34	133	1064
13	Nagaland	1751.68	2007.48	1018	7783	1728.96	1815.33	722	5776
14	Manipur	1741.7	2162.78	1265	8419	1434.32	684.80	311	2488
15	Mizoram	1253.49	491.96	425	3400	1245.66	107.61	98	784
16	Tripura	1578.62	3734.66	2297	17961	1283.75	757.21	428	3424
17	Meghalaya	1748.1	407.89	329	2632	1720.32	71.69	41	328

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Assam	5636.41	4910.38	6028	31498	5351.99	1380.27	1503	120241
19	West Bengal	3680.3	6270.32	3528	26604	2975.31	2156.46	790	6320
20	Jharkhand	4165.73	2654.35	1300	10400	3570.37	758.56	337	2696
21	Odisha	5201.65	6848.96	3029	20392	4462.97	2753.41	1195	9560
22	Chhattisgarh	4493.3	4070.73	1598	12856	4016.67	1312.61	504	4032
23	Madhya Pradesh	8527.32	8346.06	1940	15520	7587.04	2802.73	656	5248
24	Gujarat*	5398.45	7561.61	1386	11629	4909.26	7863.74	1148	9184
25	Maharashtra**	6111.29	6001.36	2325	17799	5355.56	4474.27	1693	1354
26	Andhra Pradesh	2336.59	4916.08	1357	14148	1933.95	3298.36	972	7776
27	Telangana	2004.86	2561.72	664	6445	4611.73	2129.40	642	5136
28	Karnataka	4941.62	11609.56	3575	30286	4462.97	4136.10	1309	10472
29	Goa	371.62	191.44	90	660	297.53	65.29	24	192
30	Lakshadweep	50	00	00	00	100.00	00	00	00
31	Kerala	2446.06	3350.68	1584	13068	2082.72	1028.40	445	3560
32	Tamil Nadu	5291.23	8213.92	2941	25764	4760.50	4425.08	1877	15016
33	Puducherry	150	103.65	66	699	100.00	36.80	26	208
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	193.46	195	1398	100.00	129.87	107	856
Total		110000	128093.86	52912	407840	100449	63072.39	22918	183344

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year. *including Daman and Diu. **including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Number of beneficiaries benefitted under Workshed Scheme during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Delhi	0	0	0	0
2	Jammu	0	0	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	160	0	20	120
4	Haryana	225	55	220	51
5	Chandigarh (UT)	30	10	20	65

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Rajasthan	0	10	115	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	90	20	20	20
8	Chhattisgarh	210	236	120	0
9	Uttarakhand	18	25	25	0
10	Uttar Pradesh	1104	310	1385	1300
11	Karnataka	90	0	115	380
12	Tamil Nadu	250	57	70	100
13	Telangana	0	0	65	80
14	Andhra Pradesh	110	50	200	113
15	Maharashtra	60	34	45	20
16	Kerala	110	25	280	245
17	Gujarat	200	50	200	0
18	Goa	0	0	0	0
19	West Bengal	565	140	100	100
20	Bihar	200	0	20	0
21	Jharkhand	0	30	50	0
22	Odhisha	100	25	80	80
23	Assam	380	193	183	170
24	Nagaland	0	0	0	30
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26	Manipur	0	0	0	0
27	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
30	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Total		3902	1270	3333	2874

P - Provisional

State/UT-wise Number of artisans covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana Scheme during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(p)	2017-18*(p)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3814	2718	2718	4200
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1194	1077	1077	57
3.	Punjab	4777	4118	4118	2532

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. UT Chandigarh		-	0	-	-
5. Haryana		29438	29932	29932	9456
6. Delhi		926	930	930	817
7. Rajasthan		16959	13327	13327	14827
8. Uttarakhand		10310	10239	10230	3022
9. Uttar Pradesh		127767	127767	127656	84940
10. Chhattisgarh		2339	2339	2339	4881
11. Madhya Pradesh		1315	1296	1296	165
12. Sikkim		-	0	0	0
13. Arunachal Pradesh		18	16	16	8
14. Nagaland		180	180	180	54
15. Manipur		71	153	153	248
16. Mizoram		-	0	0	0
17. Tripura		-	0	0	0
18. Meghalaya		16	29	29	34
19. Assam		3973	3767	3656	4908
20. Bihar		6736	6614	6614	2486
21. West Bengal		23517	23517	22207	17227
22. Jharkhand		1588	1588	1588	1568
23. Odisha		2817	2492	2491	2639
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	0	0	0
25. Gujarat		10314	10267	10167	8375
26. Maharashtra		950	950	950	746
27. Goa		-	0	0	0
28. Andhra Pradesh		6421	7786	7686	4885
29. Telangana		1381	1238	1234	1194
30. Karnataka		15634	15634	15620	10749
31. Lakshadweep		-	0	0	0
32. Kerala		9760	9760	9764	11770
33. Tamil Nadu		10332	10264	10200	9679
34. Puducherry		-	0	0	0
Total		292547	287998	286178	201467

(P) Provisional

*AABY is under convergence in Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojana (PMJJBY)/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY), as of now 201467 artisans are given their details to local LIC offices for the year 2017-18.

Statement-III

To promote Cottage and Agro-based Rural Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:

- (i) The handholding support is being provided to the Khadi Institutions and Village Industries Units for availing financial assistance from the Banks under the Scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and SFURTI.
 - (ii) Under the PMEGP Scheme, any individual can avail credit from Banks to set up micro-enterprise in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physical handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the MM subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.
 - (iii) Ministry through the KVIC has also been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which khadi and village industries clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc.
 - (iv) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
 - (v) Under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme the Khadi Institutions can avail loan to cater the working capital need on the concessional Interest Rate. Under this scheme interest @ 4% Per annum is to be paid by the Khadi institution and balance i.e. actual lending rate minus 4% is to be paid by KVIC from budgetary source provided by Government of India.
 - (vi) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".
 - (vii) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.
 - (viii) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organized exhibitions at district level, State level and National level and also invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported with financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
 - (ix) In addition, the Ministry aims to promote the cottage industries in the country by encouraging and providing the artisans a platform to showcase their products in various forums such as District level, State level and National level exhibitions and fairs. The best products and processes are also being supported to be performed outside the country through schemes such as Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). Ministry through KVIC also provides different skill training to the potential entrepreneurs through the 39 Multi-Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) of KVIC and RSETIs. The enterprises can also avail benefits of other schemes of the Ministry such as assistance for ISO Certification, Bar Codes, etc.
- To promote Cottage and Agro-based Rural Industries in the country, following steps have also been taken by the Government through KVIC:
- (i) The handholding support is being provided to the Khadi Institutions and Village Industries Units for availing financial assistance from the Banks under the Scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and SFURTI.
 - (ii) Under the PMEGP Scheme, any individual can avail credit from Banks to set up micro-enterprise in the non-farm sector. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money (MM) subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-

servicemen, physical handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the MM subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector.

- (iii) Ministry through the KVIC has also been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) under which khadi and village industries clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc.
- (iv) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organize exhibitions at District level, State level and National level and invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported by the KVIC with the financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.
- (v) Under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme the Khadi Institutions can avail loan to cater the working capital need on the concessional Interest Rate. Under this scheme interest @ 4% Per annum is to be paid by the Khadi institution and balance i.e. actual lending rate minus 4% is to be paid by KVIC from budgetary source provided by Government of India.
- (vi) Financial assistance being provided for the renovation/modernization of Sales Outlets of institutions and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards under the scheme of "Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure".
- (vii) To start Khadi Programme by new entrepreneurs, an online portal for obtaining "Khadi Certificate" has been launched. One can apply online for obtaining Khadi Certificate.
- (viii) To overcome the marketing challenges of Khadi and Village Industries Units, KVIC organized exhibitions at district level, State level and National level and also invites beneficiaries to exhibit and sale their products. KVI Units are also supported with financial assistance to participate in International Exhibitions.

- ix) In addition, the Ministry aims to promote the cottage industries in the country by encouraging and providing the artisans a platform to showcase their products in various forums such as District level, State level and National level exhibitions and fairs. The best products and processes are also being supported to be performed outside the country through schemes such as Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA). Ministry through KVIC also provides different skill training to the potential entrepreneurs through the 39 Multi-Disciplinary Training Centres (MDTC) of KVIC and RSETIs. The enterprises can also avail benefits of other schemes of the Ministry such as assistance for ISO Certification, Bar Codes, etc.

[English]

Sharda Prasad Committee Report

2236. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recommendations of Sharda Prasad Committee report on skill development;
- (b) whether this report is different from the Skill Gap report of the Ministry; and
- (c) the details of the recommendations that the Ministry has adopted/plans to adopt from the Sharda Committee report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The Government constituted a Committee under Shri Sharda Prasad, former Director General, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, for rationalisation and optimization of the functioning of Sector Skill Councils, on 18.05.2015. The Committee submitted its Report in December 2016. The Committee has made several recommendations pertaining to, inter alia, classification, role, governance structure and financing of Sector Skill Councils. The Report was placed in public domain and the Government has recently completed the process of consultations with all stakeholders on the recommendations.

Skill Gap Reports commissioned by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) indicate skill requirements across sectors.

National Tribal Carnival

2237. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to organize "National Tribal Carnival" for the upliftment and betterment of tribal population in the country in near future and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details about the project framework and plan outlay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized a National Tribal Carnival 2016 during 25th - 28th October, 2016 at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium and Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Carnival showcased glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medical practices. No decision has been taken as of now for organizing such Carnival in near future. However, the Ministry in association with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) organized a National Tribal Festival i.e. 'Aadi Mahotsav' from 16th November, 2017 to 30th November, 2017. Almost 800 Artisans and Artists from 27 States participated in the Mahotsav and sold their products and displayed their crafts and skill through more than 200 stalls that was set up for them. Stage programs of tribal dances and folk songs conducted daily. 85 Tribal Chefs from 25 states showcased tribal delicacies. Ministry is implementing a scheme "Tribal Festivals, Tribal Research, Information and Mass Education" wherein provision has been made for organising Tribal Festivals.

Complaints Against FDDI

2238. SHRI HARINDER SINGH KHALSA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the complaints regarding exorbitant fee charged by the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI);
- (b) if so, the details of the fee charged by FDDI since commencement of degree courses as well as average packages offered during campus placement, year-wise;
- (c) whether any audit in this regard has been conducted by the Government during the last five years and if so, the details thereof along with major irregularities noticed therein and the responsibilities fixed in those irregularities; and
- (d) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) is a self-financing autonomous Institution and is empowered to decide about the fee to be charged from the students. The fee is based on factors like course contents, facilities and training aids provided to the students and the same is duly approved by the Governing Council of FDDI, which is the apex decision making body of the institute. The fee to be charged for different courses is clearly indicated in the prospectus brought out every year for information of students before taking admission.

- (b) A statement indicating year-wise fee charged per semester and average annual package offered to students during campus placement since commencement of degree course is enclosed.
- (c) The audit conducted by C & AG of accounts of FDDI during last five years has not pointed out any irregularities in their audit reports with regard to this matter.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of year-wise fee charged per semester by the FDDI in different campuses (in Rs. terms), and per annum average packages offered during campus placements

Programme / Year (Session)		Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Integrated Programme (BBA+MBA)	Per annum average package offered (in Lakhs Rs.)
2010	Noida	68,100	58,100	—	1.68
	Others	53,100	43,100		
2011	Noida	68,100	58,100	—	2.65
	Others	53,100	43,100	—	
2012	Noida	85,600	70,600	MBA-85,600 BBA-75,600	3.1
	Others	71,850	70,600	—	
2013	Noida	86,100	71,100	MBA-86,100 BBA-71,100	4.8
	Others	72,350	61,100	MBA-72,350 BBA-61,100	
2014	Noida	1,01,500	86,500	MBA-1,01,500 BBA-86,500	2.91
	Others	76,500	66,500	MBA-76,500 BBA-66,500	
2015	Noida	1,01,500	86,500	MBA-86,500 BBA-86,500	3.66
	Chennai/Kolkata/Rohtak/Jodhpur	76,500	66,500	MBA-66,500 BBA-66,500	
	Chhindwara/Guna/Fursatganj	66,500	56,500	—	
2016	Noida	91,000	76,000	—	4.1
	Kolkata/Rohtak/Jodhpur/Hyderabad/ Patna/Ankleshwar/Chandigarh	71,000	56,000		
	Chhindwara/Guna/Fursatganj/Chennai	61,000	46,000	—	
2017	Noida	91,000	76,000	—	3.2
	Kolkata/Rohtak/Jodhpur/Hyderabad/ Patna/Ankleshwar/Chandigarh	71,000	56,000	—	
	Chhindwara/Guna Fursatganj/Chennai	61,000	46,000	—	
2018	Noida	91,400	76,400	—	
	Others	71,400	56,400	—	

Remarks: Other than the above fee, Rs.10,000/- is charged against Refundable Security Deposit in the first semester.

Polytechnics and ITIs in Lakshadweep

2239. SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to start more polytechnics and ITIs in UT of Lakshadweep and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has received any representation/ request in this regard and if so, the details

thereof including the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Vocational Training is concurrent subject. Day to day administration and setting up of new ITIs and Polytechnics are State subject. However, a Polytechnic in the territory of Lakshadweep under the scheme of "Setting up of new Polytechnic" has been included.

Vacancies in Central Universities

2240. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in different Central Universities in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken to ensure filling up of these vacancies in a time-bound manner;

(c) whether a uniform pattern has been observed in filling up the vacant posts in past years in the Central Universities; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has issued any direction to the University Grants Commission in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) State-wise and University-wise total Number of sanctioned post, in position and vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Vacancies at various levels occur in different manner due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. Filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. UGC and Ministry of Human Resource Development have repeatedly asked all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching posts on priority. However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard:

- (i) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.
- (ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.
- (iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iv) The UGC is funding 66 Human Resource Development Centre (HRDCs) functioning from the campuses of various Universities in the country for imparting orientation and refresher training to teachers in higher educational institutions.
- (v) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University / College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph.D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (vi) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
- (vii) In UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, Central universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which *inter-alia*, include hiring ad-hoc faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed.

Despite these efforts, some teaching posts particularly at senior levels remain vacant due to following main reasons:

- I. The expansion of the capacity of existing Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) due to implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.
- II. The establishment of new CFEIs and their operation

from temporary campuses.

- III. The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established Central Universities.
- IV. The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
- V. The remoteness of the locations of some of the Central Universities.
- VI. Non-availability of suitable candidates.

Statement

State/UT-wise Name of University and number of Vacant-Post of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Name of University	No. of vacant post of Teaching Staff	No. of vacant post of Non-Teaching Staff
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telengana	Maulana Azad Nationa Urdu University	83	37
		University of Hyderabad	160	523
		The English & Foreign Languages University	38	234
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	220	155
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	934	1814
		Jamia Millia Islamia	130	73
		Jawaharlal Nehru University	318	432
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	108	474
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	119	85
5.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	28	33
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	132	158
7.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garwal University	187	279
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	298	490
		Banaras Hindu University	541	2935
		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	79	63
		University of Allahabad	549	422
9.	West Bengal	Visva-Bharti	136	957
10.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	51	27
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	73	50

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	62	113
12.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	169	59
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	117	98
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	76	59
		Central University of Kashmir	87	31
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	87	90
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	103	82
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	32	73
18.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	137	90
19.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	56	55
20.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	66	86
21.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	103	88
NER Central University				
22.	Assam	Assam University	95	40
		Tezpur University	25	5
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	37	16
24.	Manipur	Manipur University	116	128
25.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	117	408
26.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	67	46
27.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	60	28
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	94	43
29.	Tripura	Tripura University	107	47
Total			5997	10926

SANKALP

2241. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized a meeting called 'SANKALP' in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof particularly Andhra Pradesh (AP) related skill development projects like the demands placed and views expressed

by State and assurance given to AP so far; and

(c) whether the Government is taking up the projects of skill development in the country including Andhra Pradesh with World Bank funds and cooperation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) First Implementation Support Mission supported by the World Bank was held during 06.12.2017 to 15.12.2017 in Delhi

with an objective to review progress under the different components of the project like Project Readiness, LMIS and Baseline Reporting, State Incentive Grants and Inclusion, Migration, Entrepreneurship Social Assessment, and Financial and Procurement Management. The Loan Agreement of \$250 million on SANKALP has also been signed on 13th December, 2017 during this mission. During this First Implementation Support Mission, Andhra Pradesh (AP) has not specifically placed any demands or expressed views. The main objectives of the project include strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels, building a pool of quality trainers and assessors, creating convergence among all skill training activities at the state level, establishing robust monitoring and evaluation system for skill training programs, providing access to skill training opportunities to the disadvantaged sections and most importantly supplement the Make in India initiative by catering to the skill requirements in relevant manufacturing sectors.

(c) Funding Under SANKALP four key result areas have been identified viz: (i) Institutional Strengthening; (ii) Quality Assurance; (iii) Inclusion; and (iv) Expanding Skills through PPPs. The results shall be achieved in time bound manner by utilizing the project funding. The State component of the project will be disbursed on the basis of performance of States on State Incentive Grant Matrix.

National Gas Grid Network

2242. KUMARI SHQBHA KARANDLAJE:
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of National Gas Grid network along with the pipelines identified for the purpose;

(b) whether the Government is running behind schedule to complete these pipeline networks and if so, the details thereof along with the timeline fixed to complete the said network;

(c) whether 2500 kilometre of pipeline has been identified for development through public-private partnership mode and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Kochi-Bengaluru gas pipeline has been stuck due to farmer's protest and if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said gas

pipeline project and the deadline fixed to complete the same; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to convince farmers for withdrawal of their protest along with the time by which the said pipeline project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The aims and objective of the establishment of National Gas Grid projects is to ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel i.e. Natural Gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the country. This will also help in socio-economic development of the country.

(b) The pipeline networks are being executed by the authorized PSUs/Private pipeline entities on their techno-commercial feasibility and the progress is reviewed by PNGRB as per timelines.

(c) The Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant as Viability Gap Funding of Rs.5176 crore (i.e. 40% of the estimated capital cost of Rs. 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project. The pipeline will transport natural gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Kochi-Kootanad-Bengaluru-Mangaluru Pipeline (KKBMPL) is being executed by GAIL in two sections. The construction work in section Kochi-Kootanad-Mangaluru is at advanced stage in the state of Kerala. Another section i.e. 434 Km. Kootanad-Bangaluru is passing through the state of Tamilnadu wherein a resistance from farmers/land owners/farmers association has been observed. This section is targeted to be completed within 30 months from availability of hindrance free RoU.

Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) has constituted an Expert Committee. In order to take the matter forward, officers of this Ministry, along with GAIL's Senior Management have had five rounds of discussions with the officers of GoTN. As advised by GoTN during the said discussions, GAIL is taking necessary steps for spreading the awareness about the usage of natural gas among the

people including landowners/farmers of Tamil Nadu as well as benefits of natural gas over alternate fuels and has also appointed a Public Relation (PR) Agency.

[*Translation*]

Infrastructure in Tribal Schools

2243. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present infrastructure in the schools of tribal areas in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for the development of infrastructure in the schools of tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and released in each of the last three years for the abovesaid objective, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether the Department of Forest has registered objections against the development / establishment of the schools in forest areas and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with the capacity of accommodating 480 students

under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students and to facilitate them to have access to suitable opportunities in education. In the setup of EMRS, apart from school building including hostels and staff quarters, provision for a playground, students computer lab, teacher resource room etc. are also made. Besides, funds are provided to the State Governments for construction of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas. Central assistance is also given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels for residential facilities in tribal areas. Further, under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, funds are provided to State Government including State of Jharkhand for improving education infrastructure in tribal areas and also for various amenities in schools like toilets, gas, drinking water. IT equipment for smart classes, science labs etc. based upon proposals from State Governments from time to time.

Maintenance and running of schools is the sole responsibilities of the State Government. Details of present infrastructure in the schools is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(c) Details of state wise release of funds for development of educational facilities is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No such specific incidence has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by the State Governments in this regard.

Statement

(A) *Fund released to the States for development of education*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Art 275 (1)	SCA to TSP	Art 275 (1)	SCA to TSP	Art 275 (1)	SCA to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2436.00	2450.00	2449.00	2800.00	2766.09	3475.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	920.40	-	2270.80	-	3027.81	
3	Assam	-	175.00	1200.00	1200.00	1547.58	2155.50
4	Bihar	1500.00	1000.00	-	1000.00	1314.59	823.58
5	Chhattisgarh	8794.35	2300.00	10721.73	200.00	8610.80	5023.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Goa	-	-	1200.00	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	5559.12	-	7908.90	-	6703.26	500.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	95.00	95.15	388.20	-	822.00	400.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	1900.00	900.00	3619.61	-
10	Jharkhand	5473.00	1900.00	11216.00	894.00	8878.21	6373.55
11	Karnataka	3430.00	-	4410.00	-	2875.72	2500.00
12	Kerala	638.50	-	1150.00	-	481.67	370.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	7410.80	4200.00	14408.88	-	7770.92	11078.40
14	Maharashtra	5719.56	2864.00	8213.22	2498.53	6112.00	3000.00
15	Manipur	500.00	-	550.00	-	1619.40	800.00
16	Meghalaya	490.00	-	-	-	1200.00	-
17	Mizoram	1241.40	-	1945.45	-	1061.04	-
18	Nagaland	-	-	2050.34	-	3292.12	-
19	Odisha	6885.29	2300.00	13215.00	-	9939.40	-
20	Rajasthan	5719.80	-	7270.30	-	10181.75	1331.07
21	Sikkim	370.30	266.58	1250.00	10.00	869.30	1000.00
22	Tamil Nadu	552.80	-	552.80	-	800.00	418.36
23	Telangana	3294.40	-	5300.00	-	2347.39	-
24	Tripura	695.20	-	390.20	-	1280.99	30.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	537.21	-	1452.43	-	689.00	-
26	Uttarakhand	226.00	805.83	198.87	-	-	-
27	West Bengal	3111.16	600.00	5344.74	275.00	3324.66	1848.00
Total		65600.29	18956.56	106956.86	9777.53	91135.31	41127.16

(B) *Details of Funds released under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan"*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Goa	0.00	300.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
2	Gujarat	1144.48	0.00	0.00
3	Madhya Pradesh	1425.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	1000.00	0.00	0.00
5	Tripura	954.52	0.00	0.00
Total		4524.00	300.00	0.00

(C) Details of funds released under the Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels for STs:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	340	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	1300	0
3.	Kerala	600	0	0
4.	Nagaland	0	9500	0
5.	Rajasthan	0	1600	0
Total		600	12740	0

* Hostels are now mostly funded from SCA to TSS / Article 275(1) grants.

*[English]***Export of Mangoes**

2244. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any memoranda from the mango growers of the country including those from Malda district, to initiate processes for redressal of hurdles faced by them in exporting mangoes to various markets in nearby nations;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is aware of any slide in the export of mangoes to Bangladesh owing to an increase in export fees ordered by Bangladesh authorities;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any effort in addressing the issue through bilateral channels; and

(e) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government of India, through the High Commission of India in Dhaka, has

raised the issue with the Government of Bangladesh requesting them to reduce the duty levied on import of mangoes from India to Bangladesh.

The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), in collaboration with the Government of West Bengal, has taken steps to promote exports of mangoes from West Bengal to alternative markets like European Union. The existing pack house at Malda has been upgraded and a Hot Water Treatment (HWT) facility has been set up at the pack house. APEDA, in association with the Directorate of Horticulture, Govt. of West Bengal, has also held a training programme for farmers. As a result of these efforts, some exports to the EU countries have taken place during the current year.

National Policy On Domestic Workers

2245. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:
DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the time frame the Government proposes to take to formulate the National Policy on Domestic Workers;

(b) whether the Government has or proposes to form a committee to review and present a report on the status of domestic workers in the country before formulating the policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to invite comments from the citizens on the draft policy by putting it on a public forum and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Ministry of Labour & Employment is considering to formulate a National Policy on Domestic Workers. However, there is no time frame.

(b) No such committee is required as a number of stakeholders workshops/meetings have been conducted.

(c) The Ministry of Labour & Employment has invited the comments of general public on the draft National Policy on Domestic workers by putting up the salient features of the policy on the web site of the Ministry of Labour & Employment on 10/10/2017.

Requirement of Skilled Manpower

2246. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by NSDC indicates that there is an additional net incremental requirement of 109.73 million skilled manpower by 2022 in twenty four key sectors and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to meet the said additional manpower; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard in coordination with States including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) The National Skill Development Corporation commissioned studies to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of the incremental skill requirements. Based on the Environment Scan of 2016 which updated the findings of earlier incremental human resource requirement was estimated to be 103.4 million during 2017-2022 across 24 sectors. Sector wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to meet the skill requirement in the country. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), targets to train 1 crore candidates during 2016-2020. Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) at district level, strengthen Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure, promote apprenticeship through the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) launched on 19th August 2016.

Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) component of PMKVY (2016-20), 25% of the funds are allocated to the States which includes Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra as well. A target of training (fresh training) 4,89,152 candidates in Maharashtra and 1,89,101 candidates in Andhra Pradesh has been allocated under PMKVY in 2016-2020.

Statement*Statewise Incremental Human Resource Requirement*

(Estimates in millions)

Sl. No.	Sector	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (2017-22)
1	Agriculture	-13.5
2	Building Construction & Real Estate	30.6
3	Retail	10.7
4	Logistics, Transportation & Warehousing	8.2
5	Textile & Clothing	6.7
6	Education & Skill Development	3.3
7	Handloom & Handicraft	4.7
8	Auto & Auto Components	2.2
9	Construction Material & Building Hardware	2.7
10	Private Security Services	3.1
11	Food Processing	2.8
12	Tourism, Hospitality & Travel	4.9
13	Domestic Help	3.3
14	Gems & Jewellery	3.3
15	Electronics & IT Hardware	3.4
16	Beauty and Wellness	8.2
17	Furniture & Furnishing	5.7
18	Healthcare	2.8
19	Leather & Leather Goods	2.7
20	IT & IteS	1.5
21	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance	1.2
22	Telecommunication	2.8
23	Pharmaceuticals	1.4
24	Media and Entertainment	0.6
Total		103.4

Source: Environment scan by NSDC, 2016.

Problems faced by Tribals

2247. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the tribals in the country live in sparsely populated hills and communications in the tribal areas remain tough and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the tribals need to be protected against leading isolated life, away from towns and cities, through a network of new roads and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the main problems of the tribals identified by the Government are poverty, indebtedness, literacy, bondage exploitation, disease and unemployment and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, the States in the North East have a very large population of Scheduled Tribes as compared to total population. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is concentrated in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan. However, data relating to Scheduled Tribe habitations in sparsely populated hills is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The overall socio-economic development of the tribal population along with preservation and promotion of traditional tribal cultural heritage is being done through different schematic interventions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other Ministries / Departments of Government of India. Also, various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), etc., support development initiatives including connectivity of tribal areas / forest areas from their respective Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) components. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additives to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

(c) and (d) Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the

country. This includes the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy. This is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood, etc.

Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, reveal that there have been vast improvements in socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, for example, the percentage of STs below poverty.

Line in rural areas has improved from 47.4% in 2009-10 to 45.3 % in 2011-12, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011 and, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 57.0 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16). However, there are still gaps as compared to figures of total population, as shown in the Table given below:

Indicators	Total population	Scheduled Tribes
Rural BPL (2011-12) (Tendulkar Method)	25.7%	45.3%
Literacy Rate: Census 2011	73.0%	59.0%
Infant Mortality Rate (number of infant deaths per 1000 live births during the year): National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16	40.7	44.4

As regards unemployment, Employment - Unemployment Survey, 2015-16 conducted by Labour Bureau, has revealed that the Unemployment Rate (per 1000) in respect of STs (44) is less than the Unemployment Rate of overall population (50). Further, as regards indebtedness, as per All India Debt Investment Survey, 2013 of National Sample Survey Office, in rural India, among all social groups, 'Incidence of Indebtedness (IOI)' was lowest for ST households (16.9%) and also, 'Average Amount of Debt (AOD)' per household was lowest for ST households.

The list of the schemes / programmes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for STs

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme
1	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) (hitherto known as SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)).
2	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India.
3	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
4	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
5	Girls & Boys Hostels for STs.
6	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
7	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
8	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.
9	National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students.
10	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP.
11	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.
12	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs.
13	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
14	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
15	Institutional support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce.
16	Equity Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations.
17	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others.
18	Grant-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes.

Creche Services

2248. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains data on provision of mandatory creche services at establishments as per The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the number of creche within the premises of the establishment and those at a distance from the establishment, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the government proposes to share the cost burden of providing creche facility with the employers to discourage potential employers from reducing hiring of women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Data on provision of mandatory creche services at establishments is not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. It is the responsibility of the employer to provide creche facility to their employees under the Act. There is no Government proposal to share the cost burden of providing creche facility with the employers.

Review of Reservation for Sts

2249. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservations of posts in Government services for Scheduled Tribes (STs) are in proportion to population; and

(b) whether it is under the consideration of the Government to revise the percentage as per the present proportion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Article 16 (4) of the Constitution enables provision to backward class of citizens, who are not adequately represented in the services under the state.

As per extant instructions, reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes at the rate of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition, the percentage fixed is 16.66% for scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes and 25.84% for Other Backward Classes.

As per the 9 Judge Bench Constitutional judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case, total reservation cannot exceed the limit of 50%. In the same judgement, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also observed that clause (4) of Article 16 of Constitutional speaks of adequate representation and not proportionate representation.

(b) At present, there is no proposal to review the reservation policy on proportionate basis on the basis of population.

[Translation]

New Educational Institutions

2250. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up high level educational institutions in the country; and

(b) the status in this regard and the time by when final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved the scheme of providing Regulatory Architecture for setting up / upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions named as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs). The Regulatory Architecture has been provided in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public Institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions. The applications for IoE have been received. As per the Regulations and

the Guidelines mentioned above, the selection of IoEs shall be made by the Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) for which no fixed time has been prescribed.

[English]

Violence in Universities

2251. ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to stop the regular strikes and the violence in the various universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Universities are autonomous bodies and thus are competent to take action to deal with any incidents of strike and violence, with the support and assistance of local authorities.

[Translation]

Policy for Agricultural Exports

2252. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BHAGWANATH KHUBA:

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

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme/policy for agricultural exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its implementation status and the targets fixed by the Government for the ensuing years under the scheme including the action plan in this regard, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring out policy to develop agriclusters and if so, the details and the objectives 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI

C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has comprehensive policies/schemes run by organizations like Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and other Commodity Boards to promote exports of agricultural and allied products. For promotion of exports of agricultural and processed food products, the Government has approved "Agriculture & Processed Food Export promotion Scheme of APEDA" for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (2017-18 to 2019-20) with a total outlay of Rs. 685 crores. Year wise and component wise details of the scheme are as under:

(In Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
A Scheme Components					
(a)	Infrastructure Development	30.00	79.00	83.00	192.00
(b)	Quality Development	19.50	51.00	56.50	127.00
(c)	Market Development	30.00	44.00	46.00	120.00
	Sub Total A	79.50	174.00	185.50	439.00
B	Committed Liabilities of 12th Plan	100.00	100.00	46.00	146.00
Total (A+B)		179.50	274.00	231.50	685.00

(c) The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has also identified clusters for export oriented production of horticulture products. The following clusters have been identified in the first phase:

State	Product	Districts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Banana	1. Kurnool 2. Kadapa 3. Anantpuram
	Pomegranate	1. Kurnool 2. Kadapa 3. Anantpuram

1	2	3
Kerala	Pineapple	1. Idukki 2. Ernakulam 3. Kottayam
	Banana	1. Bharuch 2. Narmada
Gujarat	Mango	1. Navsari 2. Valsad 3. Gir Somanath 4. Junagadh 5. Kutch
	Potato	1. Banaskantha 2. Sabarkantha 3. Mehsana 4. Gandhi Nagar
	Vegetables	1. Nadia 2. North & South 24 Parganas 3. Midnapur 4. Murshidabad
Karnataka	Rose Onion	1. Bangalore Rural 2. Kolar 3. Belgaum 4. Dharward 5. Bagalkote 6. Chikkaballapur
	Mangoes	1. Kolar 2. Chhikaballapur 3. Ramanagar
Telangana	Mango	1. Rangareddy 2. Kareem Nagar 3. Mehboob Nagar 4. Khammam 5. Warangal

APEDA is collaborating with various agencies of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and the respective State Governments for identifying specific interventions and infrastructure gaps, which will help in expansion of area, augmenting productivity and creation of infrastructure and logistics to boost exports.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

2253. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated during the last three years in the budget to implement Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship;

(b) the number and details of Scheduled Tribe candidates who were awarded the scholarship annually for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D and M.Phil+Ph.D during the last three years;

(c) the details of the actual expenditure under the said scheme and the achievements during the said period; and

(d) whether any measures have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The budget allocation under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for the year 2014-15 was Rs.50.00 crores. During the year 2015-16, the two Central Sector scholarship schemes for ST students viz. (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students and (ii) Top Class Education Scheme for ST students were merged into a single Central Sector Scheme called 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students'. The details of funds allocated under the merged scheme 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students', for both Fellowship and Scholarship components of the scheme, are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

2015-16		2016-17	
BE	RE	BE	RE
5000.00	4881.00	5000.00	8000.00

BE: Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates

(b) and (c) The details of grants released, expenditure and the number of Scheduled Tribe candidates awarded the Fellowship under the "National Fellowship (RGNF)" component of the scheme 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students' for the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Expen- diture	Bene- ficiaries	Expen- diture	Bene- ficiaries	Expen- diture	Bene- ficiaries
0.00*	3335	3000.00	1408	4512.25	2197

*Unspent fund available with UGC utilised during the year.

(d) The scheme National Fellowship (Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship) for ST students was being implemented by the Ministry through University Grants Commission (UGC) till last year i.e., 2016-17. However, it has been decided that the Ministry itself will implement the Scheme from the year 2017-18 onwards. For this purpose a dedicated portal has been designed in the Ministry for online applications. During the current year 2017-18 (as on 28.12.17), a total amount of Rs.52.21 crores has been released towards fellowship for 1934 Scheduled Tribe fellowship candidates.

[Translation]

Violation of FDI Rules by e-Commerce Companies

2254. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that e-commerce companies in the country have violated the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rules;

(b) if so, whether the Enforcement Directorate has registered complaints before the Ministry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints from the people against e-commerce companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is notified across various sectors, including e-commerce, under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and any violation of FDI regulations is covered by the penal provisions of the FEMA, 1999. Reserve Bank of India administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement under the Ministry of Finance is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA. Thus, violations, if any, are to be dealt with by Enforcement Directorate and Reserve Bank of India.

(b) No such complaints have been sent by Enforcement Directorate to this Ministry.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has been set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs to receive complaints from consumers. E-commerce sector contributed around 18% of the total complaints/ dockets registered at NCH in the current year 2017-18. The details of complaints received at NCH in e-commerce sector are tabulated below:

Sector-E-commerce

Year	Docket/ Calls Registered*
May 2014-March 2015	16919 (calls)
April 2015-March 2016	28331 (calls)
April 2016- Mar. 2017	54872 (calls/Docket)
April 2017-Nov. 2017	54114 (Docket)

*Data includes repeat calls and enquires.

Redressal Mechanism (Action Taken)

NCH had partnered with some companies to resolve their customer complaints received at NCH. This is the alternate grievance redressal method, and is a completely voluntary initiative taken up by these companies. As part of this 'Convergence' programme, NCH forwards/gives access to the individual Convergence Company to address/redress these complaints as per the Company's own internal grievance handling system. The redressal provided is communicated to the customer as well as to NCH by the company. From August 2016, the portal www.consumerhelpline.gov.in has also been developed to provide a platform to consumers to register their complaints. Companies which have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme, directly respond to these complaints according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal directly. Complaints regarding those companies which have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline are forwarded by NCH to the company for redressal.

As on date, 58 e-commerce companies are enrolled with NCH as convergence partners.

Entrepreneurship Scheme for Women

2255. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new entrepreneurship scheme for women empowerment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any initiative has been taken to promote creation of self-employment opportunities while minimizing the hurdles and implementation in the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (e) Presently, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has not approved any specific scheme for women entrepreneurs. However, a flagship scheme called Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) has been launched by the Ministry on 9th November, 2016 to impart entrepreneurship education and training to over 14.5 lakh students throughout the country. The scheme with an outlay of Rs.450 crores for the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 is expected to have 30% students as women. Main objectives of the Scheme are to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator & accelerator, information platform, research etc.

[English]

New Education Policy

2256. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government is set to introduce the first draft of the new National Education Policy, 2017;

(b) if so, the details of the salient features of the said policy;

(c) whether this policy is expected to bring about some significant changes in the existing education system and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of various stakeholders involved/consulted during the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, it had constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy in October 2015 under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted, which is expected to submit its report shortly. Suggestions and inputs received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments have been provided to the Committee for preparation of the Draft New Education Policy. Since the New Education Policy has not been finalized yet, it is pre-mature to comment on the salient features and expected changes.

Hydrocarbon Exploration Policy

2257. DR. KULMANI SAMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Oil and Gas blocks identified for allocation along with blocks allocated under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) by the Government, company/area-wise;

(b) the reserve/block-wise details of blocks where production has already been started as well as other

allocated blocks where production is expected to be started soon;

(c) the details of conditions for sharing of profit between the allocated companies and the Government;

(d) the details of profit to be shared by the allocated companies with the Government from the sale of oil and natural gas from different blocks managed by private companies; and

(e) whether the HELP is different from New Exploration and Licensing Policy and if so, the salient features thereof along with the benefits likely to be extended to oil and gas producing companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) as part of Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), Exploration & Production companies are allowed to put in offers at any time by submitting an initial Expression of Interest (Eoi) indicating the area which it wishes to take up for exploration. Based on Eois received, the Government will carve out the blocks/fields and put them up for International Competitive Bidding. The first cycle for submitting Eoi was opened from 1st July - 15th Nov 2017. Total 57 Eoi were received during this period, out of which 48 are for onland basins, 8 are for shallow water basins and 1 is for deep-water basin. The Government has finalized 55 blocks for international competitive bidding. Total area admissible under these Eois is 59282 sq. km.

(c) and (d) As part of the competitive bids, the bidders are required to bid the percentage of revenue that they will share with the Government at Lower Revenue Point and Higher Revenue Point. The details of the revenue share with the Government will be finalized on completion of the bidding process and award of the contracts.

(e) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) is a paradigm shift from the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). It is simple and easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model (RSC).

The salient features and benefits of new Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy (HELP) are as follows:-

1. Single License for conventional and unconventional Hydrocarbons.
2. Easy to administer Revenue Sharing Model
3. Marketing & pricing freedom for the Crude oil & Natural gas produced.
4. Enhanced exploration phase.
5. Zero royalty rates for deepwater and ultra deepwater blocks for first seven years.
6. Equal weightage to work programme and fiscal share
7. Operation freedom to operator with minimum regulatory burden (Ease of doing business)
8. No cost recovery and micro-management by the Government.
9. Exemption from OIBD Cess.

Skill Report 2017

2258. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Skill Report 2017 was released recently;

(b) if so, the highlights of the Report;

(c) whether it is true that women are more employable than men, even though marginally; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of hiring of people for employment in 2010 and the present rate of employment in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) India Skills Report 2017 has been brought out by Wheebox, an online talent assessment company. Based on their own methodology, the report assesses the supply and demand side of the talent in the country. The report shows a minor improvement in the percentage of employable candidates as well as the hiring sentiments of the employers. It also indicates that the employability of female candidates was marginally higher than male candidates.

(d) Based on the 2nd (2011-12) and 5th (2015-16) rounds of Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey,

conducted by Labour Bureau, Worker Population Ratio, for persons in age group 15 years & above, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Sl. No.	State/UT	(2011-12)	(2015-16)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	621	601
2	Arunachal Pradesh	536	488
3	Assam	490	461
4	Bihar	474	455
5	Chhattisgarh	635	666
6	Delhi	444	404
7	Goa	418	442
8	Gujarat	522	484
9	Haryana	403	416
10	Himachal Pradesh	646	401
11	Jammu and Kashmir	404	364
12	Jharkhand	515	470
13	Karnataka	562	547
14	Kerala	433	438
15	Madhya Pradesh	548	437
16	Maharashtra	553	516
17	Manipur	516	498
18	Meghalaya	622	581
19	Mizoram	603	619
20	Nagaland	556	574
21	Odisha	488	469
22	Punjab	416	398
23	Rajasthan	484	456
24	Sikkim	577	459
25	Tamil Nadu	582	548

1	2	3	4
26	Telangana	-	562
27	Tripura	501	451
28	Uttarakhand	443	427
29	Uttar Pradesh	443	415
30	West Bengal	467	483
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	490	531
32	Chandigarh	442	371
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	604	454
34	Daman and Diu	503	499
35	Lakshadweep	365	303
36	Puducherry	484	500
All India		508	478

Source: Labour Bureau (Chandigarh), Ministry of Labour & Employment.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Places in Buddha and Gandhi Circuit

2259. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to include several tourist places of Bihar including Kapilvastu in the Buddhist and Gandhi circuit plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the Buddhist Circuit along with the steps taken by the Government to develop Buddhist Circuit;

(c) whether India-Sri Lanka Joint Working Group has decided to establish Ramayana Trail in Sri Lanka and the Buddhist Circuit in South Asia and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to establish Ramayana trail in India also;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to disseminate information about the Buddhist Circuits in other countries, especially the ones with

substantial Buddhist populations such as Thailand, Myanmar, Bhutan and Sri Lanka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (b) Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 for integrated development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country including Bihar. Under the Scheme, 15 thematic circuits have been identified for development namely North-East Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

Ministry has sanctioned projects for the development of Buddhist Circuits in Kapilvastu, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and for sites associated with Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar under the Scheme. The details of same are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Circuit/ Sanction Year	Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Construction of Conevention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
2.	Bihar	Rural Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Rural Circuit: Bhitharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar	44.65
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Srawasti-Kushinagar-Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97

All the above projects are under implementation.

(c) The 2nd meeting of the Joint Working Group on Tourism Cooperation between India and Sri Lanka was held on 23.06.2016 in Colombo. In the meeting, both sides agreed to promote Ramayana Trail and Buddhist Circuits in each other's country by inviting Tour Operators, Travel Agents, Media and Journalists.

(d) to (e) The Ministry undertakes several promotional activities in the domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism products and destinations of the country including Buddhist Circuits. The Ministry produces publicity material and collaterals in English and foreign languages for domestic and international markets; media campaigns in the print and electronic media are undertaken in the domestic and international markets; familiarisation tours for trade, media and opinion makers are undertaken from overseas to Buddhist Sites in the country under the Hospitality Scheme.

Development of Heritage site in Telhara

2260. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeological department has found antiques/artifacts in Telhara, Nalanda during excavation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the archaeological department has conducted any study in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for development of the said heritage site in Telhara; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Directorate of Archaeology, Art and Culture and Youth, Government of Bihar has carried out excavations at Telhara, District Nalanda, Bihar during the year 2009-2014 and recovered sculptures seal and sealing and other artefacts.

(b) Directorate of Archaeology, Art and Culture and Youth, Government of Bihar has submitted a preliminary report on Telhara excavation. ASI has suggested to incorporate more details in the report.

(c) and (d) Presently there is no such scheme under consideration by Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Strikes by Petroleum Dealers

2261. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the frequent strikes by the Petroleum Dealers in the country demanding redressal of their legitimate demands for their survival in the business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has deliberated on their demands and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken/adopted by the government to redress their demands?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that Petroleum Dealers/their representatives have been raising various demands and given calls for agitation/strike for fulfillment of such demands. OMC managements have had meetings with the dealers / their representatives to resolve these issues and there are no reports of strikes leading to disruption of supplies by dealers.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, the major issues raised by dealers / their representatives pertain to revision in dealer's margin and amendments in Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The dealer's margin has been revised with effect from 01.08.2017. OMCs have held meetings with dealers and communicated the details of dealer's margin and clarified the doubts raised by them. So far amendments to MDG are concerned, OMCs have informed that they carry out the same to improve customer service standards at the retail outlets. OMCs have informed that they have regular meetings with the dealers and the issues / concerns raised are deliberated on regular basis.

*[Translation]***Service Conditions of Security Guards**

2262. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment and service conditions of security guards employed by private security agencies are regulated under any law;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the private security guards are being subjected to exploitation by their employment agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to ensure fair wages for private security guards and lay down their working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) State Governments are the appropriate Government for most of the private sector company establishments including private security agencies. The information in this respect is not centrally maintained.

*[English]***Name of Central Universities**

2263. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the names of some of the Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2264. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas were created exclusively for the children of parents whose jobs are transferrable so that their children can get admission easily where ever they go and also that their academic curriculum do not get disturbed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the principle on which the Kendriya Vidyalayas were created has been diluted up to an extent that even the children of defence forces are finding it difficult to get admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government considers making it mandatory for the Kendriya Vidyalayas to give admission to the children who have come on transfer and reside near them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education.

(b) No, Madam. The children of Defence personnel are considered as first priority category for admission in KVs.

(c) The children admitted in a KV can automatically claim admission in another KV, if their parents are transferred from one place to another.

Restriction on Industry Near Monuments

2265. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified the monuments which are vulnerable to climatic change and air pollution in Delhi and NCR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also fixed any norms for setting up of industries/ restriction on industries

functioning near such monuments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No such classification has been made, however scientific preservation work of different materials used in construction of monuments is carried out regularly (b) as per the needs of various types of surfaces of monuments.

(c) and (d) The area around the monument beyond protection limit has been declared as prohibited area upto 100 metres and regulated area, upto 200 metres beyond the prohibited area to control any kind of construction as well as development activities around the protected monuments.

**De-Affiliation of ITIs/Vocational
Training Centres**

2266. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY:
SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently cancelled the approval affiliation of around 400 private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and vocational training centres across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of such ITIs that were cancelled, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of students who were studying in these ITIs and their Status;

(d) whether the Government plans to grade ITIs under the star rating system and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government strengthen the vocational training at par with international standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Training (DGT) has de-affiliated 385 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) during the last 5 years. These Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) were found non-conforming to the NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training) norms and; accordingly, processed for de-affiliation as per the prevailing de-affiliation procedure. The list of these ITIs along with the details (year of affiliation & de-affiliation, State/UT) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The institutes are de-affiliated with effect from prospective session with the directions to the concerned State Directorate for no admission of trainees in these ITIs/Trades/Units. At present only around twelve thousand trainees are admitted in 55 ITIs. Their status is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Yes, this Ministry has launched grading exercise for ITIs to provide "Star Rating" to the performing institutes and give an opportunity to the institutes lagging behind in some of the parameters, to improve upon. The scoring shall be done against each of the defined parameters as per grading framework. The grading of ITIs is voluntary in nature. A total of 5090 ITIs (Govt. & Pvt. ITI) have done online self-rating till 31st July 2017. Third party external auditor has been hired for physical visit and to validate data of these self-rated ITIs only.

(e) To strengthen vocational training at par with international standards, ministry has signed MoU with countries like Germany, Belarus, Switzerland for cooperation in the field of vocation training and skills development. Ministry has also signed memorandum of cooperation with Japan for manufacturing skills transfer program and Technical intern training program.

Other measures taken to strengthen the vocational training at par with International standards, are:

- i. Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.
- ii. Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms & standards.
- iii. ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.
- iv. Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.
- v. Introduction of new trades & removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.

- vi. Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement. Qualification Framework (NSQF)
- vii. Aligning the course of CTS to National Skills
- viii. Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI- Industry linkage.

Statement-I*De-affiliated ITI's During Last 5 Years (2013-2017)*

Sl. No.	Name & address of the ITI	Year of the affiliation granted	De-affiliation w.e.f.	State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salvation Army Private ITI, Kowdiar, Dist. Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala DGET-6/9/23/86-TC (Part File)	1986	Feb 2013	Kerala
2	School of Electronics & Private ITI, Mitchel Junction, Mavelikara, Dist. Alappuzha, Kerala; DGET-6/11/68/96-TC	1996	Feb 2013	Kerala
3	Mar Mathew's Boys Town Private ITI, Kozhippilly, P.O. Kothamangalam, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala; DGET-6/9/1/86-TC	1986	Feb 2013	Kerala
4	International Computer Institute Private ITI, Village. Habibpur, Kulesra, Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh; DGET-6/24/23/2000-TC	2000	Feb 2013	Uttar Pradesh
5	Gayana Sagar ITC, Near HBN Colony, Mansa Road, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab DGET-6/19/4/2010-TC	2010	Feb 2013	Punjab
6	Sree Narayana Private ITI, Inter ARCH Engg. Campus Puzhathi, P.O. Chirakkal, Dist. Kannur, Pin-670011, Kerala; DGET-6/11/36/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2013	Kerala
7	Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh Private ITI, No. C/59, Focal Point, Dist. Moga, Pin-142001 Punjab; DGET-6/19/15/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2013	Punjab
8	Sigma Health Private ITI, SCR-71, New Grain Market, Gill Road, Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab; DGET-6/19/22/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2013	Punjab
9	Lord Shiva Technical Private ITI, Near Bus Stand, Badhnikalan, Dist. Moga, Punjab; DGET-6/19/24/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2013	Punjab
10	Guru Nanak Dev Educational Private ITI, Gali no. 10, Guru Gobind Singh Nagar, Dist Bathinda, Punjab; DGET-6/19/21/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2013	Punjab
11	Lesley Private ITI, Peddammagadda, Khammam Road no. 15.3.196, Dist. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh; DGET-6/1/18/96-TC	1996	Aug 2014	Andhra Pradesh
12	Lilian Private ITI, Mahabubabad, Dist. Wrangal, Pin-506101, Andhra Pradesh; DGET-6/1/9/86-TC	1986	Aug 2014	Andhra Pradesh
13	Naugaon Private ITI, At/PO. Naugaon, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha DGET-6/18/44/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2014	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
14	Woman's Vision Inst. of Beauty Trg. Private ITI, Plot no. 557, Shaheed Naqar, Dist. Bhubaneswar, Odisha; DGET-6/18/6/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Odisha
15	Swami Sivananda Private ITI, Mancheswar Indu. Estate, 52-89 Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda, Pin-751010, Odisha; DGET-6/18/8/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
16	Time institute of Private ITI, Plot no. A-1/2/3 & 20, Ashok Nagar, Dist. Bhubaneswar Odisha; DGET-6/18/16/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2014	Odisha
17	Indira Gandhi Private ITI, Dist. Ganjam, Odisha; DGET-6/18/43/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Odisha
18	Institute of Engg. & Mang. Sci Kalyajit Nagar, Dist. Cuttack, Pin-753013, Odisha; DGET-6/18/19/94-TC	1994	Aug 2014	Odisha
19	Odisha Private ITI, Bhadrak, Dist. Barapada, Pin-756113, Odisha; DGET-6/18/10/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2014	Odisha
20	Dayanita Private ITI, Plot no. 23, At. Badenaju. Dist. Kandhamal, Pin-762100, Odisha; DGET-6/18/48/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
21	Asian Institute of Tech. Private ITI, Purusottam Vihar, Bantala, Dist. Khurda, Odisha; DGET-6/18/28/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2014	Odisha
22	MahabirDham Private ITI, Dist. Sambalpur Pin-768221 Odisha DGET-6/18/114/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
23	Indravati Private ITI, Near Block office, Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha DGET-6/18/23/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
24	Anwasha Private ITI, Near Mangala Mandir, At. Raniguda Farm 10th Lane, Dist. Ravaaada, Odisha; DGET-6/18/37/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Odisha
25	Anchalika Private ITI, Main Road, Polasara. Dist. Ganjam. Pin-761105, Odisha; DGET-6/18/13/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2014	Odisha
26	Maharaja Agarasen Private ITI, Ward no. 11, Gurunanak Nagar, At/PO. Khariar Road, Dist. Navodaya, Pin-706104, Odisha; DGET-6/18/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Odisha
27	NIAS Private ITI, CBA Building. Khodasing, Dist. Ganjam, Odisha DGET-6/18/6/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Odisha
28	infonet Private ITI, At. Mandar Bagichapada. Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha DGET-6/18/147/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
29	Krupajal Private ITI, Panchamahala, NH-42, Dist. Angul, Pin-759122, Odisha; DGET-6/18/11/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2014	Odisha
30	ECP infotech Private ITI, Plot no. 488 IDCO Tower-2000, Dist. Bhubaneswar, Pin-751010, Odisha; DGET-6/18/7/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Odisha
31	Maharaja Pratap Chandra Private ITI, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Pin-757021, Odisha; DGET-6/18/94/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
32	Academy of Mang. & info Tech Private ITI, Bhubaneswar-9, 261/E, forest Park, Dist. Khurda, Odisha; DGET-6/18/1/2001-TC	2001	Aug 2014	Odisha
33	Sribant Private ITI, Golamunda, Dist. Kalahandi, Pin- 766029, Odisha DGET-6/18/95/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Odisha
34	Vishwesraya Private ITI, Zone D, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Plot no. 63/A, Sector-A, Dist. Bhubaneshwar, Odisha Pin-751010; DGET-6/18/15/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Odisha
35	Little India Private ITI, Near Bus Stand, Jandiala. Dist. Jalandher Pin-144001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/13/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
36	Guru Nank Inst of Medi. Tech. A-47, DLF Colony, Dist. Patiala, Pin-147 004, Punjab; DGET-6/19/17/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
37	Daffodil Education Society, Sansarput, Dist. Hoshiarpur, Punjab DGET-6/19/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Punjab
38	Dabwali Private ITI, Rori Road, Taiwandi Sabo, Dist. Bathinda, Pin-151302 Punjab; DGET-6/19/37/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2014	Punjab
39	Kalgidhar Private ITI, Malout, Dist. Mukatsar, Pin-152107 Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Punjab
40	Guru Nank Dev Private ITI, 3-4 Model Town, Phase-2, Dist. Bathinda Pin-151001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/33/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2014	Punjab
41	Shri Dashmesn Sr. Sec School Private ITI, Taiwandi Sabbo, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab; DGET-6/19/27/97-TC	1997	Aug 2014	Punjab
42	Gyan Sagar Art & Craft Inst. Majitha Road, Nag Kalan. Dist. Amritsar Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
43	Chetana Private ITI, Teh Derabassi, Dist. Mohali, Punjab; DGET-6/19/1/99-TC	1999	Aug 2014	Punjab
44	Chetana Private ITI, Vill. Mukandour, Dera Bassi Block, Dist. Patiala Punjab; DGET-6/19/2/98-TC	1998	Aug 2014	Punjab
45	Dasmesh Inst. of Dental Tech. Ranjitpur S.C.F. 12, Dist. Ropar Punjab; DGET-6/19/3/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
46	Auto Tech. Private ITI, Morinda Road, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/8/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2014	Punjab
47	Prakash Educational & Private ITI, Jalandhar City, Dist. Jalandhar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/16/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
48	Ambika Health Private ITI, Badala Road, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2014	Punjab
49	Sh. Ram Private ITI, Building no. 3,4,5 Kalgidhar. Dist. Patiala, Punjab; DGET-6/19/5/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2014	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
50	B.M.S Private ITI, Barnala Road, Dist. Moga, Pin-142001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/2/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2014	Punjab
51	Gyan Jyoti Private ITI, Chunni Kalan, 25m Km mile Stone, Dist. Fatehpur Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
52	Hemkunt Private ITI, Porrol, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/15/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2014	Punjab
53	Guru Nanak Dev Private ITI, Karali, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2014	Punjab
54	Regional Inst. of Craft Health Trg. Centre, S.C.O-12, Zirakpur, Dist. Patiala, Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2014	Punjab
55	S.D. Private ITI, Chowk Shekhan, Near Kotlapura Bye Pass, Dist. Moga Punjab; DGET-6/19/47/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2014	Punjab
56	Jagdamba Private ITI, Near Lakhan petrol Pump, Sapotra. Dist. Karauli Pin- 322218, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/10/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
57	Amitoz Private ITI, Burya House, Mahal Chowk, Dist. Alwar, Rajasthan DGET-6/17/24/86-TC	1986	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
58	Jai Mahaveer Private ITI, Karauli Road, Hinduan city, Dist. Karauli, Pin-322 230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/120/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
59	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Opposite Power House, Karauli road, Sapotra. Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322 218, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/30/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
60	Radha Swami Private ITI, Dindhora, Teh. Hindaun City, Dist Karauli Pin- 32223, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/123/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
61	Jain Ratan Private ITI, Rajjak Nagar, Near Police Station, Hindaun city, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/10/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
62	Jai Hanuman Private ITI, Suroth, Hindaun City. Dist. Karauli, Pin-322252 Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/147/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
63	Gyan Jyoti Private ITI, Bansur, Dist. Alwar, Pin- 301402, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/128/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
64	Satya Bhama Private ITI, V & P. Vijayapura, Dist. Karauli, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/112/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
65	Guru Atmavallabh Private ITI, In front of Cort, Bayana Road, Hindauncity, Dist. Karauli, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/81/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
66	Vishvakarma Private ITI, Bhopur, Panchayat Samittee Tadabhim, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/93/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
67	Shri Giriraj Private ITI, Dist. Dholpur, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/113/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
68	Mahatma Sukhanand Private ITI, Luhasa Road, NADBAI, Dist. Bharatpur, Pin-321 602, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/142/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
69	Shree Krishan Private ITI, Near Palko Factory Khuskhere, Teh. Tijara, Dist. Alwar, Pin- 301704; DGET-6/20/125/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
70	Nehru Private ITI, Hindauncity, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322230, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/25/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
71	Desert Rose Private ITI, Jalpali Turn; RICCO Area, Dist. Sikar Pin- 332715, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/138/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
72	Om Shandilya Private ITI, Jhareda Road, Hindauncity, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/35/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
73	Saraswati Private ITI, Kotkasim, Dist. Alwar, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/41/2006-TC	2006	Aug2014	Rajasthan
74	Swagat Private ITI, Balagi Mode, Teh. Sikrai, Dist. Dausa, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/154/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
75	Nainwan Private ITI, Near Panchayat Samiti, Bundi Road, Nainwan, Teh. Nainwan, Dist. Bundi, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/191/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
76	New Unitech Private ITI, Near Radha Swami Satsang, Anupgarh, Dist. Sri Ganqa Nagar, Pin- 335701, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/77/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
77	Rajshree Private ITI, Kaila Devi, Teh. Karauli. Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322254 Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/27/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2014	Rajasthan
78	Muthukumar Private ITI, Melpattambakkam, Annagaamam Union Dist. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/82/98-TC	1998	Aug 2014	Tamil Nadu
79	Sri Venkateshwara Private ITI, 1/24, Ka- Mamanandal Road, Kallakurichi- -606202, Dist. Villipuram, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/27/99-TC	1999	Aug 2014	Tamil Nadu
80	Kamaraj Private ITI, SDER-unagar Machanallur, TK. Dist. Tiruchi Pin- 621108, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/44/93-TC	1993	Aug 2014	Tamil Nadu
81	Mateshwari Ganga Devi Private ITI, Pandu City, Dist. Agra Uttar Pradesh DG ET-6/24/451/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2014	Uttar Pradesh
82	Yaugantri Private ITI, Village & Post. Deveretha, Block Bichpuri, Teh. Kirwali, Dist. Aqra, Uttar Pradesh; DGET-6/24/23/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2014	Uttar Pradesh
83	Christian Pvt. ITI, Near B.D.O. Office, Sarkarghat Road, Ghumar Win, Dist - Bilaspur, Pin-174021, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/1/2009-TC (Part File)	2009	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
84	PC. Memorial Pvt. ITI, Near Zonal Hospital Hamirpur, Dist.- Hamirpur, Pin-177001, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/10/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
85	Priyadarshi Pvt ITI, Chowri at Kudnu, Dist. - Chamba, Pin-176302 Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/21/2008-TC (Part File)	2008	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
86	Educational Help Line Society Pvt. ITI, Yol, Teh - Dharamshala, Dist.-Kanqra, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/3/2011-TC (Part File)	2011	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
87	Culture Vision ITI, Kamaksha Complex, Near Hamsafar Hotel, Sunder Nagar, Dist - Mandi, Pin-174001, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/4/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
88	Prabh Pvt. ITI, Kothuwan, Sub.Teh- Sandhole, Dist.- Mandi, Pin-176090 Himachal Pradesh DGT-6/8/7/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
89	Balh Valley Pvt. ITI, V.P.O. NerChowk, Dist.- Mandi, Pin-175008, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/22/2007-TC (Part File)	2007	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
90	Ankur Pvt. ITI, Near Shivhari Ambota, Teh.- Amb. Dist.-Una Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/1/2007-TC (Part File)	2007	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
91	G.S.M. Pvt. ITI, Batal, P.O.- Batal, Teh.- Arki, Dist.- Solan, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/2/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
92	Himanshi Institute of Educ. & Trg. Pvt. ITI, Rakh Ram Singh, Behind Degree Collg. Post. Teh. Nolararh, Dist.-Solan, Himachal Pradesh DGT-6/8/5/2010-TC (Part File)	2010	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
93	Neelam Pvt. ITI, Vill.- Chhayanoo, P.O. Sujhaila, Teh - Arki, Dist.- Solan, Pin-173208, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/12/2008-TC (Part File)	2008	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
94	G.S.M. Instt. of Tech. Education Pvt. ITI, Pankaj Villa Air Port Road, Totu, Dist. Shimla Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/9/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
95	G.S.M. Pvt. ITI, V.P.O.- Suni, Dist. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/5/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
96	G.S.M. Instt. of Tech. Education ITI, Sadhora, PO- Mashobra, Dist.- Shimla, Pin-171005,HP, DGT-6/8/1/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug 2015	Himachal Pradesh
97	Shree Khetra ITC, At- Naranpur (Trisulia) No. Belagachia, Barang, Dist-Cuttack, Odisha, DGT-6/18/98/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2015	Odisha
98	New Era ITC, Friends Enclave. H.No. 63-A, Chandigarh Road, Khara, Dist Ropar, Punjab DGT -19/9/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2015	Punjab
99	Maharaja Ranjit Singh, ITC 180, City Centre Dist. Amritsar, Punjab DGT-6/19/11/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2015	Punjab
100	Guru Harkishan ITC. B-1, 625, Kundan Puri, Civil Lines, Bindra Ban Road, Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab DGT-6/19/7/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2015	Punjab
101	Gram Sewak Training Centre, Nabha, Dist. Patiala, Punjab DGT-6/16/3/87-TC (Part File)	1987	Aug 2015	Punjab
102	Guru Nanak Dev ITC, Vill. Khanger, PO Salabatpata teh.- Phool, Dist.-Bathinda, Punjab, DGT-6/19/37/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2015	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
103	Bibi Bhani ITC, Near Geeta Bhawan, Dist. - Moga, Punjab, DGT-6/19/1/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2015	Punjab
104	Kartar ITC, Vill. Bohra Kalan, P.O. Ramgarh, Teh. Nabha, Dist.- Patiala, Punjab, DGT-6/19/7/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2015	Punjab
105	Desh Bhagat Industrial Training Centre, Amlah Road, Mandi, Dist. Gobindgarh, Punjab, DGT-6/19/13/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2015	Punjab
106	Dashmesh Girls S.S. school, Badal, Dist.- Mukatsar, Punjab, DGT-6/19/33/97-TC	1997	Aug 2015	Punjab
107	Punjab Tech. College ITC, Dheena, Dist. Jalandhar, Pin-144005 Punjab DGT-6/19/1/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2015	Punjab
108	M C. industrial School, Mansa, Dist. Budhalda, Punjab, DGT-6/16/1/87-TC	1987	Aug 2015	Punjab
109	New Model Private ITI,, Deh Road, Dist. Nagaur, Pin-341001, Rajasthan, DGT-6/20/03/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2015	Rajasthan
110	Saraswati, ITC, 379, Rukmani Housing Yojana. Dist.- Tonk, Pin-304001 Rajasthan, DGT-6/20/60/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2015	Rajasthan
111	Shree Girraj Dharan Private ITI, Khuti Puri Marg, Marsan, Mahamaya Nagar, Dist.- Hathras, UP DGT-6/24/146/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2015	Uttar Pradesh
112	Reliance Private ITI, Village Chandu, P.O. Budhera, Jhajjar Road, Dist. Gurgaon, Haryana, DGET-6/7/7/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2015	Haryana
113	St. Francis Private ITI, Mount Poincur, Borivli (west), Dist. Mumbai, Pin-400103, Maharashtra, DGET-6/13/190/97-TC	1997	Aug 2015	Maharashtra.
114	BRCM Private ITI, Mahapura Ajmer Road, Jaipur Distt.-302016, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/310/2014-TC	2014	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
115	Gandhi Pvt. ITI, Sodawas, Alwar- 301 427, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/15/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
116	P.D. Pvt. ITI, Bahrod, Alwar - 301701, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/32/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
117	Vidya Pvt. ITI,2, Advocate Colony, College Road, Bhilwara-311001. Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/84/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
118	AKC Pvt. ITI, Near Head Post Office, MP Setu Marg, Chittaurgarh-312001. Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/83/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
119	Shn Madhav Pvt. ITI, Sujangarh (Churu) - 331507, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/146/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
120	Karuna Royal Education Kendra Pvt. ITI, Plot No. 27 Jwala Vihar, Choupasni Road, Jodhpur- 342001, Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/21/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
121	Maharaja Surajmal Pvt. ITI, Gayatri Mandir Road, Degana (Nagaur)-341503, Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/152/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2016	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
122	LBS. Pvt. ITI, 0 Mile, Choraha MDS Road, Pratapgarh. Dist. Chittorgarh-312605. Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/98/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
123	Shiva Pvt. ITI, Kotputli Road Bus Stand. Neem Ka Thana (Sikar)-332718. Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/23/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
124	Shri Nandlal Chalana Arorvansh Mahila Silai, Kadai, Bunai, Dharmarth School, Shri Ganganagar- 335001., Rajasthan DGET-6/17/10/86-TC (Part)	1986	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
125	Sorabh Pvt. ITI, Behera Road, Chandriya, Distt. Chittorgarh-312001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/60/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
126	Vikas Pvt. ITI, Opp. Sector 116, Shipra Path, Agarwal Farm. Mansarovar, Jaipur-302020, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/63/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
127	Kamal Ratan Pvt. ITI, Kamal and Company Campus, Tonk Road, Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/22/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2016	Rajasthan
128	ICSO Private ITI Othukkungal, Tirugangady, Taluk, Dist. Malappuram Kerala	2008	Aug 2016	Kerala
129	Institute of Vocational Training & Education Pvt. ITI Near Mahaveer Temple, Sankarpur, Distt. Cuttack-753012. Odisha (File No. DGET-6/18/9/96-TC.	1996	Aug 2016	Odisha
130	Baikunath Instt. of Engg. & Tech. Pvt. ITI, At/PO-Banki, Distt. Cuttack Odisha(File No. DGET-6/18/192009-TC.)	2009	Aug 2016	Odisha
131	Mahanadi Pvt. ITI, 71, Industrial Estate, Jagatpur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/17/96-TC)	1996	Aug 2016	Odisha
132	Sitikantha Sovaniya Pvt. ITI,At Udaygiri, PO Chandia Distt. Jajpur, Odisha, (DGET-6/18/29/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
133	Sivitech Pvt. ITI, At College Road, PO Koksara, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/94/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
134	God Gift Pvt. ITI, AtAurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Distt. Kalahandi -766022 Odisha. (DGET-6/18/1/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
135	Labella Beauty Care Pvt. ITI, A. 116, Press Colony, Unit-3, BBSR, Khurdha,Odisha.(DGET-6/18/35/94-TC.)	1994	Aug 2016	Odisha
136	Visit Pvt. ITI, Goinda, Haladi Pada, Distt. Balasore, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/91/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
137	Adinath Pvt. ITI, NH-5, At Dahaliabag, PO-Bhanpur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/3/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
138	Maa Mangala Educational Trust Pvt. ITI, At RCMS Building, Khmaranga, PO-Banki (Mampara), Distt. Cuttack-754008. Odisha.(DGET-6/18/10/2009-TC.)	2009	Aug 2016	Odisha
139	Kamyab Pvt. ITI, By passChakk Korian, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/18/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
140	Padmanav Pvt. ITI, At Laxminarayan Rice Mill Compound. Aska Road, Kodala, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/15/2009-TC.)	2009	Aug 2016	Odisha
141	Maa Manikeswari Pvt. ITI, Irrigation Colony, Lane No.7, Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/19/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
142	Uma Sudarshna Pvt. ITI, At PO - Madanpur, Kendrapara-754246. Odisha. (DGET-6/18/92/2008-TC)	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
143	Focus Pvt. ITI, Plot No.452, At PO-Patia, BBSR, Distt. Khurda - 751031, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/54/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
144	Jyoti Pvt. ITI, Plot No.410-D, Sameigadia, PO-Rasulgarh, Distt. Khurda Odisha. (File No. DGET/6/18/20/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
145	Boriguma Pvt. ITI, At PO Kotpad Road, Boriguma, Distt. Koraput, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/85/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
146	KBK Pvt. ITI, Main Road, Nawarangpur, Distt. Nawarangpur, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/83/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
147	Sri Ram Pvt. ITI, Sakhigopal. Distt. Puri-752014, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/20/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
148	Rajgangpur Pvt. ITI,At Poda By Pass Road, PO-Rajgangpur, Distt. Sundargarh, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/95/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
149	Simulia Pvt. ITI, At/PO Simulia, Distt. Balasore, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/95/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
150	Seva Pvt. ITI, At PO Somepur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/2/2011-TO)	2011	Aug 2016	Odisha
151	Shaktirupa Pvt. ITI, At PO Kantaballavpur, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/24/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
152	Royal Instt. of Indl.Technology, Pvt. ITI, A/9, Mancheswar Indl. Estate, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/104/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
153	Pragati Pvt. ITI, SCR-33, Bhouma Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-9, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/20/2002-TC.)	2002	Aug 2016	Odisha
154	Shatabdi Pvt. ITI, At Mahesh Colony, PO-Malakangiri, Distt. Malkangiri-764045, Odisha.		Aug 2016	Odisha
155	Instt. of Medical Technology Pvt. ITI, Distt. Puri, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/139/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
156	Arati Pvt. ITI, At Ganesh Nagar, PO Dunguripali, Sonapur-767032, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/49/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
157	Astasambuhu Pvt. ITI, At/PO Sarang, Via: Parjang, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/58/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha

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158	Basundhara Education Pvt. ITI, Gatirout Patna, Biribati, Distt. Cuttack-753100, Odisha. DGET-6/18/25/2008-TC.	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
159	CFI Pvt. ITI, At-Chandi Chhak, PO-Bauxi Bazar, Distt. Cuttack-753001 Odisha. DGET-6/18/8/2008-TC.	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
160	Chitropala College of Education & Technology Pvt. ITI, Uttarkul, s Distt-Cuttack-754202 Odisha.DGET-6/18/16/2008-TC.	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
161	Future Mark Pvt. ITI, At PO-Aurundaya Market, Link Road, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. DGET-6/18/65/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
162	Multipurpose Vocational Training Instt. (Mahila) Pvt. ITI, PO Ragadipada, Baramda, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. DGET-6/18/12/94-TC.	1994	Aug 2016	Odisha
163	New Tech. Pvt. ITI, At Pension Lane, PO Boxi Bazar, 1 Distt. Cuttack, Odisha.DGET-6/18/56/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
164	Janata Pvt. ITI, At SatamailiChhak, PO - Dudukote, Via Hindol, Distt. Dhenkanal. Odisha. DGET-6/18/23/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
165	Swadesh Pvt. ITI, At-Gondiapatna, Distt. Dhenkanal. Odisha. DGET-6/18/58/2008-TC.	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
166	Aid Pvt. ITI, At/PO - Ranadevi, Block, Paralakhemundi, Distt. Gajapati, Odisha. DGET-6/18/108/2008-TC.	2008	Aug 2016	Odisha
167	Dr. Ambedkar Pvt. ITI, At - Chandragiri, Distt. Gajapati, Odisha. DGET-6/18/113/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
168	Mahamaya PVT. ITI, At/PO-Mahakaleswar, Pally, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. DGET-6/18/3/98-TC.	1998	Aug 2016	Odisha
169	Pvt. ITI Dharamgarh. Panchayat College Road, At/PO Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi - 766015, Odisha. DGET-6/18/22/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
170	Junagarh Pvt. ITI, At New Bus Stand, PO - Junagarh, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. DGET-6/18/9/2011-TC.	2011	Aug 2016	Odisha
171	Kesinga Pvt. ITI, At PO - Gountiapada, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. DGET-6/18/10/2011-TC.	2011	Aug 2016	Odisha
172	Narla Pvt. ITI, At Narla Road, PO Narla, Distt. Kalahandi-766001. Odisha. DGET-6/18/19/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
173	Kendrapara Instt. for Technical Education Pvt. ITI, At Opp. Bharat Petrol Pump, College Chhak, Tinimuhani, Distt. Kendrapara, Odisha. DGET- 6/18/38/2010.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
174	Bhubaneswar TV Training Pvt. ITI, Plot No.502/1502, At-Ogalpada, PO-Janla, P.S. Jatni, Khurdha (Odisha). DGET-6/18/27/2006-TC.	2006	Aug 2016	Odisha
175	Mukti Institute of Skill Pvt. ITI, Mukti Nilaya, PO handagir Square, Distt, Khurdha, Odisha.DGET-6/18/26/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
176	Pratibha Institute of Management and Technology Pvt. ITI, At N-5/157, Jaydev Vihar, Nayapali, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurdha, Odisha. DGET-6/18/34/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
177	SIEMS Pvt. ITI, Plot No.467, In front of Kalinga Stadium, Madhusudani Naqar. Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurdha, Odisha. DGET-6/18/36/2010-TC.	2010	Aug 2016	Odisha
178	MaaTarini Pvt. ITI, Hanuman Mandir Street, Jaya Nagar, Jeypore -764005, Koraput (Odisha).DGET-6/18/69/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
179	Brundaben Pvt. ITI, At Jeypore Road, Bhagirathi Nagar, Distt. Malkangir, Odisha. DGET-6/18/3/2009-TC.	2009	Aug 2016	Odisha
180	KC Pvt. ITI, Sevanchal, Kanas, Distt. Puri, Odisha. DGET-6/18/12/99-TC.	1999	Aug 2016	Odisha
181	Veer Surendra Sai Pvt. ITI, At PO Rengali, Mahaveer Chowk Distt. Sambalpur Odisha, DGET-6/18/83/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
182	Maa Sarala Pvt. ITI, At Kadlipali, PO Lenda, PS. Barpali, Distt. Baragarh-768092, Odisha. DGET-6/18/112/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
183	Samaleswari Pvt. ITI, At/PO Barpali, Distt. Baragarh - 768092, Odisha. DGET-6/18/107/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
184	Holy Pvt. ITI, At Baidyanath Nagar, P.O. Berhampur, Distt. Ganjam -760010 Odisha. DGET-6/18/62/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
185	Pratyus Pvt. ITI, At College Road, PO Golamunda, Distt. Kalahandi -766022, Odisha. DGET-6/18/11/2009-TC.	2009	Aug 2016	Odisha
186	Meera Pvt. ITI, At Mining Road, Keonjhar Distt. Keonjhar - Odisha. DGET-6/18/23/98-TC. 758001	1998	Aug 2016	Odisha
187	Sailaja Pvt. ITI, At S-3/20, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. DGET-6/18/25/2012-TC.	2012	Aug 2016	Odisha
188	Nabarangapur Pvt. ITI, Nabarangapur RCMC Ltd., Badan Street, Distt. Nabarangpur- 764059 Odisha. DGET-6/18/47/2007-TC.	2007	Aug 2016	Odisha
189	Indian Pvt. ITI, At PO Brahmagiri, Distt. Puri - 752011, Odisha. DGET-6/18/7/2011-TC.	2011	Aug 2016	Odisha
190	Jagruti Pvt. ITI, At Nazapali, PO Maneswar, Distt. Sambalpur-768005 Odisha. DGET-6/18/7/2011-TC.	2011	Aug 2016	Odisha
191	St. Xaviers Pvt. ITI, Karasanur, Perumbakkam Cross Road, Parangani PO, Distt. Vannur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/7/2003 -TC.	2003	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
192	Tagore Pvt. ITI, 88 Gingee Road, Tindivanam, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/1/92 -TC.	1992	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
193	Sri Indhira Pvt. ITI, Mailam Road, Thiruchitrambalam, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/9/99 -TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
194	Ranga Bhupti Pvt. ITI, Reddipalayam, Gingee (tk) Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/3/2000 -TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
195	Sri Venkateswara Pvt. ITI, 26 Gandhi Road, Kallakurichi, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/27/99 -TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
196	Rajiv Gandhi Pvt. ITI, 50/2 GST Road, Jackampet. Distt. Tindivanam-604002 Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/01/93-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
197	Kalaimagal Pvt. ITI, Kandamangalam Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/33/97 -TC	1997	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
198	Hajiya Ayisha Amma Pvt. ITI, Vikravandi Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/19/51/87-TC	1987	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
199	Holy Sabary Sastha Pvt. ITI, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/93/98 -TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
200	Arcot Luthoran Pvt. ITI, DM Compound Kallakurichi Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/53/98 -TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
201	Thiruvallur Pvt. ITI, 9 Choolai Sabapathy Street, L.R. Palayam Panruti Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/93/94-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
202	Sri Balaji Pvt. ITI, 350, Indra Nagar, Nayveli, Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/89/94 -TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
203	Srinivasa Pvt. ITI, 48/89, Abdulkalam Azad Street, Virudhachalam Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/81/98 -TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
204	P R S Pvt. ITI, Chidamabaram Main Road, Opp. To Five Well, Mariamman Temple Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/47/98 -TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
205	GD Naidu Pvt ITIKavarapalayam, Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/130/1994-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
206	Andavar Pvt. ITI, Viragalur, Vetriyur (PO), Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/105/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
207	Sri Amman Private ITI, Industrial Estate (Back Side) S, Vellalapatty (PO), Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/36/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
208	Sangili Maruthai Pvt. ITI. Telugapatti Porundalur Panchayat, Thogaimalai, Distt. Karur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/32/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
209	Dheeran Tamil Nadu State Express Transport Corporation Ltd. Pvt. ITI, KKM(Divin.-11), Rockfort Branch, Salai Road, Trichy - 620018, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/37/89-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
210	Trichy Computer Service, Pvt. ITI, Sanasipatti, Poolankulathupatti, (PO) Trichy-9, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/67/98-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
211	Trichy Computer Pvt. ITI, Railway Co-op Mansion, Dindugal Road, Trichy-620001, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/25/89-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
212	Trichy Institute of Technology, Pvt. ITI, KAP Vishwanathan Higher Secondary school Campus, Thillai Nagar, Trichy-18, Distt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/14/91-TC	1991	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
213	St. Joseph Institute of Printing Pvt. ITI, 49-J Bharathiyar Salai, Trichy-620001, Dist. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/12/86-TC	1986	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
214	Siva sakthi Pvt. ITI, Railway Station Road, Vaivampatti, (PO), Manapparai(tk), Ditt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/103-98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
215	Morning Star Pvt. ITI TMSS Bishop House, PB. No. 12, Melapudur, Distt. Trichy Tamil Nadu DGET-6/19/34/89-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
216	Muthukumar Pvt. ITI, Melpattambakkam Annagramam Union, Cuddalore Distt, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/82/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
217	Kirithika Pvt. ITI, Veppur (PO) Vriddhachalam T.K., Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/30/96-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
218	JM Pvt. ITI, 159, Chidambaram Raod, Bhudamur, Vriddhachalam Cuddalore, District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/25/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
219	Elumalai Pvt. ITI, 15, Ayyar Madam, Vriddhachalam Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/57/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
220	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Pvt. ITI, Dharmasalai Road Periyakurichi, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/28/93-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
221	Matha Pvt. ITI, Tamarapuram, Vedaranyam (TK), Nagai District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/5/99-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
222	Shri Ramakrishana Pvt. ITI Main Road, Muthupet, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/48/98-TC PR 33000413	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
223	Rajeev Gandhi Pvt. ITI, 14 Perumal Agaram Salai, Koradacheri, Thiruvarur District-613703, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/11/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
224	Century Pvt. ITI Thiruvarur Road Manali-610203, Thiruthuraiipoondi Taluk, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/6/91-TC	1991	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
225	Universal Pvt. ITI. Pookollai (PO), Sethubavachatram, PeravuraniTK Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/29/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
226	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (KKM Division-I) Lt. Pvt. ITI, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/2/86 - TC	1986	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
227	Thanthai Periyar Pvt. ITI, for Girls, Vallam, Distt. Janjavur-613403, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/13/87-TC	1987	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
228	Sri Kumarakurubarar Pvt. ITI, Anaikarai, Thirupanandal Panchayat Union, Thiruvidaimaruthur, Dist. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/120/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
229	Ramvilas Pvt. ITI, Thanjavur Main Road, Uthanai Sundaraperumal Koli, PO Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/123/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
230	Pattukottai Pvt. ITI, 8-a, Kulala St. Near Head Post Office, pattukottai-614601, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/9/87-TC	1987	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
231	Peravurani Pvt. ITI, 20/1 Devadoss Road, Peravurani Tanjore District-614601, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/20/93-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
232	Kalaimagal Pvt. ITI, Tanjore, Trichy Main Road, Velambakkudi, Manaiyeripatti (PO). Boothalur (Union), Distt. Thanjavur-613402 Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/6/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
233	Chamber of Commerce Adithanar Pvt. ITI, Kuruvadi Ramapuram (PO), Thanjavur-613003, Distt. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/116/94-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
234	Pvt. ITI, Cauvery Computer Centre, C/O.T.M.S.S.S.RSG College Road, Thanjavur-613005, Distt. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/23/90-TC	1990	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
235	Al Ameen Computer Centre, Pvt. ITI, 3, Railway New Road, Kumbakonam -612001, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/11/93-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
236	S.I.S. Pvt. ITI, Keezhachinthamani, T. Palur, Udayarpalayam TK, Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/1/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
237	Sri Amman Private Industrial Training Centre, Industrial Estate (back side) S, Vellalapatty (PO) Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/36/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
238	State Express Transport Corporation Ltd., Pvt. ITI, DGET-6/19/3/86-TC (T.N. Divin -1), Subramaniapuram, Trichy-20, Distt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu	1986	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
239	Mardhu Pandiyar Private ITI, Dharugapuram, Triuneveli, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/87/1994-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
240	Sakthivinayaga Private ITI, Kottaram, Kanyakumari District, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/4/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
241	Dhanalakshmi Private ITI, For Computer Studies, 28 West Ponnagaram 8th Street, Madurai, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/19/28/1990-TC	1990	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
242	Er Ravi Private ITI. Plot No.521, Ragini Anna Nagar, Madurai, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/38/1993-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
243	Meenakshi Private ITI, Sannathi Street Thirupparankundram, Madurai, Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/18/85-TC	1985	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
244	N M S Jayaraj Annapackiam Private ITI, 112, Nagupillai Thoppu Street New Mahalipatti Road, Madurai, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/36/1996-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
245	Goodwill Private ITI, Central Office Gandhipuram Pattiveeran Palli, Dindigul, Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/22/11/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
246	Reach Private ITI, Nethaji Nagar, Dindigul, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/133/1994-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
247	Arch Bishop Mariyanus Arokiasamy Private ITI, Royappanpatti, Theni., Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/22/05/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
248	Sri Balaji Private ITI, Bodinayakanur, Theni, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/15/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
249	Leville Private ITI, Rs. Mangalam, Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/91/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
250	Sri Ramanatha Private ITI, Madurai Road, Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/30/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
251	Vairam Group Private ITI, 81-83 Kandadevi Road, Devakottai, Sivaganga, Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/22/48/1993-TC	1993	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
252	Golden Private ITI, 2-d, Vaniyar Street, Karambakudi, Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/22/05/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
253	Little Flower Private ITI, Post Box No.83, Lourdhu Nagar, Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/22/03/1996-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
254	Nehru Private ITI, 25-a Ka-sha Urani, Keelaveethi, Valayapatti, Ponnamaravathi Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/22/07/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
255	Sarva Seva Private ITI, Natham, Dindigul, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/12/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
256	T M S S S Computer Private ITI, Bishop House, Pb No.122, Thoothukkudi, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/22/107/1994-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
257	Ezhilmatics Computer Centre Private ITI, 212,w.g.c.road, Thoothukkudi, Tamilnadu, DGET- 6/19/03/1990-TC	1990	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
258	S A Raja Private ITI, Raja Nagar, Vadakkankulam, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/08/1988-TC	1988	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
259	Asia Tech. Private ITI, Bethedia Complex, Wcc Road, Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/19/03/1988-TC	1988	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
260	Sarva Seva Private ITI, Thungaretipatti, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/65/98 - TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
261	Thiruchuzhi Co-Operative Private ITI, Arrupukottai, Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu. DGET- 6/22/122/1998-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
262	TA Subbareddiyar Private ITI, Muthusampuram, Thoothukudi, Tamilnadu s DGET-5/22/3/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
263	Senaithalaivar Private ITI, Krishnapuram Vilakku, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/22/18/1999-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
264	Sowdha Private ITI, Thiruvattar, Kanniyakumari, Tamilnadu DGET- 6/22/02/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
265	Indian Red Cross Society Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Private ITI, 50, Montieth Road Egmore, Chennai, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/19/31/1989-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
266	Thanthai Periyar Private ITI, Vallam, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu, DGET-6/19/13/87-TC	1987	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
257	St. Joseph's Pvt. ITI, Beach Road, Cuddalore, South Aroct Dist., Pin-607001, Tamil Nadu,DGET-6/19/12/1989-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Tamil Nadu
268	Kirandeep Pvt. ITI, Near Bus Stand,Kurai, Seoni-480800 DGET-6/12/14/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
269	Alok Pvt. ITI, Barhut Nagar, Near RTO office, Satna DGET-6/12/12/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
270	Balaji Pvt. ITI, Station Road Place Bijuri, Teh. Kotma, Anuppur-484440, DGET-6/12/03/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
271	St. Montfort Pvt. ITI Bhandaria road khandwa, Khandwa-450001 DGET-6/12/6/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
272	Millennium Pvt. ITI, Burhanpur-450331, DGET-6/12/6/2007-TC	2007	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
273	United Pvt. ITI, Kanawati, Distt. Neemuch-458441, DGET-6/12/56/2013-TC	2013	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
274	Raisen Pvt. ITI, Opp. BTI Building Sagar Road, Dist. Raisen-464551, DGET-6/12/18/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
275	Bharti Pvt. ITI, 105/17 Dahod Road, Near Railway Station Mandideep. Dist. Raisen-462046, DGET-6/12/39/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
276	Jan Shikshan Pvt. ITI, Apex School Building Opp. Hotel Abha Shree Civil Lines, Dist. Betul-460001, DGET-6/12/46/2014-TC	2014	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
277	Vardhman Pvt. ITI, Multai, Taptiward, Civil lines, Station Road, Multai Dist. Betul-460661 DGET-6/12/8/2014-TC	2014	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
278	Radha Krishna Pvt. ITI Ghodadongari, Dist. Betul-460449, DGET-6/12/16/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
279	Shri Radhakrishnan Pvt. ITI, Near Railway Station Behind Gram Panchayat Ghodadongari, Dist. Betul-460449, DGET-6/12/39/2013-TC	2013	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
280	Bala Ji Pvt. ITI, Bus Stand Road Vikram Hotel Bhainsdehi Dist. Betul-460220, DGET-6/12/229/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
281	Narmada Pvt. ITI, Near Shiv Nandni Petrol Pump, Piparia. Hoshangabad -460001, DGET-6/12/24/2013-TC	2013	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
282	Rajvaidya Pvt. ITI, 1st Floor, H.No. 30, Ward No. 4 Near Galla Mandi, Janakpur Road, Dist. Panna-488001 DGET-6/12/3/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
283	Khajuraho Pvt. ITI, Ward No.33, Saraswati Nagar Naya Panna Naka Near MITC. Dist. Chhatarpur-471001 DGET-6/12/20/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
284	Best Pvt. ITI, Opp. Police Control Room, University Road, Civil Lines, I Sagar-470002, DGET-6/12/23/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
285	Maharani Laxmibai Pvt. ITI, Takha Majra Jhansi Road, Dist. Tikamgarh-i 472001, DGET-6/12/227/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
286	Maips Pvt. ITI, 54-BM Ravi Nagar, Phoolgarh, Dist. Gwalior, DGET-6/12/31/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
287	MPS Pvt. ITI, C BLOCK ANAND NAGAR BHODAPUR LASKAR Dist. Gwalior 474001, DGET-6/12/169/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
288	Neoteric Education Centre Pvt. ITI, Ameja Complex Shinde Ki Chhavni Navgaja Road Lashkar. Dist. Gwalior-474001 DGET-6/12/28/96-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
289	Indraprastha Pvt. ITI, Thalipur Murar, Gwalior, DGET-6/12/14/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
290	Modern Pvt. ITI, Near Govt. High School No.2 Arya Nagar, Dist. Bhind DGET-6/12/5/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
291	Gurukul Pvt. ITI, Village Manpura, Distt. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/29/2014-TC	2014	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
292	SR. Pvt. ITI, Bypass Road Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/48/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
293	M.G.D. Pvt. ITI, Vill And Post Jamna Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/126/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
294	Maa Mangla Devi Pvt. ITI, Ward no-2, Gila Mandi, Lahar Dist. Bhind-477445, DGET-6/12/164/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
295	M.S. Pvt. ITI, Manpura, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/239/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
296	Boys Town Pvt. ITI, Kila Road Bhind, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/240/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
297	M.T. Pvt. ITI, Village Kharipura Post Jauri Brahman Dist. Bhind-477557, DGET-6/12/225/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
298	Laxmi Pvt. ITI, Hasanpur, Hawaii Near Banjara Dam, Dist. Sheopur, DGET-6/12/10/2012-TC	2012	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
299	JMRD Pvt. ITI, Plot no.-274 Ratangarh Mata Road, Charokhara Bhaguarampura, Dist. Datia-475673,DGET-6/12/306/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
300	Shri Sai Pvt. ITI, In front of Karan Sagar, Datia Bhander Bypass road, Datia-4756661, DGET-6/12/292/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
301	Modern Pvt. ITI, VILLAGE SIRMITI, Morena -476001 DGET-6/12/263/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
302	Shiv Shakti Pvt. ITI, maharajpur road morena Morena-476001 DGET-6/12/8/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Madhya Pradesh
303	International Educational Council Pvt. ITI, Building no. XXIV/132, Koonamthai, PO. Edappally, Dist. Kochi Kerala,DGET-6/11/3/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2017	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5
304	Parappanangadi Pvt. ITI, Putturikkal, Parappanangadi, Malappuram, Pin-676303, Kerala DGET-6/11/58/2008-TC PR 32000589	2008	Aug 2017	Kerala
305	Mohan's Pvt. ITI, P.B. No.44 Kayamkulam, Alappuzha, Pin- 690502, Kerala, DGET-6/8/78-TC	1978	Aug 2017	Kerala
306	Social Welfare Technical School Association Pvt. ITI,Aluva, Ernakulam, Pin-683101, Kerala, DGET-6/11/5/91 -TC	1991	Aug 2017	Kerala
307	Mar Baselios Pvt. ITI, Chandanappally, Pathanamthitta, Pin -689648, Kerala, DGET-6/11/2/99-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Kerala
308	MU Pvt. ITI, Haripad, Alappuzha, Pin-690514, Kerala DGET-6/9/85-TC	1985	Aug 2017	Kerala
309	Al-Hudha Pvt. ITI, Kappad P.O Chemancheri, Kozhikode, Pin -673304, Kerala, DGET-6/11/38/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Kerala
310	National Institute of Computer Technology Pvt ITI,4th Floor, Shines Complex,P.B. No.205, Hospital Road, Kollam, Pin-691331, Kerala, DGET-6/11/99-TC	1999	Aug 2017	Kerala
311	Moulana Pvt. ITI, Kuttayi P.O Tirur, Malappuram, Pin - 676562, Kerala DGET-6/11/68/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Kerala
312	Paravoor Computer Centre & Private ITI, Guru Darshan Complex, North Paravoor, Ernakulam, Pin-683515, Kerala, DGET-6/11/67/96-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Kerala
313	Asian Computer Centre Private ITI, Chengannur, Alappuzha, Pin- 689121, Kerala; DGET-6/11/3/96-TC	1996	Aug 2017	Kerala
314	CK Pvt. ITI, Anchalumood, Perinad P.O, Kollam, Pin- 691010, Kerala DGET-6/9/77/85-TC	1985	Aug 2017	Kerala
315	Vishal Private. ITI, Vishal Puri, Kharanti, District Gaya, Pin- 824231, Bihar DGT-6/4/7/2015-TC	2015	Aug 2017	Bihar
316	DR B R Ambedkar Private ITI, At—Kaiya.P.O-Budhgere, P.S-Muffasil, Block-Manpur, Distt-Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar, DGT-6/4/98/2016-TC	2016	Aug 2017	Bihar
317	Gurukul Private ITI, Eight Mile, Etawa, District Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar DGT-6/4/27/2016-TC	2016	Aug 2017	Bihar
318	SAI Private ITI, Vill+Po-Kharhari, District Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar DGT-6/4/91/2016-TC	2016	Aug 2017	Bihar
319	Govt. Tool room ITI, Rajaji Nagar, Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560044, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/6/91-TC	1991	Aug 2017	Karnataka
320	Al-Ameen Haji Abubakar Mohd. Pvt. ITI, Chennapatna, Bangalore Rural Dist., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/60/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
321	H. K. Puttaiah Pvt. ITI, Hosahalli, Akkur post, Channapattan Tq., Bangalore Rulral Dist., Bangalore, DGET-6/10/12/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
322	Sri. Basaveshwara Rural Pvt. ITI, Yelethotadahalli, Chennapattana, Ramangar, Dist. Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/1/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2017	Karnataka
323	DRD Pvt. ITI, No. 283/4, Bagalkunte Busstop, Hesaragatta Main Road, Bangalore. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/68/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
324	Gouthama Buddha Pvt. ITI, Chamarajapet, Bangalore, Karnataka DGET-6/10/3/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2017	Karnataka
325	Mozaria Pvt. ITI, No. 4/46, 1st floor, Mozaria Industrial Estate, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-79, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/2/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
326	Amitha Pvt. ITI, C.A. No. 02 3rd Main, WC Road, Mahalaxmipuram, Bangalore-86, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
327	Sri Swamy Shivananda Pvt. ITI, Kottigepalya Extention, Sriganhdada Kavalu, Bangalore-560079, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
328	Spastics Society of Karnataka Pvt. ITI, No. 31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar. 1st Stage, Bangalore-38 Karnataka, DGET-6/10/140/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
329	ACE Pvt. ITI, Viveknagar, 3rd Cross, Viveknagar Post. Bangalore-47, Karnataka; DGET-6/10/9/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
330.	Jnana Bharathi Pvt. ITI, Chunchagatta Main Road, Konanakunte, Bangalore-62, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/10/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
331	Mamatha Pvt. ITI, Kanakapura Main Road, Bangalore-62, Karnataka DGET-6/10/23/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2017	Karnataka
332	Sri Venkataramaiah Pvt. ITI, Vivekavardhini Education Society, No.7, 3rd Cross, 14th Main, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore-21, Karnataka DGET-6/10/14/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
333	Sri. Kuvempu Pvt. ITI, No. 58/9, 2nd floor, Basaveshwara Complex, T. Dasarahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/31/2001-TC	2001	Aug 2017	Karnataka
334	Sri Krishna Pvt. ITI, Plot no. 8, Industrial Estate, Bhyrasandra, Mahadevapura Post, White Field Road, Bangalore-10, Karnataka DGET-6/10/63/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
335	Sabira Pvt. ITI, Kerebilachi, Channagiri Tq., Davanagere Dist. Karnataka DGET-6/10/36/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
336	Bishop Jathanna Pvt. ITI, My Redeemers Church Compound, Marikuppam, KGF-563119, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/7/89-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Karnataka
337	Madam Jyothsna Chatterjis Pvt. ITI, KGF Womens Association, Sriramnagar, oorgampet, KGF-563121, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/15/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
338	NTTF Pvt. ITI. 23/29, 2nd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore-58. Karnataka DGET-6/10/77/81-TC	1981	Aug 2017	Karnataka
339	KSRTC Pvt. ITI, Shanthi Nagar, Bangalore-27, Karnataka DGET-6/8/18/82-TC	1982	Aug 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
340	St. Mary's Pvt. ITI, St. Marys Town, Bangalore-84, Karnataka DGET-6/8/2/86-TC	1986	Aug 2017	Karnataka
341	Electronic Training Centre for Women, GTTC Premises, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore-560010, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/1/89-TC	1989	Aug 2017	Karnataka
342	Bharatharathna Sir. M. Vishwesharaiah Pvt. ITI, West of Cord Road, Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/34/88-TC	1988	Aug 2017	Karnataka
343	Nithyanjan Institute of Computer Education, No. 91/1, Ramakrishna Square, Bangalore - 560019, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/91-TC	1991	Aug 2017	Karnataka
344	Sudharshan Automobile Research Pvt. ITI, 26/4, Industrial Suburb, Yeshwanthapur, Bangalore-55, Karnataka, DGET-6/12/6/94-TC	1994	Aug 2017	Karnataka
345	Zhaheerwelfare Association Pvt. ITI, Dommasandra, Sarjapura Hobali, Annekal Tq., Bangalore-Rural, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/3/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
346	Tirumala Rural Pvt. ITI, Shed No.1, Janatha Colony, Dommasandra Industrial Estate, Sarjapura H. Annekal Tq., Bangalore Rural, Karnataka DGET-6/10/21/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
347	Sri Sridhar Vidhyaniketan Pvt. ITI, Varadanayakanahalli, Shidlaghatta, Chikkaballapura Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/4/2006-TC	2006	Aug 2017	Karnataka
348	Aryan Pvt. ITI, JC Road, Tumkur, Pin-572101 Karnataka DGET-6/10/72/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
349	Sri Maruthi Rural Pvt. ITI, Nyamathi, Honnali Tq., Davanagere Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/12/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Karnataka
350	Sri Bandeshwaraswamy Vidya Peeta Pvt. ITI, Elodala Building, Bandemutt, Kengeri, Seta lite Town, Bangalore-60, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/04/2000-TC	2000	Aug 2017	Karnataka
351	Ideal Pvt. ITI, No. 2095, 3rd Floor, 5th Main, 9th Cross, RPC Layout, Vijayanaagar, Bangalore-40, Karnataka; DGET-6/10/45/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2017	Karnataka
352	Nityananda Swamy Pvt. ITI, Jigani, Anekal Tq., Bangalore Urban Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug 2017	Karnataka
353	SLV Pvt. ITI, Vivek Nagar, Gowrikoppal, Hassan Dist.-573201, Karnataka DGET-6/10/187/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Karnataka
354	Nagarika Pvt. ITI, Near Bus Stand, Guruvayanakere, belthangadi Tq., DK, Pin-574217, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/50/2011-TC	2011	Aug 2017	Karnataka
355	KSRTC Pvt. ITI, BM Road. Hassan - 573201, Karnataka DGET-6/10/30/88-TC	1988	Aug 2017	Karnataka
356	Jnanna Bharathi Pvt. ITI, Basavapatna. Arakalgud Tq., Hassan Dist. -573134, DGET-6/10/58/03-TC	2003	Aug 2017	Karnataka
357	Basavathirtha Vidya Peeta Pvt. ITI, Humnabad, Bidar Dist. Karnataka DGET-6/10/48/2005-TC	2005	Aug 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
358	Sri Dharma Singh Pvt. ITI, Yadrami, Jeevargi Tq., Gulbarga Dist. 585325,, Karnataka. DGET-6/10/75/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Karnataka
359	HCC Resource Pvt. ITI, Court Road, Gulbarga, Karnataka DGET-6/10/33/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2017	Karnataka
360	Kriya Shakti Pvt. ITI, Kottur Road, Ujjini, Bellary Dist. Karnataka DGET-6/10/233/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Karnataka
361	Vishweshwaraiah Pvt. ITI, Basava Sagar Cross, Lingasugur, Raichur-584122, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/160/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Karnataka
362	Nivedita Pvt. ITI, No. 23, Type-III, Shankkthi Nagar, Raichur, Karnataka DGET-6/10/1977-TC	1977	Aug 2017	Karnataka
363	Ideal Mahila Mandal Pvt. ITI, Gulbarga Tq., Gulbarga Dist-585102, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/2/90-TC	1990	Aug 2017	Karnataka
364	Smt. Bannikallu Muttigi Rukminiyamma Ramachandrappa Memorial Pvt. ITI, Ramanagara. Hagaribonmmanahalli, Bellary Dist. 583212, Karnataka DGET-6/10/90/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Karnataka
365	Swamy Vivekananda Pvt. ITI, Hunnur Post, Jamakandhi Tq., Bagalkote Dist. 587119, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/28/2002	2002	Aug 2017	Karnataka
366	Sri Sadguru Nijananda Pvt. ITI, Mahathma Phule Road, Shahpur, Belgaum, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/3/95-TC	1995	Aug 2017	Karnataka
367	Sarvodaya Pvt. ITI, Gokak, Belgaum Dist., Karnataka DGET-6/10/11/98-TC	1998	Aug 2017	Karnataka
368	National Progressive Educational Pvt. ITI, Club Road, Belgaum, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/117/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
369	Sri Guru Siddeshwara Vidya Vardaka Sanga Pvt. ITI, Haveri, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/1/04-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
370	Vidyavardaka Sanga Pvt. ITI, Dharbar High School Campus, Station Road, Bijapur, Karnataka; DGET-6/10/18/2001-TC	2001	Aug 2017	Karnataka
371	Scope Pvt. ITI, Vidya Nagar, Byahatti Building, Hubli, Karnataka DGET-6/10/57/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
372	Chanakya Pvt. ITI, No. 157/4, Hiremath Centre, Kanchagaragalli, Hubli, Dharwad, Karnataka, Pin-580028, DGET-6/10/61/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Karnataka
373	Jakanachari Pvt. ITI, Rokhade Building, Prashanth Colony, Vidya Nagar, Hubli, Dharwad Dist, Pin- 580021, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/51/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Karnataka
374	Sri Shambhulingeshwara Education Society Veerappajendra Pvt. ITI, Naragunda - 582207, Gadag Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/26/2002-TC	2002	Aug 2017	Karnataka
375	Sri Jagadguru Madiwaleshwara Pvt. ITI, Gadag, Dharwad Dist. Pin-560027, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/8/06-TC	2006	Aug 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
376	Karnataka Huli Patil Pvt. ITI, Gokul, Tarihal Road, Hubli, Dharwad Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/8/5/9-TC		Aug 2017	Karnataka
377	Sri Sai Pvt. ITI, No. 3555, Indira Nagar, NM Road, Chikkodi, Belgaum Dist.-591201, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/38/2010-TC	2010	Aug 2017	Karnataka
378	SM Manur Pvt. ITI, Sindagi, Bijapur Dist., Pin-568128, Karnataka DGET-6/10/123/2004-TC	2004	Aug 2017	Karnataka
379	Kiran Pvt. ITI, Beleguli, Ankola, UK Dist., Karnataka DGET-6/10/49/2009-TC	2009	Aug 2017	Karnataka
380	Hazarath Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Peddammagedda, Mulugu Road, Warangal Dist. Telangana, DGET-6/1/15/92-TC	1992	Aug 2017	Telangana
381	Suhana Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal, Telangana DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	1992	Aug 2017	Telangana
382	Venus Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal Dist. Telangana DGET-6/1/13/82-TC, DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	1992	Aug 2017	Telangana
383	Welfried Pvt. ITI, Prem Nagar Mulugu, Dist.-Warangal, Hanmakonda Pin-506343, Telangana, DGET-6/1/19/2008-TC	2008	Aug 2017	Telangana
384	Victor Pvt. ITI, 1/49 Kazipet, Near Baidge, Warangal Dist Telangana DGET-6/1/14/92-TC	1992	Aug 2017	Telangana
385	Laurel Pvt. ITI, Hanumakonda, Warangal Dist Telangana DGET-6/1/24/81-TC, DGET-6/1/3/87-TC	1987	Aug 2017	Telangana

Statement-II*Admitted Trainees in ITIs and Their Status*

Sl. No.	Name & address of the ITI	State/UT	Admitted Trainees Nos.	Admitted Trainees Status (certified trainee count)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gayam Sagar ITC, Near HBN Colony, Mansa Road, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab, DGET-6/19/4/2010-TC	Punjab	1229	537
2.	Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh Private ITI, No. C/59, Focal Point, Dist. Moga, Punjab, DGET-6/19/15/2009-TC	Punjab	741	363
3.	Naugaon Private ITI, At/PO. Naugaon, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha, DGET-6/18/44/2010-TC	Odisha	166	82
4.	Satya Bham Private ITI, V & P. Vijaypura, Dist. Karauli Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/112/2009-TC	Rajasthan	168	29

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Vishvakarma Private ITI, Bhopur, Panchayat Samittee Tadabhim, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322230, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/93/2007-TC	Rajasthan	84	0
6.	Mahatma Sukhanand Private ITI, Luhasa Road, NADBAI, Dist. Bharatpur, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/142/2007-TC	Rajasthan	378	86
7.	Nehru Private ITI, Hindauncity, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322230, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/25/2009-TC	Rajasthan	63	0
8.	Nainwan Private ITI, Near Panchayat Samiti, Teh. Nainwan, Dist. Bundi, DGET-6/20/191/2008-TC	Rajasthan	714	122
9.	Kartar ITC, Vill. Bohra Kalan, P.O. Ramgarh, Teh. Nabha, Dist.- Patiala, Punjab, DGT-6/19/7/2010-TC	Punjab	56	47
10.	St. Francis Private ITI, Mount Poincur, Borivli (west), Dist. Mumbai, Maharashtra, DGET-6/13/190/97-TC	Maharashtra	331	149
11.	BRCM Private ITI, Mahapura Ajmer Road, Jaipur Distt. -302016, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/310/2014-TC	Rajasthan	346	47
12.	Sorabh Pvt. ITI, Behera Road, Chandriya, Distt. Chittorgarh-312001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/60/2009-TC	Rajasthan	28	0
13.	Vikas Pvt. ITI, Opp. Sector 116, Shipra Path, Agarwal Farm, Mansarovar, Jaipur, DGET-6/20/63/2006-TC	Rajasthan	358	116
14.	Kamal Ratan Pvt. ITI, Kamal and Company Campus, Tonk Road, Jaipur DGET-6/20/22/2005-TC	Rajasthan	21	19
15.	Baikunath Instt. of Engg. & Tech. Pvt. ITI, At /PO-Banki, Distt. Cuttack Odisha. (DGET- 6/18/192009-TC)	Odisha	102	43
16.	Padmanav Pvt. ITI, At Laxminarayan Rice Mill Compound, Aska Road, Kodaia, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/15/2009-TC)	Odisha	157	48
17.	Pvt. ITI Dharamgarh, Panchayat College Road, At/PO Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi, DGET-6/18/22/2007-TC	Odisha	234	93
18.	Kendrapara Instt. for Technical Education Pvt. ITI, At Opp. Bharat Petrol Pump, College Chhak, Tinimuhani, Distt. Kendrapara, Odisha. DGET- 6/18/38/2010.	Odisha	256	146
19.	St. Joseph's Pvt. ITI, Beach Road, Cuddalore, South Aroct Dist. Jamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/12/1989-TC	Tamil Nadu	521	240
20.	Kirandeep Pvt. ITI, Near Bus Stand, Kurai, Seoni-480800 DGET-6/12/14/2012-TC	Madhya Pradesh	75	6
21.	St. Montfort Pvt. ITI, Bhandaria road khandwa, Khandwa-450001, DGET-6/12/6/2002-TC	Madhya Pradesh	21	1
22.	Millennium Pvt. ITI, Burhanpur-450331, DGET-6/12/6/2007-TC	Madhya Pradesh	11	1

1	2	3	4	5
23.	United Pvt. ITI, Kanawati, Distt. Neemuch-458441 DGET-6/12/56/2013-TC	Madhya Pradesh	191	16
24.	Raisen Pvt. ITI, Opp. BTI Building Sagar Road, Dist. Raisen-464551, DGET-6/12/18/2009-TC	Madhya Pradesh	7	1
25.	Bharti Pvt. ITI, 105/17 Dahod Road, Near Railway Station Mandideep. Dist. Raisen-462046, DGET-6/12/39/2012-TC	Madhya Pradesh	157	83
26.	Jan Shikshan Pvt. ITI, Apex School Building, Opp. Hotel Abha Shree Civil Lines, Betul, DGET-6/12/46/2014-TC	Madhya Pradesh	126	57
27.	Vardhman Pvt. ITI, Multai, Taptiward, Civil lines, Station Road, Multai, Betul, DGET-6/12/8/2014-TC	Madhya Pradesh	840	199
28.	Shri Radhakrishnan Pvt. ITI, Near Railway Station Behind Gram Panchayat Ghodadongari, Betul, DGET-6/1 2/39/2013-TC	Madhya Pradesh	300	153
29.	Bala Ji Pvt. ITI, Bus Stand Road Vikram Hotel Bhainsdehi Dist. Betul-460220, DGET-6/12/229/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	42	0
30.	Narmada Pvt. ITI, Near Shiv Nandni Petrol Pump. Piparia Road, Hoshangabad, DGET-6/12/24/2013-TC	Madhya Pradesh	63	48
31.	Rajvaidya Pvt. ITI, 1st Floor, 30, Ward No. 4 Near Galla Mandi, Janakpur Road, Panna, DGET-6/12/3/2008-TC	Madhya Pradesh	26	3
32.	Best Pvt. ITI, Opp. Police Control Room, University Road, Civil Lines, Sagar-470002, DGET-6/12/23/2009-TC	Madhya Pradesh	44	5
33.	HPS Pvt. ITI, C BLOCK ANAND NAGAR BHODAPUR LASKAR, Gwalior DGET-6/12/169/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	123	4
34.	Modern Pvt. ITI, Near Govt. High School No.2 Arya Nagar. Dist. Bhind DGET-6/12/5/2010-TC	Madhya Pradesh	71	53
35.	Gurukul Pvt. ITI, Village Manpura, Distt. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/29/2014-TC	Madhya Pradesh	126	118
36.	M.G.D. Pvt. ITI, Vill And Post Jamna, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/126/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	71	1
37.	M.S. Pvt. ITI, Manpura, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/239/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	105	0
38.	Boys Town Pvt. ITI, Kila Road Bhind, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/240/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	126	0
39.	Laxmi Pvt. ITI, Hasanpur, Hawaii Near Banjara Dam, Dist. Sheopur, DGET-6/12/10/2012-TC	Madhya Pradesh	83	21
40.	JMRD Pvt. ITI, Plot no.-274 Ratangarh Mata Road Charokhara Bhaguarampura Dist. Datia-475673 DGET-6/12/306/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	126	0
41.	Shri Sai Pvt. ITI, In front of Karan Sagar. Datia Bhandar Bypass road, Datia-4756661, DGET-6/12/292/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	126	11

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Modern Pvt. ITI, VILLAGE SIRMITI, Morena -476001 DGET-6/12/263/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	293	5
43.	Shiv Shakti Pvt. ITI, maharajpur road morena Morena-476001, DG ET-6/12/8/2015-TC	Madhya Pradesh	84	0
44.	Parappanangadi Pvt. ITI, Putturikkal, Parappanangadi, Malappuram, Kerala,DGET-6/11/58/2008-TC	Kerala	100	42
45.	Social Welfare Technical School Association Pvt. ITI, Aluva, Ernakulam, KeralaDGET-6/11/5/91-TC	Kerala	498	200
46.	Vishal Private. ITI, Vishal Puri, Kharanti, District Gaya, Pin- 824231, Bihar, DGT-6/4/7/2015-TC	Bihar	189	45
47.	DR B R Ambedkar Private ITI.P.S-Muffasil, Block-Manpur, Dist-Gaya, Bihar, DGT-6/4/98/2016-TC	Bihar	100	0
48.	Gurukul Private ITI, Eight Mile, Etawa, District Gaya, Pin-823003, Bihar,DGT-6/4/27/2016-TC	Bihar	252	40
49.	SAI Private ITI, Vill+Po-Kharhari, District Gaya, Pin-823003, Bihar, DGT-6/4/91/2016-TC	Bihar	232	0
50.	Hazarath Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Peddammagedda, Mulugu Road, Warangal, DGET-6/1/15/92-TC	Telangana	124	71
51.	Suhana Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal, Telangana DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	Telangana	219	24
52.	Venus Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal Dist. Telangana DGET-6/1/13/82-TC, DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	Telangana	440	124
53.	Welfried Pvt. ITI, Prem Nagar Mulugu, Dist.-Warangal, Hanmakonda, Telangana, DGET-6/1/19/2008-TC	Telangana	330	138
54.	Victor Pvt. ITI, 1/49 Kazipet, Near Baidge, Warangal Dist. Telangana, DGET-6/1/14/92-TC	Telangana	345	228
55.	Laurel Pvt. ITI, Hanumakonda, Warangal Dist .Telangana DGET-6/1/24/81-TC, DGET-6/1/3/87-TC	Telangana	799	264

Status at NCVT MIS Portal on date 28.12.2017 (for session from August, 2014 to August, 2017)

**Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Andaman and
Nicobar Islands**

2267. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign tourists arrivals have
increased significantly in the year 2017 in Andaman and
Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) whether Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) visiting
India are also being counted as foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time since
which this is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Foreign
Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) at Port Blair Airport/Seaport from
1st January, 2017 - 28th July, 2017 were 8696 as

compared to FTAs of 6759 during corresponding period of previous year.

The increase in FTAs to India as a whole and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in particular, is due to the various steps taken by Government of India to boost tourism in the country, which inter-alia include the following:

- i. Release of global and international campaigns under the Incredible India brand-line.
- ii. Campaigns on social media and Ministry's website.
- iii. 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- iv. Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- v. Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

(c) and (d) Arrival of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) along with the FTAs is counted for compilation of International Tourist Arrivals since the year 2014 in line with the UNWTO norms.

[*Translation*]

Safety of Students

2268. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there is an increase in cases of breach of security of students in schools particularly in private schools and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding not meeting the norms related to the safety of children in schools and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Governmen thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to keep direct safety check on all the schools including mandatory installation of CCTV cameras and if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by th(Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any procedure for verification of the non-teaching staff and if so, the detail; thereof along with the other measures taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to protec school children from physical or mental harassment in schools; and

(e) the number of private schools in the country, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have the direct responsibility to ensure safety of students in schools under their territorial control.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), on receipt of complaints of breach ol security of students in schools takes action against the schools as per Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board. The details of complaints in the matter of breach of security of students received by CBSE during las1 three years are as under:

State	No. of complaints received in the year		
	2015	2016	2017
Haryana	Nil	01	02
Delhi	Nil	01	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	01	Nil
Rajasthan	03	Nil	01
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	01
Bihar	Nil	Nil	01
West Bengal	01	Nil	Nil

The action taken status is enclosed as Statement-I.

As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is concerned, no complaints have been received regarding not meeting the norms related to the safety of children in schools.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines in October, 2014 to State Governments for safety and security of school children, including preventive mechanisms and procedures required to be put in place in the schools along with relief and redressal strategies in case of any incident. Further, Sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 state that, "No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person."

The Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 provides for norms and standards for a school, which inter alia stipulate all-weather school building. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, School Management Committees (SMCs) are trained on all aspects of safety and security of children in schools. Also, the guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for School Level Kitchen under the Mid Day Meal scheme stress on the safety aspects of procurement, storage and preparation of food items.

This Ministry has communicated the National School Safety Guidelines prepared by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to all the States/UTs on 1.9.2017, for taking necessary safety measures in their schools.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also suggested authorities at different levels

such as SMC, School Principal, School Management, Education Department and Boards, to conduct safety audits in schools. NCPCR has developed a Manual on safety and security of children in school setting.

The CBSE has issued a circular on 12.09.2017 directing the schools affiliated to the Board to take measures such as psychometric evaluation of teaching and nonteaching staff, safety audit of premises, CCTV monitoring, character antecedents verification, visitor management, training of staff and Internal Complaints committee on sexual harassment and committees under POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence) Act, 2012 etc. to ensure safety of children. For corporal punishment, the Board has incorporated a provision in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board for preventing cruelty towards children. Under Rule 44.1 (d) of Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board, the school Managing Committee has been empowered to place an employee under suspension if "he/she is charged with cruelty with any student or any employee of the school". Rule 8.5 of Affiliation Bye-Laws provides that the school should scrupulously observe prescription from the Municipal Authority/ District Collector/ Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport precautions in the school. The Board has also issued comprehensive guidelines for safe and effective use of internet and digital technologies including CCTV cameras in schools and school buses.

(e) The details of private schools in the country, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of action taken status in the matter of breach of security of students received by CBSE during the last three years

Sl. No.	School name and address	Nature of Complaint	Year of Complaint	Action Taken by CBSE
1	2	3	4	5
1	Aggarsain Public School, Sector-3, Urban Estate, Kurukshetra, Haryana	A student of Nursery met with an accident and died	2016	The Board has issued Show Cause Notice to the school and later on the school replied in response to this office Show Cause Notice that the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana and the Board cannot intervene

1	2	3	4	5
				in the matter till the final verdict of Hon'ble High Court.
2	Ryan International School, Opp. BSF Camp., Sohna Road, Bhandsi, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana	Incident of murder of a student of class II in school campus	2017	After taking cognizance of the case, the Board conducted inspection of the school and issued Show Cause Notice and reply of the school is being processed.
3	Om Public School, Khandrai, Tehsil Gohana, Sonapat, Haryana	Gang rape in school	2017	After taking cognizance of the case, the Board constituted an Enquiry Committee and the committee reported that no such evidences were found to prove the allegation of gang rape. However, the case is still under investigation by the Police Authorities.
4	Ryan International School, C-8, Vasant Kunj, Distt. South Delhi, New Delhi	Death incident of a child on 30.01.2016 in school premises	2016	The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 15.09.2016 had given direction to Directorate of Education (Delhi) and Executive Engineers of the Municipal Corporations for periodical inspection of the school and ensure safety in the school premises.
5	Mahatma Gandhi Mission Primary and Secondary School (English Medium), Sector-8, Nerul West, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Rape case of students by teacher	2016	The Board has disaffiliated the school after enquiry of the case.
6	Prince Academy of Hr. Education, Palwas Road, Sikar, Rajasthan	Suicide/Death of Student	2015	Show Cause Notice has been issued to the school vide letter dated 01.12.2017
7	Birla Shishu Vidya Vihar, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Sexual Harassment	2015	Direction to school has been sent as per Vishaka Case Guidelines
8	Sanskar Bharti Public School, Alwar, Rajasthan	Unnatural physical harassment by Hostel Warden and teacher	2015	The inspection committee has been constituted to ascertain the veracity of facts.
9	Janki Devi Public School, Pratap Nagar, Sector-19, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Sexually assault by an employee with four and half year old school girl	2017	An advisory has been issued to school.

1	2	3	4	5
10	Aurum The Global School, Haldwani, Nanital, Uttarakhand	Mentally & Sexuallyharassment	2017	The Board has asked explanation of school and reply is awaited.
11	Holy Cross International School, Lekha Nagar, Ashopur, Danapur, Near DAV School Cantt. Road, Patna, Bihar	A girl student of class-II was sexually assaulted by school's sweeper	2017	The Board has sent letter dated 08.12.2017 to the school authority and Addl. Secretary, Education Department, Bihar, Patna for providing the facts/ comments on the matter.
12	Kendriya Vidlaya No. 1, Ishapore, West Bengal	Sexually abused and mentally threatened by one non permanent staff of school	2015	The complaint has been forwarded to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi to take necessary action at their end.

Statement-II

Details showing number of private schools State/UT wise

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Private Schools	
		Elementary/ Secondary Schools*	Standalone Secondary Schools**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13994	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	490	4
4.	Assam	4173	851
5.	Bihar	3735	715
6.	Chandigarh	73	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	6147	238
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	-
9.	Daman and Diu	22	-
10.	Delhi	2682	-
11.	Goa	145	-
12.	Gujarat	9984	1777

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	7132	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2706	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5363	9
16.	Jharkhand	1146	129
17.	Karnataka	13834	3037
18.	Kerala	3170	44
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26677	565
21.	Maharashtra	15718	3317
22.	Manipur	855	15
23.	Meghalaya	1759	511
24.	Mizoram	700	194
25.	Nagaland	717	1
26.	Odisha	3715	30
27.	Puducherry	278	-
28.	Punjab	6874	54
29.	Rajasthan	34846	200
30.	Sikkim	439	-

1	2	3	4
31. Tamil Nadu		10840	8
32. Telangana		11262	-
33. Tripura		298	-
34. Uttar Pradesh		74244	8408
35. Uttarakhand		5204	76
36. West Bengal		10190	1
Total		279514	20216

*Source: UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

**Source: UDISE 2015-16

[English]

WTO Meeting

2269. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Trade Organization(WTO) with nearly 164 countries was conceived with an aim to reduce trade barriers, resolve disputes among member countries;

(b) if so, whether a meeting of WTO was recently held in Buenos Aires to discuss the issues and if so, the details thereof and main issues discussed in the meetings;

(c) whether WTO is facing major confrontation between the developed and developing countries on many issues including on agricultural subsidy, products for trade and e-commerce and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these issues also came up for discussion and future roadmap chalked out in the meeting; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the concern expressed by India in the meeting in regard to trade on agricultural products, restrictions and subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The preamble of Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization

(WTO), *inter-alia* recognizes reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade as one of its objectives. Resolving trade disputes, arising when any member violates an agreement or a commitment made by it in the WTO, is also one of the core activities of the WTO.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO ('MC11') was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 10 to 13 December 2017. A number of issues including a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and other agriculture issues, domestic regulations in services, disciplines on fisheries subsidies, E-commerce, Investment Facilitation and Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) etc. came up for discussions in the meeting. However, no consensus could be reached on most of the issues. India and other developing countries wanted outcomes on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes and other agricultural issues, while preserving the special and differential treatment for developing countries. Some of the developed countries, however were not agreeable to the proposed flexibilities to the developing countries. They wished to advance issues concerning e-commerce, MSME, investment facilitation etc. India and some other developing countries were of the view that these new issues do not have negotiating mandate and, therefore cannot be part of any outcome in MC11.

(d) and (e) Ministerial decisions that were taken during the MC11 include a Work Programme on disciplines on Fisheries Subsidies with a view to arriving at a decision by the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the WTO, in 2019. It was also decided to continue with the non-negotiating mandate of the existing Work Programme on E-commerce, as proposed by India. As was done in previous Ministerial Conferences, an existing moratorium on imposing customs duties on electronic transmission was extended for two years along with another moratorium on TRIPS non-violation complaints, which, *inter alia*, prevents 'ever-greening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector, thereby ensuring accessibility and affordability of generic medicines.

Ministerial Decisions on new issues like Investment Facilitation, MSMEs, gender and trade, which lacked a mandate or consensus, were not taken forward.

In the meeting, India made efforts to obtain a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. On the issue of Agricultural Domestic Support, India was of the view that the WTO

Agreement on Agriculture provides considerable flexibility to the developed members to provide huge subsidies and further, to concentrate these subsidies on a few products. This asymmetry needs to be addressed as a first step in agricultural reform without, however, shifting the burden of reduction of agricultural subsidies to developing countries.

[*Translation*]

Temporary Licensing on Imports

2270. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to implement temporary licensing on selected items in view of the imports via China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government and other agencies monitor the quantity of imports in view of the decline in the prices of goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no proposal at this stage to implement temporary licensing on selected items for import from China.

(c) and (d) As a founding member of WTO, India supports the cause free trade. Quantity and price of goods are governed by forces of demand and supply. Government, however, keeps a tab on the quantity and prices of goods. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), headquartered in Kolkata, compiles data with regard to quantity and prices of import and export of all goods. Government utilises this data for policy intervention, whenever necessary.

[*English*]

Drop Out Rate

2271. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of dropouts in various states including Kerala at primary and secondary level during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has identified any reasons for the ratio of drop outs at primary and secondary levels;

(c) the drop out ratio of girls and boys in both secondary and primary level in various states including Kerala during the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that drop out rate of girls at secondary level is higher as compared to primary level particularly in Jharkhand and Bihar and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the actions taken by the Government to avoid such drop outs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National Institute of Education Planning and Administration, National and State-wise Annual average drop-out rates of students at primary and secondary levels including Kerala during 2014-2015, 2013-14 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 71st Round (January-June, 2014) Report on 'Social Consumption: Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Report of National Family Health Survey -III conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) - India (designated as the nodal agency by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India), the major reasons for drop-out are child not interested in studies, engagement in house-hold/out-side works and unable to cope-up with studies/failure.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) maintained by National Institute of Education Planning and Administration, National and State-wise Annual average drop-out rates of Girls and Boys at secondary and primary levels including Kerala during 2014-2015, 2013-14 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Annual average drop out rate of girls at secondary level is higher as compared to primary level in almost all the States as well as at the All - India level.

(e) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments to reduce dropout rate. Various measures taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme include enhancing access to schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and

educational administrators. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas or residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

Statement-I

Average Annual Drop-Out Rate during 2014-15, 2013-14 and 2012-13*

State/UTs	2014-15		2013-14		2012-13	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	9.87	1.21	7.20	0.68	5.56
Andhra Pradesh	6.72	15.71	4.35	12.65	3.18	12.72
Arunachal Pradesh	10.82	17.11	10.89	14.49	15.16	12.93
Assam	15.36	27.06	7.44	30.43	6.24	26.77
Bihar	-	25.90	2.09	25.33	-	30.14
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	2.91	21.26	1.42	23.41	4.14	14.86
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.47	16.77	1.57	28.59	-	24.41
Daman and Diu	1.11	32.27	0.85	19.86	-	11.52
Delhi	-	11.81	-	8.90	-	5.32
Goa	0.73	11.15	0.20	9.58	-	7.96
Gujarat	0.89	25.04	0.76	21.61	0.74	13.55
Haryana	5.61	15.89	0.41	12.51	1.29	8.98
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	6.07	0.46	9.09	0.45	8.37
Jammu and Kashmir	6.79	17.28	5.46	15.36	6.30	17.33
Jharkhand	5.48	24.00	6.41	23.15	7.21	18.50
Karnataka	2.02	26.18	2.32	27.57	2.97	39.92
Kerala	-	12.32	-	14.46	-	9.45
Lakshadweep	-	6.76	-	8.03	2.50	7.68
Madhya Pradesh	6.59	24.77	10.14	26.47	6.11	13.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	1.26	12.87	0.55	14.47	0.97	16.20
Manipur	9.66	14.38	18.00	13.81	9.86	9.75
Meghalaya	9.46	20.52	10.34	24.75	10.14	26.03
Mizoram	10.10	21.88	12.96	18.70	24.11	21.42
Nagaland	5.61	18.23	19.41	35.11	7.07	26.5 1
Odisha	2.86	29.56	2.94	49.48	3.56	49.86
Puducherry	0.37	12.19	0.66	14.24	0.34	15.21
Punjab	3.05	8.86	1.29	8.83	1.99	9.80
Rajasthan	5.02	13.48	8.39	18.77	7.97	13.65
Sikkim	2.27	15.89	4.57	12.89	3.60	9.23
Tamil Nadu	-	8.10	0.46	12.20	4.06	10.20
Telangana	2.08	15.53	5.81	17.43	NA	NA
Tripura	1.28	28.42	3.58	25.09	2.22	25.50
Uttar Pradesh	8.58	10.22	7.08	7.30	10.28	-
Uttarakhand	4.04	10.40	3.07	8.70	1.16	9.68
West Bengal	1.47	17.80	2.91	18.34	6.30	17.30
All India	4.13	17.06	4.34	17.86	4.67	14.54

*: Calculated by subtracting sum of promotion and repetition rate from 100 in a given school year.

: States reporting negative drop out rate have not been reported.

NA: Not Applicable

Source:- School Education: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) -2015-16, 2014-15, 2013-14, National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration.

Statement-II

Average Annual Drop-Out Rate during 2014-15, 2013-14 and 2012-13*

State/UTs	2014-15				2013-14				2012-13			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47	0.55	11.47	8.16	1.35	1.06	8.36	5.98	0.83	0.51	5.57	5.55
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	15.81	15.60	4.31	4.39	11.95	13.37	3.30	3.05	12.21	13.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	18.33	15.81	11.54	10.22	16.08	12.75	15.84	14.44	13.99	11.77
Assam	16.07	14.65	24.64	29.28	8.19	6.68	28.59	32.10	7.02	5.46	25.65	27.79
Bihar	0.35	-	25.21	26.62	2.38	1.79	24.67	26.05	-	-	29.11	31.28
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	22.62	19.92	1.45	1.38	24.10	22.72	4.24	4.05	14.82	14.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.60	1.31	18.19	15.08	1.05	2.17	30.02	26.83	-	0.47	26.34	22.00
Daman and Diu	1.80	0.29	34.45	29.73	1.06	0.59	19.46	20.33	-	-	10.84	12.25
Delhi	-	-	13.55	9.80	-	-	10.80	6.64	-	-	6.26	4.21
Goa	0.63	0.84	14.15	7.68	0.08	0.33	11.68	7.19	-	0.26	9.49	6.26
Gujarat	0.82	0.98	26.29	23.24	0.50	1.06	22.85	19.81	0.21	1.35	13.96	12.95
Haryana	5.54	5.69	16.35	15.30	0.22	0.63	11.92	13.27	1.48	1.06	8.22	9.93
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	6.31	5.80	0.57	0.34	9.32	8.83	0.51	0.39	8.35	8.40
Jammu And Kashmir	6.98	6.59	16.97	17.65	5.53	5.37	14.70	16.14	6.80	5.75	16.79	17.96
Jharkhand	5.91	5.03	23.45	24.56	6.89	5.91	22.99	23.32	7.36	7.05	17.84	19.20
Karnataka	2.03	2.01	27.71	24.52	2.42	2.21	28.49	26.57	3.40	2.51	40.70	39.07
Kerala	-	-	14.96	9.52	-	-	17.30	11.40	-	-	12.31	6.38
Lakshadweep	-	-	8.82	4.96	0.00	-	8.48	7.65	2.30	2.71	6.15	9.17
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	23.71	25.97	9.91	10.40	25.21	27.91	5.75	6.49	11.16	16.39
Maharashtra	1.26	1.25	13.11	12.58	0.51	0.59	15.04	13.78	0.88	1.06	16.61	15.72
Manipur	9.50	9.83	12.94	15.86	17.27	18.74	12.35	15.28	10.24	9.48	8.16	11.35
Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	20.80	20.27	11.30	9.39	25.63	23.99	11.32	8.96	27.21	25.02
Mizoram	10.17	10.03	23.02	20.73	12.57	13.38	20.00	17.37	24.27	23.93	22.18	20.65
Nagaland	6.18	5.02	17.98	18.47	19.09	19.74	34.14	36.08	7.11	7.03	26.70	26.33
Odisha	2.91	2.81	29.74	29.37	2.83	3.05	49.39	49.57	3.63	3.49	50.09	49.62
Puducherry	0.36	0.38	14.94	9.36	0.76	0.57	18.22	10.02	0.25	0.43	18.49	11.72
Punjab	2.89	3.25	9.22	8.39	1.35	1.21	8.93	8.71	1.99	1.98	9.40	10.30
Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	13.54	13.40	7.76	9.12	17.85	20.06	7.20	8.85	13.06	14.49
Sikkim	3.75	0.62	17.58	14.39	5.55	3.49	1.3.74	12.14	4.78	2.31	9.93	8.64
Tamil Nadu	-	-	11.67	4.36	0.53	0.39	16.13	7.99	4.02	4.10	14.26	5.86
Telangana	2.21	1.94	16.54	14.50	6.04	5.57	17.99	16.86	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	1.37	1.19	28.03	28.83	3.63	3.52	24.51	25.70	2.31	2.11	24.09	26.99
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	9.89	10.60	7.91	6.21	7.26	7.35	10.53	10.03	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	11.26	9.46	3.28	2.83	9.85	7.44	1.14	1.18	8.97	10.45
West Bengal	2.13	0.79	16.33	19.06	3.44	2.37	16.73	19.77	6.88	5.71	14.95	19.41
All India	4.36	3.88	17.21	16.88	4.53	4.14	17.93	17.79	4.68	4.66	14.54	14.54

*: Calculated by subtracting sum of promotion and repetition rate from 100 in a given school year. -: States reporting negative drop-out rate have not been reported.

NA: Not Applicable Source:- School Education: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) -2015-16, 2014-15, 2013-14, National Institute of Educational Planning & Administration.

[Translation]

Loan for Unemployed Tribal Youth

2272. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans have been sanctioned to educated unemployed youth through the finance and development corporations run by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and if so, the details thereof. State/UT-wise: and

(b) the name of the sectors/type of loans sanctioned during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) implements schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes by providing concessional loan to individuals or groups of STs having the annual family income not exceeding double the poverty line income limit through State Channelizing Agencies (SCA), and through other Channelizing Agencies such as certain Public Sector/ Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) having refinance agreement with NSTFDC. The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

*Details of Loans Sanctioned State-wise/UT-wise
(10.04.2001 to 30.11.2017 by NSTFDC)*

A. For Income Generating Activities through SCAs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan Amount
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	17365.65
2	Andaman Nicobar Island	1050.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9629.57
4	Assam	2675.38
5	Bihar	241.02
6	Chhattisgarh	18023.81
7	Goa	190.88
8	Gujarat	42548.73
9	Himachal Pradesh	1494.38
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7134.37
11	Jharkhand	8241.43
12	Karnataka	26106.76
13	Kerala	1536.90
14	Lakshadweep	115.83
15	Madhya Pradesh	17694.75
16	Maharashtra	17434.40
17	Manipur	200.00
18	Meghalaya	2964.55
19	Mizoram	4125.55
20	Nagaland	5748.77
21	Odisha	3628.49

1	2	3
22	Rajasthan	16729.58
23	Sikkim	4200.81
24	Tamil Nadu	2.80
25	Telangana	10000.00
26	Tripura	13007.58
27	Uttarakhand	885.29
28	Uttar Pradesh	6.88
29	West Bengal	10780.17
Total (A)		243764.33

B. Loan through other channelizing agencies

1	2	3
1	Syndicate Bank	700.00
2	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRJFED)	1550.00
J	Girijan Co-operative Corporation -Andhra Pradesh	6450.00
4	National Cooperative Development Corporation -Jharkhand	300.00
Total (B)		9000.00
Grand Total (A + B):		252764.33

Statement-II

Details of Sector-wise Loans Sanctioned during last 3 years and during current financial year (i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 upto 30.11.2017) by NSTFDC

Financial Year	Sector				Education Loan to ST students	Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Transport		
2014-15	10676.64	341.04	9936.62	1968.68	52.02	22975.00
2015-16	14254.10	618.60	3916.71	4534.73	55.43	23379.57
2016-17	4735.4	270	14678.17	3220.73	327.66	23231.96
2017-18 (as on 30.11.17)	4213.89	30.60	3781.07	3913.93	197.82	12137.31
						33880.03
						1260.24
						32312.57
						13638.07
						632.93
						81723.84

Statement-III

Details of Type-wise Loans sanctioned during last 3 years and during current financial year (i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 upto 30.11.2017) by NSTFDC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Tem Loan	Micro Credit Scheme	Adivasi Mahila Sashak-tikaran Yojana	Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana	Total
1	2014-15	17186.92	5459.10	276.96	52.02	22975.00
2	2015-16	22272.16	616.69	393.98	96.74	23379.57
3	2016-17	14881.37	5577.50	2429.45	343.64	23231.96
4	2017-18 (as on 30.11.17)	11064.77	466.57	408.15	197.82	12137.31
Grand Total		65405.22	12119.86	3508.54	690.22	81723.84

[English]

Regulation of Medical Course Fees

2273. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a committee to regulate the tuition fee for medical courses offered by self financed deemed universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this has been initiated because of exorbitant fees being charged by deemed universities across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Order dated 16.06.2017 of Hon'ble Madras High Court in WP(C) No.14232 of 2017 titled as SBR Menon Vs. Government of Puducherry & Others, this Ministry had asked the UGC to form a Committee for Regulation of fee chargeable by self financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses. In the meantime, some of the Deemed to be Universities challenged the Order of High Court of Madras in Hon'ble Supreme Court through Special Leave

Petition No.19315 of 2017. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its interim Order dated 04.08.2017 stayed the Order of Madras High Court holding that *"the High Court shall not proceed with W.P.(C) No.14232/2017 as this Court is going to dwell upon the entire controversy. That apart, the Committee constituted by the High Court shall also not proceed with the matter"*. Accordingly, no further action has been taken by the UGC as the matter is presently sub-judice.

[Translation]

Subsidy to MSMEs

2274. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides any subsidy to set up Micro and Small industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms prescribed for its eligibility;

(c) whether said subsidy is provided by the Union Government or the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any enquiry centre has been set up for the said facility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme, aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/OBC /Minorities/Women, Ex-serviceman, Physically Handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Benefit can be availed under PMEGP for setting up of new units only.

(c) Subsidy under PMEGP Scheme is provided by the Union Government. The PMEGP Scheme was launched during 2008-09. Since its inception, a total of 4.47 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 9326.01 crore providing employment to an estimated 37.32 lakh persons from inception till 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017).

(d) and (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at the national level. At the State/District level, State offices of KVIC, KVIBs and District Industry Centres(DIC) are the implementing agencies in the States in the ratio of 30:30:40.

An online PMEGP-e portal has been introduced from 1st July 2016. Entire process is made real time and online. Applicant has to apply on the online portal and he can track the status of his application on the PMEGP-e-portal. There is an online feedback mechanism for providing feedbacks by the beneficiaries, which has been encouraging.

[English]

Assistance to Leather Artisans

2275. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of artisans who have received livelihood support under Support to Artisan Scheme during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps to create infrastructure to support leather artisans; and

(c) if so, the details of the areas of investment under the scheme along with the funds utilized during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Assistance to leather artisans was provided under 'Support to Artisan' sub-scheme of 'Indian Leather Development Programme, implemented during 12th plan period. During the last three years, no assistance was released under this sub-scheme. However, during 2012-13 and 2013-14, 31,538 leather artisans have been covered in Jaipur/Alwar, Jodhpur, Patiala, Rai-Bareilly, Maharashtra and West Bengal by Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) with total assistance of Rs. 60 crore under the above sub-scheme.

(b) Government has approved special package for employment generation in leather & footwear sector which involves implementation of central sector scheme 'Indian Footwear, Leather & Accessories Development Programme (IFLADP)' with an approved expenditure of Rs. 2600 crore over the next three financial years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 to create infrastructure for leather, footwear and accessories sector. However, under IFLADP there is no scheme to provide support to artisans.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Child Labour

2276. SHRI RAJU SHETTY:
DR. RAVINDRA BABU:
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour is still prevalent in the country despite stringent laws in force in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years in the country including the number of schemes implemented under the NCLP Scheme along with the total number of people benefited under these schemes, State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of child labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether there are any welfare schemes for children working in unorganized sectors of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the other steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy etc. As per 2011 Census, the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work in any occupation and process, are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

At present NCLP Scheme is sanctioned in 280 Districts of 21 States in the country. As per the information received from the District Project Societies, at present about 2900 Special Training Centres (STCs) are in operation with an enrolment of approximately 1.12 lakh children under the scheme. As per the information received from District Project Societies, the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under NCLP Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year wise; are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under legislative action plan, Government has enacted the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 with effect from 1.9.2016. The Amendment Act, *inter-alia*, prohibits employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes.

Statement-I

State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years as per Census 2011:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh Union Territory	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar H.	1054
9.	Daman and Diu Union Territory	774
10.	Delhi Union Territory	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep Union Territory	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062

1	2	3
26.	Odisha	92087
27.	Puducherry Union Territory	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
Total		4353247

**Including Telangana.

Statement-II

No. of children mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	346	716	814
2	Assam	60	9693	434
3	Bihar	14028	2656	0
4	Chhattisgarh	10173	0	0
5	Gujarat	892	0	0
6	Haryana	2583	0	40
7	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10	0
8	Jharkhand	2989	3450	334
9	Karnataka	2519	1984	681
10	Madhya Pradesh	7879	7472	4442
11	Maharashtra	3804	2177	1692
12	Odisha	21315	1900	0
13	Punjab	290	880	592

1	2	3	
14 Rajasthan	3349	8476	630
15 Tamil Nadu	4492	4089	2850
16 Telangana	2691	1810	1431
17 Uttar Pradesh	16277	0	3066
18 West Bengal	22689	13763	13973
19 Uttarakhand	145	0	0
20 Nagaland	436	0	0
Total	116957	59076	30979

Policy on Spices

2277. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a new industrial policy on export and import of spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provided subsidy to spices manufacturers and traders on export and import of spices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote spices manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) evolved by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry covers the export and import of agricultural commodities including spices.

(c) and (e) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) implemented by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods/ products which are produced/manufactured in India are available for exporters including Spices. DGFT also provides duty exemption for import of spices for value addition and re-exports under Advance Authorization Scheme to spices manufacturers and traders.

Under the Integrated Scheme for Export Promotion & Quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom, assistance is provided to spice manufacturing companies by Spices Board which inter alia includes setting up of hi-tech equipments, technology upgradation, setting up/upgradation of in-house labs, quality certification, spice parks for common processing etc.

Problem faced by Kerosene Dealers

2278. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has affected the kerosene dealers/ industry in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to protect the interest of the kerosene hawkers/retailers;

(b) whether SKO dealers in Delhi have been provided 5 kg. Free Trade LPG (FTL) distributorship as an alternative source of livelihood as Delhi has become kerosene free since 2013 and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to provide requisite land on lease for operating such 5 kg. FTL distributorship;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide requisite land from Delhi Development Authority on lease for said dealership particularly to the dealers belonging to Scheduled Castes category in view of expensive land in Delhi and if so, the details thereof along with remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether the endeavour of the Government to make the country kerosene free has resulted in unemployment on large scale and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken to protect the hawkers/retailers associated with kerosene; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to assign the distributorship of 14.5 kg. LPG cylinders under PMUY to such kerosene hawkers/retailers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND

ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Allocation of PDS Kerosene is being made to various States/UTs for cooking and lighting purpose on quarterly basis. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that with implementation of various initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Direct Benefit Transfer in LPG, surrender of LPG subsidy etc. the penetration of LPG has increased significantly. In view of increase in LPG coverage and the electrification of villages, the allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene has been rationalized. However, the allocation of PDS Kerosene continues to States/UTs on quarterly basis.

(b) In order to rehabilitate the SKO dealers of Kerosene Free States like Delhi, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have formulated a policy for appointment of Kerosene Wholesalers as NDNE / FTL 5 Kg. cylinder Retailer and /or FTL 5 kg. cylinder Point of Sales on nomination basis. The above scheme is also applicable to SC category SKO dealers of Delhi.

Further, the eligibility criteria has also been relaxed for Kerosene Wholesalers in terms of Age, Qualifications, fund and size of godown, multiple dealership/distributorship norms etc., while applying for NDNE retailer. However, upon selection, such Kerosene dealers will have to surrender their dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG Distributorship.

Apart from the above, existing Kerosene wholesalers of OMCs have also been allowed to apply for the selection of LPG distributorship who are operating as a sole proprietor and having average allocation of less than 75 KL of Kerosene per month during the immediate preceding 12 months prior to the month of advertisement for selection of LPG distributors, and fulfilling common eligibility criteria under unified guidelines for selection of LPG distributorships. However, upon selection, such SKO dealers will have to surrender their SKO Dealership prior to issuance of letter of appointment for LPG Distributorship.

(c) Delhi SC/ST SKO Dealer Association had represented to this Ministry requesting for facilitating

allotment of land from DDA for those dealers who got offer letter from OMCs to operate Non-Domestic Non-Exempted LPG Distributorship, for construction of godown on lease/rent basis. The Ministry had taken up this issue with DDA who have informed that, as per the extant policy, the allotment of land is done through auction mode.

(d) and (e) Government continues to allocate PDS Kerosene to States/UTs on quarterly basis except for those States/UTs which have become Kerosene free. Commission of Kerosene Wholesalers is revised from time to time.

PMUY connections are released through existing Domestic LPG distributors of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) across the country. Kerosene hawkers/retailers are permitted to apply for allotment of LPG distributorship subject to fulfilling terms and conditions and meeting the eligibility norms.

Degree Courses in Yoga

2279. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of degree/ diploma courses or curriculums on yoga recognised by the Government/ University Grants Commission;

(b) whether degree courses in yoga therapy are being conducted in some higher education institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether degree/diploma holders in yoga therapy course can practice as doctor or therapist; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had appointed a committee, under the chairpersonship of Prof H.R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru (S-VYASA) for making recommendations on Yoga Education in Universities. The Committee had

prescribed curriculum for Yoga courses in its recommendations. As a follow up to the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry had asked the University Grants Commission (UGC) to promote five Yoga courses in Universities and Colleges. Course and Course Code-wise duration of Yoga courses are as follows:

Sl. No.	Course	Course Code	Duration
1.	Bachelors of Science (Yoga)	B.Sc. Yoga)	3 year to 6 year
2.	Masters of Science (Yoga)	M.Sc. (Yoga)	2 year to 4 year
3.	Doctor of Philosophy (Yoga)	PhD (Yoga)	As per the Ph.D duration specified by UGC
4.	Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga	PGDY	1 year to 2 year
5.	Post Graduate Diploma in Yoga Therapy	PGDYT	1 year to 2 year

In addition to the above mentioned courses, Ministry of AYUSH has informed that 24 Higher Educational Institutions offer Bachelors of Naturopathy & Yogic course.

(b) to (e) Ministry of AYUSH has informed that three institutes viz. (i) S.D.M. College of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences, Ujire, Karnataka; (ii) Alva's college of Naturopathy & YogyMoodbidri, Karnataka; (iii) Govt. Naturopathy & Yoga Medical College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu offer MD(Yoga) which is primarily a Yoga therapy specialisation. Bachelors of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS) Degree holders from recognized Universities are entitled to practice as doctors. Diploma holders are entitled to practice as Yoga therapists.

[English]

Ageing Population

2280. SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund has warned that ageing population in India

would drag economy growth and urged policy makers to step up their response to shifting demographics;

(b) whether it is true that rapid aging causes smaller workforce in the future and potentially causes lower productivity growth and could face lower annual GDP; and

(c) if so, the details of the measures the Government has taken/proposed to be taken to deal with aging population problem in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) India is one of the youngest nations in the World, with about 65% of the population under 35 years of age. The youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population. India is expected to become the 4th largest economy by 2025, only after the United States, China and Japan, contributing about 5.5%-6% to the world GDP. While most of these developed countries face the risk of an ageing workforce, India is expected to have a very favourable demographic profile. This necessitates that the youth in the country are equipped with the skills and knowledge to enter the workforce through education and training. The Government has accorded high priority to education sector. The National Education Policy was framed in 1986, modified in 1992 envisages a National System of Education to bring about uniformity in education, making adult education programmes a mass movement, providing universal access, ensuring retention and improving quality in elementary education, special emphasis on education of girls, establishment of pace-setting schools, like Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district, vocationalisation of secondary education, synthesis of knowledge and inter-disciplinary research in higher education, starting more Open Universities in the States, strengthening of the All India Council of Technical Education, encouraging sports, physical education, Yoga and adoption of an effective evaluation method. NPE 1986 has stated that the open learning system has been initiated in order to augment opportunities for higher education, as an instrument of democratising education

and to make it a lifelong process. Currently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, academics and industry. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy. New Education Policy was also discussed in the 64th CABE meeting held in October, 2016. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted, which is expected to submit its report shortly.

Alternative to Asbestos

2281. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has approached the Union Finance Ministry to provide incentives to the alternatives of asbestos in order to refrain from making asbestos artificially cheaper as has been done in the past; and

(b) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

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

Allocation of Funds for Education

2282. SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received by the Government from the State Government of Karnataka for approval and fund allocation for various educational schemes during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved along with the number of proposals lying pending;

(c) the reasons for pendency of such proposals; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to accord approval to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) There are four centrally sponsored schemes relating to school education viz. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to assist States in universalization of elementary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for universal access to secondary education, the Mid-day-Meal (MDM) for improving the nutritional status of children and the Teacher Education (TE) to create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of elementary & secondary school teachers and for provision of academic resource support to elementary and secondary schools. These schemes are being implemented all States and UTs including in Karnataka.

The budget proposals under these schemes are prepared in the form of Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) by the State/UTs including the Karnataka, covering all the interventions specified in the respective schemes as per the norms. Item-wise budget demands for one year are included in the AWP&B of the each State/UT including for Karnataka is approved/estimated by Project Approval Board (PAB) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (School Education & Literacy), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The PAB approved/estimated amount is apportioned between central and State Govt. as per the prevalent fund sharing pattern.

The Scheme-wise details on approval of fund allocation, central share released and expenditure during the last three year in respect of Karnataka is mentioned in the Table given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Allocation	Central share released	Expenditure*	Allocation	Central share released	Expenditure*	Allocation	Central share released	Expenditure*
SSA	133978.35	66213.52	103546.41	154580.82	41759.33	119636.52	187896.99	54495.50	128686.02
RMSA	14855.80	30351.27	34820.53	15219.41	20968.84	48969.60	32770.35	8104.32	16938.36
MDM	83368.08	56610.57	59165.57	78871.93	41939.61	53949.29	79661.56	43937.98	44603.00
TE	2914.47	2914.47	2914.47	1738.99	1738.99	1738.99	1877.93	1877.93	1877.93

*Note: Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is related to providing strategic funding to eligible State's higher educational institutions. Under RUSA, an amount of Rs. 502 crore has been approved for Karnataka. The State had sent

proposals under 12 Components. Proposals are approved by the Project Approval Board of RUSA on the basis of adherence to the norms of the scheme. The total grants released to Karnataka are given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Total Amount Approved	Total Central Share Approved (60%)	Year-wise releases				Total Releases
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
502.00	301.20	0	87.225	41.8125	70.325	202.645*

*includes Rs. 3.2825 crore released in 2013-14

Against proposals under 12 components submitted by Govt. of Karnataka, approval has been given for proposals under 6 Components, based on their

compliance with the scheme guidelines. The details of 12 Components submitted by the Govt. of Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement-II

The details of proposal of Govt. of Karnataka on 12 Components under RUSA scheme

Component Name	Proposed	Approved	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Creation of Universities conversion of Autonomous college to University	6	1	Only 1 proposal that complied with the Guidelines approved
Creation of Universities by conversion of colleges in a cluster	13	1	Only 1 proposal that complied with the Guidelines approved

1	2	3	4
Infrastructure grants to universities	21	9	9 universities with NAAC A/B approved.
New Model Degree Colleges (MDC)	20	0	Not in compliance with Guidelines and achievement of overall target for the Component.
Up-gradation of colleges to MDC	23	1	Only 1 proposal that complied with the Guidelines approved
New Professional College	1	1	Only 1 proposal that complied with the Guidelines approved
Infrastructure grants to colleges	710	91	Only 91 proposals that complied with the Guidelines approved
Research & Innovative	12	0	Not in compliance with Guidelines
Equity Initiative	4	0	
Faculty Improvement	1556	0	
Faculty Recruitment	9	0	
Vocational izati on of higher education	7	0	

Index of Industrial Production

2283. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) fell during October and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is cognizant of the problem of "missing middle" in the industry sector in India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures the Government is taking to address the long term problem of "missing middle" in industry sector and to boost the industrial growth of 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per Central Statistics Office, Index Industrial Production (IIP) stood at 123.0 in October 2017 as compared to 120.3 in October 2016, registering a growth of 2.2 per cent.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country. The major schemes / programmes of the Ministry, inter-alia, include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Marketing Development Assistance and Skill Development Programme, etc.

Curriculum on GST and Tax Structure

2284. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to include chapters on GST and demonetisation in NCERT books;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take action in this regard;

(c) if so, whether both the Government and private schools have altered their curriculums to include GST structure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has included the basic contents on Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Demonetisation in the reprint editions of their textbooks for the year 2018-19 for Economics, Accounting and Business Studies at different stages.

(c) and (d) Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to either adopt or adapt the model textbooks developed by the NCERT or develop their own textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework for their schools.

NMMS Scheme

2285. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed to meet the annual target of providing 1 Lakh scholarships under the National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMSS) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government considers relaxing the selection criteria for the scholarship in order to reach the deserving beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government considers revising the scholarship amount awarded, given that the current amount Rs.500/- per month is insufficient to support students from economically weaker backgrounds and that this amount was decided in the year 2008, the expenses have changed much since then and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Annual provision is made for 1 lakh scholarships to those students who pass both the tests i.e. Mental Aptitude Test (MAT) and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) with at least 40% marks (32% for the reserved category) under the operational guidelines of NMMS

scheme. The actual number is determined by those who qualify both the tests.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The matter is under consideration in this Department.

Inclusion of More Monuments in Protected List

2286. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH:
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on any comprehensive action plan to increase the number of protected monuments by identifying and protecting the heritage sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of monuments identified so far, State-wise including Odisha;

(c) the list of remarkable buildings and monuments which come under the category of World Heritage Sites and Indian Heritage Sites, State/UT-wise including Odisha; and

(d) the funds allocated for the maintenance of protected monuments during the last three years, State/UT-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Identification and protection of new monuments / sites is an ongoing process, which depends upon the fulfillment of criteria for protection as prescribed in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. At present 22 monuments / sites / (Statement-I) have been identified for protection, including one in Odisha.

(c) Though there is no concept of heritage sites stipulated under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, a few of them have been inscribed on World Heritage list of UNESCO. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I*List of Monuments Identified for Protection as of National Importance in the Country*

Sl. No	Name of Monument	State
1	2	3
1	Badarpur Fort, District Karimganj	Assam
2	Rock Painting at Chintakunta Muddanur Mandal, District Y.S.R. Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3	Ancient Site, Khirsara, District Kacchh	Gujarat
4	Budhist Monastery at Lahaling District Lalaul and Spiti.	Himachal Pradesh
5	Zimskhang Gongma along with village remains	Jammu and Kashmir
6	Ancient Caves Saspol/Gon-Nila-Phuk Meditation Caves Saspol, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
7	Rock Art site Murgi, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
8	Trilochana Temple	Jammu and Kashmir
9	Trisher Stupa along with adjusting remains and prehistoric site around Holy Lake (Slob Phan Rso), Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
10	Navratana Garh Fort	Jharkhand
11	Janardana Temple, District Thrissur	Kerala
12	Vishnu Temple (Visnugudi) Nadavyal Sultanbatory Taluk, Wayanad, District Thrissur	Kerala
13	Dhurabarao (Putalibarao)	Maharashtra
14	Monument at Ranipur Jharial	Odisha
15	Zawar, Zinc Protection Centre	Rajasthan
16	The four Mughal Gardens	Uttar Pradesh
17	Haveli of Agah Khan	Uttar Pradesh
18	Haveli of Khan-i-Duran	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
19	Hathi Khana	Uttar Pradesh
20	Someshwar Mahadeva Temple Char, District Chitrakut.	Uttar Pradesh
21	Ancient Brick Temple (Tundare Baba), Deokalia (Unchagaon) in District Sitapur.	Uttar Pradesh
22	Sanauli	Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II*Details of World Heritage Sites in India***Cultural Sites:**

Under Protection of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No	Name of Site	State
1	2	3
1.	Agra Fort (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Ajanta Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
3.	Ellora Caves (1983)	Maharashtra
4.	Taj Mahal (1983)	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)	Tamil Nadu
6.	Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)	Odisha
7.	Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Goa
8.	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)	Karnataka
10.	Khajuraho, Group of Temples (1986)	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Elephanta Caves (1987)	Maharashtra
12.	Great Living Chola Temples at Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram (1987 & 2004)	Tamil Nadu
13.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Nagpur Circle		444.98	845.00	395.54	425.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	506	1515.99	1427.02	1009.50	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi		90.00	401.24	800.31	590.00
		Dharwad Circle		713.94	716.42	516.98	570.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	292	956.99	1261.01	745.00	745.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	79	596.99	679.52	865.00	680.00
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	136 03	549.63	537.95	280.68	330.00
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	413 07	1070.01	919.10	583.98	560.00
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	33 91	875.85	634.98	523.85	445.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	40	315.00	300.00	106.22	110.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	111	1499.75	1176.73	562.50	755.00
		Delhi Mini Circle	63	-	-	418.05	600.00
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	21	397.36	240.99	155.30	272.50
12.	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura Arunchal Pradesh	Guwahati Circle Aizwal Circle, Mijoram	55 01 08 01 04 08 03	292.56 -- --	395.07 -- --	262.19 72.20	350.00 155.00
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle Jodhpur Circle	162	610.00 569.96	512.98 729.29	208.48 322.42	210.00 375.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	129	998.32	776.61	841.50	390.00
15.	Telangana	Amravati Circle	08	--	--	--	390.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	414.99	374.99	153.53	175.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle Mini Circle Leh	56 13	443.00 141.98	135.07 131.50	95.83 43.40	205.00 72.12
18.	Kerala	Thrissure Circle	28	647.19	545.00	284.98	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Gujarat Daman and Diu(UT)	Vadodara Circle	203 12	847.99	1123.07	1385.00	1080.00
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	264.99	215.00	55.07	60.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	587.89	670.33	216.30	232.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	115.98	147.61	50.13	100.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	--	787.65	729.60	690.13	614.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	--	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	4250.00
		DG Office (for Construction of Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks)				10800.00	18715.00
Total				23651.95	23744.16	30193.22	37802.42

[*Translation*]

Eklavya Model Schools

2287. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:
DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Eklavya Model Schools in the country, State/ UT-wise including Kokrajar in Assam and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new Eklavya Schools in the country and if so, the details thereof including the criteria adopted by the Government to set up such schools, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the details of regular and contractual teachers in the Eklavya model schools State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide high quality education to tribal students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As on 27.12.2017, 271 Eklavya Model

Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned across the country including Assam and Andhra Pradesh. A list of the EMRSs, location-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Setting up of new EMRSs is a demand driven and need based activity. The availability of land is to be certified by the State Government concerned. State Governments submit the proposals for new EMRSs which are appraised and approved in this Ministry by a Project Appraisal Committee. During 2017-18, as on 27.12.2017, 14 such new EMRSs have been sanctioned. While considering proposal to set up new EMRSs, Ministry of Tribal Affairs emphasises on having at least one EMRS in each of the districts having more than 25% ST population.

(c) As per EMRS Guidelines, each State Government/UT Administration is solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs. The tasks of appointment of teachers, appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools are handled entirely by the society chosen by the State Government. Therefore, up to date data on regular and contractual teachers is not centrally available.

(d) Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) is implementing various schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meals, Rashtriya Madhyamik

Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs). The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including ST children. 109 special focus districts have been identified on the basis of the indicators like out of school children, high gender gap, low retention rate and infrastructure gap as well concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and QBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.

Besides EMRSs, Ministry, of Tribal Affairs is implementing a number of educational related schemes such as (i) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students (ii) Post Matric scholarships to ST students (iii) National Overseas Scholarships (iv) National Fellowship & Scholarship for higher education of ST students (v) Boys

and Girls Hostels (vi) Ashram Schools (vii) Strengthening Education among girls in Low literacy Districts. Further, grants are also released under the schemes of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme, Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs, for educational intervention.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children. Further, items like teachers resource room / computer lab, students computer lab / language room, library and science laboratory are to be included in the layout of the EMRSs.

Statement

Location-wise Details of EMRS's

Sl. No.	State	District	Block/ Taluka	Village/Habitation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Y. Ramavaram	P Yerragonda
2	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	Kodavalur	Kodavaluru
3	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Domala	Srisailam
4	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	Gudem Kotha Veedhi	GK Veedhi
5	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Buchinadidu Khandriga	BN Kandriga
6	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Maredumilli	Maredumilli
7	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	Ozili	Oozil Mandal
8	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Seethampeta	PathaPanukuvalasa
9	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Bhamini	Bhamini
10	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	Munchingi Puttu	Munchigaput
11	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatanam	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda
12	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Makkuva	Anasabhadra
13	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Kurupam	Kurupam
14	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Pachipenta	Kotikapenta
15	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Bana	Bana Camp (New Sopung)

1	2	3	4	5
16	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	Lumla	Lumla
17	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	Nyapin	Kampu, Nyapn
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	N.A	Khela
19	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Tirbin	N.A
20	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	N.A	Medo
21	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	Dambuk	N.A
22	Assam	Baksa	Barama	Dalbari
23	Assam	Barpeta	N.A	Kharadhara
24	Assam	Kokrajhar	N.A	Bedlangmari
25	Assam	Karbi Analong	Diphu	Theso Ajur Sonasing Terang
26	Bihar.	West Champaran	Belsandi	Belsandi
27	Bihar	Jamui	Jhagha	Jhagha
28	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bakawand	Karpawand (Jaibel)
29	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Katekalyan	Parcheli
30	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Bagicha	Sanna
31	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Antagarh	Antagarh
32	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	Kawardha	Taregaon Jungle
33	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Sarangarh	Mudpar
34	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Bhaiyathan	Shivprasad Nagar
35	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Mainpat	Menpat
36	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Bhairamgarh	Bairamgarh
37	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Katghora	Katghora
38	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Dongargarh	Pendri
39	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Baikunthpur	Pondidih
40	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	Mardapal
41	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar	Besuli
42	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Marwahi	Dongariya
43	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Chheribeda
44	Chhattisgarh	Balod	Dondi	Dondi
45	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Balrampur	Maharajganj
46	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	Kasdol	Baldakachhar

1	2	3	4	5
47	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Nagri	Patharridih (Hatkeshar)
48	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Gariyaband	Keshodar Darrapara
49	Chhattisgarh,	Janjgir Champa	Sakti	Paladi khurd
50	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Pithora	Pithora
51	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	Lormi	Khudiya (proposed)
52	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Sukma	Sukma
53	Goa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
54	Gujarat	Narmada	Tilakwada	Tilakwada
55	Gujarat	Arvalli	Bhiloda	Shamlaji (Shamalpur)-1
56	Gujarat	Surat	Bardoli	Mota
57	Gujarat	Dangs	Ahwa	Ahwa
58	Gujarat	Valsad	Pardi	Pardi
59	Gujarat	Valsad	Kaprada	Kaparada
60	Gujarat	Navsari	Vansda	Bartad
61	Gujarat	Tapi	Nizar	Khodada
62	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Danta	Ambaji
63	Gujarat	Dohad	Dahod	Kharedi
64	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	Kalol	Vejalpur
65	Gujarat	Narmada	Garudeshwar	Gora (Nandod)
66	Gujarat	Arvalli	Bhiloda	Shamlaji (Shamalpur)-2
67	Gujarat	Dangs	Ahwa	Saputara
68	Gujarat	Vadodara	Vaghodia	Waghodiya
69	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	Palanpur	Jagana
70	Gujarat	Dohad	Dhanpur	Lukhadiya
71	Gujarat	Mahisagar	Kadana	Kadanna (Divda Colony)
72	Gujarat	Tapi	Songadh	Indu
73	Gujarat	Tapi	Songadh	Ukai
74	Gujarat	Valsad	Dharampur	Dharampur (Ozarpada)
75	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Chhotaudepur	Puniawat
76	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Poshina	Chandrama (Chikhla)

1	2	3	4	5
77	Gujarat	Bharuch	Valiya	Vaghalkhod
78	Gujarat	Narmada	Sagbara	Sagabara
79	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	Nasvadi	Naswadi
80	Gujarat	Surat	Mandvi	Mandavi
81	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Nichar	Urni
82	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	N.A.	Salia
83	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam	N.A.	Tangmarg
84	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	N.A.	N.A.
85	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Kargil	Kargil
86	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	N.A.	N.A.
87	Jharkhand	Dumka	Sikaripara	Kathijoria
88	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Tamar	Salgadih (Murpa)
89	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Barhait	Bhognadih
90	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	Torsindari
91	Jharkhand	Gumla	Basia	Solangbira
92	Jharkhand	Godda	Sundarpahari	Tasariya
93	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	Kunjra
94	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Baharagora	Budhipokhar
95	Jharkhand	Simdega	Simdega	Garja
96	Jharkhand	Chhatra	Kanhachatti	Charu
97	Jharkhand	Dumka	Kathikund	Phitkoria
98	Jharkhand	Giridih	Pirtand	Palganj
99	Jharkhand	Pakur	Litipara	Kumarbhaja
100	Jharkhand	Palamu	Manatu	Bansikhurd
101	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Gudri	Kaskel
102	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Phatehpur	N.A.
103	Jharkhand	Khunti	Karra	Siakel
104	Jharkhand	Latehar	Latehar	Negai
105	Jharkhand	Sarai kela	Nimdih	Jhimri
106	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
107	Jharkhand	Godda	Boarijor	N.A.
108	Karnataka	Belagavi	Gokak	Thavaga
109	Karnataka	Kodagu	Virajpet	Balagodu
110	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	Mudigere	Taruve
111	Karnataka	Raichur	Devadurga	Kothadoddi
112	Karnataka	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	Devarakotta
113	Karnataka	Kolar	Srinivaspur	Gangannagarapalli
114	Karnataka	Tumkur	Koratagere	Bajjanahalli
115	Karnataka	Mysore	Heggadadevankote	S.Hosakote (Metikuppe)
116	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	Mangala
117	Karnataka	Gulburga	Chittapur	Konchur
118	Karnataka	Bellary	N.A	Yarengalli
119	Karnataka	Yadgir	N.A.	Bandalli
120	Kerala	Wayanad	Kalpetta	Pookode
121	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki	Painavu
122	Kerala	Palakkad	Attapady	Agali
123	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Pushparajgarh	Barbaspur
124	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Barwani	Barwani
125	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Shahpur	Shahpur
126	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Kukshi	Kukshi
127	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Dindori	Dindori
128	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla	Thandla
129	Madhya Pradesh	Mandia	Bichhiya	Sijhora
130	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Sailana	Sailana
131	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Ghansaur	Ghansore
132	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Jamai	Junnardro
133	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Kusmi	TansarKusmi
134	Madhya Pradesh	Urnaria	Pali	Pali
135	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Sondwa	Umralli
136	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Bhavra	Sejawada
137	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Baihar	Baihar

1	2	3	4	5
138	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Bichhua	Singardeep
139	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Kesala	Kesala (Bharagda)
140	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Barela	Narainala
141	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Jhabua	Mordundiya
142	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	Khalwa	Roshni
143	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Sohagpur	Dhurvar
144	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Sendhwa	Jaamli
145	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Budni	Banspur
146	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dhar	Gardwar
147	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Maihar	Arkandi (Mehtar)
148	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Chitrakoot	Satna
149	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	Khargone	Khargone
150	Madhya Pradesh	Mandia	Mandia	Mandia
151	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Singrauli	Singruly
152	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chikhaldara	Chikhaldara
153	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	Khairi Parsoda
154	Maharashtra	Nashik	Igatpuri	Mundhegaon
155	Maharashtra	Palghar	Palghar	Kambalgaon
156	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Bodli	Navegaon
157	Maharashtra	Gondia	Deori	Borgaon
158	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
159	Maharashtra	Nashik	Igatpuri	Pimparisadrudin
160	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Akola	Maveshi
161	Maharashtra	Thane	Shahapur	Shendegaon (Bhatsanagar)
162	Maharashtra	Nashik	AJMER Saudane	Tal Satana
163	Maharashtra	Dhule	Pimpalner	Pimpalner
164	Maharashtra	Nanded	Kinwat	Shahstrakund
165	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	Devada
166	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	N.A	N.A
167	Maharashtra	Nasik	N.A	N.A
168	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Akrani	Dhadgaon

1	2	3	4	5
169	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Maregaon	Pandharkawada
170	Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	Tamenglong
171	Manipur	Chandel	Moreh	Chikim
172	Manipur	Senapati	Saitu Gamphazol	Gamnom Sapermeina
173	Manipur	Churachandpur	N.A	N.A
174	Manipur	Ukhrul	N.A	N.A
175	Mizoram	Lunglei	Lunglei	Lunglai
176	Mizoram	Serchhip	Serchhip	N.A
177	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Chawngte	Kamalanagar, Chakma Autonomous District Council
178	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	LADC (Lai Autonomous District Council)
179	Mizoram	Saiha	Saiha	Tuipang - Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)
180	Mizoram	Champhai	Champhai	Ngopa
181	Nagaland	Tuensang	Tuensang	Tuensang
182	Nagaland	Dimapur	Medziphema	Diphupar
183	Nagaland	Mon	Tizit	Tizit
184	Nagaland	Kohima	Tseminyu	Phenshungya
185	Nagaland	Phek	Pfutsero	Kade
186	Odisha	Koraput	Semiliguda	Pungar
187	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	Dhanghera
188	Odisha	Rayagada	Gudari	Siriguda
189	Odisha	Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Bhawanipur
190	Odisha	Gajapati	Mohana	Chandragiri
191	Odisha	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Mahasinghi
192	Odisha	Kendujhar	Kendujhar Sadar	Ranki
193	Odisha	Nabarangpur	Nabarangpur	Hirli
194	Odisha	Sundargarh	Lahunipara	Saradhapur
195	Odisha	Sundargarh	Rajagangapur	Laing
196	Odisha	Jajapur	Danagadi	Rampilo

1	2	3	4	5
197	Odisha	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Champanagar
198	Odisha	Nuapada	Nuapada	Sakhatara (Kendubahara)
199	Odisha	Bolangir	N.A	Dumerbahal
200	Odisha	Kalahandi	Kokasara	Madhupur
201	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	Rairangpur
202	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Baripada Sadar	Baripada
203	Odisha	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur
204	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia	Karanjia
205	Odisha	Sambalpur	Kuchinda	Kuchinda
206	Odisha	Sundargarh	N.A	Panposh
207	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phulbani	Phulbani
208	Odisha	Balasore	N.A	Nilgiri
209	Odisha	Deogarh	N.A	Tileibani
210	Odisha	Jharsuguda	N.A	N.A
211	Odisha	Keonjhar	Champua	Champua
212	Odisha	Koraput	Jeypore	Jeypore
213	Rajasthan	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Kushalgarh
214	Rajasthan	Baran	Shahbad	Shahbad
215	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Abu Road	Abu Road
216	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kotra	Kotra
217	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Simalwara	Simalwara
218	Rajasthan	Tonk	Niwai	Niwai
219	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Kherwara	Kherwara
220	Rajasthan	Alwar	Rajgarh	Mallana
221	Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	Padola
222	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Aspur	Gada Aradiya (Gara Arendiya)
223	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bassi	Biharipura
224	Rajasthan	Karauli	Todabhim	Ranali
225	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh
226	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Bamanwas	Bamala

1	2	3	4	5
227	Rajasthan	Alwar	Kotkasim	Patan
228	Rajasthan	Banswara	Ghatol	Ghatol
229	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Gogunda	Gogunda
230	Rajasthan	Jaipur	N.A	Jamwaramgarh
231	Sikkim	North District	Mangan	Swayam
232	Sikkim	West District	Gangyap	Tashiding
233	Sikkim	South District	Sumbuk	Suntaley
234	Sikkim	East District	Pakyong	Parkha
235	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Chinnasaiem	Vellimalai
236	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Pethanaickenpaayam	Abinavam
237	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvanna Malai	Kalaspakkam	Athipet
238	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	M. Palada	Nanjanadu
239	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	N.A	N.A
240	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Yellagiri Hills	Athanavoor
241	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	N.A	N.A
242	Telangana	Adilabad	Adilabad	Namoor
243	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	Balanagar
244	Telangana	Warangal	Mahaboobabad	Kuravi
245	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Yellarreddypeta
246	Telangana	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Gandhari
247	Telangana	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Marimadla
248	Telangana	Warangal Rural	Mahaboobabad	Seerolu
249	Telangana	Khammam	Khammam	Dammapeta
250	Telangana	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Nizamabad
251	Telangana	Bhadradi	Palwancha	N.A
252	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Kalwakurthy	N.A
253	Tripura	West Tripura	Belbari	Khumulwng (Jirania)
254	Tripura	South Tripura	Bokafa	Birchandra Nagar
255	Tripura	Unakoti	Kumarghat	Kumarghat [Darchawi]
256	Tripura	Khowai	Tulashikhar	Rajnagar
257	Tripura	Gomati	Amarpur	Purba Dunhuma

1	2	3	4	5
258	Tripura	Dhalai	N.A	N.A
259	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpurkheri	Chandan Chowki	Saunaha
260	Uttar Pradesh	Baharich	Baharich	Bojhia
261	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	N.A	Sonbhadra
262	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	N.A	N.A
263	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun	Kalshi (Jogla)
264	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Bajpur	N.A
265	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	Nagrakata
266	West Bengal	Bankura	Khatra	Mukutmonipur
267	West Bengal	Purulia	Manbazar-II	Susunia
268	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	Kanksa	Raghunathpur
269	West Bengal	Jhargram	Jhargram	Satyabanpalli
270	West Bengal	Birbhum	Bolpur Sriniketan	Kankutia (Mehedipur)
271	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	Kumarsai (Buniadpur)

N.A. Not available

**Exploration of New Tourist Places
in Hilly States**

2288. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has envisaged any scheme to explore new tourist places in the hilly States like Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (b) Under the existing schemes of the Ministry, Central Financial Assistance is extended to States and Union Territories including the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh wherein they envisage to develop new tourist places after undertaking exploratory work and thereafter submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development. The details of project sanctioned under SWADESH DARSHAN and PRASHAD Scheme is as follows:

SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Name of the State/UT	Name of Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37

1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
2016-17	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region -Katarmal Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam -Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
2016-17	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh.	99.76

PRASHAD SCHEME

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Name of the State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2015-16	Uttarakhand	Integrated development Kedarnath.	34.78
2016-17	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal.	42.02

*[English]***Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

2289. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the annual average dropout rate, the transition rate and the pupil-teacher ratio in the year the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme that was launched in the previous financial year;

(b) the total number of schools that have been set up and are functional since the inception of the said scheme;

(c) whether the scheme includes any provision to monitor learning outcomes and whether the Government has plans to initiate a survey to measure the same across primary schools in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the intended objectives of 'ShaGun' or the web portal launched by the Governments under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a centrally sponsored programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) (for class I to VIII) for children

of 6 to 14 years of age across the country. As per the Unified District Information System on Education (U-DISE) 2015-16 database, the annual average drop-out rate at elementary level (class I to VIII) is 4.10%, the transition rate from primary to upper primary level is 90% and the Pupil-teacher ratio is 24:1 at the national level.

(b) Under SSA, since its inception in 2000-01, 204683 primary schools and 159461 upper primary schools have been sanctioned, out of which 203386 primary and 156551 upper primary schools are functional.

(c) The framework for implementation document to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan includes assessment of learning achievements at the primary level and upper primary. To achieve this, NCERT has conducted the National Achievement Survey (NAS) in the country on 13th November, 2017. The learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT.

(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) launched 'Shagun' web portal on 18th January, 2017, an online platform for monitoring of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). "Shagun web portal provides two online services, namely Management Information System (MIS) of state-level performance and progress against key performance indicators and a repository of videos, testimonials, case studies and images showcasing state-level innovations and best practices. The objective of this repository is to share with the public, as well as between States, some of the innovative ideas and achievements under SSA.

[*Translation*]

World Class Research Facilities

2290. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the focus of higher education provided in the country is to develop world class research facilities and to improve quality of teaching and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special fund has been created to develop world class research facilities and skill development of teacher and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether on the initiative of Prime Minister, an online teaching portal has been launched; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the said portal is proving to be successful in achieving its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government is focused on improving quality of education and research in Higher Education Institutions. Joint Research Programmes are being taken with countries like USA, UK, Israel, Norway and New Zealand, Special Scheme for Faculty Development to provide an opportunity to teachers to pursue academic/research activities, establishment of Inter University Centers(IUCs) that provide state-of-the art equipments and facilities. Government of India has introduced various schemes like:

- Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY): The objectives of UAY scheme are to promote innovation in IITs addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia & industry and to strengthen labs & research facilities.
- Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT): The objectives of this initiative is to identify areas of immediate relevance to society requiring innovation, direct scientific research into identified areas, ensure higher funding support for research into these areas and measure outcomes of the research effort with reference to impact on the standard of living in the rural/urban areas. Under the scheme the proposals are to be funded 50% by MHRD and 50% by other Ministries/ Departments/ Industries/ alumni/ other non-MHRD sources.
- Setting up of Research Parks in IITs: Five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore at a total cost of Rs.75.00 crore each have been approved by the Government. Approval has also been accorded for continuation of two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of Rs.100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of Rs.90 crore is being

funded by the Department of Science & Technology

- Quality Improvement Programme (QIP): To upgrade the expertise and capabilities of the faculty members of the degree and diploma level institutions in the country.
- Margdarshan: Institutions of repute as a mentor within an existing facility to serve as the hub to guide and disperse knowledge to and between technical institutions to encourage best practices.
- A Notification was also issued on 29.08.2017 and guidelines were published on 07.09.2017 for providing regulatory structure for enabling higher educational institutions to become world class teaching and research institutions.

The selected public universities/institutions will be eligible to receive Rs. 1000 crores (Thousand crore) over a span of 5 years to develop into a world class university.

(c) and (d) SWAYAM, an indigenous On-line Education platform has been launched on 9th July 2017. Through this platform courses in teachers training and other subjects both at the graduate and post-graduate level are offered. The platform is successfully achieving the objective. As on date, there are 837 courses and 16,83,828 people are registered in the SWAYAM platform. Access to SWAYAM is also being widened by linkage with DTH channel, SWAYAMPBABHA, dedicated to education.

[English]

Import-Export of Pepper

2291. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the import and export of Pepper taking place in the country;

(b) if so, the details of import and export of Pepper taken place during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the report that import of pepper from Sri Lanka to India is higher than their production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The major country-wise export and import of pepper during the last five years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) An analysis of the data regarding the production of pepper in Sri Lanka during the last three years and import of pepper into India from Sri Lanka during the same period shows that the import of pepper from Sri Lanka into India was much less than their production.

Representations have been received from traders/growers associations of pepper in the country regarding alleged import of low quality pepper into India from Vietnam through Sri Lanka. Since most of the pepper producing countries are in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, the stakeholders have raised apprehensions of routing the pepper produced in ASEAN countries including Vietnam to India through Sri Lanka, by utilizing the provisions of India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (ISLFTA) and Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

In order to stop the possibility of inferior quality pepper of other countries entering into India through Sri Lanka to take duty advantage and to stabilize the domestic prices of pepper, Government has fixed the CII value of Rs.500/- per kg. as Minimum import Price for Black Pepper vide DGFT Notification dated 6/12/2017.

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

Statement-I*Major Country-Wise Export of Pepper From India (Qty in M.T; Value in Rs. Lakhs)*

Major Countries	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(EST)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
U.S.A	7177.77	29589.56	9557.13	42069.33	9683.99	54465.30	10740.47	65961.15	9700.00	58200.00
U.K	1309.75	5658.19	1669.78	8049.28	2098.21	11765.76	2160.86	14904.33	1696.06	1130.41
Germany	747.96	3358.90	1304.72	5987.74	1584.90	9468.09	2504.90	14456.83	898.49	776.79
Sweden	63.97	284.94	312.92	1399.89	880.62	6452.33	649.88	4748.80	930.83	8038.76
Japan	727.74	3233.34	575.08	2767.76	617.98	4737.60	697.47	5086.22	734.08	6317.20
Netherlands	375.60	1905.13	1016.05	4555.56	1201.61	5952.47	1566.44	10027.14	475.83	4057.51
U.A.E	399.60	1513.07	380.19	1550.37	180.70	936.90	663.31	3982.42	712.98	3993.64
Canada	538.72	2061.95	694.66	2801.97	458.11	2454.74	589.64	3677.50	318.97	2366.02
Australia	468.74	2027.61	394.96	2000.38	362.50	2236.15	480.91	3373.68	270.53	1720.08
France	218.73	1062.57	410.94	2024.12	167.56	1412.17	430.97	3262.85	356.87	1946.25
Spain	251.96	762.53	371.03	1294.68	305.72	1153.93	449.82	2204.10	216.21	1353.42
Turkey	76.20	272.58	139.40	674.00	416.00	243.04	251.40	1422.66	201.60	1456.40
China	28.70	134.12	15.76	86.98	92.77	643.56	157.25	1270.48	148.73	1195.39
Italy	406.03	1574.36	805.19	3381.67	263.69	1354.77	566.47	3373.15	190.39	988.74
Poland	188.45	427.34	208.46	800.02	482.86	1276.36	580.78	2853.38	289.46	979.48
Russia	38.50	233.26'	106.66	488.07	306.61	1566.74	153.33	1054.13	110.75	641.56
South Africa	389.65	1666.90	272.69	1173.49	241.09	1421.06	204.69	1238.77	97.47	551.92
Iran	188.83	872.26	272.00	1295.08	142i55	942.26	601.96	3507.89	94.95	534.91
Vietnam	200.59	810.48	431.01	1715.20	321.44	1477.29	1859.73	10275.95	93.43	524.65
Others	1565.47	6361.19	2311.37	9886.74	2011.09	10881.64	2789.75	16360.06	62.37	377.37
Total	15362.96	63810.28	21250.00	94002.34	21450.00	120842.16	28100.00	173041.50	17600.00	114312.50

(Est): Estimate

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs

Statement-II*Country-wise Import of Pepper Into India*

Countries	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17(EST)	
	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (Mt)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sri Lanka	6638	25150	8075	30770	5562	34727	8000	50000	4900	32830

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Vietnam	4130	14904	4602	18138	10845	52033	6780	40420	9500	47785
Indonesia	4678	16267	2235	8794	3042	16057	3910	21960	5000	26000
Brazil	-	-	125	575	825	4509	325	2060	500	2950
Others	154	624	643	3342.84	1026.2	3383.8682	350	1856.43	365	2025.58
Item Total	15600	56945	15680	61620	21300	110710	19365	116296	20265	111591

(Est): Estimate

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata/DLI from Customs

Export of Rice and Wheat

2292. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

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

(a) the total quantity and value of rice including basmati rice and wheat exported from the country annually during the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of India's share in the global market for basmati rice as an exporter and the details of other basmati rice exporting countries indicating their share in global trade of basmati;

(c) whether there is an increase/ decline in the export of basmati rice from the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there have been instances of dumping of agricultural products in the country from various countries and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to prevent such incidents and make the country self reliant in terms of agricultural products; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the minimum price to wheat and rice farmers in the country and to ensure regular supply of food grains in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of total quantity and value of rice, including basmati rice, and wheat exported from the country, annually during the last five years and the current year, are as under:

Quantity in Lakh MT; Value in US\$ Million

Product	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Apr - Nov)	
	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
Basmati Rice	34.60	3,564.04	37.57	4,866.30	37.02	4,518.11	40.46	3,477.98	39.85	3,216.59	26.22	2,610.70
Non Basmati Rice	66.88	2,651.97	71.33	2,917.76	82.74	3,334.71	64.65	2,368.64	67.71	2,531.47	55.70	2,295.20
Wheat	65.15	1,934.24	55.62	1,566.49	29.24	828.76	6.67	164.22	2.66	67.24	1.80	47.20

Source: DGCI&S

(b) Other than India, basmati rice is produced and exported only by Pakistan. As per trade sources, share of India in global market for basmati rice is about 85%, the balance 15% being from Pakistan.

(c) Due to increase in the cultivated area and higher production of basmati rice in India during Kharif 2014 and Kharif 2015, prices in the global market were lower. Therefore, there was decline in export realisation of Basmati rice during 2015-16 and 2016-17, in value

terms. However, the prices of basmati rice have picked up during the past one year and there is a growth of about 30% in the current year, as compared to the same period in the previous year.

(d) The Government has not received any reports of dumping of agricultural products in the country. The Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties has not received any application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on agricultural products.

(e) To ensure remunerative prices for wheat and rice farmers, the Government annually fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and rice and carries out procurement operations, if required. In order to increase production of rice and wheat in the country, the Government of India is implementing, through State Governments, several crop Development Schemes/ Programmes 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 (PMKSY), etc.

Right to Education Act

2293. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the implementation of Right to Education Act;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been regular violations in Section 12(1) that mandates 25% reservation for children from economically and socially disadvantaged sections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including number of children benefitting from Section 12(1) (c), State/UT-wise over the last 4 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government reviews and monitors implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 periodically with the States and Union Territories at different forums, including in the State Education Ministers'

Conferences. An independent concurrent financial review is also undertaken to cover all States within two years. Educational data is collected through Unified District Implementation System of Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievements of students of classes 3,5 and 8.

(c) and (d) The RTE Act, 2009 provides monitoring of child's right to education and redress grievances by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) at central level and by State Commission for Protection of Child Rights at State level. The Ministry has issued guidelines on 23rd November, 2010 to all States under Section 35 of the RTE Act, 2009 for implementation of Section 12(l)(c) of RTE Act. Further, education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the purview of State governments and it is primarily for the States to take appropriate action on the complaints of admissions under quota meant for economically weaker sections.

State-wise details of students who got admission in schools under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota in accordance with Section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394	540	725
2	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	4653	3242	15062
5	Bihar	61887	97717	139418
6	Chandigarh	2145	2825	3487
7	Chhattisgarh	100927	128639	167044
8	Dadra and	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
	Nagar Haveli			
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
10	Delhi	33201	49043	51254
11	Goa	Per child	cost	not notified
12	Gujarat	13033	41586	83734
13	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
14	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
15	Jammu and Kashmir	RTE Act, 2009		Not Applicable
16	Jharkhand	8237	10489	13244
17	Karnataka	217306	316115	414106
18	Kerala	NA	NA	NA
19	Lakshadweep	No Private	Unaided	School
20	Madhya Pradesh	637123	795225	851538
21	Maharashtra	65719	104945	142112
22	Manipur	Per child	cost	not notified
23	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24	Mizoram	Per child	cost	not notified
25	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
26	Odisha	31150	31994	38820
27	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
28	Punjab	NA	NA	NA
29	Rajasthan	436070	555966	600666
30	Sikkim	Per child	cost	not notified
31	Tamil Nadu	131566	197369	287068
32	Telangana	Per child	cost	not notified
33	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
34	Uttar Pradesh	108	3278	21598
35	Uttarakhand	66851	83450	95427
36	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
	Total	1810370	2422423	2925303

Source: State Governments

*Data prior to 2014-15 is not available.

[Translation]

Employment under PMRY and MMYSY

2294. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote schemes like Mukhya mantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana/ Pradhanmantri Rojgar Yojana across the country through skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is taking initiative to focus on providing more and more employment to the unemployed youth in future to make this scheme more effective and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) PMRY and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) have been merged and subsumed to form Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. KVIC is the national level nodal agency for implementation of PMEGP. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above Rs.10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above Rs. 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/ scheduled tribe/OBC /minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Benefit can be availed under PMEGP for setting up of new units only.

Since inception of the scheme in 2008-09, a total of 4.47 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs 9326.01 crore providing

employment to an estimated 37.32 lakh persons, (up to 30.11.2017). Details of margin money subsidy disbursed, number of Projects assisted and employment generated under PMEGP since inception is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Projects Assisted under PMEGP

Year	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. crore)	MM subsidy utilized# (Rs. crore)	No. of units assisted	Estimated employment generated
2008-09	740	408.64	25,507	255,070
2009-10	504.21	742.76	39,502	419,997
2010-11	877.2	905.41	49,819	482,024
2011-12	1010.24	1057.84	55,135	495,523
XI Plan Total	3131.65	3114.65	169963	1652614

Progress of PMEGP during XII Plan

Year	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. crore)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. crore)	No. of units assisted	Estimated employment generated
2012-13	1228.44	1080.66	57,884	428,246
2013-14	988.36	1076.45	50,493	378,907
2014-15	1073.16	1122.54	48,168	357,502
2015-16	1254.68	1020.06	44,340	323,362
2016-17	1085.90	1280.91	52912	407840
XII Plan Total	5627.54	5580.62	253,797	1,895,857
2017-18*	1004.49	630.72	22918	183344

#including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

[English]

Kerosene Subsidy

2295. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kerosene oil subsidy has decreased during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to link Aadhaar for Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene (DBTK) oil subsidy to the beneficiary in order to check bogus consumers and if so, the details thereof along with the time-limit set for complete Aadhaar link for kerosene oil in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch DBTK in the country and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the consumer database is likely to be digitalised;

(d) whether the Government has decided to stop subsidy for kerosene used for fishing purpose and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the State-wise details of kerosene allocated to various States including Kerala during the last three years along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure supply of subsidised kerosene to traditional fishermen for fishing purpose in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of under-recovery/subsidy on PDS Kerosene during last three years are as under:-

	(Rs. Crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Subsidy/ Under-recovery on PDS SKO	24,804	11,496	8,466

(b) Under Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016 ("Aadhaar Act") any individual desirous of availing the benefits under Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme is required to furnish the proof of possession of Aadhaar or undergo Aadhaar authentication.

In this regard, State Governments/Union Territories Administrations responsible for implementation of the Scheme have been requested to offer Aadhaar enrolments facilities for the beneficiaries who are not yet

enrolled for Aadhaar. However, till the time the Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, benefits under the Scheme are being given to such individuals subject to production of alternate specified document such as Voter Identity Card, Permanent Account Number (PAN), Passport etc.

(c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has launched Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme. The DBTK Scheme is being implemented with an objective to bring reforms in Allocation and Distribution of PDS SKO distribution system. Under the DBTK Scheme, as a part of distribution reforms, PDS Kerosene is sold to the identified beneficiaries at non-subsidized rate and the applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries. The State Government of Jharkhand has implemented the DBTK in all the 24 districts. Other States have been requested to join the Scheme.

(d) and (e) Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas), makes Quarterly Allocation of PDS SKO to States/UTs under the Public Distribution System (PDS) on gross basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination. Further, distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT.

In view of increase in LPG coverage and the electrification of villages, the allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene has been rationalized. However, the Government continues to allocate PDS Kerosene to States/UTs on quarterly basis. State-wise allocation of PDS Kerosene made to the States/UTs during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise detail of Allocation of PDS SKO made during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6408	5772	5160
2	Andhra Pradesh	320580	266676	225696

1	2	3	4	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11460	10320	9288
4	Assam	327924	321372	289248
5	Bihar	812964	796704	710736
6	Chandigarh	3324	2988	0
7	Chhattisgarh	175788	172272	135384
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2040	1836	1656
9	Damand And Diu	876	828	756
10	Delhi	0	0	0
11	Goa	5244	5136	4620
12	Gujarat	670752	657336	493008
13	Haryana	90144	88344	66252
14	Himachal Pradesh	24636	24144	18120
15	Jammu and Kashmir	90198	81180	73056
16	Jharkhand	267936	262572	219696
17	Karnataka	522768	509832	287532
18	Kerala	120180	117780	88344
19	Lakshadweep	1008	984	936
20	Madhya Pradesh	625572	589824	442368
21	Maharashtra	695844	626256	563640
22	Manipur	24960	23388	21060
23	Meghalaya	25944	25428	22884
24	Mizoram	7416	6672	6012
25	Nagaland	17088	16752	15084
26	Odisha	397680	389724	292296
27	Puducherry	4344	4260	3840
28	Punjab	89664	85380	74334
29	Rajasthan	505284	495180	371400
30	Sikkim	6348	5712	4296
31	Tamil Nadu	348696	341724	307560
32	Telangana	145404	174480	155436
33	Tripura	39180	38400	34560
34	Uttar Pradesh	1589388	1557600	1168212
35	Uttarakhand	35916	35196	31692
36	West Bengal	962580	943332	788868
Total Allocation		8975538	8685384	6933030

Alleged Cases of Slavery

2296. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is reportedly the home to highest number of slaves in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is likely to affect the country's image and exports and impact its effect to achieve sustainable development goals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits "begar" and other similar forms of forced labour and further provide that any contravention of the said prohibition shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

The Central Government is fully committed towards eradication of the bonded labour system.

Accordingly, Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Under the Act, identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory. Action against the guilty is taken by them under the Act.

In Order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. Under the revamped Scheme, financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate

of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, Rs. 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organized & forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and Rs. 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, Rs. 1.00 Lakh for evaluatory studies and Rs. 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated till date is 2,91,449.

Science Education

2297. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there is a need to encourage people to adapt to a scientific bent of mind in their personal life and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the poor enrolment in science courses in schools the recent years in the country including Karnataka;

(c) if so, whether the Government is taking any measures to motivate the children to opt for science education in the country; and

(d) if so what is the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) database, enrolment in the

Science Stream has increased in Class XI from 32,34,950 in 2014-15 to 40,20,706 in 2015-16 and in Class XII from 29,83,583 in 2014-15 to 39,31,097 in 2015-16 at the National level including Karnataka.

In order to motivate the children to opt for science education in the country the Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA), a convergent framework across School and Higher Education to encourage children towards learning Science and Mathematics and to develop their interest through activities related to Science and Mathematics Under RAA, various interventions are taken up including teacher preparation for Science, mathematics and technology, pre-service and in-service training of science and mathematics teachers, provision of teaching-learning equipment and supplementary books/materials to enhance science and mathematics transaction in classrooms, maths and science kits, use of technology in science and mathematics teaching, development of resource materials, strengthening of teacher support institutions etc.

The funding for activities under RAA comes from centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). During the year 2017-18 under SSA, an outlay of Rs. 177.00 crore has been approved for various activities including in-service teacher training, learning enhancement programme (LEP) and innovation under RAA. Similarly, under RMS A, an amount of Rs. 179.73 crore has been approved in 2017-18, for in-service training of science and maths teachers, remedial teaching, provision of science and maths kits, science exhibitions, etc.

[Translation]

BIS for Steel Products

2298. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to introduce new technology for producing high quality steel

in order to compete internationally and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make the certification of Bureau of Indian Standards compulsory for producing various steel products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEV SAI): (a) Iron and steel sector is delicensed and deregulated and the choice of technology is determined by entrepreneurs based on the techno-economic considerations. However, Government has recently issued National Steel Policy, 2017 which emphasizes on Indian steel industry to become a technology led energy efficient, environment friendly & cost effective producer with focus on value added steel production.

(b) and (c) At present, certification scheme of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has been made compulsory by the Government on 37 Indian Standards covering different categories of steel products. Further, Government proposes to bring in some more steel products under the scheme which will be decided after necessary due diligence with stakeholders based on merits.

Excavation at Ashokan Pillar

2299. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any special action plan for excavation at Ashokan Pillar, Lauriya; Buddhist Stupa, Kesaria and Virar Raman Temple Kesaria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose and the time frame fixed to start the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Excavations have been carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India at Lauriya Nandangarh, Lauriya Areraj and Kesaria Stupa

from time to time. Rs. 15.00 lakh has been allotted for scientific clearance and preservation of Kesaria stupa during 2017-18. Development work, such as construction of boundary wall and toilet block at Kesaria is being undertaken. The estimated cost for construction of boundary wall and toilet block is about 1.65 crores and Rs. 55 lakh respectively. The Excavation Branch-III, Patna has been directed to take up further excavations at Kesaria stupa to expose the remaining portion. The said monuments are in good state of preservation. Virar Raman Temple at Kesaria is not a protected monument of ASI.

[*Translation*]

**Study for Better Co-Ordination
between Ministries**

2300. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been assigned the task to conduct a study for better co-ordination between Union Ministries for speeding up the development and transport facilities of international standard by the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry has submitted its reports to the Government and if not, the time by which the report is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Second Schedule of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, was amended on 7th July, 2017 and the subject "Integrated Development of Logistics Sector" was allocated to the Department of Commerce under Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Accordingly, a Logistics Division has been set up in the Department of Commerce.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Tribal Girls

2301. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there have been complaints of sexual harassment and exploitation of tribal girls in various States including the latest revelations in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to tackle this problem and the steps taken to ensure the safety of vulnerable girls in schools by the staff themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise (including Maharashtra) cases registered and female victims under rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women and kidnapping and abduction of women to compel her for marriage for crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2014-2016 is given in the enclosed Statement.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories for combating crimes against women and children. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Department of School education & Literacy regularly issues advisories/guidelines for safety and security of children. The department vide letter dated 09.10.2014 has issued exhaustive guidelines on safety and security of children to all States/UTs for compliance. These guidelines were reiterated vide letter dated 11.09.2017.

The school education Department, Govt. of Maharashtra has issued a GR dated 7th April 2016 and circular dated 5th May 2017 to install CCTV and complaint box in the school to strengthen the girls' safety.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Female Victims (VICF) Under Various Crimeheads for Crimes against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014														2015														2016													
		Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women	Rape	Attempt to Commit Rape	Assault on Women	Insult to the Modesty of women	Kidnaping & Abduction of Women												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32												
1	Andhra	17	21	1	1	29	29	4	4	1	1	21	21	2	2	29	29	4	4	0	0	29	29	3	3	39	39	10	10	2	2												
2	Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
5	Chhattisgarh	109	111	0	0	66	71	0	0	2	2	138	140	0	0	86	86	0	0	2	2	157	157	1	1	88	88	2	2	5	5												
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
7	Gujarat	35	35	0	0	17	17	0	0	11	11	44	44	0	0	17	17	0	0	14	14	34	34	1	1	24	25	0	0	14	14												
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
11	Jharkhand	13	13	1	1	5	5	0	0	11	11	6	6	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1	14	14	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0											
12	Karnataka	18	18	0	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	6	6	1	1	0	0												
13	Kerala	42	42	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	47	47	2	2	19	19	0	0	2	2	47	47	2	2	31	31	0	0	0	0												
14	Madhya Pradesh	399	401	5	5	442	442	3	3	24	24	359	363	2	2	378	381	0	0	25	27	377	377	0	0	399	399	2	2	21	21												

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32								
15 Mahara- shtra			86	86	0	0	118	118	2	2	3	3	99	99	0	0	146	146	1	1	4	4	85	85	0	0	109	112	1	1	3	3								
16 Manipur			0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
17 Meghalaya			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
18 Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
19 Magaland			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
20 Odisha			76	76	2	2	40	42	3	3	1	1	94	94	2	2	65	65	2	2	3	3	91	91	0	0	43	44	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
21 Punjab			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
22 Rajasthan			85	85	11	11	51	51	0	0	10	12	80	81	3	3	20	20	0	0	8	8	71	71	1	1	31	31	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3			
23 Sikkim			0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
24 Tamil Nadu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25 Telangana			32	32	0	0	41	41	3	3	0	0	44	44	0	0	32	32	4	4	0	0	41	41	1	1	49	49	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
26 Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27 Uttar Pradesh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28 Uttarakhand			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29 West Bengal			11	11	4	4	14	14	1	1	0	0	5	5	3	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	7	7	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total			923	931	24	24	862	873	16	16	63	65	952	959	15	15	818	821	12	12	60	62	972	973	13	13	835	840	31	31	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51		
30 Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31 Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 D and N Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Delhi UT			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Laksha- dweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Puducherry			0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)			2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)			925	933	24	24	863	874	16	16	63	65	952	959	15	15	818	821	12	12	60	62	974	975	13	13	835	840	31	31	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	

Source: Crime in India

Providing Safe and Healthy Food

2302. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by the Government to provide safe and healthy food both in rural and peri-urban areas in the country;

(b) the details of the proposal made by the Government to meet food challenges and distribution of nutritious and hygienic food in the country; and

(c) the details of the proposals made by the Government to support adequate and diversified diets to all the people 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which provides for coverage of 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 1/2/3 per kg for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively. The Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs and 80.72 crore persons are covered for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. The Act also has provision for nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children upto 14 year of age.

Further, for safe and healthy food, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has developed science-based standards for various categories of food products under the FSS (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 in order to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food in the country.

FSSAI has also operationalized draft regulations on fortification of food articles that include standards for fortification of food staples- oil, milk, double fortified salt, wheat flour and rice, and also introduced +F Logo for fortified foods. To ensure that the most vulnerable sections of the society receive appropriate and timely nutrition, the use of fortified wheat flour, oil and double fortified salt have been mandated under Mid-Day-Meal and Integrated Child Development Schemes.

To promote awareness among consumers on Nutrition, mandatory labeling requirements for pre-

packaged foods, including list of ingredients, nutritional information, energy value in Kilo calorie etc. is prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulations 2011.

FSSAI has also undertaken 'Safe and Nutritious Food (SNF)' initiative to promote awareness towards consumption of safe and nutritious food.

Alternative Plots for Land Owners

2303. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the policy formulated by the Government in 1961, alternative plots are to be allotted to those land owners whose lands are to be acquired for planned development of Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the land owners who do not hold land in their name or in the name of their dependents, within the limits of the village are not entitled for alternative plots and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, as per the orders of the Supreme Court dated 14.09.2011, plots are to be allotted only to those persons whose entire land holding is acquired and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide alternative plots to the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has intimated that as per policy of 1961, alternative plots have been allotted by the DDA on the basis of recommendations forwarded by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and the eligibility for allotment of alternative plot is also decided by the GNCTD.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide Order dated 14.09.2011 observed, *inter-alia*, that the object of the scheme is that when the land owned by person is taken away in entirety and he is left without any house or plot, he should be allotted a plot. The scheme therefore, provided that only a person who does not own a house/residential plot/flat will be entitled to apply. The DDA has intimated that the allotment of alternative plot is an ongoing and continuous process and draw for allotment

of alternative plot in respect of eligible beneficiaries is conducted from time to time based on the availability of land.

Loan Waivers Announcement

2304. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loan waivers have been announced by various State Governments and the Union Government during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds released during the said period including the source of funds generated/utilised, State-wise;

(c) whether such loan waivers have addressed the farm distress and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which this will address the risk of greater reliance on organised sources for incremental credit needs?

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) During the last three year no loan waiver has been announced by the Union Government.-However, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Punjab and Chandigarh have announced their own schemes, inter-alia, of waivers of loan of farmers.

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

[Translation]

Security to Witnesses

2305. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make amendment in the law for not disclosing the identity of the witness and witness security programme;

(b) if so, the details and the current status 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) The 198th Report of the Law Commission of India titled "Witness Identity Protection & Witness Protection Programme" was circulated to State Governments/UTs for their views. The views of the State Governments/UTs were not unanimous. The matter was, therefore, referred to Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) for examining the same with reference to the observations of the States and feasibility of an implementable Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programme, so as to enable Government to take a considered view. The report of BPR&D has been recently received and its recommendations are now under examination in this Ministry.

[English]

Religious Intolerance

2306. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Religious tolerance has deteriorated and violation of religious freedom have increased in the recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether religious minority communities and Dalits are facing discrimination and persecution due to a combination of overly broad or ill-defined laws, inefficient criminal justice system and lack of jurisprudential consistency in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation; and

(f) whether a particular group is leading the attacks and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including religion related offences rest primarily with the respective State Governments.

There are adequate provisions of laws to deal with the cases of discrimination on the basis of race, caste,

ethnicity or religion. The Constitution of India guarantee the Right to Freedom of Religion under Article 25 & 26 and violations of such rights are dealt with under extant laws in force. The Constitution of India abolished the practice of untouchability under Article 17. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, was enacted with a view to preventing "atrocities against members of SCs and STs, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences, and relief and rehabilitation of the victims" of atrocities.

To maintain communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages and advisories, sending Central Armed Police Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations to the concerned State Governments/UTs on specific requests and in the modernisation of the State Police Forces.

The Central Government issued revised guidelines to promote Communal Harmony in 2008, which, inter alia, lay down standard operating procedures to be put in place to deal with situation arising out of the communal violence.

They also delineate preventive and administrative measures to be taken to maintain communal harmony. The law enforcement agencies keep a watch on the activities of organisations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Regional Rapid Transit System

2307. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Spain have signed Techno-commercial agreement to provide institutional mechanism for mutual cooperation in the field of urban transport and for construction of three Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the list of transits selected under the scheme;

(d) whether after completion, RRTS is likely to emerge as fastest, comfortable and safe mode of transport; 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) No, Madam. On 29 November, 2017, the National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC), which is a 50:50 joint venture company of Government of India and State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi, has signed an agreement with the Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias (ADIF) which is a State-owned railway organization in Spain. This agreement enables technical cooperation on railway systems for the Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) projects.

(c) The following three prioritized RRTS corridors have been planned for implementation:

(i) Delhi to Meerut via Ghazabad

(ii) Delhi to Alwar

(iii) Delhi to Panipat

(d) and (e) RRTS being a rail based system and using state of the art technology will provide safe, comfortable and relatively faster mode of transport as compared to the existing modes.

Anti Lwe Efforts

2308. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had assured the State Government of Odisha to provide dedicated MI-7 helicopters to supplement anti-LWE efforts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the MI 7 helicopters will be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Centre has not given any assurance to the Government of Odisha for provision of dedicated MI-7 helicopters to the State.

Hybrid Vehicles

2309. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the incentives given to mild hybrid vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) India scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme was launched in 2015 to popularize the use of electric vehicles in the country; and

(d) if so, the total number of electric vehicles given subsidy since the launch of FAME India Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The phase-1 of FAME India Scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years i.e. up to 31st March 2017, was extended for a further period till 31st March 2018, with slight modification to the extent of discontinuation of the available benefits to the Mild Hybrid technology under the scheme with effect from 1st April 2017.

The notification of the scheme provides for its review appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase 1 of this scheme. Accordingly, based on the third party evaluation of phase-1 of the FAME India Scheme, the benefits available to mild hybrid technology was withdrawn.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government has launched the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) India Scheme in 2015 to popularize the use of electric vehicles in the country. Through this scheme, 174760 electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) have been supported by way of demand incentives since the launch of FAME India Scheme.

Urban Poverty

2310. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the major schemes of the Ministry aimed at addressing the ever growing urban poverty in the country; and

(b) the allocations made during the last three years under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP

SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to reduce the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission provides skill training and placement in wage as well as self-employment. It also provides for interest subvention on bank loans for self-employment ventures. Building strong grassroot level institutions for the urban poor is another focus area of the Mission, Further, the Mission aims at providing permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

(b) The budgetary allocation (Revised Estimates) for the DAY-NULM was Rs. 73300.00 lakhs for 2014-15, Rs. 26130 lakhs for 2015-16 and Rs. 29900 lakhs for 2016-17.

Creation of Second Capital

2311. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create second capital in South India (Hyderabad, Telangana State); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

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

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

Home Care Services for Senior Citizens

2312. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing home care services to senior citizens and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the home care services provided to senior citizens including services provided by private firms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to determine standards for establishing and providing quality services to the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) This Ministry is considering a proposal to prescribe standards in respect of various services to be provided by the Home Care Service Providers to the Senior Citizens and to rate them according to the facilities being provided, through suitable amendment to the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPCS) Act, 2007.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Pension of Freedom Fighters

2313. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of applications from the freedom fighters regarding increase in pension and providing rail pass during the last three years; and

(b) 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) and (b) Representations from freedom fighters and their dependents to increase/ the monthly pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana have been received from time to time. The Central freedom fighter pension has recently been increased by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. The amount of pension being given under this scheme to different categories of C freedom fighters and their dependents is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, 13,093 Complimentary Rail Passes were issued/renewed by Ministry of Railways to freedom fighter pensioners during the last three years.

Statement

Monthly Amount of Pension provided under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana

Sl. No.	Category of fighters	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (per month)	Dearness Relief w.e.f. 01.01. 2017	Dearness Relief @3% w.e.f. 01.07. 2017	Total amount of pension (in Rs.) per month
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/ spouses	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 600	Rs. 900/-	Rs.30,900/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	Rs. 28,000	Rs. 560	Rs.840/-	Rs.28,840/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/ spouses including INA	Rs.26,000	Rs. 520	Rs.780/-	Rs.26,780/-
4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of Rs. 13,000/ to Rs. 15,000	Rs.260/- to Rs.300/-	Rs.390 to Rs.450/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of Rs. 13,390/ to Rs. 15,450/-

[*English*]

Sale of HNL

2314. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to put the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL), a mini ratna public sector company situated in Kerala for strategic sale;

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

(c) whether the management had made any attempt to find ways for the survival of the company; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI

BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per the recommendations of NITI Aayog, Government has decided to disinvest 100 percent shareholding of HNL to strategic buy. Inter-Minister Group has been constituted for disinvestment of HNL. In this process Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset Valuer have been appointed to facilitate the same. HNL management is making its best efforts to continue the business operations.

Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students

2315. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that huge amount of arrears have accumulated under the post-matric scholarship scheme for SC students in various States including Odisha and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for releasing the pending amount expeditiously;

(c) whether the Departmentally Related Standing Committee had calculated the amount that would be required to clear the backlog to the tune of Rs. 8000 crore, however, the allocation made is Rs. 2732 crore against the demand of Rs. 11407 crore in 2016-17; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students (PMS-SC) is an open ended scheme, with no limit on the number of eligible beneficiaries and amount of tuition fees that can be charged by the Educational Institutions. Inadequate funding for the scheme over the years has resulted in accumulation of huge pending arrears in various states including the state of Odisha. This Department informed the Departmentally related Standing Committee that the arrear under Post matric Scholarship Scheme to SC student at the end of 2016-17 would be more than Rs. 8000 crore. As per recommendation of the Standing Committee, Ministry of Finance was requested for additional allocation of funds. The Budget Estimate under this scheme for 2016-17 of Rs. 2791.00 crore was increased to Rs. 3347.99 crore for 2017-18.

A proposal for additional allocation of funds to clear the arrear alongwith appraisal/continuation of this scheme was placed before Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on 6.6.2017. Based on the recommendation of EFC, a proposal has been prepared for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

Branded Generic Medicines

2316. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that there is a huge difference between the prices of branded generic medicines in the country and the same medicines supplied and sold by the Jan Aushadhi Stores and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in all Government hospitals and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal and recommendation from the public representatives in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, location and State-wise?

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. Branded generic medicines are generally sold at higher prices in comparison to their unbranded generic equivalents. Only quality generic medicines are being sold in the 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Kendras'. An illustrative list comparing the prices of generic medicines in PMBJP Kendras and branded medicines is attached as Statement-I.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of supply of medicines lies with the State/Union Territory Government. Under PMBJP, at present there is no plan to open PMBJP Kendras in all Government Hospitals. However, as on 27.12.2017, 3,033 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/Union Territories of the country out of which 490 PMBJP Kendras are functional in Government Hospitals.

(c) All the proposals received from public representatives are dealt with on merit.

(d) A State/UT-wise list of 3,033 functional PMBJP Kendras, including those operational in Government Hospitals, in the country is attached as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List comparing the prices of generic medicines in PMBJP Kendras and branded medicines

Sl. No.	Medicine Name	Average Market Price of top three branded medicines (Rs.)	PMBJP's Price (Rs.)	% Savings
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amlodipine 5mg 10 Tablets	20	3.24	83.80
2	Atenolol 50 mg 14 Tablets	22	5.56	74.72
3	Clomiphene Citrate 50 mg 10 Tablets	85.10	15.04	82.32
4	Losartan 25 mg 10 Tablets	26	5.74	77.92
5	Metoprolol 50 mg 10 Tablets	53	5.95	88.77
6	Telmisartan 40 mg 10 Tablets	70	12.64	81.94
7	Atorvastatin 10 mg 10 Tablets	70	8.02	88.54
8	Cetirizine 10 mg 10 Tablets	15.30	1.84	87.97
9	Ramipiril 5 mg 10 Tablets	72.80	9.68	86.70
10	Fexofenadine 180 mg 10 Tablets	125.69	27.54	78.08
11	Ofloxacin 200 mg 10 Tablets	52.60	14.80	71.86
12	Oxaliplatin 50 mg Vial Injection	3215.34	430.00	86.62
13	Terbinafine 250 mg 7 Tablets	94.33	31.66	66.08

1	2	3	4	5
14	Citicoline 500 mg 10 Tablets	457.66	169.88	62.88
15	Levosulpiride 25 mg 10 Tablets	67.91	9.49	86.02
16	Tadalafil 20 mg 4 Tablets	209.43	7.63	96.35
17	Gemcitabine 1000 mg Vial Injection	6412.04	631.21	90.15

Statement-II

State/UT-wise list of 3,033 functional PMBJP Kendras as on 27.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number offunctional PMBJP Kendras	Number of functional PMBJP Kendras in Government Hospitals
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	68	24
2	Delhi	41	5
3	Haryana	65	0
4	Uttar Pradesh	472	0
5	Uttrakhand	93	19
6	Madhya Pradesh	86	2
7	Tripura	24	21
8	Mizoram	7	3
9	Andhra Pradesh	127	23
10	Gujarat	255	0
11	Karnataka	232	95
12	Rajasthan	92	10
13	Maharashtra	202	1
14	Odisha	65	22

1	2	3	4
15	Chandigarh	5	4
16	Jammu and Kashmir	32	14
17	Himachal Pradesh	26	9
18	Jharkhand	46	15
19	Bihar	85	8
20	Kerala	316	2
21	Chhattisgarh	193	155
22	Arunachal Pradesh	24	20
23	Telangana	72	0
24	Tamil Nadu	245	0
25	Assam	49	1
26	West Bengal	40	0
27	Nagaland	11	11
28	Manipur	36	26
29	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	0
30	Puducherry	11	0
31	Daman and Diu	3	0
32	Sikkim	2	0
33	Meghalaya	1	0
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
35	Goa	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	0	0
Total		3033	490

[*Translation*]

Drought Assistance

2317. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of heavy damage caused to crops in Madhya Pradesh due to scanty rainfall and scarcity of drinking water as a result of less rainfall;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought financial assistance to deal with the situation;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to deal with the situation arising out of drought; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the assistance is likely to be sanctioned and released by the Government to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh declared drought in 133 tehsils of 18 districts during Kharif 2017 and submitted a memorandum seeking financial assistance of Rs.3705.95 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the drought affected areas during 13-16th November, 2017. The IMCT submitted its final report on 13.12.2017. The report of IMCT was considered by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) in the meeting held on 27.12.2017. The recommendation of the SC-NEC is being conveyed to the Ministry of Home Affairs for placing it before the High Level Committee for approval.

[*English*]

HRIDAY

2318. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) in the year 2015 for overall development of heritage cities across the country;

(b) if so the details of cities that have been selected/listed under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government is considering Rajahrundry for selection/inclusion under HRIDAY; and

(d) 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 Madam. 12 cities of Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kancheepuram,

Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal are selected under the scheme.

(c) and (d) No Madam, Government has decided to discontinue the HRIDAY scheme after it ends in November, 2018.

Distribution of Essential Commodities at Subsidized Rates

2319. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have taken steps to distribute essential commodities at subsidized rates through Government outlets; and

(b) the details of the subsidized price index of pulses and edible oils, 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) and (b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the States/UTs are providing subsidized foodgrains through PDS outlets. Central Statistical Office (CSO) does not compile Consumer Price Indexes (CPIs) separately based on subsidized prices of pulses and edible oils. However, States/UTs are also selling other essential commodities, as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement-I

Essential commodities distributed by State Governments in addition to wheat, rice, coarse-grain, sugar and SKO through PDS outlets

(Compilation of information received from States/UTs by 30.11.2017)

Sl. No	State/UT	Essential Commodity (other than wheat, rice, coarse-grain, sugar and SKO)	Qty. allotted per family per month	Issue price per kg./ltrs	Scheme operational since	Date of Reporting by the State/UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chana Dal	1 kg.	Rs. 50/- per kg.	February, 2017	20.06.2017
		Red Gram Dal	1 kg.	Rs. 50/- per kg.	February, 2017	
		Black Gram Dal	1 kg.	Rs. 50/- per kg.	February, 2017	
		P.oil	1 ltr.	Rs. 70/-per ltr	February, 2017	
		Salt	1kg.	Rs. 12/-per kg.	February, 2017	
2	Chhattisgarh	Chana (in Tribal Area)	2 Kg.	Rs. 5/-	2013	26.07.2017
		Salt (in Tribal Area)	0	0	0	
		Salt ((in Non-Tribal Area)	0	0	0	
3	Gujarat	Iodized Salt	1 Kg. upto 6 member/2 kg. above 6 member per BPL/AAY card	Rs. 1/- per kg.	02.09.2009	06.10.2017
4	Haryana	Dal (under Dal Roti Scheme)	2.5 kg. per ration card (SBPL.BPL &AAY)	Rs. 20/- per kg.	September, 2013	20.09.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Himachal Pradesh	Edible oil	1 ltr. for 1 & 2 family members & 2 ltr. for 3 and above family members	Rs. 68/- per ltrs.	1.4.2007	08.08.2017
		Dal Malka	1 kg. for all ration card holders	Rs. 40/- per kg.		
		Salt	1 kg. for all ration card holders	Rs. 4/- per kg.		
	-	Dal Moong Sabut	1 Kg. for all ration card holders	Rs. 40/-per kg.		
		Dal Urd	1 Kg. for all ration card holders	Rs. 45/- per kg.		
6	Karnataka	Tur Dal	1 kg.	Rs.38/- per kg.	2017	14.07.2017
7	Kerala	Wheat Flour (Fortified)	1 kg.	Rs. 15/-per kg.	July, 2017	31.08.2017
8	Madhya Pradesh	Toor Dal	500gm per family per month	Rs. 100/-per kg.	Distributed only in the months of Sept,16&Oct, 16	09.07.2017
9	Maharashtra	Tur Dal	1 kg. each for every Yellow ration card holder (AAY & BPL Cards)	Rs.103/-kg.	For August 2016 only	09.08.2017
10	Punjab	Pulses	2.5 kg	Rs. 30/-	2007	19.09.2016
11	Tamilnadu	Rice	0	0.00	-	30.09.2016
		Sugar	0	Rs. 13.50/-		
		Wheat	0	Rs. 7.50/-		
		Tur Dal	0	Rs. 30/-	no	
		Urad Dal	0	Rs. 30/-		
		Palm Oil	0	Rs. 25/-		
		Kerosene	0	Rs. 13.60/-		
12	Telangana	Salt	1 kg.	Rs. 5/-	2013	20.06.2017
13	Tripura	Salt	0.005 kg. per member	Rs. 7-	-	25.07.2017
14	West Bengal	Mustard Oil	For festival season	-	2001	28.11.2016
		Edible Oil (Corolla Rice Bran Oil) (Aditi)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 39 per 500 ml Rs. 76 per 1 ltr.	2016	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Biscuits (Priya, Soorya)		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 20/- (According to weight & variety)		1998
	Toilet Soap		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs.8/-to Rs. 16/- (According to weight & variety)		1995
	Laundry Soap		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 7.50/-to Rs. 8.00 per 200 gm (According to variety)		1992
	Detergent Powder		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 91- to Rs. 32/- (According to weight & variety)		1994
	Haldi		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 11-to Rs. 15/- (According to weight & variety)		1982 2014
	Lanka		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 8/- to Rs. 10/- (According to weight & variety)		1982 2014
	Dhania		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 7/- per 50 gms		1982
	Jeera		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 13/-per 50 gms		1982
	Chanachur		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 12/-per 100 gms		2015
	Papad		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 17.50/-per 200 gms (Plain) Rs. 18.50/-per 200 gms (Masala)		1986
	Exercise Book		On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Doller:- Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 12/- per pc. (According to the No. of pages) Premium:- Rs. 10 to Rs.15/- per pc. (According to		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				the No. of pages)		
	Match Box (Nilima)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Carborised - Re. 1.00 per box		1994	
	Incense Sticks	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 5 to Rs.7/- (According to the No. of sticks)		1999	
	Phytofresh	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 29/- per 500ml		2004	
	Phytoclean	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 26/- per 500ml		2004	
	Black Phenyle	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 31/-per 450ml		2004	
	Comphora	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 25/- per 250 gm Rs. 45/- per 500 gm		2009	
	Pynora	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 35/- per 500ml		2009	
	Naptholine	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 25/-per 100gm		2009	
	Bleaching Powder	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 40/- per 500 gm		2009	
	Easyklin	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 32.50/- per 250ml		2009	
	Liquid Soap	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 42.50/- per 250ml		2009	
	Dish-Washing Bar (Essential, udyog)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 11-per 200 gm Rs. 13/-per 400 gm		2008	
	CTC Tea (Nilima, Kalpana, Damroo, Zabardast, Shera)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs 9-per 50 gm Rs. 17/- per 100 gm		2004	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Iodized Salt	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Labanya - Rs 8/- per kg.		1996
		Foundation Pen Ink (Royal Blue)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 15/-per 60ml		2009
		D.F. Pen	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 20/- per packet of 10 pens		2009
		H. Gum Ink (Royal Blue)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 4.25		2009
		Jhalak	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 20/- per packet of 20 easers		2009
		Score Line pencil	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 25/- per packet of 10 pencils		2009
		Tooth Paste (weave)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 8.25/-to Rs. 10.00/- per 50 gms		2009
		Liquid Blue (M.Chemicals, D.V. Pvt. Ltd.)	On the basis of realistic indent, as per demand	Rs. 10.00/- per 75 ml		2015
15	Daman and Diu	Dal, Oil, Tooth-paste, match box etc.	-	-	-	20.11.2012
16	Pudducherry	Single Boiled Rice	20 kg.	-	01.08.16	26.07.2017

Involvement of Civil Defence in Disaster Management

2320. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mooted a proposal to involve Civil Defence and Civil Society groups in tackling disaster and for its mitigation efforts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to devise a multi-pronged strategy aimed at disaster management in the future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The Civil Defence Act 1968 has been amended by the Civil Defence (Amendment) Act 2009 to include the disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence volunteers, while retaining its primary role of protecting the citizens and the property from hostile attack.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has undertaken a multi-pronged strategy for disaster management, by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

The strategy includes all aspects of disaster management including institutional and legal arrangements, financial arrangements, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, techno-legal regime, response, relief and rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery, capacity development, knowledge management, research and development etc.

Neem Coating of Urea

2321. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that 100 per cent neem-coating of urea has been introduced in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether all the States have taken steps to implement the same so as to prevent diversion of urea from agriculture to industry and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any further steps to convince the State Governments to implement the scheme effectively and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Vide notification dated 25th May 2015, Department of Fertilizers has made it mandatory for all the indigenous producers of urea to produce 100% of their total production of subsidized urea as Neem Coated Urea (NCU). Entire quantity of indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated w.e.f 1st September, 2015 and w.e.f 1st December, 2015 respectively.

(d) In view of above, question does not arise.

ATMA Project

2322. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has modified the ratio of Central and State shares in Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) project from 90:10 to 60:40;

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

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that this move has imposed an unbearable burden on the State Governments; and

(d) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to restore the earlier status of Centre-State ratio as 90:10 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has modified the funding pattern of 'Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms scheme (popularly known as ATMA), which is a part of the Umbrella Scheme "Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana" from the financial year 2015-16 onward from 90:10 to 60:40 between Centre and States for the General States, 90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States and 100% GOI share for UTs. This has been done in pursuance of the Ministry of Finance's instructions issued to all the Secretaries of the Government of India by the Finance Secretary (vide D.O. NO.32/PSO/FS/2015 dated 28.10.2015 (Statement).

(c) and (d) Due to revised pattern of funding share of the State Government has increased for implementation of the scheme. However, no information is available in this Department that this move has imposed an unbearable burden on the State Governments. At present, there is no proposal to restore the earlier status of Centre: State ratio as 90:10.

Statement

D.O.No. 32/PSO/FS/2015

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

Ratan P. Watal
Finance Secretary

28th October, 2015

Sub: Funding Pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Dear Secretary,

The Report of the Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes constituted by the NITI Aayog has been considered and it has been decided that:

1. The funding pattern of following schemes will remain unchanged:
 - i. Mahatma Gandhi's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
 - ii. National Social Assistance Program
 - iii. Umbrella Program for Development of Scheduled Castes
 - iv. Umbrella Program for Development of Scheduled Tribes
 - v. Umbrella Program for Development of Differently Aabled Persons
 - vi. Umbrella Program for Development of Minorities
 - a. Multi-sectoral Development Program for Minorities
 - b. Education Scheme for Madarasas/Minorities
 - vii. Umbrella Program for Development of Backward Classes and other vulnerable groups
 2. The funding of the following core schemes, which form part of the National Development Agenda, will be shared 60:40 between the Centre and the States (90:10 for the 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States):
 - i. Krishi Unnati Yojna
 - ii. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna
 - iii. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna
 - iv. Rastriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojna (Livestock Mission, Veterinary Services and Dairy Development)
 - v. Swach Bharat Abhiyan (Rural and Urban)
 - vi. National Rural Drinking Water Program
 - vii. National Health Mission (including AYUSH, Medical Education and RSBY/RSSY)
 - viii. National Education Mission (including SSA, RMSA, RUSA, Teachers Training and Adult Education)
 - ix. Integrated Child Development Services (including nutrition mission, maternity benefits and program for adolescent girls)
 - x. Integrated Child Protection Scheme
 - xi. Mid-Day Meal Program
 - xii. Housing for All (Rural and Urban)
 - xiii. National Livelihood Mission (Rural and Urban)
 - xiv. Forestry and Wildlife (including Green India Mission, Project Tiger and integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats)
 - xv. Urban Rejuvenation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission
 - xvi. Modernisation of Police Forces
 - xvii. Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary
- In case a scheme/sub-scheme in the above mentioned list has a central funding pattern less than the level mentioned at the beginning of para 2, the existing funding pattern will continue.
- For Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna instructions will be issued separately. For the ICDS Program, provision of additional funds for one current financial year will also be made at the supplementary stage.
3. All other schemes (not listed in para 1 and 2 above) will be optional for the State Governments and their fund sharing pattern will be 50:50 between the Centre and the States (80:20 for the 8 North East and 3 Himalayan States).
 4. The following schemes may be run as Central Sector Schemes from the Financial Year 2016-17 onwards (in accordance with the budget provision as far as FY 2015-16 is concerned):
 - (i) National AIDS and STD Control Program which is externally aided and implemented through special purpose vehicles and the voluntary sector.
 - (ii) National Skill Initiatives/Skill Development Mission under the umbrella of recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
 - (iii) Programs with network externalities like National Disease Surveillance Systems and the Crime and Criminal Control Network.
 - (iv) To ensure economies of scale in the implementation of centrally sponsored schemes small programs like Modernisation of Land Records, National Service Scheme, Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan, Social Security Cards, etc.

may also be suitably restructured as Central Sector Schemes.

5. For Union Territories, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be funded 100 percent by the Central Government. However, schemes that will be implemented in a particular Union Territory will be decided by the Central Government in consultation with the administration of the Union Territory concerned.
6. Expenditure on all schemes in the financial year 2015-16 will be limited to the budgetary resources made available through the Budgetary Estimate and the Supplementary Budgets during the course of the year.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,
Ratan Watal
Finance Secretary

All Secretaries to the Government of India

Drug Price Ceiling

2323. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has announced provisional ceiling prices of 761 medicines recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the actual increase in prices after the introduction of GST is expected to be in the range of 2 to 3 per cent depending on the States; and
- (c) 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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 formulations/(packs) included in Revised Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The details have been uploaded on NPPA's website i.e. www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(b) and (c) NPPA has analysed the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the prices of the formulations and it is noticed that there will be almost no impact on the prices of non-scheduled formulation which account

for nearly 80% of the total pharmaceuticals sector. In respect of Scheduled formulations, there is no impact on the prices of about 4% formulations, which mainly include formulations related to Immunisation Program, Anti-cancer, Oral rehydration salts, Contraceptives etc. In most of the remaining formulations, which account for nearly 16% of total pharmaceutical sector, there is an increase in the prices to the extent of nearly 2.30%.

Modernisation of State Police Force Scheme

2324. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) scheme will tackle the problem of lack of equipment in local police stations;
- (b) the reasons why States have been divided into two categories for funding devolution;
- (c) whether any revision in the categories is likely to be done in the future; and
- (d) the special provisions under the scheme for areas of high level of internal militancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' being a State subject, requirement of equipment in local police stations has to be assessed and provided for by the State Governments. Under the Umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), a sub-scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernization of police", with an outlay of Rs. 7,380 crore, has recently been approved for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Under this sub-scheme, central assistance is provided towards purchase of security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipments, weaponry, etc. as per priorities of the State Governments.

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines of the NITI Aayog on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funding to the States under the umbrella scheme of MPF has been categorized in two groups. The Himalayan States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand along with North Eastern States including Sikkim have been kept in the group where sharing pattern is of 90:10 (Centre:State). The rest of the States are provided central assistance in the ratio of 60:40 (Centre:State). Presently, there is no proposal under consideration for revision in this funding pattern.

(d) Under sub-scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police", central assistance under the components of 'Mobility' and 'Construction of Police infrastructure including housing' shall be provided to areas in specific theatres viz. Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East Region and Left Wing Extremism affected areas.

[Translation]

Seed Banks

2325. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Bihar where Government Seed Banks are located along with the current status thereof;

(b) the number of Government Seed Banks in the country along with the benefits being provided to the farmers through them; and

(c) the details of annual expenditure being incurred by the Government on Government Seed Banks 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) There is one seed bank functioning through Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam Limited, Patna at Kudra, Kaimur district in Bihar to supply seeds to the farmers during contingency situations like flood, drought etc. The details of quantity of seeds allotted and maintained in this seed bank under National Seed Reserve during last three years including current year is as under:

Year	Quantity allotted (in quintals)	Quantity maintained (in quintals)
2014-15	6450	6450
2015-16	6550	6550
2016-17	6800	1700
2017-18	5900	5900

(b) There are 22 seed banks functioning in the country including one at the national level with National Seeds Corporation and 21 in different States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat,

Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These seed banks supply seeds to the farmers during contingency situations like flood, drought etc.

(c) The details of annual expenditure incurred by the Government on Government Seed Banks in the country during last three years including current year is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	13.42
2015-16	21.48
2016-17	21.10
2017-18	24.00

Drug Impurities

2326. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made available the information regarding toxic and non-toxic impurities to the drug manufacturers who need to ensure purity and standardisation of medicines;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to make detailed impurities profile available at economical cost to small pharmaceutical units from the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research; 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) and (b) Toxic and non-toxic impurities are regulated in pharmaceutical substances and products through related substances test in pharmacopoeias. Indian pharmacopoeia, which is published by Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), under the aegis of Ministry of Health, specifies the impurities to be controlled in pharmacopoeial monographs. IPC publishes new edition of Indian pharmacopoeia every four years. The latest standards regarding impurity control to be followed

by industry have been included in 2018 edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia.

(c) and (d) The impurity profiles are very specific to the synthetic process used by the manufacturer of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) or the formulation developed by the product manufacturer. So there are no standard impurity profiles that can be developed by National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) or any agency. However, NIPER at SAS Nagar has been helping industry in their specific jobs for characterization of impurities, as and when approached. Furthermore, NIPER has been in forefront in proposing degradation chemistry, which is an intrinsic study for any drug and is very useful for the pharmaceutical industry. NIPER SAS Nagar has published more than 50 research reports on drug degradation behavior, a basic requirement for characterization and qualification of degradation products formed in drug formulations during their storage till shelf life.

[*English*]

Fish Production

2327. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific measures are being taken by the Government to provide training and equipment for deep sea fishing for traditional fishermen to increase the fish production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assisted in upgrading fish landing centres with cold storage facilities, particularly in the State of Kerala to boost the fish production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Government is willing to take specific steps to do so and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has introduced a new Sub-component namely "Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing" under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

on Blue Revolution Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. Under this, the traditional fishermen and their societies / associations can avail financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 40 lakh per vessel for purchase of deep sea fishing vessel including equipments to increase fish production. The unit cost per vessel is Rs. 80 lakh, wherein the DADF provides 50 % of the Unit cost with a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakh as Central subsidy and the remaining cost of the vessel has to be borne by the respective State Government / beneficiary / financial institutions. Training programmes on tuna long lining, onboard handling and processing of fish with the financial assistance of DADF is also being imparted by the DADF through the organizations like Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engineering & Training (CIFNET) and Fishery Survey of India.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The central financial assistance provided to the Government of Kerala for up-gradation, renovation and modernization of the existing fishing harbours/fish landing centres in the State. Details of the financial assistance provided to the State Government during the past three years through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) for up-gradation, renovation and modernization of existing fishing harbours/fish landing centres is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

The CSS on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare *inter-alia* provides financial assistance to the Coastal State Governments and Union Territories for Up-gradation/expansion/repair/renovation of the existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres and setting up of cold storage for fisheries.

Statement

Details of Funds released to Kerala by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), Hyderabad for up-gradation and renovation and modernisation of existing fishing harbours fish landing centres

Sl. No.	Name of Fishing harbour/ FLC	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3

Financial Year 2014-15

1	2	3
1	Up-gradation and Renovation of Bypore Fishing Harbour, Kozhikode District	194.46
2	Renovation/Modernization of Chombal fishing harbour, Kozhikode	120.00
3	Modernisation of Fish landing Centre at New Mahe, Kannur	40.74
4	Modernisation of existing FLC at Challi-Gopalapeta, Kannur	41.52
5	Up-gradation of the existing fish landing center at Dharmadam	73.45
6	Modernization of existing fish landing center at Vizhinjam south, Thiruvananthapuram District	100.00
	Total	570.17
Financial Yeat 2015-16		
1	Modernization of existing fish landing center at Vizhinjam south, Thiruvananthapuram District	615.50
2	Up-gradation of the existing fish landing center at Punnapara, Alappuzha District.	61.75
3	Up-gradation of the existing fish Harbour at Thottapally, Alappuzha District	48.30
4	Up-gradation of the existing fish landing center at Dharmadam	10.25
	Total	735.80
Financial Year 2016-17		
1	Up-gradation and Renovation of Bypore Fishing Harbour, Kozhikode District.	29.71
2	Renovation/Modernization of Chombal fishing harbour, Kozhikode.	98.40
3	Up-gradation of the existing fish landing center at Punnapara, Alappuzha District.	37.05
	Total	165.16

Drug Abuse

2328. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of drug abuse cases reported across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has requested all the States to identify vulnerable districts that reported high number of drug abuse cases and are underserved by the current healthcare system, if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether there is shortage of doctors to treat drug addicts;

(d) if so, whether the Government plans to train doctors in all Government hospitals over the next five years to treat addicts of substance abuse and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to bring in a National policy to fight drug addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the year 2000-2001. The report was published in 2004. The Survey estimated that about 7.32 Crore persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 6.25 Crore were users of Alcohol. The survey covered 40,697 individuals. Only males within the age group of 12-60 years were part of the Survey.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is now undertaking a National level Survey in collaboration with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS,

New Delhi. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August, 2016. The survey will provide national and state-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of individuals using various drugs and suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, *inter-alia*, includes preparation of action plan by all States/UTs for ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district or as per prevalence of addiction, ensuring adequate facilities in every government hospital in next five years with priority to severely affected/underserved regions and districts, assessing the need and ensuring increase in the number of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts and Regional Resource & Training Centres, establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent females, ensuring availability of treatment for those in Juvenile Homes, Children Homes and Prisons, adopting approaches for education and prevention at all levels including schools and colleges etc. So far, this Ministry has received action plans from Nineteen State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have informed that there is a shortage of doctors to treat drug addicts.

(d) As informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, currently, a super-specialization course "DM (Addiction Psychiatry)", to create super-specialist doctors for treatment of drug addiction, is offered through three premier Institutes under them, i.e. All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, National Institutes of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and Postgraduate Institutes of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.

Under the "Drug Treatment Clinic (DTC)" Scheme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government hospitals are financially supported to provide treatment of substance use disorders through outpatient clinics and training is provided to doctors for treatment of drug addicts.

(e) The Ministry has already formulated a draft National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction and the same is being finalized.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Loan

2329. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who were provided agricultural loan by the nationalised banks and co-operative banks along with the amount thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the loan amount recovered from the farmers, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-recovery of loans from the farmers, if any?

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 number of farmers who were provided with agricultural loan by the Commercial Banks (including both nationalized banks and private sector banks) and Cooperative Banks along with amount disbursed during the last three years and the current years as per available data is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The data pertaining to Nationalized Banks is not maintained separately.

The details made available by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on loan amount recovered from the farmers in respect of State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and outstanding balance made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The reasons for low recovery vary from State to State and region to region and include factors both external and internal to the banks. While the factors external to the bank that could have adverse impact on recovery include *inter alia* the adverse weather and crop conditions, general recovery climate, anticipation of loan waivers, etc. Some of the factors which are internal to the functioning of banks are lack of proper borrower/project appraisal, absence of monitoring of loan accounts, regular follow-up, non-identification of incipient Non Performing Assets (NPA) accounts, etc.

Statement-I

Detail of farmers who have been provided agriculture loan by the Nationalized Banks and Cooperative Banks during the last three years and current year

(No. of accounts in absolute number and Amount in Rs. crore)

Agency	Year							
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	No. of accounts	amount disbursed	No. of accounts	amount disbursed	No. of accounts	amount disbursed	No. of accounts	amount disbursed
Nationalized Banks (Commercial Banks,)	42619508	604375.82	44162261	642954.06	61799257	733200.93	Not available	352796.24
Cooperative Banks	30685751	138469.50	32420115	153294.98	23642242	122651.25	Not available	76659.55

Statement-II

Details of Loan Amount Recovered

(Amt Rs. lakh)

Sno	Name of StCB	State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) - Demand Collection and Balance		
		Demand for the period	Recoveries/ Collection during the period	Recovery %
		Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Andaman and Nicobar State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	11,922.12	8,008.06	67.17
2	The Andhra Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	83,240.75	81,899.17	98.39
3	The Assam Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	6,405.96	2,649.48	41.36
4	The Bihar State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	130,884.08	122,071.52	93.27
5	The Chandigarh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1,898.50	1,554.38	81.87
6	The Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	50,487.90	38,997.54	77.24
7	The Delhi State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	44,318.17	42,402.41	95.68
8	The Gujarat State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	271,995.58	263,896.78	97.02
9	The Haryana State Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	687,985	687,722	99.96
10	The Himachal Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	20,802.92	10,156.31	48.82
11	The Jammu and Kashmir State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	7,282.28	5,280.02	72.51
12	The Karnataka State Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	645,674.89	624,913.15	96.78

1	2	3	4	5
13	The Kerala State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	743,361	691,507.95	93.02
14	The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	676,128.88	606,206.94	89.66
15	The Maharashtra State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	890,759.84	744,864.01	83.62
16	The Meghalaya Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	10,710.57	2,066.02	19.29
17	The Mizoram Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	17,681.23	11,011.69	62.28
18	The Odisha State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	634,429.26	622,139.95	98.06
19	The Pondicherry State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	36,895.76	34,368.99	93.15
20	The Punjab State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	715,601.69	713,487.26	99.70
21	The Rajasthan State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	634,026.06	632,705.94	99.79
22	The Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	627,372.33	620,137.80	98.85
23	The Telangana State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	242,876.05	242,356.73	99.79
24	The Uttar Pradesh State Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	447,719.14	428,442.56	95.69
Total		7,640,459.96	7,238,846.66	94.74

(Source: Audited data as reported by Banks and available on ENSURE portal in r/o 24 out of 33 StCBs for 2017)

District Central Copperative Banks (DCCBs)- Demand, Collection, and Balance

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Report as on 30 June 2017		
		Demand for the period	Recoveries/ Collection during the period	Recovery %
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	735664.34	653279.37	88.80
2	Bihar	49813.30	17052.20	34.23
3	Chhattisgarh	465601.53	331270.86	71.15
4	Gujarat	1323089.54	1165744.25	88.11
5	Haryana	1059788.42	718460.33	67.79
6	Himachal Pradesh	98579.02	68676.89	69.67
7	Jammu and Kashmir	22374.73	11927.22	53.31
8	Jharkhand	1313893.37	1194776.08	90.93

1	2	3	4	5
9	Karnataka	1523842.79	1082983.05	71.07
10	Kerala	1419850.20	892302.49	62.84
11	Madhya Pradesh	3190011.08	1454859.66	45.61
12	Maharashtra	1106846.28	812026.56	73.36
13	Odisha	1067183.47	812154.39	76.10
14	Punjab	1525588.99	1260295.21	82.61
15	Rajasthan	1181975.84	1036525.67	87.69
16	Tamil Nadu	444719.76	400269.25	90.00
17	Telangana	552275.35	157997.12	28.61
18	Uttarakhand	76242.69	29800.27	39.09
19	Uttar Pradesh	147532.13	103547.43	70.19
20	West Bengal	286368.50	239256.88	83.55
National Total		17591241.33	12443205.18	70.74

Source: ENSURE Portal

(Data available in r/o 283 out of 370 DCCBs as on 30.06.2017)

Agri Credit Flow for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)

(accounts in actual number and amount in Rs. crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18			
	(as on 30/09/2017)						
	Outstanding at the end of the year						
No. of A/cs	Balance outstanding	No. of accounts	Balance outstanding	No. of A/cs	Balance outstanding	No. of A/cs	Balance outstanding
61532801	970574.77	69258672	1173098.16	69003490	1262734.35	71958934	1257719.34

(Source - Statement on Priority Sector Lending received from all Scheduled Commercial Banks)

[English]

**Minimum Operational Field Experience
for IPS Officers**

2330. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set minimum operational field experience (non administrative) for IPS officers deputed to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that candidates clearing exams are not willing to take up gazetted positions with BSF, CRPF and ITBP;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is considering a proposal to change the recruitment process for CAPF officers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Not all candidates, who are selected to the post of Assistant Commandant (Direct Entry) in Central Armed Police Forces, join the services. The decision to join or not to join, being a matter of personal choice, rests with the person concerned.

(e) Recruitment of Assistant Commandants (Direct Entry) in CAPFs is done through the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

[Translation]

Housing Facility for Weaker Section

2331. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people belonging to weaker section of society to whom houses have been allocated by the Government in Madhya Pradesh under various schemes during the last three years;

(b) the number of urban poor who are not having housing facility in the State at present; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to ensure that all the people get housing facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)]. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs including the State of Madhya Pradesh in addressing the housing requirements of the slum dwellers and other urban poor.

Under the PMAY (U) Mission, Central Assistance of Rs. 5500.43 Crores has so far been sanctioned for construction of 3,58,860 houses for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated that as per the demand survey conducted by

the State of Madhya Pradesh, total housing shortage in urban area is 11.52 lakh.

[English]

Production of Pulses

2332. SHRI CHHOTE LAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Kharif crop output of pulses have not been encouraging due to poor and unseasonal rain;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the demand and supply gap of pulses in the country; and

(c) whether the Union Government is aware of high price of pulses in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Government to avoid shortage of pulses in the country and ensure its availability at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the 1st Advance Estimates, 2017-18 released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), the estimated production of Kharif pulses is 8.71 million tonnes in 2017-18 against 9.42 million tonnes in 2016-17 and 5.53 million tonnes in 2015-16. As per the Report of Working Group on Food grains - Balancing Demand & Supply During 12th Five Years Plan, the average annual estimated demand of pulses in the country was 24.61 million tonnes in 2016-17. The production of pulses for the same period is 22.95 million tonnes.

(c) During 2017, there has been a decline in the prices of pulses on account of bumper production in 2016-17. To improve availability of pulses at reasonable prices, Government is promoting production of pulses through Schemes such as National Food Security Mission-Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P); and, incentivizing farmers by enhancing Minimum Support Prices of pulses. In addition, Government is maintaining a buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses, for appropriate effective market intervention.

[Translation]

Threat of Cyber Attack

2333. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:
SHRI ALOK SANJAR:
DR. KRISHAN PRATAP:
DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are threats of cyber-attack from neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up any mechanism to safeguard the details of single police investigation in its database;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures taken to deal with cyber crimes and developing a holistic policy for meticulous enforcement of cyber laws in the country;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to sign any agreement with USA to control cyber crimes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) and (b) There have been attempts from time to time to penetrate systems/devices of cyber networks operating in Government and its personnel. These attacks have been observed to be originating from the cyber space of a number of countries. The Government has taken various measures for enhancing the cyber security of information technology infrastructure in the country, these are:

- i. Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber-attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries / Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- ii. The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/ Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber-attacks.

- iii. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers on regular basis. Security tips have been published to enable users to secure their Desktops and mobile/smart phones. Tailored alerts are sent to key organisations to enable them to detect and prevent cyber-attacks.
- iv. Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. Fifteen such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 148 organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc. participated. In addition, three drills were conducted in coordination with the Reserve Bank of India and the Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology.
- v. 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.

(c) and (d) For protection of information assets, Government of India has issued National Information Security Policy and Guidelines to all Government Organisations including law enforcement agencies for implementation. The Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology has also issued guidelines for appointment of Chief Information Security Officers and other steps to be taken by the Government Organisations.

Police and public order are State subjects and prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of all types of crime including cyber-crimes is primarily responsibility of States. However, the Government of India supplements the efforts of States by providing funding and training support for strengthening their law enforcement machineries.

(e) and (f) Framework for India-US Cyber Relationship was signed on 30.08.2016. It, inter-alia, provides for setting up sub-group on law enforcement cooperation along with designated Point of Contact by both sides to address cross-border cyber-crimes.

[English]

Urban Mobility

2334. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10th Urban Mobility India (UMI) conference was held in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The 10th Urban Mobility India (UMI) Conference was held at Hyderabad from 4-6 November, 2017. The conference was organized in partnership with the Government of Telangana and CODATU, a French organization. The main theme of the conference was "Intelligent, Inclusive and Sustainable Mobility".

This conference was attended by more than 900 delegates from 23 countries and 20 Indian states. The major topics discussed during the conference were new paradigms of mobility, green public transport, metro systems, shared mobility, non-motorized transport, inclusive & sustainable mobility, innovative financing tools, good governance, Land Value Capture and Transit Oriented Development etc.

The conference has resulted in exchange of ideas and knowledge in the field of urban transport among various stakeholders such as policy makers, decision takers, project implementers, transport industry, practitioners, academicians, professionals, transport planners, researchers and students.

Package for Revival of Credit Cooperative Structure

2335. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Rs. 828.69 crore was sanctioned to Gujarat as revival package of credit cooperative structure under Prof. Vaidhyanathan Committee recommendations and Central Capitalisation Assistance of Rs. 260.91 crore is yet to be provided to 11

District Central Co-operative Banks and Primary Agriculture Co-operative Societies in accordance with the Vaidhyanathan Revival Package by the Union Government, since all benchmark activities as per the MoU have been completed;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd. had filed SCA before High Court of Gujarat, wherein Union of India was respondent and High Court disposed off the petition and directed Union of India to decide the representation made by Gujarat State Cooperative Bank Ltd. through NABARD within a period of 8 weeks from the date of receipt of order dated 06/05/2015; and

(c) if so, the time by which this amount is likely to be released so that the State Government of Gujarat can financially strengthen the capital base of its Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) and District Central Cooperative Banks?

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) The Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) was announced in 2006, based on the report of the Vaidyanathan Committee. Under this Scheme, the share of Central Government in respect of the State of Gujarat, based on the special audit, was assessed at Rs.828.69 crore.

Release of funds under the Revival Package was contingent upon completion of benchmark activities stipulated in then Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). State Government of Gujarat signed the MoU on 21st December, 2006 with Government of India and National Agriculture Rural Development Bank Ltd. (NABARD) for implementation of the Revival Package in Gujarat. As per the conditions of MoU, an amount of Rs.567.78 crore was released as Gol's share to State of Gujarat under the package out of total assessed Gol's share of Rs.828.69 crore. The Scheme was closed on 30.06.2011. Since the State of Gujarat could not complete all the benchmark activities by the date of closure of the Scheme, i.e. 30th June, 2011, it was not eligible for any further support under the Package.

Gujarat State Cooperative Bank Ltd. had filed a Special Civil Application No. 8319 of 2015 on 6th May,

2015 before the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat, praying to issue an appropriate writ order or direction requiring the respondent authorities to disburse the remaining grant payable to the petitioner under the Vaidyanathan Revival Package,. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and Ministry of Finance, Government of India were arrayed as respondent No. 1 and 2 respectively. The High court of Gujarat passed an order dated 13th May, 2015 directing that the respondent No. 1 and/or respondent No. 2 shall decide the representation made by the petitioner received through NABARD as expeditiously as possible. Accordingly, the Government through its speaking order, vide letter dated 25.08.2015, conveyed, inter alia, to Gujarat State Cooperative Bank Ltd that there has to be a time frame for any Scheme, and schemes involving financial implications cannot be kept open ended. However, the demand of various States, including Gujarat, for extending the period of implementation of the package was duly considered by Government of India, but it was not found to be feasible. Though the Gujarat State Cooperative Bank has been requesting, through NABARD, for release of the remaining central share of Rs.260.91 crore under the package on the ground that the benchmark activities have now been completed, the fact remains that these benchmark activities were not completed even by the extended time limit upto June 2011. Hence, the amount of Rs.260.91 crore being demanded by the State cannot be considered by Government of India.

Encroachment on DDA Land

2336. PROF. SADHU SINGH:
SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:

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

(a) whether it is true that Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has not been able to safeguard its land across Delhi leading to encroachment by land mafias;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court has directed DDA to prepare a land management policy and set up a unit for removing encroachment on DDA land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the High Court has also directed NCT of Delhi and Union Government to give constitutional status to the said unit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that it has a suitable system/ mechanism in place to protect its land and requisite steps are taken from time to time to strengthen it. Recently, DDA has taken certain measures in this regard as follows:

- (i) A List of vacant land/ plots, land parcels has been prepared with details and uploaded on its website for information of general public.
- (ii) Uploading of photographs of these vacant land parcels/ plots on monthly basis to ensure timely detection of encroachment on its land, if any.
- (iii) Quick Response Teams (QRTs) have been constituted under the Zonal Chief Engineers for early detection and removal of encroachments.
- iv) Boundary wall, fencing on all its vacant land/ plots has been constructed to protect it from any attempt of encroachment.
- (v) Mobile app has also been developed so as to enable common citizens to report any attempt of encroachment on DDA's land.

(c) to (f) The Hon'ble High Court, Delhi, vide its Order dated November 17, 2017 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 7057/2005 has directed the DDA, the Government of National Capital Territory Delhi (GNCTD) and the Central Government to inter-alia, create a standing unit or cell to evolve effective land management policies. This cell would also evolve appropriate task force(s), which would clear encroachment on public land in a time bound manner. The Hon'ble Court has further stated that, in its opinion, the task force or cell should be given statutory status. The Hon'ble Court has directed the DDA to file an action taken report in ten weeks after consulting

the parties concerned (i.e. the Central Government, the GNCTD, the Delhi Police and other local and municipal bodies operating in Delhi).

[*Translation*]

Urban Development

2337. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the State Government of Jharkhand for urban development to the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has approved the said proposals, if so, the details and status thereof, project and city-wise?

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(MoHUA) has received proposals from the Government of Jharkhand under / following Missions/ Schemes launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to assist the State Government in urban development:

- (i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT);
- (ii) Smart Cities Mission;
- (iii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban);
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana(PMAY-U);
- (v) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM);

The detailed projects under Missions/Schemes are conceived, appraised, approved and implemented by the respective States/Union Territories(UTs). MoHUA only approves the overall States/UTs plans (including selection of Smart Cities) and releases the Central financial assistance towards the projects conceived, appraised and approved at the State/UT level. Details of proposals for which funds were sanctioned by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT (AMRUT)

(Rs in crores)

	SAAP and Year Jharkhand State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs)		
	Total Approved SAAPs Amount	Committed Central Assistance	Fund released to the State for Projects (first installment)
SAAP I (2015-16)	313	138	28
SAAP II (2016-17)	377	166	33
SAAP III (2017-20)	556	262	52
Total	1246	566	113

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	IHHL	CT/ PT/ Urinals	SWM	IEC & PA	CBand A&OE	Total
2014-15	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
2015-16	18.9000	0.0000	0.0000	3.6350	1.4269	23.9619
2016-17	48.6742	3.9434	37.3642	5.0484	3.1623	98.1925
2017-18	0.0000	0.0000	18.6748	0.0000	0.0000	18.6748
Total	71.3042	4.1634	65.3690	10.2734	4.9892	156.0992

Smart City Mission (SCM)

(Rs. in crores)

City	Smart City project cost	Total Central Assistance	Funds released
Ranchi	1490	500	196 crore
Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (PMAY)			
No. of Houses sanctioned		Central Assistance sanctioned	
1,24,113		1,900	

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

(Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Central Assistance Released
2014-15	10.13
2015-16	14.61
2016-17	15.36
2017-18	17.49
Total	57.59

*[English]***Turf War between Al-Qaeda and ISIS**

2338. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reports regarding a turf war between Al-Qaeda and Daesh (ISIS) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the spread of ISIS/Al-Qaeda network in the country specially in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There are no inputs available to suggest a turf war between Al-Qaeda and Daesh (ISIS) in India. However, in order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the States, including Maharashtra. The Cyber space is being closely monitored to keep a close watch on the activities of terrorist groups. The Central Intelligence / security agencies are regularly alerting the State Police for taking precautionary / proactive measures to counter any terrorist act.

Coastal Police Stations

2339. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coastal police stations

operational and number of personnel appointed in various stations, State-wise;

(b) whether the coastal police stations are fully equipped with modern equipments and technologies to meet emergency situations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of strong protest against the coastal police due to their inability to carry out rescue operations during Ockhi Cyclone; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in phases with the objective of strengthening 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, 194 Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) are operational, equipped with 204 boats, 23 jetties, 284 four-wheelers, 554 two-wheelers, 97 check-posts, 58 out-posts, 30 barracks, including provision of navigation/communication equipment, detection equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems, furniture, etc. The manpower under the scheme is provided by the coastal States/Union Territories. The State-wise status of operationalisation of CPSs is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government has not received any information about protest against the coastal police on the rescue operations during Cyclone, Ockhi.

Statement*State-wise Details of Operationalisation of Coastal Police Stations under the Coastal Security Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	Coastal Police Stations Operationalised
1	2	3	4
1	Gujarat	22	22
2	Maharashtra	19	19

1	2	3	4
3	Goa	7	7
4	Karnataka	9	9
5	Kerala	18	14
6	Tamil Nadu	42	37
7	Andhra Pradesh	21	21
8	Odisha	18	18
9	West Bengal	14	14
10	Daman and Diu	3	2
11	Puducherry	4	4
12	Lakshadweep	7	7
13	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20
Total		204	194

Sale of Surplus Land of CPSUs

2340. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to sell the unutilised lands of the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs);

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any list of the assets of such PSUs;

(c) the details of CPSUs divested and closed during the last three years; and

(d) the status of land and assets of the companies closed since 2000 and the proposals of the Government under PPP model for sale or leasing of lands and assets thereof, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) In so far as Department of Heavy Industry (DH1) is concerned, none of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control has reported surplus land which could be sold.

However, the land and assets of the CPSEs which

have been approved for closure, are to be disposed of / sold as per existing guidelines dated 7th September, 2016 issued by the Department of Public Enterprises. NBCC (India) Ltd. has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for sale/disposal of land who is required to prepare the list of assets etc. of these CPSEs.

(c) Government has approved the following action in respect of six CPSEs under the DHL:

- 100% disinvestment of Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd., Scooters India Ltd. and Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
- Disinvestment of 100% shareholding of the concerned CPSE in Hindustan Newsprints Ltd. to strategic buyer through two stage auction process.
- Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. to be disinvested where it is legally permissible to strategic buyer through two stage auction process.
- Merger of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. with similarly placed CPSEs.

In addition, Government has decided to close down five CPSEs under DHI namely Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL), HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. and HMT Bearings Ltd. Government has also decided to close down Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd. and Tractor Division of HMT Ltd. under DHI. Employees of these CPSEs / units have been offered attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) at 2007 notional pay scale.

(d) As far as DHI is concerned, there is no such proposal on PPP model for sale or leasing of lands and assets of the CPSEs.

[*Translation*]

Abattoir Project

2341. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Abattoir Project has been approved in Ranchi district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of thereof;

- (c) the extant status of the project;
- (d) whether much delay is being caused in the implementation of the above project; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (e) The proposal of Ranchi Municipal Corporation for establishment of a modern abattoir of sheep and goat was approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries with grant-in-aid of Rs. 892.64 lakh on 10.11.2008 (which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 864.595 lakh) under the scheme for setting up/modernization of abattoirs. The project was completed on 25.09.2017 and is in commercial operation.

Delay was caused during the project implementation due to public dispute, selection of Trunkey Contractor etc. which were resolved by the State Government/Municipal Corporation subsequently.

Purchase of Rice by FCI

2342. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has purchased 381 lakh tonnes of rice in 2016-17 (September-October) through FCI which is its nodal agency for purchase and distribution of foodgrains;
- (b) whether the Government has set a target of purchasing 375 lakh tonnes of rice for the current year and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the details of purchase of paddy by the Food Corporation of India and other nodal agencies during the current financial year has been collected; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, a quantity of 381.06 Lakh Metric Tons (LMT) rice (including un-milled paddy in terms of rice) has been procured by Food

Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government/agencies during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2016-17 for Central Pool.

Government of India (GOI) has estimated to procure 375.00 LMT of Rice (Kharif Crop) during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS 2017-18). State-wise breakup is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, details of purchase of paddy (in terms of rice) by the Food Corporation of India and other State Government Agencies during KMS 2016-17 & KMS 2017-18, State/Union Territory-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Estimate and Procurement of Rice

(Figures in LMT)

State/UT	KMS 2016-17		KMS 2017-18
	Procu- rement	Estimate (Kharif Crop only)	Procu- rement
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37.24	25.00	9.33
Telangana	35.96	15.00	11.04
Assam	0.46	0.75	
Bihar	12.34	12.00	0.62
Chandigarh	0.13		0.14
Chhattisgarh	40.22	48.00	21.22
Gujarat	0.01		0.01
Haryana	35.83	30.00	39.67
Jammu and Kashmir	0.08		0.11
Jharkhand	1.39	2.50	0.05
Karnataka		1.00	
Kerala	3.08	1.00	0.90
Madhya Pradesh	13.14	13.00	6.98
Maharashtra	3.09	4.00	0.82
Odisha	36.30	30.00	5.69

1	2	3	4
Punjab	110.52	115.00	118.33
Tamil Nadu	1.44	10.00	
Uttar Pradesh	23.54	37.00	16.95
Uttrakhand	7.06	7.00	0.32
West Bengal	19.23	23.00	0.01
Others		0.75	
All India Total	381.06	375.00	232.18

As on 27.12.2017

Assistance to Cowsheds

2343. DR. BANSILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government to provide financial assistance for cowsheds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated by the Government to various States under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has been implementing "Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme" (DEDS) since September 2010 through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) throughout the country under which back ended capital subsidy (25% of the total sanctioned project cost for General Category and 33.33% for Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste beneficiaries) is provided through eligible financial institutions, subject to the norms of the scheme. Under the scheme assistance is provided for establishment of small dairy units of 2 to 10 animals among other components. The unit cost for component of establishment of small dairy units includes purchase of catde, cow shed, insurance etc. for proper care of catde inducted under the component. Department has also initiated scheme namely "Rashtriya Gokul Mission" for development and conservation of indigenous bovines as- project under "National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development". Establishment of cattle sheds is integral part of Gokul Gram as one of the component of Rashtriya Gokul Mission. Both the schemes of the Department are demand driven and funds are allocated as demanded by the States. State wise and year wise details of back ended capital subsidy disbursed to establish dairy units through NABARD under DEDS during last three years and current year (upto 31.10.2017) is given in the enclosed Statement-I and State wise and year wise funds released under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (upto 31.10.2017) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year wise details of back ended capital subsidy disbursed to establish dairy units through NABARD under Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme during last three years and current year (upto 31.10.2017)

(Amount, Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto 31.10.2017)	
		Units	Amount	Units	Units	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar	9	2.93	8	4.54	16	2.48	23	3.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	9108	2844.14	2607	989.83	4121	1582.12	4352	1818.81
3	Bihar	2790	1186.98	0	0.00	1326	643.94	527	175.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Chhattisgarh	264	188.78	463	342.76	178	186.22	6	9.42
5	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Goa	6	15.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	3970	2310.13	743	504.61	2664	1973.73	2715	2142.43
8	Haryana	647	435.13	187	145.95	294	150.55	0	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	270	187.64	374	286.19	234	198.02	281	274.40
10	Jammu and Kashmir	572	281.03	320	144.86	365	211.21	82	42.19
11	Jharkhand	22	20.55	0	0.00	15	14.29	100	67.84
12	Karnataka	2459	1086.14	439	224.58	964	423.79	276	138.30
13	Kerala	2583	954.56	88	46.05	839	442.08	450	254.17
14	Madhya Pradesh	624	430.06	21	37.54	505	494.17	250	176.49
15	Maharashtra	29	647.45	4532	2342.17	431	385.07	0	0.00
16	Odisha	524	192.15	175	51.33	192	92.89	70	30.72
17	Punjab	1379	811.22	674	482.46	756	559.58	176	87.98
18	Rajasthan	1165	690.08	43	47.41	92	74.72	108	113.39
19	Tamil Nadu	11915	2076.65	2385	435.77	4098	904.42	2161	533.60
20	Telangana*			914	305.51	265	125.55	4677	2359.97
21	Uttar Pradesh	567	314.11	975	555.51	996	588.15	2062	1118.56
22	Uttarkhand	1432	655.98	1349	617.46	1161	560.17	1278	616.92
23	West Bengal	277	131.93	1	0.67	229	139.14	53	40.90
	Total (A)	40,612	15462.90	16298	7565.18	19741	9752.25	19647	10005.37
N E States									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9	15.69	59	113.90	58	101.20	24	23.20
2	Assam	911	782.09	1350	1051.12	1522	1199.32	150	144.71
3	Manipur	19	19.00	29	20.23	43	36.27	27	16.77
4	Meghalaya	18	9.73	4	1.50	8	3.60	16	9.70
5	Mizoram	225	202.99	22	17.10	32	33.60	65	69.93
6	Nagaland	14	5.40	63	29.26	499	217.40	257	119.00
7	Sikkim	64	64.69	66	50.06	472	267.54	242	167.45
8	Tripura	103	39.16	286	127.83	151	76.23	190	132.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total (B)		1363	1138.748	1879	1411.01	2785	1935.16	971	683.10
G.Total (Total A+B)		41975	16601.65	18177	8976.20	22526	11687.41	20618	10688.47

Source: National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

*Bifurcated data of Dairy units is not available for 2014-15 in Telangana is indicated in Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

State-wise and year wise funds released under Rashtriya Gokul Mission during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Funds Released				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (31.10.2017)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	0.00	675	437	1712.00
2	Arunanchal Pradesh		264.50	14.81	0	279.31
3	Assam	200.00		287.15	0	487.15
4	Bihar		750.00	0	2489.95	3239.95
5	Chhattisgarh	1080.00		0	100	1180.00
6	Goa		0	0	0.00	
7	Gujarat		873.22	100	0	973.22
8	Haryana	469.20		1500	317.22	2286.42
9	Himachal Pradesh	571.00		0	187	758.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir		175.00	0	196.75	371.75
11	Jharkhand	500.00		1000	157.73	1657.73
12	Karnataka		1160.00	100	857	2117.00
13	Kerala	1000.00	500.00	1000	136	2636.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	2400.40	1981.00	850	1619	6850.40
15	Maharashtra	100.00		1500	300	1900.00
16	Manipur	650.00	534.02	350.5	200	1734.52
17	Meghalaya		20.29	0	20.29	20.29
18	Mizoram	250.00	177.95	63.52	0	491.47
19	Nagaland	648.30	475.10	245.66	300	1669.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Odisha	1106.00		1591.98	0	2697.98
21	Punjab		600.00	100	500	1200.00
22	Rajasthan	500.00		150	1246	1896.00
23	Sikkim	500.00		11.79	0	511.79
24	Tamil Nadu	2376.40		850	1200	4426.40
25	Telangana	500.00		0	321.45	821.45
26	Tripura	551.00		671.38	0	1222.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	200.00	132.02	2000	3332.02
28	Uttarakhand	500.00		661	0	1161.00
29	West Bengal	400.00	485.28	0	1079.29	1964.57
Total		15902.30	8176.07	11875.10	13644.39	49597.86

**Linkage of Mandi with e-National
Agriculture Market**

2344. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for connecting an agricultural mandi with the e-National Agriculture market project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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. Proposals for integration of 90 mandis with National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) were received from the State Government of Gujarat. After consultation with the State, 65 mandis have been approved for integration with e-NAM, of which 40 mandis have been integrated so far. The details of mandis integrated is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Government of India has provided financial assistance of Rs.30 lakh per mandi for creation

of hardware infrastructure such as assaying equipment, computer, internet, weighbridge etc. In addition to this, free software is provided along with training and handholding support to mandis for implementation of e-NAM.

Statement

*List of Mandis of (Gujarat State already Integrated
with National Agriculture Market*

Sl. No.	Mandi	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Visnagar	Mehsana
3.	Pcdlnlad	Anand
4.	Bhabhar	Banaskantha
5.	Dhoalka	Ahmedabad
6.	Botad	Bhavnagr
7.	Dahod	Dahod
8.	Deesa	Banaskantha
9.	Dhanera	Banaskantha
10.	Porbandar	Porbandar

1	2	3
11.	Godhra	Panchmahals
12.	Halvad	Surendranagar
13.	Himatnagar	Sabarkantha
14.	Jamjodhpur	Jamnagar
15.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar
16.	Jamkhabhaliya	Jamnagar
17.	Jasdan	Rajkot
18.	Junagadh	Junagadh
19.	Kodinar	Junagadh
20.	Mahuva	Surat
21.	Vijapur	Mehsana
22.	Patan	Patan
23.	Rajkot	Rajkot
24.	Sanand	Ahmedabad
25.	Savarkundla	Amreli
26.	Talod	Sabarkantha
27.	Thara	Banaskantha
28.	Tharad	Banaskantha
29.	Vadodara	Vadodara
30.	Visavadar	Junagarh
31.	Valsad	Valsad
32.	Zalod	Dahod
33.	Bhesan	Junagadh
34.	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
35.	Bilimora	Navsari
36.	Dhrol	Jamnagar
37.	Pavi-Jetpur	Vadodara
38.	Vadhvan	Surendranagar
39.	Nizar	Surat
40.	Savli	Vadodara

Metro Rail Projects

2345. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons benefited from metro rail projects commenced to improve the traffic system in cities;

(b) whether the revenue earned through metro rail operations has increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons for the losses incurred, city/metro-wise;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal for leasing metro rail operations in future and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the Share of Government in metro rail projects in different cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Mass Rapid Transit System like metro rail not only facilitate easy and quick movement of people but also have a positive impact on environment and economic growth of the city, thus also benefitting people not using them. The details of passengers using metro rail per day and revenue earned in operational metro rail projects set up as 50:50 joint ventures of Government of India and respective State Government during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Metro Rail Administrations have intimated that at present, there is no proposal for leasing metro rail operations in future.

(f) The details of share of Government in metro rail projects approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Passengers using Metro Rail per day and Revenue Earned in Operational Metro Rail Projects and Revenue Earned during the last three years in Operational Network of Various Metro Rail Projects set up as 50:50 Joint Venture of Government of India and respective State Government

Sl. No.	Name of Metro Rail Project	Average Daily Ridership (Approximate)	Fare Box Revenue earned through Metro operations (Rs. in crores)		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Delhi Metro	25,00,000	1505.75	1649.19	1765.38
2.	Bangalore Metro	3,60,000	17.83	28.80	110.09
3.	Chennai Metro	14,606	10.70	13.81	19.78
4.	Kochi Metro	34,082	Commercial operation started from 18th June, 2017.		
5.	Lucknow Metro	12,095	Commercial operation started from 5th September, 2017		

Statement-II

Details of Share of Government in Ongoing Metro Rail Projects set up as 50:50 Joint Venture of Government of India and respective State Government

Sl. No.	Name of Metro Rail Project	Sanctioned Cost(Rs. in crores)	Share of Central Government (Rs. in crores)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi Metro (Phase-III & Extensions)	43220.00	7861.20
2.	Bangalore Metro Project- Phase-II	26,405.00	5,281.00
3.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	14,600.00	2,920.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Chennai Extension	3770.00	713.00
5.	Kochi Metro Rail Project	5,181.79	1,002.23
6.	Lucknow Metro Rail Project	6,928.00	1,300.00
7.	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project- Phase-1	10,773.00	1,990.00
8.	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	8,680.00	1,555.00
9.	Mumbai Metro Line-III	23,136.00	3,427.20
10.	Pune Metro Rail Project	11,420.00	1954.00
11.	Mumbai Metro Line-I (Public Private Partnership Mode)	2,356.00	471.00
12.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project (Public Private Partnership Mode)	14,132.00	1,458.00
13.	Noida- Greater Noida Metro Rail Project	5503.00	970.62

*Central Govt. funding includes equity/subordinate debt/grant/ viability gap funding but excludes sovereign loan from multilateral/ bilateral agencies

Agricultural Production

2346. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures for raising agricultural production and making the country self reliant in the same;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of agro-products imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to increase the agricultural production and make the country self reliant, Government, has been implementing various crops development programmes/schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), etc. The implementation of the

above programmes coupled with other programmes has increased substantially the production of not only the foodgrains crops but also the horticultural crops. In view of a record production of foodgrains & horticultural crops in 2016-17, the country has become self-reliant in most of the commodities. The production of the above crops during 2016-17 (terminal year of 12th Plan) as compared to 2011-12 (terminal year of 11th Plan) is as under:

(million tonnes)

Crops	Production during 2011-12	Production during 2016-17 (4th Advanced Estimates)
1	2	3
Rice	105.30	110.15
Wheat	94.88	98.38
Coarse Cereals	42.01	44.19

	1	2	3
Pulses		17.09	22.95
Total Foodgrains		259.29	275.68
Oilseeds		29.80	32.10
Vegetables *		156.33	176.20
Fruits*		76.42	93.70
Aromatics & medicinal*		0.56	1.00
Spices*		5.95	8.20
Plantation crops*		16.36	18.40
Flowers*		1.65	2.30
Honey*		-	0.10

* 3rd Estimates.

(c) The details of agro-products imported during the last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*India's total agri and allied imports during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(Quantity: '000 tonnes, Value in Rs. Crores)

Commodity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Tea		27.45	388.73	23.72	377.47	24.79	337.13
2 Coffee		74.88	930.47	65.61	801.83	78.04	926.78
3 Rice-Basmati		0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
4 Rice (Other Than Basmati)		1.96	10.83	1.02	5.91	1.14	7.25
5 Wheat		29.49	61.35	517.67	872.59	5749.43	8509.05
6 Other Cereals		23.40	61.81	206.14	344.31	311.37	493.18
7 Pulses		4584.85	17062.94	5797.71	25619.06	6608.95	28523.90
8 Tobacco Unmanufactured		1.91	98.16	2.88	137.30	1.97	77.21
g Tobacco Manufactured			200.28		193.92		228.06
10 Spices		161.07	4391.84	193.44	5399.95	240.39	5757.83
11 Cashew		940.81	6599.74	961.67	8701.28	774.30	9027.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1.72	10.03	1.86	5 60	1.69	3.67
13	Sesame Seeds	34.77	379.99	23.60	179.66	69 03	442.15
14	Niger Seeds	0.70	3.73	5.78	44.14	10.47	81.37
15	Groundnut	0.13	0.49	0.11	0.31	0.33	1.39
16	Other Oil Seeds	51.35	163.10	62.51	218.62	117.16	394.77
17	Vegetable Oils	12701.03	64893.63	15642.33	68676.62	14009.86	73047.67
18	Oil Meals	165.10	272.65	255.01	429.91	550.41	974.54
19	Guergam Meal	0.17	5.84	0.63	13.93	0.18	2.41
20	Castor Oil	0.05	1.81	0.03	1.10	0.09	1.42
21	Shellac	1.77	59.54	0.71	19.48	0.46	13.43
22	Sugar	1538.64	3668.21	1943.13	4037.86	2146.15	6868.61
23	Mollases	59.55	29.60	17.27	7.50	13.85	9.05
24	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	14.01	611.41	14.33	70303	14.07	656.31
25	Fresh Frurrs	858.11	9543 86	839.54	11071.57	1040.19	11240.95
26	Fresh Vegetables	8.24	11.14	140.73	394.45	8.55	11.12
27	Processed Vegetables		104.20	15.38	120.33	13.38	116.12
28	Processed Fruits and Juices		496.00	38.96	526.49	42.73	548.07
29	Cereal Preparations	63.24	568.66	61.49	574.89	66.76	582.08
30	Cocoaproducts	65.31	1551.09	56.42	1398.91	63.61	1540.31
31	Milled Products	3.47	17.72	4.39	21.40	3.56	16.22
32	Misc Processed Items		1748.56		1811.12		2116.23
33	Animal Casings	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.80	0.00	0.00
34	Buffalo Meat		0.00	0.50	17.18	0.00	0.00
35	Sheep/Goat Meat	0.09	8.73	0.05	4.80	0.13	8.50
36	Other Meat	0.47	19.50	0.50	17.18	0.59	18.99
37	Processed Meat	0.17	5.17	0.07	2.75	0.13	4.47
38	Dairy Products	0.00	375.01	18.23	371 58	16.90	254.76
39	Poultry Products		38.22		26.42		29.49
40	Florictl Products		113.37	4.77	114.40	5.56	133.81
41	Alcoholic Beverages	0.00	2508.24		2935.85		3581.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	Marine Products	27.58	451.74	50.13	639.77	52.05	635.17
43	Ayush And Herbal Products	9.32	352.58	11.67	354.35	11.53	360.16
44	Jute, Raw	44.00	139.58	88.37	363.44	138.84	704.13
45	Jute Hessian	0.00	177.79		1814076348		57.19
46	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	258.90	3101 08	231.814	2566.210179	498.74	6337.44
India's total agri and allied imports			121238.42		140310.67		164680.56

Source: DGCIS. Kol (D/o Commerce)

Hostel for Differently Abled Students

2347. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government of Bihar seeking financial assistance for construction of hostels for differently abled students and wellness/rehabilitation centres for mentally retarded persons;

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

(c) the details of proposals on which administrative and financial approval has been given, location-wise; and

(d) the details of proposals which have not been approved and the reasons therefor, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) No, Madam.

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

[English]

MRP of Fertilizers

2348. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the chemical fertilizers under the subsidy regime are made available to the farmers at the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) fixed by the Government

and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the fertilizers are not being provided by the agents at the price fixed for farmers and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether lower global prices of nutrients as well as inputs/intermediates such as ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur has not translated into cheaper fertilizers for Indian farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including for DAP, MOP and Urea and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the fertilizer companies including the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai are under-performing as against their installed capacity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Urea is provided to the farmers at a statutorily notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) which is at present Rs. 5360/- per MT (exclusive of Central/State Taxes). An extra MRP of 5 % is charged by fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea.

However, in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers, the Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy is being implemented by the Government w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level.

(b) The Government of India has declared Fertilizer as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (ECA) and notified Fertilizer (Control) Order (FCO), 1985 & Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973 under the EC Act. State Governments have been adequately empowered to ensure selling of fertilizers at MRP besides stopping black marketing/smuggling of fertilizers and no state government has reported selling of fertilizers above MRP.

(c) and (d) As the prices of P&K fertilizers came down in the International market, the fertilizer companies reduced the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of DAP, MOP and NPK Complex fertilizers by Rs. 2500/MT, Rs. 5000/MT and Rs. 1000/MT respectively during the month of June 2016 again Rs. 1300/MT for DAP in the month of December 2016.

Since Natural Gas/Naphtha is used as a feedstock for the production of ammonia used for production of

urea, there is no impact of global prices of ammonia on the cost of production of indigenously produced urea. Moreover, urea is being provided to the farmers at a statutorily fixed price.

(e) and (f) The details regarding the annual reassessed capacity and indigenous production of Urea, DAP and Complex Fertilizers for the 2015-16 to 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) is given in the Statement-I, II and III.

Out of 30 urea manufacturing units, only 5 urea units viz., GSFC-Baroda, BVFCL Namrup-II, BVFCL Namrup-III, MFL-Manali and SPIC-Tuticorin had produced urea below their production capacity during the year 2016-17 due to technical reasons/other constraints. The main reason for low capacity utilization of Ammonium Sulphate by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) is Direct neutralization method and the financial crunch during 2015-16 which adversely affected procurement of essential raw materials.

Statement-I

Plant-wise Actual Production of Urea from 2015-16 to 2017-18

(Fig in LMT)

Name of Plants	Annual Reassessed Capacity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November, 2017)
		Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector:				
NFL: Nangal-II	4.79	5.46	5.02	3.88
NFL: Bhatinda	5.12	5.48	5.68	3.61
NFL: Panipat	5.12	5.67	5.43	3.91
NFL: Vijaipur	8.65	9.90	10.58	6.85
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	8.65	11.46	11.39	6.71
Total (NFL):	32.31	37.98	38.10	24.97
BVFCL: Namrup-II	2.40	0.66	0.60	0.36
BVFCL: Namrup-III	3.15	2.56	2.50	1.18
Total (BVFCL):	5.55	3.23	3.11	1.54
RCF: Trombay-V	3.30	4.52	4.08	2.84

1	2	3	4	5
RCR: Thal	17.07	20.98	21.44	14.37
Total (RCF):	20.37	25.50	25.52	17.20
MFL: Chennai	4.87	4.09	4.68	2.45
Total Public Sector:	63.09	70.80	71.41	46.16
Coop. Sector:				
IFFCO: Kalol	5.45	6.01	6.02	3.84
IFFCO: Phulpur	5.51	7.58	6.32	4.63
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	8.65	10.54	9.92	5.60
IFFCO: Aonla	8.65	11.33	10.69	5.25
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	8.65	11.23	10.34	5.37
Total (IFFCO):	36.89	46.68	43.27	24.69
KRIBHCO: Hazira	17.29	22.68	23.53	14.76
Total Coop. Sector:	54.19	69.36	66.81	39.45
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	117.28	140.15	138.21	85.61
Private Sector:				
GSFG: Vadodara	3.71	3.61	3.59	1.95
SFG: Kota	3.80	4.01	3.94	2.71
KFCL (DIL): Kanpur	7.23	7.17	7.23	4.84
ZACL: Goa	3.99	4.00	4.65	3.06
SPIC: Tuticorin	6.20	6.20	5.63	4.81
MCF: Mangalore	3.80	3.80	3.80	2.64
GNFC: Bharuch	6.37	6.91	6.90	4.21
Grasim/IGF: Jagdishpur	8.65	12.08	11.61	7.85
NFCL: Kakinada-I	5.97	6.31	7.88	5.41
NFCL: Kakinada-II	5.97	7.11	7.10	5.25
CFCL: Gadepan-I	8.65	10.91	9.66	7.61
CFCL: Gadepan-II	8.65	10.35	10.36	5.99
TCL: Babrala	8.65	12.31	12.14	8.61
KFL/KSFL: Shahjhanpur	8.65	9.83	9.32	5.41

1	2	3	4	5
Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.	0.11			
Total Private Sector:	90.26	104.60	103.79	70.43
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	207.54	244.75	242.01	156.04

Sources: mfms.nic.in as on 07/12/2017

Name of State/Zone	Annual Reassessed Capacity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November, 2017)
		Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	11.95	13.43	14.98	10.66
Karnataka	3.80	3.80	3.80	2.64
Tamil Nadu	11.07	10.29	10.31	7.25
Total (South Zone):	26.81	27.51	29.09	20.55
West Zone				
Goa	3.99	4.00	4.65	3.06
Madhya Pradesh	17.29	21.37	21.97	13.57
Maharashtra	20.37	25.50	25.52	17.20
Gujarat	32.81	39.21	40.04	24.76
Rajasthan	21.09	25.26	23.95	16.31
Total (West Zone):	95.55	115.33	116.13	74.89
East Zone				
Assam	5.55	3.23	3.11	1.54
West Bengal	0.11			
Total (East Zone):	5.55	3.23	3.11	1.65
North Zone				
Haryana	5.12	5.67	5.43	3.91
Punjab	9.90	10.95	10.70	7.49
Uttar Pradesh	64.61	82.06	77.55	47.54
Total (North Zone):	79.63	98.68	93.69	58.95
Grand Total	207.54	244.75	242.01	156.04

Sources: mfms.nic.in as on 07/12/2017

Statement-II*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 upto Nov.,17)*

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Company/Unit	Product Name	Production capacity 01.04.2017	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Nov., 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector:					
FACT: Udyogamandal	20:20:0:13	1.49	1.20	1.65	1.31
FACT: Cochin-II	20:20:0:13	4.85	4.08	4.93	3.45
Total FACT		6.34	5.28	6.58	4.76
RCF: Trombay	15:15:15	4.20	4.61	4.65	3.15
	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RCF: Trombay-IV	20.8:20.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	20:20:0:13	2.70	1.75	0.00	0.00
Total RCF		6.90	6.36	4.65	3.15
MFL: Chennai	17:17:17	8.40	0.35	0.49	0.53
	19:19:19		0.00	0.00	
	20:20:0:13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total MFL		8.40	0.35	0.49	0.53
Total Public Sector:		21.64	12.00	11.72	8.44
Cooperative Sector:					
IFFCO: Kandla	10:26:26	5.15	6.48	7.20	4.16
	12:32:16	7.00	9.88	8.67	4.73
	20:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (IFFCO/Kandla):		12.15	16.36	15.87	8.89
IFFCO: Paradeep	20:20:0:13	1.00	5.92	5.79	3.07
	10:26:26	1.60	0.41	1.10	0.00
	12:32:16	1.60	0.24	0.74	0.13
Total (IFFCO): Paradeep		4.20	6.58	7.62	3.19
Total (IFFCO)		16.35	22.94	23.50	12.09
Private Sector					
GSFC: Vadodara	20:20:0:13	2.00	3.10	2.72	1.70
CILVizag	28:28	10.00	3.46	3.94	3.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
	14:35:14	0.00	0.01		0.00
	20:20:0:13	5.85	5.86		4.01
	10:26:26	0.00	0.10		0.00
	17:17:17		0.04		0.00
	.24:24	0.12	0.11		0.22
Total (CIL):		10.00	9.42	10.06	7.37
ZILGoa	19:19:19	3.30	0.69	0.68	0.28
	28:28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	14:35:14	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	10:26:26	0.00	3.21	3.02	2.14
	20:20:0:13	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12:32:16	0.00	1.18	0.63	0.43
Total (ZIL):		3.30	5.08	4.33	2.85
GFL:Tuticorin	20:20:0:13	2.59	2.50	2.32	1.55
	17:17:17	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (SPIC):		2.59	2.50	2.32	1.55
MCF:Mangalore	20:20:0:13	0.40	0.93	1.02	0.52
	16:20	0.00	0.02	0.00	
	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total (MCF):		0.40	0.95	1.02	0.52
CIL: Ennore	16:20	3.30	1.20	0.98	0.91
	20:20:0:13		0.57	0.45	0.08
Total (CIL Ennore):		3.30	1.77	1.43	0.99
GNFC: Bharuch	20:20:0:13	1.43	2.07	2.21	1.39
	Total (GNFC):	1.43	2.07	2.21	1.39

(Fig. in LMT)

Name of Company/Unit	Product Name	Production capacity 01.04.2017	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Nov., 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
TCL: Haldia	12:32:16	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
	10:26:26	0.00	2.52	2.11	1.63
	20:20:0:13	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00
	Total (TCL):	0.00	4.14	2.11	1.94
GSFC: Sikka-I	20:20:0:13	0.00	0.18	0.42	0.07
	10:26:26	0.00	0.20	0.23	0.26
	12:32:16	0.00	0.28	0.15	0.50
GSFC: Sikka-II	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIL: Kakinada	20:20:0:13	0.00	3.55	2.88	3.01
	14:35:14	0.00	2.68	2.44	1.97
	17:17:17	0.00	0.37	0.16	0.00
	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	10:26:26	0.00	2.51	2.27	2.44
	14:28:14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
	.24:24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	28:28	0.00	0.79	0.29	0.63
	Total (CIL):	0.00	9.91	8.05	8.08
Hindalco Ind: Dahej	10:26:26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12:32:16	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	20:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smarchem/DFPCLTaloja	24:24/23:23,	3.00	0.89	2.18	1.31
	10:26:26	0.00		0.22	1.41
	20:20	3.00		0.00	0.60
	12:32:16	0.00		0.14	0.71
	16:16:16	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total: DFPCLTaloja		6.00	0.89	2.54	4.02
PPL: Paradeep	20:20	0.00	6.28	5.40	3.15
	28:28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16:20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	14:35:14	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	12:32:16	0.00	0.30	0.45	0.24
	10:26:26	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15:15:15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (PPL):		0.00	7.58	6.86	4.00
Total Private Sector:		29.02	48.07	44.44	35.23
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):		67.00	83.01	79.66	55.76

Source: mfms as on 6.12.2017

Statement-III*Plant-wise Actual production of DAP from 2015-16 to 2017-18 (Upto Nov.,17)*

(Fig. In LMT)

Name of Plants	Installed Capacityas on 01.04.2017	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November, 17)
Coop. Sector:				
IFFCO: Kandla	12.00	6.20	9.18	6.16
IFFCO: Paradeep	15.00	10.53	8.69	7.83
Total Co-Op Sector	27.00	16.73	17.87	13.99
Private Sector:				
GSFC: Vadodara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ZACL : Goa	3.30	1.36	1.51	1.58
GFL: Tuticorin	3.47	2.66	3.20	1.96
MCF: Mangalore	2.20	1.10	1.60	1.34
TCL: Haldia	6.70	0.57	1.46	0.51
GSFC: Sikka-I	3.26	2.02	1.74	3.93
GSFC: Sikka-II	3.96	1.69	2.38	
Total (Sikka-I&II):	7.22	3.70	4.12	3.93
CIL: Kakinada	19.25	2.88	3.43	4.11
CIL: Vizag	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	4.00	3.24	3.00	1.56
PPL: Paradeep	7.20	5.62	6.28	4.26
Total Private Sector:	53.34	21.14	25.78	19.25
Total (Co-Op.+Pvt.):	80.34	37.87	43.65	33.23

Source: mfms as on 6/12/2017

[Translation]

**Free Coaching for SC
and OBC Students**

2349. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI
KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students benefiting under the scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC students during the last three years, State/year-wise, category and course-wise;

(b) the details of the institutes empanelled under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the funds provided to such institutions/centres/students during the said period, institute and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the financial assistance under the scheme and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Gujarat and Rajasthan have any institutes empanelled under this scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC students is a Central Sector Scheme under which institutes are empanelled by a Selection Committee based on their performance and recommendation of State Governments. Funds are directly released to the institutes and students from any part of the country can study in any of the empanelled coaching institutes. Therefore, state-wise data of beneficiary students is not maintained. However, the year wise data of students benefitting under the scheme for last three years is as under-

2014-15	6126
2015-16	4300
2016-17	250

A tabular Statement-I showing Course-wise data of the students is enclosed.

(b) The Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC students was revised in the year 2016-17. The list of recently empanelled institutes with whom Ministry has signed Memorandum of Agreement is enclosed as Statment-II.

(c) The institute-wise details of funds released in last three years is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) The Free Coaching Scheme for SC and OBC Students was revised in the year 2016-17 in which the cap of Rs. 20000 on the fee of the students has been removed. The stipends amount has also been revised to Rs. 5000 from Rs. 3000 for outstation students and to Rs. 2500 from Rs. 1500 for local students. There is also a provision of special allowance of Rs. 2000 pm for disable students.

(e) and (f) The detail of the institutes empanelled under the scheme from the state of Rajasthan and Gujrat is as under-

1. Aryan Foundation, Taksh Complex-1, First Foor-A, Vasna Road, Vadodara, Gujarat.
2. Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd., 501, Manas Complex, Opposite Star Bazaar, Near Jodhpur Cross Road, Satellite, Ahmedabad-380015.
3. MT Educare Ltd., Gujarat
4. Mother's Education Hub, Jaipur
5. Career Point, B-28, 10-B Scheme, Gopalpura Bypass, Jaipur, Rajasthan-302018
6. Patanjali IAS, B.O. 31, Patanjali Bhawan, Satya Vihar Lalkothi, Near Jain ENT Hospital, Jaipur-302015.

Statement-I

Details of the institutions empanelled State wise and the beneficiaries year wise and course wise during last three years under the scheme

"Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students"

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15					2015-16					2016-17		
		Name of Institution	Course	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Name of Institution	Course	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Name of Institution	Course	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Madhya Pradesh	Corn-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	Tally	7,07,500	50	Corn-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	Tally	7,07,500	50	Corn-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	Tally	7,07,500*	00	
		P.T. Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd, Indore	CAT	10,06,250	50	P.T. Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd, Indore	CAT	10,06,250	50					
		Perfect Samajik Evam Shiksha Samiti (PSSS), Bhopal	Officer's Grade	6,00,000	50	Perfect Samajik Evam Shiksha Samiti (PSSS), Bhopal	Officer's Grade	12,00,000	100					
		E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	DTP	4,93,750	50	E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	DTP	4,93,750	50	E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	DTP	4,93,750*	00	
		Disha Shikshan Avam Kalyan Samiti, Chhindwara	Banking Accounting	7,12,500	50	Disha Shikshan Avam Kalyan Samiti, Chhindwara	Banking Accounting	7,12,500	50					
		Kresster Educational & Welfare Society, Gwalior	Group A/ Group B Officer Grade	24,00,000	100	Kresster Educational & Welfare Society, Gwalior	Group A/ Group B Officer Grade	24,00,000	200					

2	Haryana	Excellent Civil Academy, Karnal	SSC	8,37,500	50	Excellent Civil Academy, Karnal	SSC	8,37,500	100		7,34,875* 00
3	Manipur	Social Amelioration Society, Dewlahand Imphal	Certificate in Science & Technology	7,34,875	50	Social Amelioration Society, Dewlahand Imphal	Certificate in Science & Technology	7,34,875	50	Social Amelioration Society, Dewlahand Imphal	7,34,875* 00
4	Assam	Sky Airhostess Academy Private Ltd., Labanya Plaza, 2nd Floor, MRD Road, Silpukhuri, Guwahati-781003.	Certificate Course in Hospitality Management	14,25,000	100	Sky Airhostess Academy Private Ltd., Labanya Plaza, 2nd Floor, MRD Road, Silpukhuri, Guwahati-781003.	Certificate Course in Hospitality Management	14,25,000	100		
		Unified IAS Academy, 3rd Floor, Sethi Trust, Unit-II, Bhangagarh, Guwahati-781005.	Civil Services Examination	7,81,250	50	Unified IAS Academy, 3rd Floor, Sethi Trust, Unit-II, Bhangagarh, Guwahati-781005.	Civil Services Examination	7,81,250	50		
		Swabalambi, House No. 14, 2nd Floor, Gandhi Basti Road, Silpukhuri P.O. Guwahati-781003, Assam	Bank PO/LIC	6,00,000	50						
5	Gujarat	Bascom Bridge,	Diploma in	7,37,500	50						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Delhi	Pioneer Foundation, 250/15 KA, Shyamkunj, Yahiaganj, Lucknow	Medical	16,75,000	100	Pioneer Foundation, 250/15 KA, Shyamkunj, Yahiaganj, Lucknow	Medical	8,37,500	50				
		EDCIL (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Diploma in computer Proficiency/Advance Diploma in Computer Programming	57,00,000	300	EDCIL (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Diploma in computer Proficiency/Advance Diploma in Computer Programming	57,00,000	300				
		Career Plus Educational Society, Delhi	Officer Grade Exam	6,00,000	50		Career Plus Educational Society, Delhi	Officer Grade Exam	6,00,000	50			
		Indian Institute of Natural Resources Management, Mayur Vihar, Delhi.	Officer Grade Exam	4,18,000	50								
		Oxford Software Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi	Financial E Accounting	6,52,000	50								
		Photons IAS Academy, Delhi.	Civil Services	7,31,250	50								
		NUT, New Delhi.	Certificate Programme in Sales Marketing/ C ertificate Programme in BPO/ Certificate	65,25,000	650	NUT, New Delhi.	Certificate Programme in Sales Marketing/ C ertificate Programme in BPO/ Certificate	16,31,250	150	The Metis Eduventures Pvt. Ltd., Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi (Career Power)*	Banking/ SSC	1946450	100

10	Rajasthan	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	Prog. In Retail	State Civil Services	7,81,250	50	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	Prog. In Retail	State Civil Services	7,81,250	50	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	State Civil Services	5,97,425*	00
		Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	Bank PO	Bank PO	5,87,500	50	Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	Bank PO	Bank PO	5,87,500	50	Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	Bank PO	5,87,500	00
11	Kerala	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananth apuram	Group A/ Group B/ Bank	Group A/ Group B/ Bank	7,12,000	50	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananth apuram	Group A/ Group B/ Bank	Group A/ Group B/ Bank	7,12,000	50	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananth apuram	Group A/ Group B/ Bank	7,12,000*	50
12	Uttarakhand	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Haridwar	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	7,25,000/-	50	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Haridwar	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	Job Finishing Computer Hardware	7,25,000/-	50	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Haridwar	Job Finishing Computer Hardware		
13	Chandigarh	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Dehradun	Officers Grade Exam	Officers Grade Exam	6,00,000/-	50	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Dehradun	Officers Grade Exam	Officers Grade Exam	6,00,000/-	50	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur, Dehradun	Officers Grade Exam		
		Lakshya Forum for Competitions Pvt. Ltd., Pit No.11-12, DainikBhaskar Building, Sector 25 D, Chandigarh	JEE/AIPMT	JEE/AIPMT	7,20,000	50	Lakshya Forum for Competitions Pvt. Ltd., Pit No.11-12, DainikBhaskar Building, Sector 25 D, Chandigarh	JEE/AIPMT	JEE/AIPMT	7,20,000	50	Lakshya Forum for Competitions Pvt. Ltd., Pit No.11-12, DainikBhaskar Building, Sector 25 D, Chandigarh	JEE/AIPMT		
14	Odisha	AAKASH (Association of	Engin- eering	Engin- eering	7,25,000	50	AAKASH (Association of	Engin- eering	Engin- eering	7,25,000	50	AAKASH (Association of	Engin- eering		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		All Kinds of Awareness Services for Human Being), At: Jahangirabad, PO: Sisua, District-Cuttack.	Entrance Examination	8,81,250	50	All Kinds of Awareness Services for Human Being), At: Jahangirabad, PO: Sisua, District-Cuttack.	Entrance Examination	8,81,250/-	50				
		ADARSHA,	Entrance	8,81,250	50	ADARSHA,	Entrance	8,81,250/-	50				
		Plot No.- N-6/514, JayadevVihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751015	Exam for Railway and Banking			Plot No.- N-6/514, JayadevVihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751015	Exam for Railway and Banking						
		Rastriya Gramachala Seba Samiti (RGSS), At: Gudianali, Po/Dist: Dhenkanal-759001, Odisha	Engineering Entrance Exam	7,25,000	50	Rastriya Gramachala Seba Samiti (RGSS), At: Gudianali, Po/Dist: Dhenkanal-759001, Odisha	Engineering Entrance Exam	7,25,000	50				
		Social Welfare Organisation for Rural Development (SWORD), Bhubaneswar	Group A & B Exam	6,00,000	50	Social Welfare Organisation for Rural Development (SWORD), Bhubaneswar	Group A & B Exam	6,00,000	50				
15	Jammu and Kashmir					Bandipora College of Information Technology (BCIT), Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir.	College Accounting Tally	13,37,500*	100				

16	Tamilnadu	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology,	Injection Moulding Mechanic Operator/Plastic Processing Machine Operator	1,58,53,500	0	1526	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology,	Injection Moulding Mechanic Operator/Plastic Processing Machine Operator	1,74,00,000	800
17	West Bengal	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Engineering and Technology	Diploma in Multimedia/Certificate in Hardware and Networking	23,25,000	200	200	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Engineering and Technology	Diploma in Multimedia/Certificate in Hardware and Networking	36,75,000	400
18.	Andhra Pradesh	ECIL, Hyderabad	Advance Diploma in Software Technology (ADST)/ Diploma in PC Hardware and Networking				KELTRON, (A Govt. of Kerala Undertaking)	Advance Diploma in IT Financial and Business Accounting	40,25,000	200
19.	Telangana			97,42,375	1000		National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad	Group A & B Services/ Computer Training	13,25,000	400

*The institutes empanelled under the revised scheme.

Statement-II

List of institutes with whom Memorandum of Agreement have been signed under the revised Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	Centres
1	2	3
1	Chitale's Personalized Learning Pvt. Ltd.	Assam(Guwahati) Centre/ Punjab/ Gujarat
2	Bulls Eye (Mind Tree Education Pvt. Ltd.)	Chandigarh
3	Samkalp Jan Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, New Delhi	Delhi
4	Carrier Power, Laxmi Nagar, New Delhi	Delhi
5	Sachdeva New P.T. College, New Delhi	Delhi/ Meghalaya/ Tripura
6	IES Academy Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (Institute running exclusive courses for IES/GATE)	Delhi
7	Career Plus Educational Society, New Delhi	Delhi
8	BSC Academy Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Delhi
9	The Gurukul Practice Centre, Mumbai	Mumbai and Patna
10	MT Educare Ltd.	Chandigarh/Punjab/ Tamil Nadu/ Gujrat
11	Mother's Education Hub, Jaipur	Rajasthan
12	Career Point, Jaipur	Rajasthan
13	Shankar IAS Academy, Annanagar, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
14	PMT Physics College, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
15	Bandipora College of Information Technology	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3
16	Youth Step Forward Centre, Thoubal	Manipur
17	LILAC Education Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana
18	Aryan Foundation	Karnataka, Gujarat
19	Global Education Trust	Karnataka, Punjab
20	Pioneer Foundation	Uttar Pradesh
21	Meridian Courses	Delhi
22	Dikshant Education Centre	Delhi
23	Patanjali IAS	Rajasthan

[English]

Cultivable Area under Irrigation

2350. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas/regions still dependent on rainfall and the measures being taken to bring them under irrigated systems;

(b) the details of cultivable areas/regions that are no longer dependent on rainfall and have irrigated systems;

(c) the details of key grain producing regions/ States under irrigated systems;

(d) the details of crop yielding areas unaffected by "below normal" rainfall; and

(e) whether agricultural fields in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) fall under the category of regions with irrigated systems, and 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) and (b) The net sown area in the country is 140.13 million hectares, out of which net irrigated area is 68.38 million hectares. The State wise details of net sown, net irrigated and rainfed area is enclosed. To bring additional area under irrigation and improve end to end solutions in irrigation supply

chain with more focus on water conservation and efficient use, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has been operationalised from 2015-16. Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of PMKSY, it has been targeted to fast track completion of 99 ongoing major and medium irrigation projects with ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha by December, 2019 in a phased manner. About 10 million ha area has been brought under Micro Irrigation by November, 2017 to enhance water use efficiency.

(c) and (d) The major food grains producing States/UTs under irrigated condition are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, & Puducherry with more than 50% irrigation of net sown area. The irrigated States like Punjab & Haryana are least affected during deficient rainfall.

(e) The net sown area in Delhi is 22,000 hectares and the entire area is cultivated under irrigated condition.

Statement

State-wise Net Sown & Net Irrigated Area

Area (in thousand hectaters)

Sl. No.	States	Net Sown Area	Net irrigated area	Rainfed area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6236	2927	3309
2	Arunachal Pradesh	225	56	169
3	Assam	2827	295	2532
4	Bihar	5278	2987	2291
5	Chhattisgarh	4681	1466	3215
6	Goa	129	39	90
7	Gujarat	10302	4233	6069
8	Haryana	3522	2974	548
9	Himachal Pradesh	550	113	437
10	Jammu and Kashmir	758	331	427
11	Jharkhand	1385	207	1178
12	Karnataka	10044	3589	6455
13	Kerala	2043	414	1629

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	15351	9584	5767
15	Maharashtra	17345	3244	14101
16	Manipur	383	69	314
17	Meghalaya	286	81	205
18	Mizoram	145	16	129
19	Nagaland	384	97	287
20	Odisha	4474	1259	3215
21	Punjab	4119	4118	1
22	Rajasthan	17521	7881	9640
23	Sikkim	77	12	65
24	Tamil Nadu	4819	2726	2093
25	Telangana	4377	1726	2651
25	Tripura	255	79	176
26	Uttarakhand	700	330	370
27	Uttar Pradesh	16598	14389	2209
28	West Bengal	5238	3102	2136
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	15	0	15
30	Chandigarh	1	0	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	4	15
32	Daman and Diu	3	0	3
33	Delhi	22	22	0
34	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
35	Pondicherry	16	13	3
Total		140130	68383	71747

Source: Land use Statistics at a Glance; 2005-2006 to 2014-15; June 2017; Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW

[*Translation*]

Hacking of NSG Website

2351. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff in National Security Guard (NSG) at present;

(b) whether the website of National Security Guard (NSG) was hacked by some suspicious hackers and some objectionable anti-India material was posted thereon a few days ago; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As on date NSG has a posted strength of 9917 as against sanctioned strength of 10844.

(b) On 01.01.2017, NSG website was partially defaced and abusive message was posted by unknown hackers.

(c) The website was immediately blocked. Security audit was conducted by NIC.

The new bilingual dynamic website has now been hosted on NIC secured cloud with enhanced cyber security measures.

[English]

Plastic Parks

2352. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:
DR. KIRTI P. SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for assistance to develop/establish Plastic Parks;

(b) if so, the details of proposals received along with the status of these proposals, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any policy/ schemes for assistance to promote/ establish plastic parks in the States; and

(d) if not, whether the Government is planning/ considering to declare scheme of assistance for promotion of plastic parks?

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 (c) The Scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks approved for implementation for the 12th plan and beyond, till 2019-20 provides for central funding up to

50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40.00 crore for setting up of state-of-the-art infrastructure and enabling common facilities for 10 Plastic Parks, based on the preliminary proposals subject to the approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from the State Governments. The remaining project cost is funded by the State Government or its agencies. In phase I of the scheme, based on approval of DPRs Four Plastic Parks are in various stages of implementation in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh (Tamtot), Odisha and Tamil Nadu. In Phase II of the scheme, based on consideration of preliminary proposals received from the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, six Plastic Parks have been given 'in principle' approval in the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh (Gwalior), Haryana, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Uttarakhand.

(d) Not applicable, in view of (a) to (c) above.

Anti Naxal Operations

2353. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CRPF had conducted around 200 special operations with a reworked strategy apprehending 72 rebels and seizing a huge cache of munitions after the aftermath of the Sukma attack on April 24, 2017 killing 34 CRPF men;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had asked Chhattisgarh Government to provide police officers who will comprise one third of an operational team;

(d) whether the CRPF is working on joint operations and human intelligence is being beefed up; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) CRPF has conducted a large number of operations after the incident of 24 April 2017 in Sukma. These operations have resulted in killing of 12 and apprehension of 786 Left Wing Extremists and recovery of 240 weapons and 9630 ammunition of various types.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) CRPF undertakes joint operations on a continuous basis, that are backed by intelligence inputs.

Investment Proposal in FPI

2354. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several foreign and private investment proposals have been approved for setting up of food processing units in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat; and

(b) the impact of such investment on domestic food processing industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) No prior approval of the Government is required for investment in food processing industries. 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) in food processing industries is allowed through automatic route subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/ regulations/ security conditions. According to Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, there has been FDI equity inflow of US\$6492.19 million in the food processing sector during 2010-11 to 2016-17. As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in 2014-15, the total invested capital by the registered food processing units was at Rs.368,43,371 lakhs. The state-wise invested capital in the food processing industries by 2014-15 as per the survey is given in the enclosed Statment.

(b) As per the surveys under Annual Survey of Industries conducted by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the number of registered food processing units has increased from 35,838 in 2010-11 to 38,603 in 2014-15.

Statement

State-wise Invested Capital in Registered Food Processing Units by 2014-15

Sl. No.	State	Invested Capital (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	733

1	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	2303736
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6822
4	Assam	802132
5	Bihar	688407
6	Chandigarh	7251
7	Chhattisgarh	355497
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2337
9	Daman and Diu	33297
10	Delhi	651151
11	Goa	152223
12	Gujarat	2568716
13	Haryana	2054238
14	Himachal Pradesh	296996
15	Jammu and Kashmir	112583
16	Jharkhand	124541
17	Karnataka	3227013
18	Kerala	703629
19	Madhya Pradesh	1218209
20	Maharashtra	6749766
21	Manipur	5537
22	Meghalaya	44828
23	Nagaland	1938
24	Odisha	333689
25	Puducherry	70505
26	Punjab	2298109
27	Rajasthan	953902
28	Sikkim	18285
29	Tamil Nadu	2809159
30	Telangana	1008565
31	Tripura	20030
32	Uttar Pradesh	5119369

1	2	3
33	Uttarakhand	506498
34	West Bengal	1593680
Total		368,43,371

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

[Translation]

Investment in Agriculture Sector

2355. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in public investment in agriculture sector during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to bail out the agriculture sector from the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Public investment in agriculture and allied sectors (at 2011-12 prices) increased from Rs.35696 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.44957 crore in 2015-16. The details of the same from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (latest available) is given below:

Year	Public Investment (at 2011-12 prices)
2011-12	35696
2012-13	36019
2013-14	33925
2014-15	36714
2015-16	44957

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), M/o Statistics & PI

(c) Government has taken several steps for increasing investment in agriculture sector such as enhanced institutional credit to farmers; promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure for increasing shelf life of agricultural produce; setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund for making farming competitive and profitable; developing commercial organic farming etc.

Further, under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, which is a major scheme for incentivizing States to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors, 35% of annual outlay has been earmarked for infrastructure and asset development.

[English]

Bill Received from Andhra Pradesh

2356. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received Andhra Pradesh Kapu Reservation (of seats in educational institutions and appointments or posts in services under the State) Bill for including the same under Schedule IX of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to include the above Bill under IX schedule?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Interest Subsidy under PMAY

2357. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the coverage of interest subsidy scheme for home buyers under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new guidelines are likely to be framed and issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to the Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between Rs.6,00,001 (Rupees Six lakhs one) to

Rs.12,00,000 (Rupees Twelve Lakhs) (MIG-I) and annual household income between Rs.12,00,001 (Rs. Twelve Lakhs One) to Rs.18,00,000 (Rupees Eighteen Lakhs) (MIG-II). CLSS for MIG scheme approved, initially, for one year in 2017, has been extended upto 31.03.2019.

The Government has recently increased the carpet area in respect of MIG-I category from the existing 90 square meter to "up to 120 square metre" and in respect of MIG II category from the existing 110 square metre to "150 square metre", effective from 01.01.2017.

[Translation]

Joint Schemes for SC, OBC, Safai Karamcharis and Disabled Persons

2358. SHRI MANOHAR UTAWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a joint programme for schemes formulated for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, backward classes, safai karamcharis and disabled people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any special scheme for focussing specifically on physical, economic and educational rehabilitation of disabled people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the facilities and benefits including allotment of houses and shops to the people with more than 50 per cent disability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to launch any joint programme of schemes for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, Safai Karmacharis and disabled people.

(c) to (e) The Government is implementing a Scheme, namely the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) that provides grant-in-aid to non-governmental organizations for various projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The objective of the scheme is to enable persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory,

intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. Government is also implementing the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP) under which grants-in-aid is released to various implementing agencies (Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India/ National Institutes / Composite Regional Centres / District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/ State Handicapped Development Corporation/ other local bodies/ NGOs) to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances. The objective of the Scheme is to promote physical, social and psychological rehabilitation of persons with disabilities by reducing the effect of disabilities and at the same time enhance their economic potential. Under the ADIP Scheme, aids and assistive devices are provided to persons with disabilities having 40% and above disability.

[English]

Micro Irrigation

2359. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether micro irrigation is widely used by the farmers in the country as a method of irrigation and if so, the details of the area covered under it, State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) the present status of the National Mission on Micro Irrigation programme in the country, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(c) the various steps taken by the Government for promotion of micro irrigation in the country along with the funds allocated and utilized under the scheme during the last and current Five year plan periods, 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) and (b) Farmers are gradually getting inclined to adopt Micro Irrigation (MI) systems. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on MI was launched in 2005-06, and was implemented in Mission mode as National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) from 2010-11. This was subsumed under 'On Farm Water

Management' (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15 and subsequently subsumed under 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16.

As per the available reports so far about 9.68 million hectare (mha) has been covered under MI. The State-wise details, including West Bengal, on area covered is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) From 2015-16, Micro Irrigation is being implemented under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to farmers for installation of micro irrigation systems (Drip and Sprinkler). Small & marginal farmers are given higher subsidy i.e. @ 55% of the cost as compared to 45% to other farmers. Higher cost norms are prescribed compared to other States to promote use of MI in low and poorly penetrated States including West Bengal. Some States provide additional incentives for encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation.

The State-wise details on central assistance and expenditure reported during the 12th Five year plan and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Area covered under Micro Irrigation (MI)

(in Hectares)

Sl. No.	State	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) on MI*	Other Sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1195181	291302	1486483
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	613	613
3	Assam	194	245	439
4	Bihar	103168	8351	111519

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	173847	110830	284677
6	Goa	988	1092	2080
7	Gujarat	1061759	209921	1271680
8	Haryana	78189	507749	585938
9	Himachal Pradesh	6618	2441	9059
10	Jammu and Kashmir	80	0	80
11	Jharkhand	31187	254	31441
12	Karnataka	1022214	133868	1156082
13	Kerala	20504	10466	30970
14	Madhya Pradesh	374294	115610	489904
15	Maharashtra	981546	482027	1463573
16	Manipur	288	30	318
17	Meghalaya	615	0	615
18	Mizoram	3606	822	4428
19	Nagaland	444	5005	5449
20	Odisha	108341	1273	109614
21	Punjab	32720	15055	47775
22	Rajasthan	831802	961799	1793601
23	Sikkim	3184	5902	9086
24	Tamil Nadu	284304	150481	434785
25	Telangana	167211	700	167911
26	Tripura	724	1371	2095
27	Uttar Pradesh	66320	8698	75018
28	Uttarakhand	7088	0	7088
29	West Bengal	1853	50282	52135
30	Others	0	45805	45805
Grand Total		6558269	3121992	9680261

*Progress since 2005-06 [CSS on MI (2005-06 to 2009-10); NMMI (2010-11 to 2013-14); OFWM component of NMSA (2014-15); Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY (2015-16 onwards)]

Statement-II*Central Assistance and Expenditure reported during the 12th Five year plan and current year*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	12th Five year plan (2012-13 to 2016-17)		2017-18 (as on 27.12.2017)	
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1120.34	1277.00	425.00	137.09
2	Bihar	154.50	126.30	0.00	1.34
3	Chhattisgarh	103.22	91.63	12.50	0.47
4	Goa	0.67	0.62	0.00	0.05
5	Gujarat	996.78	951.61	275.00	233.86
6	Haryana	126.94	102.90	0.00	8.64
7	Himachal Pradesh	5.75	5.83	2.00	0.21
8	Jharkhand	67.00	69.45	15.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	718.95	762.08	180.00	146.66
11	Kerala	13.23	10.43	0.00	0.11
12	Madhya Pradesh	455.19	469.75	150.00	60.06
13	Maharashtra	804.57	685.03	190.00	128.86
14	Odisha	75.15	71.01	0.00	0.00
15	Punjab	16.18	20.04	0.00	0.16
16	Rajasthan	389.37	375.64	0.00	3.45
17	Tamil Nadu	409.28	420.71	171.00	24.70
18	Telangana	337.72	337.67	138.00	75.06
19	Uttarakhand	27.37	22.31	30.00	4.74
20	Uttar Pradesh	30.45	24.57	7.20	0.42
21	West Bengal	3.90	0.01	6.00	2.61
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
23	Assam	1.50	1.50	3.00	0.00
24	Manipur	6.83	5.48	0.00	1.36
25	Meghalaya	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Mizoram	17.40	13.52	4.80	3.90
27	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Sikkim	20.31	16.60	0.00	0.00
29	Tripura	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		5906.10	5865.82	1609.50	833.72

#Expenditure may also include unspent balance of releases in previous year(s)

Tracking of Looted Weapons

2360. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CRPF is exploring technology that could track and disable weapons looted by Maoists in left wing extremism affected districts and terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that automatic and semi automatic rifles/guns like AK rifles, SLRs INSAS rifles and revolvers used by the security forces in counter insurgency and anti-Maoists operations are the ones used by the ultras in ambushes and attacks on the camps;

(d) whether the CRPF is in touch with private companies which deal with technology which could provide GPS trackers/RFID chip or biometric software so that weapons snatched by the ultras could be tracked and rendered useless; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (e) The information sought pertains to acquisition of operational technologies by the CRPF, which cannot be disclosed in the interest of security. Left Wing Extremists do use weapons which have been snatched from Security Forces, however, most of weapons held by them are country made weapons acquired from different sources. Terrorists and insurgents active in Jammu and Kashmir

and North-East hold majority of such automatic and semi-automatic weapons acquired from different sources.

[Translation]

Seed Gram Scheme

2361. DR. KRISHAN PRATAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas particularly in Uttar Pradesh included under the Seed Gram Scheme during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated by the Government and utilised under the scheme in various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh during the said period, 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) and (b) To upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds, the seed village programme is implemented by providing foundation seed/certified seed @ 50% cost of seeds for cereals crops and 60% for pulses, oilseeds, green manure and fodder crops for one acre per farmer for production of quality seeds. The State-wise details of funds allocated/ released by the Government, utilized, number of seed villages organized, number of farmers benefited and quantity of quality seeds produced during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statment-I to III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Funds Released, Utilized, No. of Seed Villages Organised, Farmers Benefited and Quantity of Seeds Produced under Seed Village Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		Physical Achievement		
		Released	Utilized (Including Unspent Balance of previous year)	No. of Seed Villages organised	Qty. of Seeds produced (lakh qtls.)	No. of farmers Covered/ Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	700.00	446.61	6475	11.359	161850
2	Assam	1060.00	1407.10	2771	19.450	415655
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	36	0.109	1800
4	Bihar	600.00	322.74	885	6.485	86321
5	Chhattisgarh	245.18	292.90	1243	6.250	89986
6	Gujarat		635.04	58	0.090	1223
7	Himachal Pradesh	248.00	248.00	1754	6.390	172682
8	Haryana	1.36	1.36	18	0.018	191
9	Jammu and Kashmir	391.13	391.13	1178	4.150	178531
10	Karnataka	20.37	44.29	380	0.917	6372
11	Kerala	3.50	3.50	9	0.180	404
12	Madhya Pradesh	586.52	709.60	2441	12.873	239858
13	Manipur	4.34	0.00			
14	Maharashtra		475.70	1320	1.100	30260
15	Meghalaya	97.79	0.00	305	0.694	20755
16	Nagaland	131.43	131.43	62	0.040	2850
17	Odisha		825.00	213	2.980	21295
18	Punjab	317.73	244.17	630	5.435	63076
19	Rajasthan	122.36	183.32	312	2.965	19266
20	Tamilnadu	988.81	562.73	1918	1.590	447501
21	Uttar Pradesh	899.70	579.10	2632	4.260	62390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Uttarakhand	303.01	288.50	2888	0.757	49475
23	Puducherry	0.33	0.00			
24	Telangana	350.00	350.00	1783	3.757	44575
25	National Seed Corporation	0.00	0.00	0	0.000	0
Total		7071.55	8142.22	29311	91.85	2116316

as on 27.12.2017

Statement-II

State-wise details of Funds Released, Utilized, No. of Seed Villages Organised, Farmers Benefited and Quantity of Seeds Produced under Seed Village Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		physical achievement		
		Released	Utilized (Including Unspent Balance of previous year)	No. of Seed Villages organised	Qty. of Seeds produced (lakh qtls.)	No. of farmers Covered/ Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	719.82	873.14	1610	5.90	40250
2	Assam	1000.00	884.73	0	0.00	0
3	Bihar	705.62	431.20	376	2.39	36210
4	Chhattisgarh	281.05	301.46	1150	6.85	57538
5	Himachal Pradesh	375.00	375.00	1498	5.05	130480
6	Haryana	0.89	0.89	11	0.03	154
7	Jammu and Kashmir	690.60	690.60	1379	8.99	208703
8	Karnataka	36.67	186.26	163	0.52	2338
9	Kerala	26.72	26.72			
10	Madhya Pradesh	1796.74	882.40	1202	6.27	75482
11	Manipur	54.81	4.23			
12	Maharashtra	600.00	511.10	729	1.77	37018
13	Meghalaya	10.50	97.79			
14	Mizoram	25.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Rajasthan	100.97	311.70	1621	9.45	101024
16	Tamilnadu	822.00	807.80	2484		707979
17	Uttar Pradesh	124.40	414.70	5149	3.90	91511
18	Uttarakhand	87.61	104.10	4468	1.59	32435
19	Puducherry	0.00	0.33	4		29
20	Telangana	670.00	670.00	2187	4.23	54675
21	National Seed Corporation	979.87	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		9108.25	7574.15	24031	56.96	1575826

as on 27.12.2017

Statement-III

State-wise details of Funds Released, Utilized, No. of Seed Villages Organised, Farmers Benefited and Quantity of Seeds Produced under Seed Village Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18		physical achievement		
		Released	Utilized (Including Unspent Balance of previous year)	No. of Seed Villages organised	Qty. of Seeds produced (lakh qtls.)	No. of farmers Covered/ Benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1312.392	212.40	0	0.00	0
2	Assam	1173.410	0.00	1414	7.75	212100
3	Bihar	324.018	141.27	638	4.25	41294
4	Chhattisgarh	365.856	169.66	1021	8.87	68662
5	Gujarat	24.210	0.00			
6	Himachal Pradesh	386.100	0.00			
7	Haryana	0.507	0.00			
8	Jammu and Kashmir	663.603	441.48			
9	Karnataka	112.345	0.00	269		1378
10	Madhya Pradesh	454.300	1206.60	6270	5.89	313500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Maharashtra	2431.000	0.00			
12	Meghalaya	141.735	0.00			
13	Nagaland	74.990	0.00			
14	Rajasthan	1442.896	756.70			
15	Tamilnadu	1430.000	659.20	1377		76433
16	Uttar Pradesh	1439.210	111.10	4190		72913
17	Uttarakhand	228.949	80.71	6306	0.96	3322
18	Telangana	1038.103	283.00	1959	3.53	48976
Total		13043.62	4062.12	23444	31.24	868477

as on 27.12.2017

[English]

Registration of NGOs

2362. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made it compulsory for the NGOs seeking foreign contributions under Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) to get registered in "Darpan" Portal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJUJU): (a) and (b) Yes, All NGOs who are seeking Foreign Contribution under the FCRA, 2010 have to generate a unique ID from the DARPAN PORTAL of the NITI Aayog.

Glyphosphate

2363. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report from the World Health Organisation has linked the best selling weed killer "Glyphosphate" to cancer and several other studies are making this finding robust and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government plans to phase out the stocking on market shelves of this weed killer;

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

(d) the other alternatives available to the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No herbicide/weed killer in the name of "Glyphosphate" is registered for use in the country. Also, there is no weed killer named "Glyphosphate, however, there is a broad spectrum systemic herbicide named "Glyphosate". As per the Joint Meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment and the World Health Organisation (WHO) Core Assessment Group on Pesticide Residues held at WHO Headquarters, Geneva from 9 to 13 May 2016, it has been reported that Glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans from exposure through diet. The International Agency for Research on Cancer identifies environmental factors that can increase risk of human cancer. Glyphosate is listed as class 2a carcinogen (probably carcinogen to humans) by International Agency for Research on Cancer.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

2364. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who are provided facilities under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in Assam, the details thereof;

(b) the number of farmers who have received benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in Kokrajhar region of Assam; and

(c) the details of facilities provided to the farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana?

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) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) including Command Area Development (CAD), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Watershed Development [Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP)] components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) are being implemented in project mode and all farmers inhabiting the project area are benefitted. Precision irrigation technologies are provided to the farmers on demand under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY. The component-wise coverage in Assam is as under:

Component	No. of projects	Potential Coverage	Farmers benefitted
AIBP & CAD	3	1.09 lakh ha	All farmers of project area
SMI	759	3.1 lakh ha	
IWMP	372	15.77 lakh ha	
Per Drop More Crop (micro-irrigation)	-	208 ha	208

A portion of Champamati project under AIBP, having total irrigation potential of 0.36 lakh ha, falls in Kokrajhar district. 435 nos. of SMI projects with targeted irrigation potential of 1.39 lakh hectares are being implemented in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) area which includes Kokrajhar.

(c) Apart from providing irrigation facilities, farmers are supported for creation of water harvesting structures, installing micro-irrigation systems like drip & sprinkler and advisories for efficient water management under the programme.

[*English*]

Division of Assets

2365. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement Section 47(3) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, to divide assets and liabilities under Schedule IX between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States on the basis of population ratio;

(b) the details of institutions, companies, etc., identified and the status of division of the properties;

(c) whether it is true that recently the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter to the Ministry for giving share in Singareni Collieries to Andhra Pradesh as mentioned in Schedule IX of the above Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) The companies and corporations specified in the Ninth Schedule are governed by Section 68 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014.

(c) and (d) An Expert Committee has been constituted for apportioning the Assets and Liabilities of the institutions listed under Schedule IX of the APR Act, 2014, including Singareni Collieries. Recently in a review meeting, this Ministry has been informed by the Chairman of the Committee that progress pertaining to 73 institutions (out of 91 institutions the Committee is mandated with) is at an advanced stage. This Ministry has also requested the Chief Secretaries of both the States to direct the concerned officials involved to facilitate the Committee for early completion of the task assigned to it.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007

2366. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the provisions of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPS) Act, 2007, the amount of monthly maintenance

for a parent or senior citizen that can be ordered by the Maintenance Tribunal as payable by children or relative cannot exceed Rs. 10,000;

(b) if so, whether the Government has appointed a panel to estimate the adequacy of this amount payable in the last three years and if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government plans to increase the maintenance amount for senior citizens under the MWPC Act, 2007; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPC) Act, 2007, the amount of monthly maintenance for a parent or senior citizen that can be ordered by the Maintenance Tribunal as payable by children or relative cannot exceed Rs. 10,000. However, amendment to the MWPC Act to remove the monthly ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- on the maintenance paid by children to parents/senior citizens is under consideration in this Ministry, pursuant to the recommendation of the Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development constituted by the Government.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

2367. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP); and

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised under the SCA during the last three years and the financial year 2017-18, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The main objective of Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) scheme is to give a thrust to the development programmes for Scheduled Castes with reference to their occupational pattern and the need for increasing the productivity of and income from their limited resources. The grant-in-aid under the scheme is given to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations as an additive to their Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

(b) The details of the State-wise fund allocated, released and utilised under the scheme during the last three years and current financial year 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Funds allocated, Released and Utilised by States/UTs under the SCA to SCSP scheme during last three years and current year

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18	
		Allocation	Actual Release	Funds Utilised	Allocation	Actual Release	Funds Utilised	Allocation	Actual Release	Funds Utilised	Allocation	Actual Release (upto 27.12.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	3757.06	2425.00	2425.00	3701.90	3701.90	3701.90	2824.96	2824.96	2824.96	3377.00	2522.00
2	Assam	1479.46	0.00	0.00	1011.29	0.00	0.00	615.80	607.93	511.05	1185.00	-
3	Bihar	10444.04	3156.04	3169.90	10370.86	10357.00	4994.36	8214.66	3886.91	0.00	6622.00	-
4	Chhattisgarh	2759.19	2759.19	2759.19	2609.74	1276.14	1276.14	1699.20	1699.20	1699.20	1310.00	930.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	Gujarat	2574.13	1011.03	666.66	2261.70	1045.00	1389.37	1756.05	1756.05	0.00	1630.00	
6	Goa	22.81	0.00	0.00	23.69	0.00	0.00	5.04	0.00	0.00	8.00	
7	Haryana	2618.24	0.00	1008.38	2498.22	0.00	632.95	1752.26	1752.26	720.44	2044.00	
8	Himachal Pradesh	1309.97	1309.97	1209.02	1323.56	1254.41	1256.46	607.95	607.95	1154.80	694.00	1300.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	637.49	0.00	97.26	679.44	512.45	512.45	307.48	307.48	307.48	367.00	
10	Jharkhand	1823.45	1606.04	1606.04	1788.33	1414.89	1414.89	1099.54	1099.54	1099.54	1591.00	
11	Karnataka	11318.62	11318.62	11318.62	9855.63	9086.84	2808.32	3197.28	3197.29	6278.52	4189.00	4189.00
12	Kerala	1433.93	827.63	1293.01	1497.38	1497.37	1057.02	1049.55	550.73	1063.85	1217.00	483.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	5254.87	5254.87	5254.87	9741.39	9199.34	5114.10	7880.06	7880.06	6474.60	4532.00	
14	Maharashtra	5610.53	3010.07	3010.07	5536.95	3161.20	3161.20	4234.14	4234.14	0.00	5304.00	
15	Manipur	92.87	0.00	44.18	73.18	73.18	0.00	30.81	26.50	0.00	52.00	
16	Odisha	3409.30	2258.45	2016.57	3845.47	2398.01	2398.01	2404.72	2404.72	1933.70	2870.00	2870.00
17	Punjab	4418.26	0.00	474.13	6929.70	2708.95	1313.13	5239.94	5239.94	1224.57	3541.00	
18	Rajasthan	6027.42	6027.26	859.60	5973.11	3438.30	2245.24	4289.57	1441.22	6839.77	4883.00	4883.00
19	Sikkim	30.21	29.48	29.48	18.98	108.68	15.98	47.77	47.76	86.70	15.00	150.00
20	Tamil Nadu	6933.57	6933.57	6933.57	6649.58	3636.98	3636.98	4971.17	17846.23	10251.23	5772.00	1738.00
21	Telangana	2416.23	2416.23	2416.23	2380.75	2380.75	2380.75	1187.79	3687.79	3687.79	2168.00	2168.00
22	Tripura	803.50	1370.52	1370.52	566.55	1488.14	1359.93	905.62	905.62	617.64	348.00	348.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	21422.84	9955.86	9955.86	19316.27	10488.83	202.95	16448.92	9201.40	10031.47	16544.00	11701.00
24	Uttrakhand	903.62	0.00	205.04	962.78	0.00	176.40	443.28	0.00	0.00	757.00	-
25	West Bengal	8330.17	8330.17	8330.17	10727.56	10727.56	10727.56	8386.44	8386.44	8284.04	8580.00	3800.00
26	Chandigarh	84.13	0.00	0.00	200.00	44.08	44.08	200.00	200.00	80.00	200.00	47.00
27	Delhi	56.06	0.00	0.00	130.95	0.00	0.00	139.21	0.00	0.00	187.00	-
28	Puducherry	28.06	0.00	0.00	69.04	0.00	0.00	60.79	0.00	0.00	13.00	-
Total		106000.00	70000.00	66453.37	110744.00	80000.00	51820.17	80000.00	79792.12	65171.35	80000.00	37129.00

Shortage of Weapons

shortage in weaponry in the country;

2368. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the fact that State police forces are facing

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the number of States facing shortage in required weaponry, State wise; and

(c) whether the Government has issued a set of directives to the State Governments to address the shortage of weaponry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' being a State subject, requirement of weaponry, etc. with the State Police is to be assessed and provided for by the State Governments. No data on shortage of weaponry is maintained centrally. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing central assistance under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme to strengthen police infrastructure. Weaponry is one of the major items covered under the Scheme and each State Government finalizes their annual plans/projects as per their requirements and strategic priorities. A fund is separately allocated to each state for weaponry etc. to be supplied through Ordnance Factory Board. Further, under the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF), a sub-scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernization of Police", with an outlay of Rs. 7,380 crore, has recently been approved for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. This sub-scheme is a continuation of the existing MPF Scheme. Under this sub-scheme, central assistance is provided for purchase of security/ surveillance/ communication/ forensic equipments, weaponry, etc. as proposed by the State Governments.

Setting up of NCTC

2369. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to set up a National Counter Terrorism Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the previous Government had held talks with the States for setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre but some States had vehemently opposed it due to which it could not be set up; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the objections by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs issued an office Memorandum (OM) dated 3rd February, 2012 constituting

National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) and prescribing its organization, functions, powers and duties. However, operationalisation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance as some states raised concerns regarding its structure, functions and mandate.

Incentives to Youth for Agriculture

2370. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very less people particularly youths are interested in agriculture sector, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of agricultural universities in the country and the number of graduate/postgraduate passouts from these universities; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to motivate youths towards agriculture sector so as to provide them an alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Presently Seventy five (75) State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) /Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs) / ICAR Deemed-to-be Universities (DUs) /Central Universities with agricultural faculty are functioning in the country.

The details of students passed out from these universities during last four years are as under:-

Programmes	2012	2013	2014	2015
UG	15902	16786	17176	17741
Master's	8814	8304	9223	6968
Doctoral	1217	1426	1670	1423
Total	25933	26516	28069	26132

(c) The following steps have been taken to motivate youths towards agriculture sector:

i. The course curricula in Agriculture has been redesigned to impart the desired framing as per the present day needs among agricultural students.

- ii. Professional status to degrees in Agriculture and allied sciences granted.
- iii. Involvement of School students during Agricultural Education day celebrations on the 3rd of December every year throughout the country.
- iv. Implementation of one year student READY Programme in UG course with enhanced stipend @ Rs. 3000/- P.M. Experiential Learning units provided to Universities for UG students to develop high quality professional competence and help them become "job providers rather than job seekers".
- v. A National Talent Scheme (NTS) has been introduced for PG students @ Rs. 3000/- P.M. NTS at UG level also enhanced from Rs. 1000/- P.M. to Rs. 2000/- P.M.
- vi. A Merit-Cum-Means scholarship has been introduced to attract meritorious under-graduate students below poverty line to study Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Home Science, Dairy & Animal Husbandry subjects. Scholarships in these subjects are awarded annually on the basis of merit-cum-means.
- vii. A Post Matric Scheme has been introduced to encourage scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students for taking up Bachelor Degree programmes in various branches of Agriculture.
- viii. A program on "Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture" (ARYA) has been initiated which is being implemented in 25 States through KVKs, one district from each State.

Under ARYA project, farm youth groups are being formed and are being oriented through demonstrations, framing programs and exposure visits in various entrepreneurship activities. The duration of each initiative varies depending upon nature of the enterprises undertaken. Under different enterprises in the project, 3242 youth have been oriented for the period 2016-17. The youth have been involved in the project for working with of micro-entrepreneurial units like Apiary, Mushroom, Seed Processing, Soil testing, Poultry, Dairy, Goafry, Carp-hatchery, Vermi-compost etc.

Excess Land of CPSUs

2371. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of excess land released for sale/sold by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the amount realized by them during each of the last five years;

(b) whether sale of excess land- holding for shoring up companies financial performance is permissible;

(c) whether all the lands disposed of by the CPSUs during the said period were done as per the guidelines laid down by the Department of Public Undertakings and other formalities have been completed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the highlights on the adequacy of safety measures in the system against misuse of the procedure in disposing of excess lands by CPSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) So far as Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is concerned, none of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control has reported sale of any surplus land. However, NBCC (India) Ltd. has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land of the CPSEs, approved for closure, namely HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Bearings Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL) and Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.

The land pertaining to HMT Chinar Watches Ltd., another company approved for closure has already been transferred to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir as per the Lease Agreement conditions.

(b) DHI has not issued any such guidelines / notifications. However, the decision of sale / transfer of land of CPSEs, in general, is subject to prior approval of the Government.

(c) Disposal of land and other immovable assets of the CPSEs mentioned in para (a) above has been undertaken by NBCC as per the guidelines dated 7th September, 2016 laid down by the Department of Public Enterprises.

(d) Not applicable in view of para (a) above.

[Translation]

Installation of CCTV Cameras

2372. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has been directed to install new CCTV cameras in working condition in each of the police station and in sensitive areas to tighten the security system in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the said cameras have been installed in each police station and in sensitive areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 11.12.2017 has directed Delhi Police to install CCTV Cameras in all the Police Stations of Delhi. Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has also directed Government of NCT of Delhi to ensure that the procurement of CCTV cameras is completed and the CCTV cameras are installed in the vulnerable areas in coordination with the Delhi Police. Delhi Police has reported that 10 CCTV Cameras each in 10 Police Stations have been installed through Pilot Project. Competent Authority has given administrative approval for purchase and installation of CCTV Cameras in the remaining 182 Police Stations of Delhi.

[English]

NDDB Cattle Feed Knowledge Portal

2373. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed and launched NDDB cattle feed knowledge portal as an interactive knowledge platform on various aspects of compound cattle feed production, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government needs to ensure good quality catde feed and mineral mixture to improve per animal productivity and meet international standards as India is the largest milk producer in the world and there is an ample scope to improve further in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Compound catde feed, being an important source of nutrients in the ration, plays an important role in determining the overall economics of dairy production system. Usually, all information pertaining to cattle feed plant is not available from a single source. In view of this. NDDB has developed a cattle feed plant knowledge portal for the feed manufacturers to get thorough information on the specification of various type of feeds, raw material specifications and access to least cost feed (LCF) formulation software to derive LCF formulation.

(b) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Livestock Mission since 2014-15 with a Sub Mission on Feed and Fodder Development with various components viz., Establishment of Fodder Block Making Units, Bypass protein making units, Area Specific Mineral Mixture/Feed pelleting and Feed manufacturing units, Establishment/ Modernization of Feed Testing laboratories. Under the Sub Mission, financial assistance is being provided to the States and Union Territories so that good quality cattle feed and mineral mixture can be provided to the dairy farmers thereby improving milk and animal productivity

Setting up of Cold Storages and Warehouses

2374. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of cold storages and warehouses set up in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand along with the quantum of incentives provided to the respective States in this regard so far, Statewise;

(b) the number of cold storages and warehouses proposed to be set up in these two States during the next year;

(c) whether the Government is also taking initiatives to provide the facility of cold storages for flowers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

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 available records, the details of cold storages set up in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under the schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB) {subsumed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)} and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Cold Storage	Capacity in MT	Assistance approved (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2306	14222706	59507.00
2.	Uttarakhand	160421	19032.00	19032.00
Total		2352	14383127	78539.00

(b) The schemes of MIDH and MoFPI for setting up of cold storages are entrepreneur & demand driven. The funds are allocated to States on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) in case of MIDH scheme and projects are approved against Expression of Interest (EoI) under MoFPI scheme.

(c) and (d) Under MIDH scheme, assistance is provided for setting up pre-cooling units, cold room (staging) and multiple temperature and multi products cold storages for storage of perishable horticulture crops including storage of flowers for which credit linked back ended subsidy@35% of the project in general areas and @50% of the cost of project in hilly & scheduled areas per beneficiary is available.

Inclusion of Drugs in NLEM

2375. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has included the cancer drugs as well as drugs for heart and lung ailments under the Drug Price Control Order as a part of the new list of essential medicines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that due to shortage of supply, life-saving drugs are being sold at high prices in market by private pharma companies and by private hospitals;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure affordability and availability of drugs for cancer, lung and heart ailments in the country; and

(d) the total volume and value of the cancer drugs produced and supplied from within the country along with the quantum and value of imported drugs and medicine from countries abroad during the last three years?

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, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO-2013) includes various medicines under Anti-Cancer (72 formulations), Cardio Vascular (65 formulations), Anti-TB (Lung)(28 formulations) and Anti-Viral (HIV) (41 formulations) in Schedule-1 for price control.

(b) No such report has been received in the Department.

(c) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has fixed the ceiling prices of medicines appearing in various strength / dosages form in Schedule-I of DPCO, 2013 which also includes medicines used for cancer, lung and heart ailments. Further, the DPCO, 2013 has provisions under which the Government can fix the ceiling price of any drug in public interest. Till December 2017, the government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines under revised Schedule - I based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015) which also includes drugs used for cancer, heart and lung ailments. The Government by implementing the provisions of DPCO, 2013 has helped the consumers make the following savings:-

Particulars	Saving to Consumers in Rs. Crores
NLEM 2011	2,422.24
NLEM 2015	2,643.37
NLEM 2015 - Coronary Stents	4,450.00
Para 19 - Knee Implants	1,500.00
Para 19 - Cardio and Anti Diabetic drugs	350.00
Grand Total	11,365.61

Further, the Government had issued a compulsory license for a drug "NEXAVAR" used for the treatment of cancer. The patent is held by M/s Bayer Corporation. After the issue of the compulsory license, the Indian company M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. has been able to sell the medicine at a much lower.

(d) No such data is maintained in the Department. However, as per available data from various port offices of Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), the total volume and value of the cancer drugs with quantum and value of imported drugs during the period 2014 to 2017 (till date) is as under:

Details of Import of Cancer drugs (Bulk Drugs):

Year	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2014	15269	29.2
2015	69628	28.4
2016	141828	58.5
2017 till date	356387	57.1

Details of Import of Cancer drugs (Finished Formulations):

Year	Quantity (Nos.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2014	805189	424
2015	1364869+0.01kg.	855
2016	2153573	915
2017 till date	1532974 + 0.16005 kg.	808

North-East Cities under HRIDAY

2376. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) the reasons for not including cities of North-East under HRIDAY Scheme;

(b) whether the Government plans to include any city from North Easter Region under the scheme in the future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) scheme was launched only on a pilot basis for 4 years upto November, 2018. Only 12 cities, Amritsar, Ajmer, Amaravati, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kancheepuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal were selected. The Government has decided to discontinue the scheme after November, 2018, therefore, no new cities are likely to be selected.

[Translation]

Funds for Urban Infrastructure

2377. DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 40 lakh crore is required for the development of urban infrastructure and Rs. 20 lakh crore for the maintenance of these cities in the country in the coming decades and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has estimated an infrastructure expenditure of Rs. 6.8 lakh crore only for smart city projects; and

(c) whether the proposed allocation of Rs. 48,000 crore is insufficient for the ambitious smart city construction work and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) to provide an estimate of investment requirement for Urban Infrastructure Services including the maintenance & replacement required on a cycle basis. As per the report of HPEC, the estimated urban investment requirement for the 20-year period from 2012-13 to 2031-32 is Rs. 39.2 lakh crore, the breakup of which is given below

Sl. No.	Sector	Investment Estimate (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Water Supply	320908

1	2	3
2	Sewerage	242688
3	SWM	48582
4	Storm Water Drains	191031
5	Urban Roads	1728941
6	Mass Transit	449426
7	Street Lighting	18580
8	Traffic Support Infrastructure	97985
9	Renewal and redevelopment	408955
10	Other sectors	309815
Total		3918670

*Source HPEC Report, 2012

About Rs.20 Lakh crore has been estimated for operation and maintenance of all the cities and towns.

(b) 90 Smart Cities selected so far, have indicated total investment of Rs.1,91,155 crore in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs).

(c) Under Smart Cities Mission, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crore over five years i.e. Rs.100 crore per city per year for development of 100 cities throughout the country. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The balance funds as required by the city as per the Smart City proposal are expected to be mobilized by the city from State's/ ULB's own resources through collection of user fee, beneficiary charges, impact fee, land monetization, debt, borrowings from financial institutions including bilateral as well as multilateral institutions, private sector through PPPs and convergence with other Missions etc.

To bridge the gap between Government (Government of India and State) assistance and requirement of cities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is taking following steps:

- Assisting cities to maximize internal sources of revenue such as Property Tax, Advertisement Tax etc.
- Facilitating implementation of various projects under convergence with other schemes such as Solar

Rooftop, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) etc.

- Handholding cities to access the bond markets and prepare Public Private Partnership projects for accessing private funds, etc.
- Supporting for Multilateral and Bilateral assistance, providing support.

[English]

Institutional Credit to Small Farmers

2378. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Government is taking to bring all farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers, into the fold of institutional credit;

(b) the details of the performance of Joint Liability Groups in this respect; and

(c) the details of small and marginal farmers who have been successful in availing credit through Joint Liability Groups in the country, especially in States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

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) Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and to bring more and more farmers including small and marginal farmers within the institutional credit fold. These measures, inter alia, include the following major steps to provide hassle free crop loans to farmers including small and marginal farmers:-

- (i) Under the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) Short Term Crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh are extended to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 7% per annum for a period up to one year. In case of prompt repayment, the farmers can avail a prompt repayment incentive of 3% per annum and thus the effective rate of interest on such loans is only 4%.
- (ii) The ISS also provides for post harvest loans for up to 6 months at the same rate of interest as Short Term Crop loans to Kisan Credit Card holding Small and Marginal Farmers, to encourage them not to resort to distress sale and instead store their

- produce in Warehouses accredited with Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA) against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWR).
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture. Within the 18 percent target for agriculture, a sub-target of 8% for small and marginal farmers has been fixed to help in increasing the flow of credit to small and marginal farmers.
- (iv) As per PSL guidelines loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- (v) The Government implements the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aimed at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs. In terms of master circular dated July 03, 2017 of RBI, tenant farmers, oral lessees or share croppers are also covered under the KCC Scheme. The Scheme provides for sanction of the limit for 5 years with simplified renewal every year. All the banks have been advised to implement the scheme. The issue of smart -cum debit card, mandated under the revised guidelines, is enabling the farmers to access multiple delivery channels.
- (vi) To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. taking up farm activities, off-farm activities and non-farm activities, into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The announcement of Union Budget for 2014-15 for financing of 5 lakh JLGs of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan' (landless farmers) has given further credence to efforts of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in innovating and reaching out to the landless farmers through JLG scheme of financing.
- (vii) Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs.1,00,000/-, vide RBI's circular dated 18* June, 2010.
- (viii) RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- (b) and (c) As on 31st March, 2017, cumulatively 24.53 lakh Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been provided Rs.26,848.13 crore loan by banks across the country. In Andhra Pradesh, 1,82,375 JLGs have availed loans of Rs.1,618.05 crore and in Telangana, 35,748 JLGs have availed bank loans aggregating to Rs.620.94 crore, as on 31st March, 2017. The details of small and marginal farmers availing loan through JLG mode of financing is not maintained separately.

Supply of Fake and Poor Quality Seeds

2379. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI B.V. NAIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has received complaints regarding supply of fake and poor quality seeds to farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to address the issue;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide relief to farmers affected by such fake seeds; 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) and (b) No Madam, there is no specific complaint received from State Governments regarding supply of fake and poor quality seeds. However, few cases of supply of fake and poor quality seeds as reported by states and compensation paid is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) To ensure the supply of quality seeds among farmers Government of India has enacted Seeds Act, 1966, Seed Rules 1968, Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 under which state Governments are empowered to appoint Seeds Inspectors, establish Seed Testing Laboratories and take corrective steps like issue of warning, show cause notice, stop sale order and trail in court etc.

Statement

Details of complaints regarding supply of poor quality of seeds, action taken and compensation paid to the farmers

Sl. No.	Name of State	Detail of Complaints	Action Taken and Compensation Paid
1	2	3	4
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State Government has received 10 complaints on Poor Quality of Seeds	Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
2.	Rajasthan	No complaint has been received regarding supply of fake /poor seeds to farmers in Rajasthan but during routine withdrawal only 118 samples were found substandard out of 4687 samples drawn.	Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
3.	Bihar	No complaint has been received regarding supply of fake /poor seeds to farmers in Bihar but during routine withdrawal only 96 samples were found substandard out of 21460 samples drawn including 2017-18.	Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken. In one case compensation relief had provided to farmers by concern seed company.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	During routine withdrawal only 447 samples were found substandard out of 6040 samples drawn.	Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.

1	2	3	4
5. Uttar Pradesh	During routine Seed Law Enforcement 248 seed samples found substandard.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license were taken.
6. Telangana	State Government has drawn 2463 cotton samples and 4460 other samples out of which 189 samples in cotton and 48 in other crops were found substandard.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken. An amount of Rs. 2.4 crore compensation amount has been paid by the private companies to 3671 farmers in Telangana due to supply of poor quality Chilly seed during 2016-17.
2015-16			
1. Andhra Pradesh	State Government has received 05 complaints on Poor Quality of Seeds		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
2. Maharashtra	State Government has reported 69 complaints in cotton, 51 complaints in banana, 19 complaints in vegetable and other seeds and 1 complaint in soybean.		Action as per the law including filing police, court cases, stop sales, suspension and cancellation of licenses, issuance of stop sale order, seizure of stocks were taken. Besides, Seed Law Enforcement wing has also been strengthened.
3. Uttar Pradesh	During routine Seed Law Enforcement 298 seed samples found substandard.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license were taken.
4. Madhya Pradesh	During routine withdrawal only 343 samples were found substandard out of 5285 samples drawn.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.

1	2	3	4
5. Telangana	State Government has drawn 7957 samples and 126 cases found substandard.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
6. Rajasthan	No complaint has been received regarding supply of fake /poor seeds to farmers in Rajasthan but during routine withdrawal only 95 samples were found substandard out of 3404 samples drawn.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
2014-15			
1. Andhra Pradesh	State Government has received 07 complaints on Poor Quality of Seeds.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
2. Rajasthan	Nil, but out of total 5166 samples drawn, 314 samples were found to be sub-standard.		Action as per the law including issue show cause notice, stopping of sale, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license, and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
3. Telangana	State Government has reported that during inspection and 7340 seed analysis out of which 165 seed samples were found sub-standard.		Action as per the law including issue show cause notice, stopping of sale, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.
4. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	One case about sale of sub-standard seeds with the tag of Beej Pramanikaran Sanstha of Madhya Pradesh in Akola, Maharashtra.		Government of Madhya Pradesh had immediately suspended concerned officials and also suspended license of seed producing company involved in the matter.
5. Uttar Pradesh	During routine Seed Law Enforcement 103 seed samples found substandard.		Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.

1	2	3	4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	During routine withdrawal only 1020 samples were found substandard out of 5438 samples drawn and 10 court cases were filed.	Action as per the law including issuance of show cause notice, stop sales, seizure, suspension/cancellation of license and filing court cases for prosecution were taken.

Coverage of Subsidized Sugar in Tamil Nadu

2380. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is in receipt of any letter from the Government of Tamil Nadu to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority households to the scale of 2 kg. per household and to enhance the subsidy from Rs. 18.50 to 28.50 per kg.;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the Union Government's stand on this issue;

(c) whether it is true that the subsidy rate of Rs. 18.50 per kg. was fixed in the year 2002 and has not been increased till date;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Union Government to increase the supply of sugar to Tamil Nadu, 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has represented to the Central Government requesting to extend the coverage of subsidized sugar to all priority households, enhance the sugar subsidy from Rs. 18.50 to at least Rs. 28.50 per kg. and assist the state Government in protecting the current scale of supply of sugar under Public Distribution System (PDS) in the state.

Since there is no identified category of BPL under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 which is being implemented universally in the country, the Central

Government has reviewed the sugar subsidy scheme. Accordingly, it has been decided to continue it only for the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, who are the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable section of the society and identified under NFSA, 2013. The Central Government will continue to reimburse a fixed subsidy of Rs. 18.50 per kg. @ 1 kg. per month per AAY family to participating States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been reimbursing a fixed sugar subsidy @ Rs. 18.50 per kg. to the participating states/UTs since June, 2013 when the new dispensation for distribution of sugar under PDS was put in place after de-regulation of sugar sector. The States/UTs have been allowed to pass on any additional expenditure on account of transportation, handling and dealers' commission etc. over and above the retail issue price of Rs. 13.50 per kg. to the beneficiaries or bear it themselves.

(e) In order to remove regional imbalances in demand and supply and to ensure availability of sugar at reasonable price, duty free import of 5 lakh MT of raw sugar under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was allowed through ports of different zones including 3 lakh MT from South Zone ports. Further, with a view to supplement the availability of sugar mainly in Southern India including Tamil Nadu and to stabilize sugar prices, Government allowed an additional import of 3 lakh MT of raw sugar by sugar mills/ refineries under TRQ, at 25% import duty, exclusively through southern ports of the Country.

Global Agriculture Leadership Summit

2381. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10th Global Agriculture Leadership Summit 2017 was recently convened by the National Council of Food and Agriculture in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during the deliberations of the summit, the members endorsed to bring the Gram products under the National Food Security Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi had convened 10th Global Agriculture Leadership Summit and Awards on 5-6th September, 2017 in New Delhi. No such recommendation to bring the Gram products under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was made in the Summit. Moreover, gram products are not covered under the Act nor is there any proposal for its inclusion.

[Translation]

Audits of NGOs

2382. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct audits of all the NGOs in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Employment of SC/ST Persons in PSUs

2383. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry; and

(b) the total number of employees in such PSUs and the number of SC/ST persons employed in various posts in these PSUs as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. (AYCL), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. (BPCL), BHEL-Electrical Machines Ltd. (BHEL-EML), Braithwait, Burn and Jessop Construction Ltd.(BBJ), Bridge and Roof Company Ltd. (B&R), Cement Corporation of India Ltd.(CCI), Engineering projects (India)Ltd.(EPI), H.M.T International Ltd., H.M.T Ltd., H.M.T Machine Tools Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC), Hindustan Cables Ltd.(HCL), Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (HPC), Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (HPF), Hindustan Salts Ltd. (HSL). HMT Bearing Ltd., HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. HMT Watches Ltd., Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd. (HOOGHLY), Instrumentation Ltd. (ILK), N.E.P.A Ltd. (NEPA), Nagaland Pulp and Pape Company Ltd.(NPPC), Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. (REIL), Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. (R&C), Sambhar Salts Ltd.(SSL), Scooters India Ltd.(SIL), Triveni Structurals Ltd.(TSL), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.(TSPL), Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL).

(b) As on date, the total number of employees in such PSUs in various posts is 62,617 Out of them, 19,462 employees are SC/STs.

Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project

2384. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal relating to the Metro Rail Project in Ahmedabad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to connect the Ahmedabad Airport with the metro rail and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to start and finish the Ahmedabad metro rail project in a time bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of Gujarat have submitted the proposal for 35.96 kilometers of Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I at an estimated

cost of Rs.10,773 Crore in April, 2014, which was approved by the Government of India. The Government of Gujarat have also submitted a proposal for 34.26 kilometers of Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-II, at an estimated cost of Rs.7752 Crore, in November, 2017.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I, consisting of North-South Corridor from Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) to Motera Stadium and East-West Corridor from Thaltej Gam to Vastral Gam, is being implemented by the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited. The Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited has intimated that the proposed date of completion of the project is July, 2020.

Implementation of Swaminathan Committee Report

2385. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in various States in the country have been agitating for loan waiver and implementation of the recommendations of Swaminathan Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the said Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) and (b) During the past few months, incidents of unrest among farmers have come to the notice of the Government specially in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Tamilnadu. The main demands of the farmers are:

- i. waiver of farm loans;
- ii. fixation of minimum support price (MSP) for agricultural produce as per Swaminathan Committee Report;

- iii. agricultural loan at subsidised rates of interest;
- iv. procurement of crops at MSP by Central Government;
- v. higher price of agro produce like onions, soyabean, etc.

(c) and (d) Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Swaminathan Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. of the 201 number of action points identified, 192 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(e) Does not arise.

Identity Cards for Migrant Labourers

2386. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision for issuance of identity card and data collection of migrant labourers in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any information indicating that the Maoist and other terror group were trying to spread their networks in South India focussing on migrant labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Government of Kerala is providing identity Card to migrant workers in the State under the AAWAZ Health Insurance scheme. Under the scheme, migrant workers are eligible to get benefits of worth Rs. 15,000 as medical insurance and Rs. 2 lakh as accident death insurance claim for each insured person. It will also enable the creation of a systematic database of the migrant workers. Government has constituted District and State level committees to monitor the project. 62,441 Registration cards have been issued to migrant workers so far.

(c) and (d) The Left Wing Extremists have been trying to establish presence at the Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu (KKT) tri-junction. While no violence was reported in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu since 2014, violence data for Kerala is as under:

- (i) 2014-8
- (ii) 2015-10
- (iii) 2016-5
- (iv) 2017-0 (upto 15.12.2017)

No reports are available regarding LWE group focussing migrant labourers in South India.

Scholarship for SC Students

2387. SHRI CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANGA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received several complaints from Scheduled Caste students from various colleges regarding their scholarships;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has not released the funds or there is a delay in providing funds to the colleges for disbursement of scholarships; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Complaints are received from Scheduled Caste students regarding scholarships under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-matric Scholarship and Central Sector Scheme of Top Class Education.

Under Post matric Scholarship scheme, the complaints/representations are forwarded to State Government/Union Territory Administrations, being implementing agency to take further action for release of Scholarship. This Department releases Central Assistance to States/UTs based on availability of funds.

Under Top Class Education Scheme, this department takes suitable action on the complaints for

scholarship and releases the Scholarship subject to availability of funds.

Environment Related Agriculture Seminar

2388. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an environment related agriculture seminar was held recently in the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the view of State Government of Andhra Pradesh, its experts and other stakeholders and agriculturist in this regard; and
- (d) whether funds have been released under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana in this regard, 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) Yes, Madam. An International Workshop on "Building Perspectives and capacities to Measure Climate Change Impacts due to changes in Agricultural Practices" was conducted at Vijawada from 01.11.2017 and 02.11.17. A Training Programme was also conducted on 03.11.17 and 04.11.17 for the Key staff implementing Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZB NF) in Andhra Pradesh (A.P).

The major outcome of the climate change workshop is Aligning Climate Resilient Zero Budget Natural Farming (CRZBNF) practices to climate resilience explored by International experiences similar to ZBNF and development frame work for measuring Green House Gas reductions, methodologies, Soil carbon sequestration measurement approaches and methods in relation to ZBNF.

The view of the state Government is to study the impact of ZBNF practices in improving organic carbon and Soil fertility in addition to reduce Green House gases and their validation with the support by UNEP, C-AGG, USA, ICRISAT, ICRAFS, Nairobi and FAO, Rome and other related organizations.

(d) No funds has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

Cancellation of Licences of NGOs

2389. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has cancelled the licences of 4842 NGOs and organisations under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

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

(c) whether earlier also many NGOs failed to adhere to FCRA norms;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government is now planning to monitor all the international donations received by NGOs under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act and such donation will require clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the list of NGOs who got assent from the Ministry during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, The licences of 4842 NGOs have been cancelled in the year 2017 for violation of various provisions of the FCRA, 2010 & the Rules made thereunder. The list of NGOs whose registration certificates have been cancelled since 2012 for various violations of the provisions of the FCRA, 2010 is available on the web portal www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(e) to (f) Every person who is registered under the FCRA, 2010 and receives foreign contribution has to adhere to the provisions of the FCRA, 2010 and the Rules made thereunder. The details of all NGOs are available on the web portal www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Green Revolution in Agriculture

2390. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:
DR. K. GOPAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has unveiled three year roadmap for evergreen revolution in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is considering to make agriculture clusters wherein different areas could be identified with particular crops; 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) No such roadmap has been unveiled by Government.

(c) and (d) The Government has adopted a cluster based concept for developing organically fertile zone, implemented through the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The target is to promote 10,000 clusters covering 2 lakh ha over the period of 3 years, i.e. from 2015-16 to 2017-18. In order to achieve the goal, an amount of Rs.226.19 crore, Rs.152.19 crore and Rs. 144.85 crore during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively has been released to the States which includes cluster formation and capacity building, organic inputs, certification, labeling, packing, transportation and marketing of organic produce.

Quality of Drugs

2391. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new pharmaceutical policy aims to address the quality concerns of indigenously manufactured drugs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the new policy aims to encourage the domestic manufacturing of drugs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the new policy includes provisions to make drugs affordable and accessible 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) The draft National Pharmaceutical Policy aims to ensure world class quality of drugs for domestic consumption & exports. The draft policy addresses the issue of quality assurance of indigenously manufactured drugs by proposing a road map for effective Bio-availability and Bio-equivalence (BA/BE) implementation, inspection of manufacturing units through an accredited network of third party inspectors/agencies, ensuring World Health Organisation's Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) being adopted by all manufacturing units etc.

(b) The draft National Pharmaceutical Policy proposes to make India sufficiently self-reliant in end to end indigenous drug manufacturing. The various steps suggested in the draft policy in this regard inter alia include encouraging indigenous drug manufacturing by providing an enabling environment for setting up mega bulk drug parks where benefits of scale can be availed of by using common facilities for pollution control, effluent treatment etc.

(c) In order to make essential drugs accessible at affordable prices to the common masses the draft National Pharmaceutical Policy proposes various measures including encouragement for API industry, generic drug, e-pharmacy, trader margin reforms etc.

Modern Slavery

2392. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the findings of the report, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage 2017, released recently by International Labour Organisation indicating that a large number of people are living as modern slaves around the world including in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Indian context;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has questioned the credibility of the report; 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 Labour and Employment has informed that International Labour Organisation's (ILO) report titled 'Global Estimates on Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage' was issued by ILO recently. The report mentions that an estimated 40.3 million people were victims of modern slavery which was most prevalent in Africa followed by Asia and Pacific. The report indicates figures for modern slavery, forced labour and forced marriages region wise.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that India recognizes 'International Labour Standards' established by ILO, which recognizes the term 'Forced Labour'. In India, engaging bonded labour is a criminal offence and the Government of India has strict punitive provisions incorporated in national legislations.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has questioned the credibility of the report and have informed ILO that the Report had used data primarily from independent surveys conducted by Walk Free Foundation which is a private foundation and the data/report has neither been verified with any official data source in India nor was the Government consulted or informed regarding the survey's methodology. The sample size of 17000 reflected in the report was not a correct representation for India with a population of over 1.25 billion. It has been reiterated that 'Modern Slavery' was not a term defined in the context of International Labour Standards and that this term should not be used interchangeably with the accepted term 'forced labour'.

Assistance for Infrastructure Development of Harbours

2393. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received request from the State Government of Kerala for releasing financial assistance for infrastructure development of various harbours including Quilandy fishing harbour in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amount released during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of central share yet to be released by the Government along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Kerala during the current financial year (2017-18) has requested the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for release of central financial assistance in respect of ongoing 6 fishing harbour and 1 fish landing centre projects including Quilandy fishing harbour; and 3 projects relating to maintenance dredging at the existing fishing harbours.

(c) The details of central amount released to the Government of Kerala for construction of fishing harbours/ fish landing centres including modernization of the existing fishing harbours/fish landing centres in the State during the last three years are as below:

Sl. No.	Financial year	Central funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1	2014-15	2435.60
2	2015-16	3635.80
3	2016-17	1322.91
Total		7394.31

(d) Centtal financial assistance is released to the State Government in installments for development of fishing harbours and fish landing centres, based on the progress, submission of Utilization Certificate in respect of central financial assistance released earlier, submission of physical and financial progress report and keeping in view of the budgetary allocation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The project-wise details of central share release and balance are furnished as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the fishing harbour and fish landing centre	Centtal funds already released	Balance
1	2	3	4
1	Koyilandi (FH)	2222.50	977.00
2	Cheruvathur (FH)	1750.00	420.50

1	2	3	4
3	Thanur (FH)	1550.00	1815.25
4	Vellayil (FH)	1250.00	1697.65
5	Arthungal (FH)	1050.00	2654.25
6	Manjeshwaram (FH)	100.00	3560.00
7	Munakkakadauv (FLC)	123.25	50.00
8	Maintenance of Dredging of 7FHs	293.23	233.77
9	Maintenance Dredging at Puthiyappa FH	26.56	581.44
10	Maintenance Dredging at Moplabay	100.28	235.00

FH: Fishing Harbour and FLC: Fish landing Centre

[Translation]

Production of Fruits and Vegetables

2394. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target for the production of fruits and vegetables in different States of the country including Jharkhand during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the production of fruits and vegetables in different States of the country including Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year, Statewise;

(d) the details of assistance provided/ to be provided by the Government to different States for promoting horticulture crops during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said targets under the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

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. A total production target of 310 million metric ton of horticulture produce including fruits and vegetables was kept under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period for the country.

(c) State-wise details of the production of fruits and vegetables in different States of the country including Jharkhand during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) State wise details of funds allocation (Gol Share) and releases made to different States under MIDH for promoting horticulture crops during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is enclosed as Statement-III.

(e) Under MIDH, for the promotion of horticulture throughout the country to achieve the said targets, financial & technical assistance is provided to States/UTs for following major interventions/activities:

- 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.
- Rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards.
- Protected cultivation, i.e. poly-house, greenhouse, etc, to improve the productivity & 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.
- Creation of Post Harvest Management and Marketing infrastructure.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the production of fruits in different States of the country including Jharkhand during the last three years

Production in '000 tonnes

State/UTs	Production		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (3rd Adv Est)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9121.62	10088.82	12489.15

	1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh		331.40	306.27	125.22
Assam		2030.14	2077.77	2317.76
Bihar		3990.00	4230.63	4234.62
Chhattisgarh		2071.14	2294.73	2480.39
Gujarat		8300.60	8477.17	8561.95
Haryana		703.68	737.82	786.06
Himachal Pradesh		751.94	928.83	639.01
Jammu and Kashmir		1779.44	2115.72	2132.05
Jharkhand		898.08	961.19	1047.67
Karnataka		6799.89	7023.69	6910.74
Kerala		2554.12	2532.94	2492.15
Madhya Pradesh		6119.00	5783.06	6088.75
Maharashtra		11089.53	9749.80	11274.75
Manipur		521.57	467.76	446.34
Meghalaya		377.25	395.40	447.29
Mizoram		350.91	330.28	339.05
Nagaland		411.00	374.13	394.91
Odisha		2156.49	2386.94	2432.29
Punjab		1644.64	1790.94	1822.65
Rajasthan		735.60	681.57	846.73
Sikkim		0.03	23.48	24.80
Tamilnadu		5963.93	6635.10	6426.34
Telangana		5287.70	4319.87	3416.24
Tripura		819.12	854.05	586.43
Uttar Pradesh		7558.99	10296.14	10418.30
Uttarakhand		785.97	659.10	666.56
Westbengal		3313.70	3516.71	3708.45
Others		134.23	143.16	150.27
Total		86601.68	90183.04	93706.87

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coopn & Farmers Welfare

Statement-II

State-wise details of the production of vegetables in different States of the country including Jharkhand during the last three years

State/UTs	Production		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (3rd Adv Est)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4592.58	5442.77	6223.50
Arunachal Pradesh	41.00	33.01	16.92
Assam-	4469.73	3821.71	3981.72
Bihar	14467.15	14400.12	14520.97
Chhattisgarh	5812.32	6318.41	6728.00
Gujarat	11861.23	13401.39	13535.40
Haryana	5305.59	6129.36	6135.41
Himachal Pradesh	1585.37	1715.16	1774.89
Jammu and Kashmir	1395.47	1386.37	1400.23
Jharkhand	4279.28	3373.82	3370.00
Karnataka	8828.37	7804.57	8617.26
Kerala	1645.06	2088.66	1995.05

	1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh		14199.00	15568.26	14480.47
Maharashtra		8783.01	9452.07	10472.72
Manipur		268.01	316.51	311.71
Meghalaya		534.00	494.88	544.38
Mizoram		273.76	179.02	179.04
Nagaland		492.37	494.61	558.93
Odisha		9413.54	8755.51	8760.09
Punjab		4167.65	4301.63	4650.41
Rajasthan		1433.23	1986.73	1991.54
Sikkim		130.06	106.94	155.74
Tamdnadu		7521.02	6976.15	6790.13
Telangana		3005.33	3195.44	3369.70
Tripura		811.09	793.24	785.31
Uttar Pradesh		26120.18	26251.00	27696.03
Uttarakhand		1109.65	945.36	948.12
West Bengal		26354.61	22825.45	25682.01
Others		578.57	505.81	501.79
Total		169478.23	169063.93	176177.45

Source: Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture, Coop & Farmers Welfare

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds allocation (GoI Share) and releases made to different States under MIDH for promoting horticulture crops during the Twelfth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Alloca- tion (GOI)	Rele- ases	Alloca- tion (GOI)	Rele- ases	Alloca- tion (GOI)	Rele- ases	Alloca- tion (GOI)	Rele- ases	Alloca- tion (GOI)	Rele- ases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	116.45	87.34	127.50	91.06	74.59	64.68	71.50	55.75	64.03	64.02
2	Bihar	46.75	35.06	42.50	20.00	42.50	17.00	28.50	4.00	26.31	17.96
3	Chhattisgarh	106.25	91.36	114.75	90.62	120.70	11 1.88	80.00	77.55	69.23	61.47
4	Goa	3.40	1.25	4.25	4.00	4.68	0.00	3.00	2.30	2.52	1.65
5	Gujarat	106.25	100.13	119.00	119.00	130.90	109.47	78.71	47.82	71.39	65.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	Haryana	90.95	90.82	102.00	93.63	112.20	65.45	71.50	50.75	61.84	59.55
7	Jharkhand	63.75	47.81	68.00	50.05	68.00	49.69	45.00	25.79	40.18	30.13
8	Karnataka	119.00	113.04	119.00	69.74	124.95	96.08	81.50	67.69	72.97	69.50
9	Kerala	72.25	35.00	85.00	30.00	85.00	40.00	40.50	25.00	46.42	15.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	55.25	30.09	80.75	75.00	93.50	42.23	51.00	40.50	45.35	35.62
11	Maharashtra	136.00	127.87	702.10	674.6	158.95	140.00	102.50	96.25	88.97	50.44
12	Odisha	68.00	65.80	85.00	84.09	93.50	71.75	57.50	54.45	49.91	43.68
13	Punjab	62.90	57.90	63.75	58.19	70.13	58.50	46.00	30.35	39.86	30.00
14	Rajasthan	80.75	41.20	85.00	62.50	89.25	42.67	55.00	45.00	50.89	43.13
15	Tamil Nadu	68.00	56.00	97.75	92.87	107.95	55.36	61.50	58.73	55.03	47.14
16	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.71	45.00	40.50	35.25	32.90	20.96
17	Uttar Pradesh	59.50	32.36	59.50	35.00	68.00	37.32	40.00	22.00	37.27	31.96
18	West Bengal	38.25	19.00	42.50	8.00	42.50	18.74	28.50	28.00	24.91	8.00
19	Delhi	2.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00
20	Puducherry	0.91	0.46	0.85	0.75	1.70	0.86	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.97	2.65	3.00	1.32	5.00	1.42	5.00	2.50	2.00	0.00
22	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.11	0.25	1.11	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
24	Arunachal Pradesh	48.95	47.42	48.00	46.61	50.00	23.77	35.50	35.50	32.30	0.00
25	Assam	30.80	37.49	48.00	48.00	48.00	29.09	30.50	20.00	28.00	22.00
26	Manipur	45.90	48.93	48.00	58.00	50.00	44.17	37.50	35.75	32.00	10.00
27	Meghalaya	35.05	29.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	27.60	28.00	18.00	25.50	18.75
28	Mizoram	43.10	43.10	48.00	48.00	52.00	41.00	34.50	34.50	-31.50	31.50
29	Nagaland	43.55	43.55	48.00	47.45	52.00	34.76	34.50	17.25	31.50	15.00
30	Sikkim	43.30	42.89	45.00	49.36	49.00	44.50	34.50	33.25	30.50	25.25
31	Tripura	44.80	44.80	49.00	56.14	54.00	37.00	37.50	32.75	33.00	23.50
32	Jammu and Kashmir	35.20	18.25	30.00	29.43	60.00	45.00	61.78	52.00	46.00	96.09
33	Himachal Pradesh	30.00	27.55	32.00	26.19	48.00	42.42	31.50	24.49	32.00	24.25
34	Uttarakhand	19.35	10.23	30.00	30.00	46.00	32.73	22.50	22.50	31.00	47.50
Total		1724.15	1428.36	2470.16	1465.25	2107.37	1470.12	1379.49	1096.17	1238.08	1010.50

[English]

Tribunal on Distribution of Food Stuff

2395. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Government to constitute a Tribunal under section 323(b) of the Constitution of India for resolution of disputes pertaining to production, procurement, supply and distribution of food stuffs through Judicial method;

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

(c) whether it is true that constitutional amendment has been made in 1974 to constitute such Tribunal; and

(d) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Part XIV A of the Constitution of India, containing Articles 323A and 323B, were inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, w.e.f. 3.1.1977. Article 323B of the Constitution provides that the appropriate Legislature may, by law, provide for the adjudication or trial by tribunals of any disputes, complaints, or offences with respect to all or any of the matters specified in clause (2) with respect to which such Legislature has power to make laws. Matters specified in clause (2) of Article 323B include production, procurement, supply and distribution of food-stuffs (including edible oilseeds and oils) and such other goods as the President may, by public notification, declare to be essential goods for the purpose of this article and control of prices of such goods.

Department of Food and Public Distribution is not considering to constitute a central tribunal under Article 323(b) for resolution of disputes relating to food stuffs.

Research Projects under ICAR

2396. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research centres and projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the country including rural and backward areas, State-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on the said centres and the projects during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether agricultural production has increased from the said centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to promote the research in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has overall 103 institutions (Research Institutes 68, Bureau 6, Directorates 14 and National Research Centres 15) and 81 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs)/Network Projects (NPs) in the areas of field and horticultural crops, animal species, Fisheries, Engineering, Natural resources management and several other areas of research that are in operation spreading all over the country including rural and backward areas. The funds are allocated project/scheme-wise and not the institute or state wise as some of the schemes are running in more than one state which are running under these Institutions. The state wise list of the ICAR Institutes is given in Statement-I. List of AICRPs/NPs is given in enclosed Statement-II and the details regarding the expenditure incurred by the Government on the research centres is given in enclosed as Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

- The ICAR has played a pioneering role in ushering Green Revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India through its research and technology development that has enabled the country to increase the production of food grains by 5 times, horticultural crops by 9.5 times, fish by 12.5 times, milk 7.8 times and eggs 39 times since 1951, thus making a visible impact on the national food and nutritional security. The research efforts of the Institutes/Centres/AICRPs have led to the development and released of 672 high yielding, stresses (biotic & abiotic) tolerant varieties/hybrids

in different field crops for cultivation under different agro-climatic conditions during 2014-2017. Approximately, 350514 quintals of breeder seeds of improved varieties of field crops and 18.5 lakh grafted plants, 12 lakh rooted cuttings and tuber crops, 90 tonnes of breeder/truthfully labelled seeds of vegetable crops, 5500 tonnes of breeders seed of potato and tropical tuber crops were produced and distributed during 2014-15 to 2016-17 for sustaining the effective seed chain in the states. These varieties and improved management practices have contributed significantly in increasing the production in field crops e.g. the production of total food grain increased from 252.02 million tons in 2014-15 to 275.68 million tons in 2016-17. In case of individual commodity also the increased production is recorded like, rice production has increased from 105.48 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 110.15 million tonnes in 2016-17, wheat production increased from 86.52 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 98.38 million tonnes in 2016-17. Similarly the research achievements in pulses led to the increase in pulses production from 17.15 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 22.95 million tonnes in 2016-17. The vegetable production increased from 166.6 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 176.2 million tonnes in 2016-2017. Similarly fruits production increased from 89.5 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 93.7 million tonnes in 2016-2017.

- During the last 3.5 years ICAR developed and released 13 improved poultry, pig and sheep varieties/breeds which include; 4 backyard poultry: Kamrupa in Assam, Narmadanidhi in MP, Jharsim in Chhattisgarh and Himsamridhi in HP; 8 pig varieties: HD-K75, Rani and Asha in Assam; Jharsuk in Jharkhand; Mannuthy White in Kerala; Lumsniang in Meghalaya; TANUVAS KTM Gold Crossbred Pig (Large White Yorkshire x Desi) in Tamil Nadu and "SWU-T 17 Crossbred Pig", (Large White Yorkshire x Desi) in Telangana besides one prolific and high producing breed of sheep 'Avishan'
- To increase productivity, reduce cost of cultivation, reduce drudgery, improve value addition, conserve resources and provide alternate means for energy generation through improve farm mechanisation, ICAR developed 72 new farm equipment/machines/gadgets and 34 new products/ process protocols and supplied over 16500 prototypes of agricultural machinery to farmers/ entrepreneurs. Due to these

efforts steady growth has occurred in adoption of efficient manually operated tools, animal operated implements, and equipment operated by mechanical and electrical power sources in the country. ICAR trained 710 rural youth for establishing Custom Hiring Centres in different parts of the country out of which 652 entrepreneurs established Custom Hiring Centres. ICAR equipped 194 startup companies and agri-entrepreneurs by providing necessary training and skills to start their new agri-ventures.

- ICAR has developed and validated 623 district contingency plans and conducted skill development programs for 40.9 lakh farmers. Mridaparikhshak a minilab for soil analysis developed to support Government's initiative of Soil Health Card. ICAR has also developed 45 Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) models in 23 states and 1 Union Territory covering all the 15 agro-climatic regions of the country. These models were tested and further validated in the fields of 1250 farmers each under various different agro ecologies covering 23 states of the country.
- For delivering the benefits of research to the farmers, the ICAR has established a network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country. Through this network the technologies/ products being evolved are demonstrated by organizing various extension programmes like farmers fair, Krishi Mahotsav, exhibitions, exposure visits, animal check-up camps and diagnostic and advisory services for soil, water and infected plant samples and also training of farmers to update their knowledge and skill. These programmes have also benefited the farmers in terms of increased crop production and improved farm income.
- For strengthening the Government's initiative on Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, a new Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) has been established at Barhi, Jharkhand on the lines of IARI, PUSA, New Delhi and another IARI is being established in Assam, Rajendra Agricultural University has been upgraded to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, six new colleges opened under Central Agricultural University, Imphal, National Research Centre for Integrated Farming established in Motihari (Bihar) and National Organic Farming Research Institute

established in Tadong (Sikkim). Besides this, ICAR established six new Regional Research Stations in MP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal. Financial support has been extended to Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Haryana Governments for the establishment of new Agriculture and Horticulture Universities.

A new, state of the art Phonemics Facility has been created at ICAR-IARI, New Delhi. International fellowships for Ph.D. programmes in frontier areas of agricultural sciences were given to 105 young scientists to train them in the identified best laboratories of the world. The research collaboration with various national and international agencies including CG Centres strengthened, a new scheme of Emeritus Professor with 100 positions initiated and the slots for emeritus scientists doubled from 50 to 100 and the honorarium enhanced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 per month. To attract and retain talent in agriculture sciences, a new National Talent Scholarship has also been introduced for PG students from 2016-17.

Statement-I

State wise List of ICAR Research Institutions

State	Institute Name
1	2
Maharashtra	1. Central Institute for Cotton Research P.B.No.2, Shankarnagar P.O., Nagpur
	2. Directorate of Floricultural Research
	3. Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Pune
	4. Central Citrus Research Institute, Post Box No.464, Shankar Nagar
	5. National Research Centre for Grapes, PB No.3, Manjri Farm Post, Solapur
	6. National Research Centre on Pomegranate, NH-65 Solapur
	7. National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, Amravati

1	2
	8. National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Baramati
	9. Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Adenwala
	10. Central Institute of Fisheries Education Mumbai
West Bengal	11. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres, Barrackpore, Kolkata
	12. National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology
	13. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, Kolkata
Odisha	14. National Rice Research Institute, Bidyadharpur, Cuttack
	15. Indian Institute of Water Management, Opposite Rail Vihar, Chandrashekharpur
	16. Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Plot No.50-51, Mauza-Jokalandi
	17. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneswar
Andhra Pradesh	18. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Dr. N.C. Gopalachari Road, Bhaskar Nagar
	19. Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research, Near Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalyaya
Gujarat	20. Directorate of Groundnut Research, Ivnagar Road, P.B.No.5, Junagadh
	21. Directorate of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Research

1	2	1	2
Telangana	22. Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	37. Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	
	23. Indian Institute of Millets Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	38. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Raebareli Road, P.O. Dilkusha, Lucknow	
	24. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Santoshnagar, Saidabad	39. National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms, Kushmaur	
	25. National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Rajendranagar	40. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture	
	26. Directorate of Poultry Research, Rajendranagar	41. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, P.B. No. 01, PO Jakhini	
	27. National Research Centre on Meat, Chengicherla	42. Central Agroforestry Research Institute, Jhansi	
	28. Indian Institute of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	43. Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research, Modipuram	
Rajasthan	29. Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Sewar, Bharatpur	44. Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly	
	30. Central Institute for Arid Horticulture	45. Central Institute for Research on Cattle, PB No. 17, Grass Farm Road, Meerut	
	31. NRC on Seed Spices, Tabiji Farm, Ajmer	46. Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom, PO Farah, Mathura	
	32. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	47. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly	
	33. Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, via Jaipur	48. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources Lucknow	
	34. National Research Centre on Camel, P.B. No.07, Jorbeer, Bikaner	Madhya Pradesh	49. Directorate of Soybean Research, Near IT Park, Khandwa Road, Indore
Uttar Pradesh	35. Directorate of Seed Research, Village-Kushmaur, Post-NBAIM, Mau		50. Directorate of Weed Science Research, Maharajpur, Adhartal
	36. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Near Pahuj Dam, Gwalior		51. Indian Institute of Soil Science, Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal

1	2	1	2
	52. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal		67. Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Sirsa Road, Hisar
	53. National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Anand Nagar, Bhopal		68. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources Karnal
New Delhi	54. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa		69. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
	55. Indian Institute of Maize Research, Pusa		70. National Research Centre for Equines, Hisar
	56. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, Pusa	Karnataka	71. National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources
	57. National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management, LBS Bldg, Pusa		72. Directorate of Cashew Research
	58. National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, LBS Bldg., Pusa		73. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hassaraghatta
	59. Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, Library Avenue, Pusa		74. National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology, Hosur
	60. National Institute of Agricultural Economics & Policy Research, DPS Marg, Pusa	Chhattisgarh	75. National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI Bengaluru)
	61. Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture, KAB-I, Pusa	Tamil Nadu	76. National Institute of Biotic Stress Management, Baronda, Raipur
Jharkhand	62. Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Garhkhatanga, Ranchi		77. Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore
	63. Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Namkum, Ranchi		78. National Research Centre for Banana, Thogamalai Main Road, Thayanur
	64. IARI, Hazari Bagh		79. Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture Chennai
Haryana	65. Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, P.B. No. 158, Kunjpura	Uttarakhand	80. Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora
	66. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Zarifa Farm, Kachhwa Road, Karnal		81. Indian Institute of Soil & Water Conservation, 218, Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun

1	2
	82. Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease, IVRI Campus, Mukteswar
	83. Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, Bhimtal, Nainital
Jammu and Kashmir	84. Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85. Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair
Kerala	86. Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kudlu
	87. Central Tuber Crops Research Institute
	88. Indian Institute of Spices Research, Marikunu
	89. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Matsyapuri
	90. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Kochi
Himachal Pradesh	91. Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla
	92. Directorate of Mushroom Research, Solan
Bihar	93. National Research Centre for Litchi, Mushahari Farm, Mushahari
	94. ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, ICAR Patna
	95. National Research Centre on Integrated Farming, Motihari
Sikkim	96. 1-National Research Centre for Orchids, Pakyong, Gangtok
	97. National Organic Farming Research Institute, Gangtok
Meghalaya	98. ICAR Res. Complex for NEH Region, Umroi Road, Umiam

1	2
Goa	99. Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Ela
Punjab	100. Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology Ludhiana
Nagaland	101. National Research Centre on Mithun, Jharnapani, Medziphema
Assam	102. National Research Centre on Pig, Rani, Guwahati
Arunachal Pradesh	103. National Research Centre on Yak, Dirang, West Kameng

Statement-II*List of All India Coordinated Research Projects/ Network Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of AICRPs
1	2
1.	AICRP on Maize, New Delhi
2.	AICRP on Nematodes in Cropping System, New Delhi
3.	All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, Hyderabad
4.	AICRP on Chickpea, Kanpur
5.	AICRP on MULLaRP, Kanpur
6.	AICRP on Pigeon Pea, Kanpur
7.	AICRP on Wheat & Barley, Karnal
8.	AICRP on Forage Crops and Utilization, Jhansi
9.	AICRP Sorghum, Hyderabad
10.	AICRP on Pearl Millets, Jodhpur
11.	AICRP on Small Millets, Bangalore
12.	AICRP on Sugarcane, Lucknow
13.	AICRP on Cotton, Coimbatore
14.	AICRP on Groundnut, Junagarh
15.	AICRP on Soybean, Indore

1	2	1	2
16.	AICRP on Rapeseed & Mustard, Bharatpur		Bhopal
17.	AICRP on Oilseed, Hyderabad	45.	AICRP on Energy in Agriculture and Agro based Industries, Bhopal
18.	AICRP on Linseed, Kanpur	46.	AICRP on Utilization Animal Energy, Bhopal
19.	AICRP on Sesame and Niger, Jabalpur	47.	AICRP on Plasticulture Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana
20.	AICRP on Biocontrol of Crop Pests, Bengaluru	48.	AICRP on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana
21.	AICRP - Honeybees and Pollinators, New Delhi	49.	AICRP on Goat Improvement, Mathura
22.	AICRP NSP(Crops), Mau	50.	AICRP on Improvement of Feed Sources & Nutrient Utilisation, Bengaluru
23.	AICRP Fruits (Tropical and Sub Tropical), Bengaluru	51.	AICRP on Cattle Research, Meerut
24.	AICRP Arid Zone Fruits, Bikaner	52.	AICRP Foot & Mouth, Mukteshwar
25.	AICRP Mushroom, Solan	53.	AICRP on Poultry, Hyderabad
26.	AICRP Vegetables, Varanasi	54.	AICRP ADMAS, Bengaluru
27.	AICRP Potato, Shimla	55.	AICRP on Pig, Guwahati
28.	AICRP Tuber Crops, Thiruvananthapuram	56.	AICRP Home Science
29.	AICRP Palms, Kasargod	57.	AIC Research Network on Potential Crops, New Delhi
30.	AICRP on Cashew, Puttur	58.	Network Project on Transgenics
31.	AICRP Spices, Calicut	59.	AINP on Soil Arthropod Pests, Durgapura, Rajasthan
32.	AICRP Floriculture, Pune(in Directorate)	60.	APNP on Agricultural Acarology
33.	AICRP on Micro Secondary & Pollutant Elements in Soils and Plants, Bhopal	61.	AINP on Pesticides Residues, New Delhi
34.	AICRP on Soil Test Crop Response, Bhopal	62.	AINP on Arid Legumes, Kanpur
35.	AICRP on Long Term Fertilizer Experiments, Bhopal	63.	All India Network Research Project on Tobacco, Rajamundry
36.	AICRP on Salt Affected Soils & use of Saline Water, Karnal	64.	AINP on Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore
37.	AICRP on Irrigation Water Management Research, Bhubaneshwar	65.	AINP on Vertebrate Pest Management, Jodhpur
38.	AICRP Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad	66.	Network on Insect Biosystematics, New Delhi/ Bengaluru
39.	AICRP on Agrometeorology, Hyderabad	67.	Application of Micro-organisms in Agriculture and Allied Sectors(AMAAS) +Microbial Genomic Resources repository network, Mau
40.	AICRP on Integrated Farming System, Modipuram	68.	Network O&G (included in Directorate)
41.	AICRP on Agroforestry, Jhansi		
42.	AICRP on Weed Management, Jabalpur		
43.	AICRP on Farm Implements and Machinery, Bhopal		
44.	AICRP on Ergonomics and Safety in Agriculture,		

1	2
69.	Network on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Anand
70.	AINP on Biofertilizer, Bhopal
71.	Network Programme on Organic Farming, Modipuram
72.	Network project on Harvesting, Processing and Value Addition of Natural Resins & Gums, Ranchi
73.	Network Project on Conservation of Lac Insect Genetic Resources, Ranchi
74.	Network project on Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal
75.	Network on Sheep Improvement, Avikanagar
76.	Network Project on Buffalo Improvement, Hissar
77.	Network on Gastro Intestinal Parasitism, Izatnagar
78.	Network on Haemorrhagic Septicemia, Izatnagar
79.	Network Programme on Blue Tongue Disease, Izatnagar
80.	All India Network Program on Neonatal Mortality in Farm Animal(NNM), Izatnagar
81.	All India Network Program on Diagnostic Imaging and Management of Surgical Condition in Animals, Izatnagar

Statement-III

Details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on Research Centres during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2014-15	2500.00	2268.57
2015-16	3000.00	2735.33
2016-17	3166.58	2960.50
2017-18 (Plan+ Non Plan)	6992.00	4891.56 (up to Nov. 2017)

Land under Farming

2397. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of land under agriculture farming has declined since the independence;

(b) whether there has been any change in land use from agriculture to non-agriculture purposes and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the change in land use was done by seeking proper permission from the authorities and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those who have changed the land use without proper permission, thereby affecting the aggregate national crop production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest data available on land use statistics, area under agriculture farming (Agricultural Land) in the country in 1950-51 was 66.70 percent of the reporting area and estimated to have declined to 59.09 percent in 2014-15. The reduction in percentage of agricultural land has been mainly due to diversion of land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. While there is shift in agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes, non-agricultural land is also being brought under agricultural uses.

(c) As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India, land comes under the purview of State Government and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to take suitable steps to check diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. However, under the National Policy for Farmers - 2007 (NPF-2007), State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy - 2007 (NRRP-2007) has also recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on waste land, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of irrigated, multi-cropped agricultural land for non-agricultural uses may be kept to the minimum and avoided, to the extent possible. Further, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed/ degraded areas. The IWMP has been converted to the Watershed Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from the financial year 2015-16.

Further, Government of India is implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with a view to prevent soil erosion, land degradation and also to maintain balance in various types of land uses across the country. Under this mission all types of land including wastelands/barren land are developed with suitable need based soil and water conservation measures and parts of such degraded lands developed are put to agricultural practices, leading to net sown area remaining largely unchanged around 141 million ha. in last two decades.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance for
Checking Crimes**

2398. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the States for setting up police post in each village to stop the increasing criminal incidents including theft, assault, murder and other crimes in the villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise including Bihar; and

(c) the time by which financial assistance is likely to be provided to the States including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' is a State subject and the primary responsibility of providing for policing, including policing in villages, lies with the States. The Government of India on its part supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing central assistance under the sub-scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police" under the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces. Under this sub-scheme central assistance is provided for purchase of weaponry, equipment for surveillance, communication etc. to all the States including Bihar. For the year 2017-18, Bihar has allocation of Rs.33.73 crore out of which Rs.3.78 crore is for supply through Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Rs. 29.95 crore is for release as central assistance to the State for items approved under the State Action Plan 2017-18. However, as per guidelines, States have to furnish Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of funds released till the financial year prior to the previous year. As such, UCs for 2015-16 were required to be furnished by the States by 31.12.2017. Since, State Government of Bihar has pending UCs for amount more than the current year allocation, no central assistance could be released to Bihar during the current financial year. The details of Allocation, Release and Utilization Certificates(UCs) pending of various State Governments under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme during 2015-16 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Allocation, Released and Utilization Certificates (UCs) pending to various State Governments under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18

Name of State	2015-16		2016-17		Current year 2017-18 Allocation	UCs pending upto 2015-16
	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	22.68	32.56	22.68	41.1	29.87	0.00
Arunachal	3.64	3.05	3.64	2.69	4.79	3.12
Assam	24.47	3.29	24.47	4.68	32.23	164.24
Bihar	25.62	26.57	25.62	19.15	33.73	41.14
Chhattisgarh	9.01	14.24	9.01	1.73	11.87	9.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	0.95	0.13	0.95	0.18	1.25	1.36
Gujarat	23.72	23.75	23.72	43.22	31.24	0.00
Haryana	10.64	14.74	10.64	19.29	14.01	1.37
Himachal Pradesh	3.25	0.44	4.88	5.58	4.28	0.44
Jammu and Kashmir	37.00	35.88	37.00	34.54	48.73	17.22
Jharkhand	8.54	22.44	8.54	1.64	11.24	10.56
Karnataka	35.58	39.45	35.58	72.04	46.85	6.70
Kerala	14.94	2.01	14.94	11.09	19.68	4.70
Madhya Pradesh	25.14	26.8	25.14	21.86	33.11	4.57
Maharashtra	43.69	50.88	43.69	12.8	57.54	81.98
Manipur	8.85	7.79	8.85	8.37	11.66	6.91
Meghalaya	3.48	0.47	3.48	0.67	4.58	1.35
Mizoram	4.43	5.41	4.43	8.12	5.83	0.00
Nagaland	9.96	13.78	9.96	18.05	13.12	0.00
Odisha	14.47	19.46	14.47	26.22	19.05	4.97
Punjab	15.23	20.67	15.23	27.6	20.05	6.52
Rajasthan	28.99	34.18	28.99	34.54	38.17	0.02
Sikkim	1.64	0.22	1.64	1.96	2.17	0.00
Tamil Nadu	32.31	63.9	32.31	89.24	42.54	32.93
Tripura	7.28	7.00	7.28	1.4	9.58	13.71
Telangana	16.22	16.32	16.22	29.4	21.35	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	58.59	69.99	58.59	35.8	77.16	53.84
Uttrakhand	3.12	3.74	4.68	8.53	4.11	1.49
West Bengal	26.80	35.52	26.80	12.31	35.3	75.77
Total	520.25	594.68	523.43	593.80	685.09	544.42
Contingency Reserve	29.75		29.75		38.45	
Mega City Policing	45.00		41.82		45.00	
PMU				0.22	0.45	
Grand Total	595.00		595.00	594.02	769.00	

*[English]***Undertrials in Prisons**

2399. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of undertrials lodged in various prisons as on date, Statewise;
- (b) whether any step is being taken for the speedy disposal of cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether any funds has been allocated for the purpose of bringing about reforms in the prison system and its functioning and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) State/UT wise details of undertrials lodged in various prisons of the country at the end of year 2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), are given in the enclosed Statement.

"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. However, to address the issue of undertrials in various jails of the country, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken various initiatives. Through Cr. PC Amendment Act 2005, Section 436A was inserted in Cr PC. Under Section 436A, an undertrial has the right to seek bail on serving more than one half of the maximum possible sentence on personal bond. MHA had issued an advisory to all States and UTs to constitute Review Committees in every District and review the cases of undertrials and educate them about their rights to bail etc.

This was followed by another advisory in which the directions of the Supreme Court were shared with the States and they were requested to prepare list:, of undertrial prisoners for review under Section 436-A and put in place a permanent mechanism for providing relief to undertrial prisoners. Another letter was sent to all States and UTs in March 2017 requesting them to take necessary action to review the cases of undertrial prisoners in a time bound manner. The Government of India has also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265 of CrPC that will help address the issue of undertrials.

The Government of India also issued an advisory which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to undertrials, setting up of Lok Adalats/ Special courts in prisons for expediting the review of cases of undertrials.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has a dedicated chapter on 'Undertrial Prisoners', which provides guidance on the facilities to be provided to undertrials viz. legal defence, interview with lawyers, signing of Vakalatnama, application to Courts for legal aid at Government cost etc.

(d) 'Prisons' is a State subject. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments in this regard. Presently, the Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the States/UTs in implementing the E-Prisons project that aims to introduce efficiency in prison management through digitization. An allocation of Rs. 100 Crore has been approved for the period 2017-2020 in this regard.

Statement*State/UT-wise Population of Undertrials in Jails at the end of 2016 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	4373	271	4644
2	Arunachal Pradesh	132	6	138
3	Assam	5023	185	5208
4	Bihar	26782	971	27753
5	Chhattisgarh	9805	558	10363
6	Goa	258	16	274
7	Gujarat	7527	390	7917
8	Haryana	10057	373	10430
9	Himachal Pradesh	1268	44	1312
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1882	77	1959
11	Jharkhand	12138	618	12756

1	2	3	4	5
12	Karnataka	10148	356	10504
13	Kerala	4097	155	4252
14	Madhya Pradesh	19921	697	20618
15	Maharashtra	21643	1050	22693
16	Manipur	503	20	523
17	Meghalaya	731	12	743
18	Mizoram	540	37	577
19	Nagaland	292	4	296
20	Odisha	11347	423	11770
21	Punjab	11969	652	12621
22	Rajasthan	14344	473	14817
23	Sikkim	193	3	196
24	Tamil Nadu	7744	387	8131
25	Telangana	3717	206	3923
26	Tripura	351	13	364
27	Uttar Pradesh	65767	2665	68432
28	Uttarakhand	2140	84	2224
29	West Bengal	14780	1088	15868
	Total (States)	269472	11834	281306
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	7	77
31	Chandigarh	363	26	389
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	119	1	120
33	Daman and Diu	39	2	41
34	Delhi	10530	412	10942
35	Lakshadweep	6	1	7
36	Puducherry	171	5	176
	Total (UTs)	11298	454	11752
	Total (All-India)	280770	12288	293058

Source: Prison Statistics India

*[Translation]***Guidelines of PMAY**

2400. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines framed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) being implemented in the country;

(b) the names of the cities/States and number of families/settlements selected and likely to be selected under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana;

(c) whether the slums and houses constructed with tiles are likely to be demolished completely in the selected smart cities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the existing chhapars are likely to be converted into concrete houses in all the selected smart cities; 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 Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana(Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/ Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor through the following four verticals:

(i) "in situ" Slum Redevelopment with participation of private developers using land as resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by the Government of India.

(ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through Credit Linked Subsidy under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% on home loans upto Rs. 6 lakhs is provided by the Government of India for both EWS/LIG categories.

(iii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector under which Central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India.

(iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under which Rs.1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government of India for EWS category.

The 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 approved, initially, for one year period for implementation in 2017, has been now extended up to 31.03.2019.

(b) The projects under the PMAY (U) mission are approved and implemented by State / UT Governments / Urban Local Bodies. Identification of beneficiaries and allotment of houses for the projects accepted under PMAY(U) is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. Details of cities included in PMAY (U) on the recommendations of States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) All redevelopment projects envisage in-situ rehabilitation of existing population. Further, any project under the purview of programmes/schemes of other Ministries/Departments is to be taken up by the city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under convergence with those programmes.

Statement

States/UTs wise details of cities included in the PMAY (Urban)

Mission

SL. No.	State/UTs	Name of City
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Port Blair
2	Andhra Pradesh	Addanki
3	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni
4	Andhra Pradesh	Allagadda
5	Andhra Pradesh	Amadalavalasa
6	Andhra Pradesh	Amalapuram
7	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
8	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur
9	Andhra Pradesh	Atmakur
10	Andhra Pradesh	Atmakur
11	Andhra Pradesh	Badvel

1	2	3
12	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla
13	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimavaram
14	Andhra Pradesh	Bobbili
15	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet
16	Andhra Pradesh	Chimakurthy
17	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala
18	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
19	Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram
20	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone
21	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru
22	Andhra Pradesh	Giddaluru
23	Andhra Pradesh	Gollaprolu
24	Andhra Pradesh	Gooty
25	Andhra Pradesh	Gudivada
26	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur
27	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur
28	Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal
29	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
30	Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur
31	Andhra Pradesh	Ichchapuram
32	Andhra Pradesh	Jaggiahpet
33	Andhra Pradesh	Jammalamadugu
34	Andhra Pradesh	Jangareddigudem
35	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa
36	Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri
37	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
38	Andhra Pradesh	Kalyandurg
39	Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur
40	Andhra Pradesh	Kanigiri
41	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali
42	Andhra Pradesh	Kovvur

1	2	3	1	2	3
43	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	74	Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla
44	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	75	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram
45	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	76	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur
46	Andhra Pradesh	Madakasira	77	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur
47	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle	78	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendla
48	Andhra Pradesh	Mandapeta	79	Andhra Pradesh	Punganur
49	Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	80	Andhra Pradesh	Puttaparthi
50	Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	81	Andhra Pradesh	Puttur
51	Andhra Pradesh	Mummidivaram	82	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry
52	Andhra Pradesh	Mydukur	83	Andhra Pradesh	Rajam
53	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	84	Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet
54	Andhra Pradesh	Naidupeta	85	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandrapuram
55	Andhra Pradesh	Nandigama	86	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti
56	Andhra Pradesh	Nandikoturu	87	Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg
57	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	88	Andhra Pradesh	Repalle
58	Andhra Pradesh	Narasapur	89	Andhra Pradesh	Salur
59	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet	90	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota
60	Andhra Pradesh	Narsipatnam	91	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli
61	Andhra Pradesh	Nellimarla	92	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
62	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	93	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasti
63	Andhra Pradesh	Nidadavole	94	Andhra Pradesh	Sulluru
64	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	95	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalle
65	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	96	Andhra Pradesh	Tadepalligudem
66	Andhra Pradesh	Palacole	97	Andhra Pradesh	Tadpatri
67	Andhra Pradesh	Palakonda	98	Andhra Pradesh	Tanuku
68	Andhra Pradesh	Palamaneru	99	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali
69	Andhra Pradesh	Palasa Kasibugga	100	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
70	Andhra Pradesh	Pamidi	101	Andhra Pradesh	Tiruvuru
71	Andhra Pradesh	Parvathipuram	102	Andhra Pradesh	Tuni
72	Andhra Pradesh	Pedana	103	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatagiri
73	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram	104	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

1	2	3	1	2	3
105	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	136	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee
106	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	137	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa
107	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	138	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang
108	Andhra Pradesh	Vuyyuru	139	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu
109	Andhra Pradesh	Yelamanchili	140	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong
110	Andhra Pradesh	Yeleswaram	141	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro
111	Andhra Pradesh	Yemmiganur	142	Assam	Abhayapuri
112	Andhra Pradesh	Yerraguntla	143	Assam	Amguri
113	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	144	Assam	Badarpur
114	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	145	Assam	Barpathar
115	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	146	Assam	Barpeta
116	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	147	Assam	Barpeta Road
117	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	148	Assam	Basugaon
118	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	149	Assam	Bihpuria
119	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	150	Assam	Bijni
120	Arunachal Pradesh	Deomali	151	Assam	Bilasipara
121	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	152	Assam	Biswanath Chariali
122	Arunachal Pradesh	Dumporijo	153	Assam	Bokajan
123	Arunachal Pradesh	Hawai	154	Assam	Bokakhat
124	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	155	Assam	Bokolia
125	Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	156	Assam	Bongaigaon
126	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	157	Assam	Chabua
127	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	158	Assam	Chapakhowa
128	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	159	Assam	Chapar
129	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariyang	160	Assam	Demow
130	Arunachal Pradesh	Miao	161	Assam	Dergaon
131	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun	162	Assam	Dhakuakhana
132	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	163	Assam	Dhekiajuli
133	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	164	Assam	Dhemaji
134	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	165	Assam	Dhing
135	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	166	Assam	Dhubri

1	2	3	1	2	3
167	Assam	Dibrugarh	198	Assam	Mahur
168	Assam	Digboi	199	Assam	Maibong
169	Assam	Diphu	200	Assam	Majuli
170	Assam	Doboka	201	Assam	Makum
171	Assam	Dokmoka	202	Assam	Mangaldoi
172	Assam	Donkamokam	203	Assam	Margherita
173	Assam	Doom Dooma	204	Assam	Mariani
174	Assam	Gauripur	205	Assam	Marigaon
175	Assam	Goalpara	206	Assam	Moranhat
176	Assam	Gohpur	207	Assam	Nagaon
177	Assam	Golaghat	208	Assam	Naharkatiya
178	Assam	Gossaigaon	209	Assam	Nalbari
179	Assam	Guwahati	210	Assam	Namrup
180	Assam	Haflong	211	Assam	Narayanpur
181	Assam	Hailakandi	212	Assam	Nazira
182	Assam	Hamren	213	Assam	No.2 Goreswar
183	Assam	Hojai	214	Assam	North Guwahati
184	Assam	Howli	215	Assam	North Lakhimpur
185	Assam	Howraghat	216	Assam	Palasbari
186	Assam	Jorhat	217	Assam	Patacharkuchi
187	Assam	Kajalgaon	218	Assam	Pathsala
188	Assam	Kampur	219	Assam	Raha
189	Assam	Karimganj	220	Assam	Rangapara
190	Assam	Kharupatia	221	Assam	Rangia
191	Assam	Kokrajhar	222	Assam	Sapatgram
192	Assam	Lakhipur	223	Assam	Sarbhog
193	Assam	Lakhipur(TC)	224	Assam	Sarthebari
194	Assam	Lala	225	Assam	Sarupathar
195	Assam	Langhin	226	Assam	Silapathar
196	Assam	Lanka	227	Assam	Silchar
197	Assam	Lumding	228	Assam	Simaluguri

1	2	3	1	2	3
229	Assam	Sivasagar	260	Bihar	Benipur
230	Assam	Sonai	261	Bihar	Bettiah
231	Assam	Sonari	262	Bihar	Bhabua
232	Assam	Tangla	263	Bihar	Bhagalpur
233	Assam	Teok	264	Bihar	Biharsharif
234	Assam	Tezpur	265	Bihar	Bihat
235	Assam	Tihu	266	Bihar	Bihiya
236	Assam	Tinsukia	267	Bihar	Bikram
237	Assam	Titabor Town	268	Bihar	Bikramganj
238	Assam	Udalguri	269	Bihar	Birpur
239	Assam	Umrangso	270	Bihar	Bodh Gaya
240	Bihar	Amarpur	271	Bihar	Buxar
241	Bihar	Araria	272	Bihar	Chakia
242	Bihar	Areraj	273	Bihar	Chanpatia
243	Bihar	Arrah	274	Bihar	Chapra
244	Bihar	Arwal	275	Bihar	Dalsinghsarai
245	Bihar	Aurangabad	276	Bihar	Danapur (Dinapur Nizamat)
246	Bihar	Bagaha	277	Bihar	Darbhanga
247	Bihar	Bahadurganj	278	Bihar	Daudnagar
248	Bihar	Bairgania	279	Bihar	Dehri
249	Bihar	Bakhri	280	Bihar	Dhaka
250	Bihar	Bakhtiarpur	281	Bihar	Dighwara
251	Bihar	Balia	282	Bihar	Dumra
252	Bihar	Banka	283	Bihar	Dumraon
253	Bihar	Banmankhi Bazar	284	Bihar	Ekma Bazar
254	Bihar	Barahiya	285	Bihar	Fatwah
255	Bihar	Barauli	286	Bihar	Forbesganj
256	Bihar	Barbigha	287	Bihar	Gaya
257	Bihar	Barh	288	Bihar	Ghoghardiha
258	Bihar	Begusarai	289	Bihar	Gogri Jamalpur
259	Bihar	Belsand			

1	2	3	1	2	3
290	Bihar	Gopalganj	321	Bihar	Madhubani
291	Bihar	Hajipur	322	Bihar	Maharajganj
292	Bihar	Hilsa	323	Bihar	Mahnar Bazar
293	Bihar	Hisua	324	Bihar	Mahua
294	Bihar	Islampur	325	Bihar	Mairwa
295	Bihar	Jagdishpur	326	Bihar	Makhdumpur
296	Bihar	Jainagar	327	Bihar	Maner
297	Bihar	Jamalpur	328	Bihar	Manihari
298	Bihar	Jamui	329	Bihar	Marhaura
299	Bihar	Janakpur Road	330	Bihar	Masaurhi
300	Bihar	Jehanabad	331	Bihar	Mehsi
301	Bihar	Jhajha	332	Bihar	Mirganj
302	Bihar	Jhanjharpur	333	Bihar	Mohania
303	Bihar	Jogabani	334	Bihar	Mokama
304	Bihar	Kahalgaoon	335	Bihar	Motihari
305	Bihar	Kanti	336	Bihar	Motipur
306	Bihar	Kasba	337	Bihar	Munger
307	Bihar	Kataiya	338	Bihar	Murliganj
308	Bihar	Katihar	339	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
309	Bihar	Kesaria	340	Bihar	Nabinagar
310	Bihar	Khagaria	341	Bihar	Narkatiaganj
311	Bihar	Khagaul	342	Bihar	Nasriganj
312	Bihar	Kharagpur	343	Bihar	Naubatpur
313	Bihar	Khusrupur	344	Bihar	Naugachhia
314	Bihar	Kishanganj	345	Bihar	Nawada
315	Bihar	Koath	346	Bihar	Nirmali
316	Bihar	Kochas	347	Bihar	Nokha
317	Bihar	Koilwar	348	Bihar	Pakri Dayal
318	Bihar	Lakhisarai	349	Bihar	Parsa Bazar
319	Bihar	Lalganj	350	Bihar	Patna
320	Bihar	Madhepura	351	Bihar	Phulwari Sharif

1	2	3	1	2	3
352	Bihar	Piro	383	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur
353	Bihar	Purnia	384	Chhattisgarh	Arang
354	Bihar	Rafiganj	385	Chhattisgarh	Bade Bachel
355	Bihar	Rajgir	386	Chhattisgarh	Bagbahara
356	Bihar	Ramnagar	387	Chhattisgarh	Baikunthpur
357	Bihar	Raxaul Bazar	388	Chhattisgarh	Balod
358	Bihar	Revelganj	389	Chhattisgarh	Baloda
359	Bihar	Rosera	390	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar
360	Bihar	Saharsa	391	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara
361	Bihar	Sahebganj	392	Chhattisgarh	Bhatapara
362	Bihar	Samastipur	393	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Charoda
363	Bihar	Sasaram	394	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Nagar
364	Bihar	Shahpur	395	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
365	Bihar	Sheikhpura	396	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
366	Bihar	Sheohar	397	Chhattisgarh	Birgaon
367	Bihar	Sherghati	398	Chhattisgarh	Champa
368	Bihar	Silao	399	Chhattisgarh	Chirmiri
369	Bihar	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	400	Chhattisgarh	Dalli-Rajhara
370	Bihar	Sitamarhi	401	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
371	Bihar	Siwan	402	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
372	Bihar	Sonepur	403	Chhattisgarh	Dipka
373	Bihar	Sugauli	404	Chhattisgarh	Dongargarh
374	Bihar	Sultanganj	405	Chhattisgarh	Durg
375	Bihar	Supaul	406	Chhattisgarh	Gobra Nawapara
376	Bihar	Teghra	407	Chhattisgarh	Jagdapur
377	Bihar	Thakurganj	408	Chhattisgarh	Jamul
378	Bihar	Tikari	409	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
379	Bihar	Warisaliganj	410	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
380	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	411	Chhattisgarh	Kasdol
381	Chhattisgarh	Ahiwara	412	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha
382	Chhattisgarh	Akaltara	413	Chhattisgarh	Khairagarh

1	2	3	1	2	3
414	Chhattisgarh	Kharsia	445	Chhattisgarh	Bagicha
415	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	446	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur
416	Chhattisgarh	Korba	447	Chhattisgarh	Baramkela
417	Chhattisgarh	Kumhari	448	Chhattisgarh	Barsur
418	Chhattisgarh	Kurud	449	Chhattisgarh	Basna
419	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	450	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
420	Chhattisgarh	Mana-Camp	451	Chhattisgarh	Berla
421	Chhattisgarh	Manendragarh	452	Chhattisgarh	Bhairamgarh
422	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	453	Chhattisgarh	Bhakhara
423	Chhattisgarh	Naila-Janjgir	454	Chhattisgarh	Bhanupratappur
424	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	455	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon
425	Chhattisgarh	Nawagarh	456	Chhattisgarh	Bhatgaon(NP)
426	Chhattisgarh	Pandariya	457	Chhattisgarh	Bhopalpattanam
427	Chhattisgarh	Pendra	458	Chhattisgarh	Bilaigarh
428	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	459	Chhattisgarh	Bilha
429	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	460	Chhattisgarh	Bishrampur
430	Chhattisgarh	Rajim	461	Chhattisgarh	Bodla
431	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	462	Chhattisgarh	Bodri
432	Chhattisgarh	Ratanpur	463	Chhattisgarh	Chandrapur
433	Chhattisgarh	Sakti	464	Chhattisgarh	Charama
434	Chhattisgarh	Saraipali	465	Chhattisgarh	Chhuikhadan
435	Chhattisgarh	Shivrinarayan	466	Chhattisgarh	Chhura
436	Chhattisgarh	Sirgitti	467	Chhattisgarh	Chhurikala
437	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	468	Chhattisgarh	Chhuriya
438	Chhattisgarh	Takhatpur	469	Chhattisgarh	Chikhalakasa
439	Chhattisgarh	Aamadi	470	Chhattisgarh	Dabhra
440	Chhattisgarh	Abhanpur	471	Chhattisgarh	Daundi Lohara
441	Chhattisgarh	Adbhar	472	Chhattisgarh	Devkar
442	Chhattisgarh	Ambagarh Chowki	473	Chhattisgarh	Dhamdha
443	Chhattisgarh	Antagarh	474	Chhattisgarh	Dharamjaigarh
444	Chhattisgarh	Arjunda	475	Chhattisgarh	Dongargaon

1	2	3	1	2	3
476	Chhattisgarh	Dornapal	507	Chhattisgarh	Malhar
477	Chhattisgarh	Doundi	508	Chhattisgarh	Maro
478	Chhattisgarh	Farasgaon	509	Chhattisgarh	Nagari
479	Chhattisgarh	Fingeshwar	510	Chhattisgarh	Nai-Ledri
480	Chhattisgarh	Gandai	511	Chhattisgarh	Narharpur
481	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	512	Chhattisgarh	Nawagarh(NP)
482	Chhattisgarh	Gaurella	513	Chhattisgarh	Naya Baradwar
483	Chhattisgarh	Geedam	514	Chhattisgarh	Pakhanjur
484	Chhattisgarh	Gharghoda	515	Chhattisgarh	Palari
485	Chhattisgarh	Gunderdehi	516	Chhattisgarh	Pali
486	Chhattisgarh	Gurur	517	Chhattisgarh	Pandatarai
487	Chhattisgarh	Jaijipur	518	Chhattisgarh	Parpondi
488	Chhattisgarh	Jarhi	519	Chhattisgarh	Patan
489	Chhattisgarh	Jhagrakhand	520	Chhattisgarh	Pathalgaon
490	Chhattisgarh	Katghora	521	Chhattisgarh	Pathariya
491	Chhattisgarh	Keskal	522	Chhattisgarh	Pipariya
492	Chhattisgarh	Kharod	523	Chhattisgarh	Pithora
493	Chhattisgarh	Kharora	524	Chhattisgarh	Pratappur
494	Chhattisgarh	Khongapani	525	Chhattisgarh	Premnagar
495	Chhattisgarh	Kirandul	526	Chhattisgarh	Pusaur
496	Chhattisgarh	Kirodimalnagar	527	Chhattisgarh	Rahaud
497	Chhattisgarh	Konta	528	Chhattisgarh	Rajpur
498	Chhattisgarh	Koora	529	Chhattisgarh	Ramanujganj
499	Chhattisgarh	Kota	530	Chhattisgarh	Sahaspur-Lohara
500	Chhattisgarh	Kotba	531	Chhattisgarh	Saja
501	Chhattisgarh	Kusmi	532	Chhattisgarh	Sakari
502	Chhattisgarh	Lailunga	533	Chhattisgarh	Saragaon
503	Chhattisgarh	Lakhanpur	534	Chhattisgarh	Sarangarh
504	Chhattisgarh	Lawan	535	Chhattisgarh	Sargaon
505	Chhattisgarh	Lormi	536	Chhattisgarh	Sariya
506	Chhattisgarh	Magarlod	537	Chhattisgarh	Shivpur Charcha

1	2	3	1	2	3
538	Chhattisgarh	Simga	565	Goa	Pernem
539	Chhattisgarh	Sitapur	566	Goa	Ponda
540	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	567	Goa	Quepem
541	Chhattisgarh	Than-Khamharia	568	Goa	Sanguem
542	Chhattisgarh	Tifra	569	Goa	Sanquelim
543	Chhattisgarh	Tumgaon	570	Goa	Valpoi
544	Chhattisgarh	Tundra	571	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
545	Chhattisgarh	Utai	572	Gujarat	Amod
546	Chhattisgarh	Wadrafnagar	573	Gujarat	Amreli
547	Chhattisgarh	Kunkuri	574	Gujarat	Anand
548	Chhattisgarh	Tilda Newra	575	Gujarat	Anjar
549	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	576	Gujarat	Anklav
550	Daman and Diu	Daman	577	Gujarat	Anklesvar
551	Daman and Diu	Diu	578	Gujarat	Babra
552	Delhi	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	579	Gujarat	Bagasara
553	Delhi	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	580	Gujarat	Balasinor
554	Delhi	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	581	Gujarat	Bantwa
555	Delhi	New Delhi Municipal Council	582	Gujarat	Bardoli
556	Delhi	Delhi Cantonment Board	583	Gujarat	Bareja
557	Goa	Bicholim	584	Gujarat	Barwala
558	Goa	Canacona	585	Gujarat	Bavla
559	Goa	Concolim	586	Gujarat	Bayad
560	Goa	Curcholem-Cacora	587	Gujarat	Bhabhar
561	Goa	Mapusa	588	Gujarat	Bhachau
562	Goa	Margao	589	Gujarat	Bhanvad
563	Goa	Mormugao	590	Gujarat	Bharuch
564	Goa	Panaji	591	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
			592	Gujarat	Bhayavadar
			593	Gujarat	Bhuj
			594	Gujarat	Bilimora
			595	Gujarat	Bopal

1	2	3	1	2	3
596	Gujarat	Boriavi	627	Gujarat	Gondal
597	Gujarat	Borsad	628	Gujarat	Halol
598	Gujarat	Botad	629	Gujarat	Halvad
599	Gujarat	Chaklasi	630	Gujarat	Harij
600	Gujarat	Chalala	631	Gujarat	Himatnagar
601	Gujarat	Chanasma	632	Gujarat	Idar
602	Gujarat	Chhaya	633	Gujarat	Jafrabad
603	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	634	Gujarat	Jambusar
604	Gujarat	Chorvad	635	Gujarat	Jamjodhpur
605	Gujarat	Chotila	636	Gujarat	Jamnagar
606	Gujarat	Dabhoi	637	Gujarat	Jasdan
607	Gujarat	Dakor	638	Gujarat	Jetpur Navagadh
608	Gujarat	Damnagar	639	Gujarat	Jhalod
609	Gujarat	Deesa	640	Gujarat	Junagadh
610	Gujarat	Dehgam	641	Gujarat	Kadi
611	Gujarat	Devgadbaria	642	Gujarat	Kadodara
612	Gujarat	Dhandhuka	643	Gujarat	Kalavad
613	Gujarat	Dhanera	644	Gujarat	Kalol
614	Gujarat	Dharampur	645	Gujarat	Kalol
615	Gujarat	Dholka	646	Gujarat	Kanjari
616	Gujarat	Dhoraji	647	Gujarat	Kansad
617	Gujarat	Dhrangadhra	648	Gujarat	Kapadvanj
618	Gujarat	Dhrol	649	Gujarat	Karamsad
619	Gujarat	Dahod	650	Gujarat	Karjan
620	Gujarat	Dwarka	651	Gujarat	Kathlal
621	Gujarat	Gadhada	652	Gujarat	Keshod
622	Gujarat	Gandevi	653	Gujarat	Khambhalia
623	Gujarat	Gandhidham	654	Gujarat	Khambhat
624	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	655	Gujarat	Kheda
625	Gujarat	Gariadhar	656	Gujarat	Khedbrahma
626	Gujarat	Godhra	657	Gujarat	Kheralu

1	2	3	1	2	3
658	Gujarat	Kodinar	689	Gujarat	Radhanpur
659	Gujarat	Kutiyana	690	Gujarat	Rajkot
660	Gujarat	Lathi	691	Gujarat	Rajpipla
661	Gujarat	Limbdi	692	Gujarat	Rajula
662	Gujarat	Lunawada	693	Gujarat	Ranavav
663	Gujarat	Mahesana	694	Gujarat	Rapar
664	Gujarat	Mahudha	695	Gujarat	Raval
665	Gujarat	Mahuva	696	Gujarat	Sachin(CT)
666	Gujarat	Maliya	697	Gujarat	Salaya
667	Gujarat	Manavadar	698	Gujarat	Sanand
668	Gujarat	Mandvi	699	Gujarat	Santrampur
669	Gujarat	Mandvi	700	Gujarat	Saputara
670	Gujarat	Mangrol	701	Gujarat	Savarkundla
671	Gujarat	Mansa	702	Gujarat	Savli
672	Gujarat	Mehmedabad	703	Gujarat	Shehera
673	Gujarat	Modasa	704	Gujarat	Sidhpur
674	Gujarat	Morbi	705	Gujarat	Sihor
675	Gujarat	Nadiad	706	Gujarat	Sikka
676	Gujarat	Navsari	707	Gujarat	Sojitra
677	Gujarat	Ode	708	Gujarat	Songadh
678	Gujarat	Okha	709	Gujarat	Surat
679	Gujarat	Padra	710	Gujarat	Surendranagar Dudhrej
680	Gujarat	Palanpur	711	Gujarat	Sutrapada
681	Gujarat	Palitana	712	Gujarat	Talaja
682	Gujarat	Pardi	713	Gujarat	Talala
683	Gujarat	Patan	714	Gujarat	Talod
684	Gujarat	Patdi	715	Gujarat	Tarsadi
685	Gujarat	Pethapur	716	Gujarat	Thangadh
686	Gujarat	Petlad	717	Gujarat	Thara
687	Gujarat	Porbandar	718	Gujarat	Tharad
688	Gujarat	Prantij			

1	2	3	1	2	3
719	Gujarat	Thasra	750	Haryana	Beri
720	Gujarat	Umbergaon	751	Haryana	Bhiwani
721	Gujarat	Umreth	752	Haryana	Bhuna
722	Gujarat	Una	753	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri
723	Gujarat	Unjha	754	Haryana	Cheeka
724	Gujarat	Upleta	755	Haryana	Dharuhera
725	Gujarat	Vadali	756	Haryana	Ellenabad
726	Gujarat	Vadnagar	757	Haryana	Faridabad
727	Gujarat	Vadodara	758	Haryana	Farrukhnagar
728	Gujarat	Vallabh Vidyanagar	759	Haryana	Fatehabad
729	Gujarat	Vallabhipur	760	Haryana	Ferozepur jhirka
730	Gujarat	Valsad	761	Haryana	Ganaur
731	Gujarat	Vanthali	762	Haryana	Gharaunda
732	Gujarat	Vapi	763	Haryana	Gohana
733	Gujarat	Veraval	764	Haryana	Gurgaon
734	Gujarat	Vijalpor	765	Haryana	Hailey Mandi
735	Gujarat	Vijapur	766	Haryana	Hansi
736	Gujarat	Viramgam	767	Haryana	Hathin
737	Gujarat	Visavadar	768	Haryana	Hisar
738	Gujarat	Visnagar	769	Haryana	Hodal
739	Gujarat	Vyara	770	Haryana	Indri
740	Gujarat	Wadhwan	771	Haryana	Jhajjar
741	Gujarat	Wankaner	772	Haryana	Jind
742	Haryana	Ambala	773	Haryana	Julana
743	Haryana	Assandh	774	Haryana	Kaithal
744	Haryana	Ateli	775	Haryana	Kalanaur
745	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	776	Haryana	Kalanwali
746	Haryana	Barara	777	Haryana	Kalayath
747	Haryana	Barwala	778	Haryana	Kanina
748	Haryana	Bawal	779	Haryana	Karnal
749	Haryana	Bawani khera	780	Haryana	Kharkhoda

1	2	3	1	2	3
781	Haryana	Thanesar	812	Haryana	Sirsa
782	Haryana	Ladwa	813	Haryana	Siwani
783	Haryana	Loharu	814	Haryana	Sohna
784	Haryana	Maham	815	Haryana	Sonipat
785	Haryana	Mahendragarh	816	Haryana	Taoru
786	Haryana	Mandi Dabwali	817	Haryana	Taraori
787	Haryana	Nagal Chaudhry	818	Haryana	Tohana
788	Haryana	Naraingarh	819	Haryana	Uchana
789	Haryana	Narnaund	820	Haryana	Uklana Mandi
790	Haryana	Narnual	821	Haryana	Yamunanagar
791	Haryana	Narwana	822	Himachal Pradesh	Arki
792	Haryana	Nilokheri	823	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi
793	Haryana	Nissing	824	Himachal Pradesh	Baijnath-Paprola
794	Haryana	Nuh	825	Himachal Pradesh	Banjar
795	Haryana	Palwal	826	Himachal Pradesh	Bhota
796	Haryana	Panchkula	827	Himachal Pradesh	Bhuntar
797	Haryana	Panipat	828	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
798	Haryana	Pataudi	829	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
799	Haryana	Pehowa	830	Himachal Pradesh	Chaupal
800	Haryana	Punahana	831	Himachal Pradesh	Chowari
801	Haryana	Pundri	832	Himachal Pradesh	Dalhousie
802	Haryana	Radaur	833	Himachal Pradesh	Daulatpur
803	Haryana	Rajound	834	Himachal Pradesh	Dehra
804	Haryana	Rania	835	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmsala
805	Haryana	Ratia	836	Himachal Pradesh	Gagret
806	Haryana	Rewari	837	Himachal Pradesh	Ghumarwin
807	Haryana	Rohtak	838	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
808	Haryana	Safidon	839	Himachal Pradesh	Jawalamukhi
809	Haryana	Samalkha	840	Himachal Pradesh	Jawali
810	Haryana	Sampla	841	Himachal Pradesh	Jogindarnagar
811	Haryana	Shahbad	842	Himachal Pradesh	Jubbal

1	2	3	1	2	3
843	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	874	Himachal Pradesh	Theog
844	Himachal Pradesh	Karsog	875	Himachal Pradesh	Una
845	Himachal Pradesh	Kotkhai	876	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag
846	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	877	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam
847	Himachal Pradesh	Manali	878	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula
848	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	879	Jammu and Kashmir	Bashohli
849	Himachal Pradesh	Mehatpur Basdehra	880	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah
850	Himachal Pradesh	Nadaun	881	Jammu and Kashmir	Bijbehara
851	Himachal Pradesh	Nagrota Bagwan	882	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
852	Himachal Pradesh	Nahan	883	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal
853	Himachal Pradesh	Naina Devi	884	Jammu and Kashmir	Handwara
854	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	885	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
855	Himachal Pradesh	Narkanda	886	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil
856	Himachal Pradesh	Nerchowk	887	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua
857	Himachal Pradesh	Nurpur	888	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar
858	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	889	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
859	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	890	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh Ladakh
860	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	891	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama
861	Himachal Pradesh	Rajgarh	892	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch
862	Himachal Pradesh	Rampur	893	Jammu and Kashmir	R.S. Pora
863	Himachal Pradesh	Rawalsar	894	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri
864	Himachal Pradesh	Rohru	895	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban
865	Himachal Pradesh	Santokhgarh	896	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba
866	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	897	Jammu and Kashmir	Shupiyan
867	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	898	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore
868	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	899	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
869	Himachal Pradesh	Sujanpur	900	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
870	Himachal Pradesh	Sundarnagar	901	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor
871	Himachal Pradesh	Suni (Seoni)	902	Jammu and Kashmir	Jourian
872	Himachal Pradesh	Tahliwal	903	Jammu and Kashmir	Khour
873	Himachal Pradesh	Talai	904	Jammu and Kashmir	Ghomanhasan

1	2	3	1	2	3
905	Jammu and Kashmir	Bishnah	936	Jammu and Kashmir	Yaripora
906	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia	937	Jammu and Kashmir	Frisal
907	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	938	Jammu and Kashmir	Pampore
908	Jammu and Kashmir	Lakhanpur	939	Jammu and Kashmir	Tral
909	Jammu and Kashmir	Parole	940	Jammu and Kashmir	Khrew
910	Jammu and Kashmir	Hiranagar	941	Jammu and Kashmir	Awantipora
911	Jammu and Kashmir	Katra	942	Jammu and Kashmir	Khansahib
912	Jammu and Kashmir	Reasi	943	Jammu and Kashmir	Magam
913	Jammu and Kashmir	Thatri	944	Jammu and Kashmir	Beerwah
914	Jammu and Kashmir	Surankote	945	Jammu and Kashmir	Chadoora
915	Jammu and Kashmir	Vijaypur	946	Jammu and Kashmir	Charar-i-Sharief
916	Jammu and Kashmir	Bari Brahma	947	Jammu and Kashmir	Gulmarg/Tangmarg
917	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramgarh	948	Jammu and Kashmir	Kunzer
918	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramnagar	949	Jammu and Kashmir	Pattan
919	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	950	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri
920	Jammu and Kashmir	Banihal	951	Jammu and Kashmir	Watergam
921	Jammu and Kashmir	Batote	952	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora
922	Jammu and Kashmir	Sunderbani	953	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal
923	Jammu and Kashmir	Nowshera	954	Jammu and Kashmir	Hajin
924	Jammu and Kashmir	Thanamandi	955	Jammu and Kashmir	Langate
925	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote	956	Jharkhand	Basukinath
926	Jammu and Kashmir	Achabal	957	Jharkhand	Bishrampur
927	Jammu and Kashmir	Kokernag	958	Jharkhand	Bundu
928	Jammu and Kashmir	Mattan	959	Jharkhand	Chaibasa
929	Jammu and Kashmir	Pahalgam	960	Jharkhand	Chakardharpur
930	Jammu and Kashmir	Qazigund	961	Jharkhand	Chakulia
931	Jammu and Kashmir	Aishmuquam	962	Jharkhand	Chas (Bokaro Steel City)
932	Jammu and Kashmir	Seer Hamdan	963	Jharkhand	Chatra
933	Jammu and Kashmir	Dooru Verinag	964	Jharkhand	Chirkunda
934	Jammu and Kashmir	Devsar	965	Jharkhand	Deoghar
935	Jammu and Kashmir	Kulgam			

1	2	3	1	2	3
966	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	997	Karnataka	Afzalpur
967	Jharkhand	Dumka	998	Karnataka	Ainapur
968	Jharkhand	Garhwa	999	Karnataka	Aland
969	Jharkhand	Giridih	1000	Karnataka	Almel
970	Jharkhand	Godda	1001	Karnataka	Alnavar
971	Jharkhand	Gumla	1002	Karnataka	Alur
972	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	1003	Karnataka	Aminagad
973	Jharkhand	Hussainabad	1004	Karnataka	Anekal
974	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	1005	Karnataka	Ankola
975	Jharkhand	Jamtara	1006	Karnataka	Annigeri
976	Jharkhand	Jhumri Tilaiya	1007	Karnataka	Arabhavi
977	Jharkhand	Khunti	1008	Karnataka	Arkalgud
978	Jharkhand	Koderma	1009	Karnataka	Arsikere
979	Jharkhand	Latehar	1010	Karnataka	Athni
980	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1011	Karnataka	Attibele
981	Jharkhand	Madhupur	1012	Karnataka	Aurad
982	Jharkhand	Majhion	1013	Karnataka	Badami
983	Jharkhand	Medininagar	1014	Karnataka	Bagalkot
984	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1015	Karnataka	Bagepalli
985	Jharkhand	Nagar Uttari	1016	Karnataka	Bail Hongal
986	Jharkhand	Pakur	1017	Karnataka	Balganur
987	Jharkhand	Phusro	1018	Karnataka	Bangarapet
988	Jharkhand	Rajmahal	1019	Karnataka	Bankapura
989	Jharkhand	Ramgarh Cantonment	1020	Karnataka	Bannur
990	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1021	Karnataka	Bantval
991	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	1022	Karnataka	Basavakalyan
992	Jharkhand	Seraikela	1023	Karnataka	Basavana Bagevadi
993	Jharkhand	Simdega	1024	Karnataka	Bangalore (BBMP)
994	Jharkhand	Chatarpur	1025	Karnataka	Belagali
995	Jharkhand	Kapali	1026	Karnataka	Belagavi
996	Jharkhand	Barharwa	1027	Karnataka	Ballari

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1028	Karnataka	Beltangadi	1059	Karnataka	Dandeli
1029	Karnataka	Belur	1060	Karnataka	Davanagere
1030	Karnataka	Bhadravati	1061	Karnataka	Devadurga
1031	Karnataka	Bhagyanagar	1062	Karnataka	Devanahalli
1032	Karnataka	Bhalki	1063	Karnataka	Devara Hippargi
1033	Karnataka	Bhatkal	1064	Karnataka	Dod Ballapur
1034	Karnataka	Bidadi	1065	Karnataka	Examba
1035	Karnataka	Bidar	1066	Karnataka	Gadag-Betigeri
1036	Karnataka	Bijapur	1067	Karnataka	Gajendragarh
1037	Karnataka	Bilgi	1068	Karnataka	Gangawati
1038	Karnataka	Birur	1069	Karnataka	Gauribidanur
1039	Karnataka	Bommasandra	1070	Karnataka	Gokak
1040	Karnataka	Boragaon	1071	Karnataka	Gubbi
1041	Karnataka	Byadgi	1072	Karnataka	Gudibanda
1042	Karnataka	Chadchan	1073	Karnataka	Kalaburagi
1043	Karnataka	Challakere	1074	Karnataka	Guledgudda
1044	Karnataka	Chamarajnagar	1075	Karnataka	Gundlupet
1045	Karnataka	Chandapura	1076	Karnataka	Gurmatkal
1046	Karnataka	Channagiri	1077	Karnataka	Guttal
1047	Karnataka	Channapatna	1078	Karnataka	Hagaribommanahalli
1048	Karnataka	Channarayapatna	1079	Karnataka	Haliyal
1049	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	1080	Karnataka	Hangal
1050	Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	1081	Karnataka	Hanur
1051	Karnataka	Chiknayakanhalli	1082	Karnataka	Harapanahalli
1052	Karnataka	Chikodi	1083	Karnataka	Harihar
1053	Karnataka	Chinchali	1084	Karnataka	Harugeri
1054	Karnataka	Chincholi	1085	Karnataka	Hassan
1055	Karnataka	Chintamani	1086	Karnataka	Haveri
1056	Karnataka	Chitapur	1087	Karnataka	Hebbagodi
1057	Karnataka	Chitgoppa	1088	Karnataka	Heggadadevankote
1058	Karnataka	Chitradurga	1089	Karnataka	Hirekerur

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1091	Karnataka	Holalkere	1122	Karnataka	Kanakgiri
1092	Karnataka	Hole Narsipur	1123	Karnataka	Kankanawadi
1093	Karnataka	Homnabad	1124	Karnataka	Karatgi
1094	Karnataka	Honavar	1125	Karnataka	Karkal
1095	Karnataka	Honnali	1126	Karnataka	Karwar
1096	Karnataka	Hoovina Hadagalli	1127	Karnataka	Kekkera
1097	Karnataka	Hosadurga	1128	Karnataka	Kembhavi
1098	Karnataka	Hosakote	1129	Karnataka	Kerur
1099	Karnataka	Hosanagara	1130	Karnataka	Khanapur
1100	Karnataka	Hospet	1131	Karnataka	Kittur
1101	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	1132	Karnataka	Kolar
1102	Karnataka	Hukeri	1133	Karnataka	Kolhar (Old)
1103	Karnataka	Hungund	1134	Karnataka	Kollegal
1104	Karnataka	Hunsur	1135	Karnataka	Konnur
1105	Karnataka	Ilkal	1136	Karnataka	Koppa
1106	Karnataka	Indi	1137	Karnataka	Koppal
1107	Karnataka	Jagalur	1138	Karnataka	Koratagere
1108	Karnataka	Jali	1139	Karnataka	Kotekara
1109	Karnataka	Jamkhandi	1140	Karnataka	Kotturu
1110	Karnataka	Jevargi	1141	Karnataka	Kowtal
1111	Karnataka	Jigani	1142	Karnataka	Krishnarajanagara
1112	Karnataka	Jog Kargal	1143	Karnataka	Krishnarajpet
1113	Karnataka	Kaapu	1144	Karnataka	Kudathini
1114	Karnataka	Kabbur	1145	Karnataka	Kudchi
1115	Karnataka	Kadur	1146	Karnataka	Kudligi
1116	Karnataka	Kalghatgi	1147	Karnataka	Kuknoor
1117	Karnataka	Kallolli	1148	Karnataka	Kumta
1118	Karnataka	Kamalapuram	1149	Karnataka	Kundapura
1119	Karnataka	Kamatgi	1150	Karnataka	Kundgol
1120	Karnataka	Kampli	1151	Karnataka	Kunigal

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1152	Karnataka	Kurekuppa	1183	Karnataka	Mulbagal
1153	Karnataka	Kurugodu	1184	Karnataka	Mulgund
1154	Karnataka	Kushalnagar	1185	Karnataka	Mulki
1155	Karnataka	Kushtagi	1186	Karnataka	Mundargi
1156	Karnataka	Lakshmeshwar	1187	Karnataka	Mundgod
1157	Karnataka	Lingsugur	1188	Karnataka	Mysuru
1158	Karnataka	M.K.Hubli	1189	Karnataka	Nagamangala
1159	Karnataka	Maddur	1190	Karnataka	Naganur
1160	Karnataka	Madhugiri	1191	Karnataka	Nalatawad
1161	Karnataka	Madikeri	1192	Karnataka	Nanjangud
1162	Karnataka	Magadi	1193	Karnataka	Narasimharajapura
1163	Karnataka	Mahalingpur	1194	Karnataka	Naregal
1164	Karnataka	Malavalli	1195	Karnataka	Nargund
1165	Karnataka	Malebennur	1196	Karnataka	Navalgund
1166	Karnataka	Mallapur (P.G.)	1197	Karnataka	Nayakanahatti
1167	Karnataka	Malur	1198	Karnataka	Nelamangala
1168	Karnataka	Managuli	1199	Karnataka	Nidagundi
1169	Karnataka	Mandya	1200	Karnataka	Nipani
1170	Karnataka	Mangalore	1201	Karnataka	Pandavapura
1171	Karnataka	Manolli (Munavalli)	1202	Karnataka	Pavagada
1172	Karnataka	Manvi	1203	Karnataka	Piriyapatna
1173	Karnataka	Mariyammanahalli	1204	Karnataka	Puttur
1174	Karnataka	Maski	1205	Karnataka	Rabkavi Banhatti
1175	Karnataka	Molakalmuru	1206	Karnataka	Raichur
1176	Karnataka	Mudalgi	1207	Karnataka	Ramanagara
1177	Karnataka	Mudbidri	1208	Karnataka	Ramdurg
1178	Karnataka	Muddebihal	1209	Karnataka	Ranibennur
1179	Karnataka	Mudgal	1210	Karnataka	Raybag
1180	Karnataka	Mudhol	1211	Karnataka	Robertson Pet
1181	Karnataka	Mudigere	1212	Karnataka	Ron
1182	Karnataka	Mugalkhod	1213	Karnataka	Sadalgi

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1215	Karnataka	Sakleshpur	1246	Karnataka	Talikota
1216	Karnataka	Saligram	1247	Karnataka	Tarikere
1217	Karnataka	Sandur	1248	Karnataka	Tawagera
1218	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	1249	Karnataka	Tekkalakote
1219	Karnataka	Saragur	1250	Karnataka	Terdal
1220	Karnataka	Saundatti-Yellamma	1251	Karnataka	Tiptur
1221	Karnataka	Savanur	1252	Karnataka	Tirthahalli
1222	Karnataka	Sedam	1253	Karnataka	Tirumakudal Narsipur
1223	Karnataka	Shahabad	1254	Karnataka	Tumakuru
1224	Karnataka	Shahpur	1255	Karnataka	Turuvekere
1225	Karnataka	Shedbal	1256	Karnataka	Turvihal
1226	Karnataka	Shiggaon	1257	Karnataka	Udupi
1227	Karnataka	Shikarpur	1258	Karnataka	Ugar Khurd
1228	Karnataka	Shivamogga	1259	Karnataka	Ullal
1229	Karnataka	Shirhatti	1260	Karnataka	Vijayapura
1230	Karnataka	Shorapur	1261	Karnataka	Virajpet
1231	Karnataka	Shrirangapattana	1262	Karnataka	Vittal
1232	Karnataka	Siddapur	1263	Karnataka	Wadi
1233	Karnataka	Sidlaghatta	1264	Karnataka	Yadgir
1234	Karnataka	Sindgi	1265	Karnataka	Yelandur
1235	Karnataka	Sindhur	1266	Karnataka	Yelbarga
1236	Karnataka	Sira	1267	Karnataka	Yellapur
1237	Karnataka	Siralkoppa	1268	Kerala	Adoor
1238	Karnataka	Sirsi	1269	Kerala	Alappuzha
1239	Karnataka	Siruguppa	1270	Kerala	Aluva
1240	Karnataka	Sirwar	1271	Kerala	Angamaly
1241	Karnataka	Somvarpet	1272	Kerala	Anthoor
1242	Karnataka	Sorab	1273	Kerala	Attingal
1243	Karnataka	Sringeri	1274	Kerala	Chalakydy
1244	Karnataka	Srinivaspur	1275	Kerala	Changanassery

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1276	Kerala	Chavakkad	1306	Kerala	Kottayam
1277	Kerala	Chengannur	1307	Kerala	Koduvally
1278	Kerala	Cherplassery	1308	Kerala	Kozhikode
1279	Kerala	Cherthala	1309	Kerala	Kunnamkulam
1280	Kerala	Chittur- Thathamangalam	1310	Kerala	Malappuram
1281	Kerala	Eloor	1311	Kerala	Mananthavady
1282	Kerala	Erattupetta	1312	Kerala	Manjeri
1283	Kerala	Ettumanoor	1313	Kerala	Mannarkad-I
1284	Kerala	Feroke	1314	Kerala	Maradu
1285	Kerala	Guruvayoor	1315	Kerala	Mattannur
1286	Kerala	Haripad	1316	Kerala	Mavelikkara
1287	Kerala	Irinjalkuda	1317	Kerala	Mukkom
1288	Kerala	Iritty	1318	Kerala	Muvattupuzha
1289	Kerala	Kalamassery	1319	Kerala	Nedumangad
1290	Kerala	Kalpetta	1320	Kerala	Neyyattinkara
1291	Kerala	Kanhangad	1321	Kerala	Nilambur
1292	Kerala	Kannur	1322	Kerala	Nileswaram
1293	Kerala	Karunagappally	1323	Kerala	Ottapalam
1294	Kerala	Kasaragod	1324	Kerala	Palai
1295	Kerala	Kattappana	1325	Kerala	Palakkad
1296	Kerala	Kayamkulam	1326	Kerala	Pandalam
1297	Kerala	Kochi	1327	Kerala	Panoor
1298	Kerala	Kodungallur	1328	Kerala	Parappanangadi
1299	Kerala	Kollam	1329	Kerala	Paravoor-South
1300	Kerala	Kondotty	1330	Kerala	Paravur- North
1301	Kerala	Koothattukulam	1331	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
1302	Kerala	Koothuparamba	1332	Kerala	Pattambi
1303	Kerala	Kothamangalam	1333	Kerala	Payyannur
1304	Kerala	Kottakkal	1334	Kerala	Payyoli
1305	Kerala	Kottarakkara	1335	Kerala	Perinthalmanna
			1336	Kerala	Perumbavoor

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1337	Kerala	Piravom	1368	Madhya Pradesh	Amanganj
1338	Kerala	Ponnani	1369	Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak
1339	Kerala	Punalur	1370	Madhya Pradesh	Amarpatan
1340	Kerala	Quilandy	1371	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara
1341	Kerala	Ramanattukara	1372	Madhya Pradesh	Ambah
1342	Kerala	Shoranur	1373	Madhya Pradesh	Amla
1343	Kerala	Sreekandapuram	1374	Madhya Pradesh	Anjad
1344	Kerala	Sulthan Bathery	1375	Madhya Pradesh	Antari
1345	Kerala	Taliparamba	1376	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
1346	Kerala	Thalassery	1377	Madhya Pradesh	Aron
1347	Kerala	Thanur	1378	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar
1348	Kerala	Thiruvalla	1379	Madhya Pradesh	Ashta
1349	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1380	Madhya Pradesh	Athana
1350	Kerala	Thodupuzha	1381	Madhya Pradesh	Athner
1351	Kerala	Thrikakara	1382	Madhya Pradesh	Babai
1352	Kerala	Thrippunithura	1383	Madhya Pradesh	Badagaon
1353	Kerala	Thrissur	1384	Madhya Pradesh	Badagaon
1354	Kerala	Tirur	1385	Madhya Pradesh	Badamalhera
1355	Kerala	Tirurangadi	1386	Madhya Pradesh	Badarwas
1356	Kerala	Vadakara	1387	Madhya Pradesh	Badawada
1357	Kerala	Vaikom	1388	Madhya Pradesh	Badi
1358	Kerala	Valanchery	1389	Madhya Pradesh	Badkuhi
1359	Kerala	Varkala	1390	Madhya Pradesh	Badnagar
1360	Kerala	Wadakkanchery	1391	Madhya Pradesh	Badnawar
1361	Madhya Pradesh	Agar	1392	Madhya Pradesh	Badod
1362	Madhya Pradesh	Ajaigarh	1393	Madhya Pradesh	Badoda
1363	Madhya Pradesh	Akoda	1394	Madhya Pradesh	Badoni
1364	Madhya Pradesh	Akodia	1395	Madhya Pradesh	Bagli
1365	Madhya Pradesh	Alampur	1396	Madhya Pradesh	Baihar
1366	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	1397	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur
1367	Madhya Pradesh	Alot	1398	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat

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1399	Madhya Pradesh	Baldeogarh	1430	Madhya Pradesh	Bichhiya
1400	Madhya Pradesh	Bamhani	1431	Madhya Pradesh	Bichua
1401	Madhya Pradesh	Bamor	1432	Madhya Pradesh	Bijawar
1402	Madhya Pradesh	Banda	1433	Madhya Pradesh	Bijuri
1403	Madhya Pradesh	Bankhedhi	1434	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaua
1404	Madhya Pradesh	Baraily	1435	Madhya Pradesh	Bina- Etawa
1405	Madhya Pradesh	Barela	1436	Madhya Pradesh	Birsinghpur
1406	Madhya Pradesh	Barghat	1437	Madhya Pradesh	Boda
1407	Madhya Pradesh	Barhi	1438	Madhya Pradesh	Budni
1408	Madhya Pradesh	Barigarh	1439	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
1409	Madhya Pradesh	Barwaha	1440	Madhya Pradesh	Burhar
1410	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	1441	Madhya Pradesh	Buxwaha
1411	Madhya Pradesh	Basoda	1442	Madhya Pradesh	Chachaura-Binaganj
1412	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	1443	Madhya Pradesh	Chakghat
1413	Madhya Pradesh	Beohari	1444	Madhya Pradesh	Chand
1414	Madhya Pradesh	Beraidh	1445	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta-butaria
1415	Madhya Pradesh	Berasia	1446	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi
1416	Madhya Pradesh	Betma	1447	Madhya Pradesh	Chandia
1417	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	1448	Madhya Pradesh	Chandla
1418	Madhya Pradesh	Betul-Bazar	1449	Madhya Pradesh	Chhanera (Harsud)
1419	Madhya Pradesh	Bhainsdehi	1450	Madhya Pradesh	Chhapiheda
1420	Madhya Pradesh	Bhander	1451	Madhya Pradesh	Chhapra
1421	Madhya Pradesh	Bhanpura	1452	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur
1422	Madhya Pradesh	Bhaurasa	1453	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
1423	Madhya Pradesh	Bhavra	1454	Madhya Pradesh	Chichli
1424	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghat	1455	Madhya Pradesh	Chicholi
1425	Madhya Pradesh	Bhikangaon	1456	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot
1426	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	1457	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai
1427	Madhya Pradesh	Bhitarwar	1458	Madhya Pradesh	Churhat
1428	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1459	Madhya Pradesh	Daboh
1429	Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	1460	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra

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1462	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1493	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai
1463	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	1494	Madhya Pradesh	Hatod
1464	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	1495	Madhya Pradesh	Hatpiplya
1465	Madhya Pradesh	Deori	1496	Madhya Pradesh	Hatta
1466	Madhya Pradesh	Depalpur	1497	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria
1467	Madhya Pradesh	Devendranagar	1498	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
1468	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	1499	Madhya Pradesh	Ichhawar
1469	Madhya Pradesh	Dhamnod	1500	Madhya Pradesh	Indergarh
1470	Madhya Pradesh	Dhamnod	1501	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
1471	Madhya Pradesh	Dhanpuri	1502	Madhya Pradesh	Isagarh
1472	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	1503	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi
1473	Madhya Pradesh	Dharampuri	1504	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
1474	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1505	Madhya Pradesh	Jaisinghnagar
1475	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	1506	Madhya Pradesh	Jaithari
1476	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar parasia	1507	Madhya Pradesh	Jaitwara
1477	Madhya Pradesh	Gadarwara	1508	Madhya Pradesh	Jamai
1478	Madhya Pradesh	Gairatganj	1509	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora
1479	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	1510	Madhya Pradesh	Jatara
1480	Madhya Pradesh	Garhi-malhera	1511	Madhya Pradesh	Jawad
1481	Madhya Pradesh	Garoth	1512	Madhya Pradesh	Jawar
1482	Madhya Pradesh	Ghuwara	1513	Madhya Pradesh	Jeron Khalsa
1483	Madhya Pradesh	Gohad	1514	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
1484	Madhya Pradesh	Gormi	1515	Madhya Pradesh	Jhundpura
1485	Madhya Pradesh	Gotegaon	1516	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran
1486	Madhya Pradesh	Govindgarh	1517	Madhya Pradesh	Jirapur
1487	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	1518	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat
1488	Madhya Pradesh	Gurh	1519	Madhya Pradesh	Joura
1489	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1520	Madhya Pradesh	Kaarahiand Pandlyakhurd
1490	Madhya Pradesh	Hanumana	1521	Madhya Pradesh	Kailaras
1491	Madhya Pradesh	Harda			

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1523	Madhya Pradesh	Kanad	1553	Madhya Pradesh	Kumbhraj
1524	Madhya Pradesh	Kannod	1554	Madhya Pradesh	Kurawar
1525	Madhya Pradesh	Kantaphod	1555	Madhya Pradesh	Kurwai
1526	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	1556	Madhya Pradesh	Kymore
1527	Madhya Pradesh	Karera	1557	Madhya Pradesh	Lahar
1528	Madhya Pradesh	Kari	1558	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhnadon
1529	Madhya Pradesh	Karnawad	1559	Madhya Pradesh	Lanji
1530	Madhya Pradesh	Kasrawad	1560	Madhya Pradesh	Lateri
1531	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi	1561	Madhya Pradesh	Laundi
1532	Madhya Pradesh	Katangi	1562	Madhya Pradesh	Lidhora Khas
1533	Madhya Pradesh	Khacharod	1563	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikheda
1534	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	1564	Madhya Pradesh	Loharda
1535	Madhya Pradesh	Khand	1565	Madhya Pradesh	Machalpur
1536	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1566	Madhya Pradesh	Maharajpur
1537	Madhya Pradesh	Khaniyadhana	1567	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar
1538	Madhya Pradesh	Khargapur	1568	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur
1539	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	1569	Madhya Pradesh	Maihar
1540	Madhya Pradesh	Khategaon	1570	Madhya Pradesh	Majhauri-sidhi
1541	Madhya Pradesh	Khetia	1571	Madhya Pradesh	Majholi
1542	Madhya Pradesh	Khilchipur	1572	Madhya Pradesh	Makdon
1543	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	1573	Madhya Pradesh	Makronia Buzurg
1544	Madhya Pradesh	Khujner	1574	Madhya Pradesh	Maksi
1545	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	1575	Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand
1546	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	1576	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh
1547	Madhya Pradesh	Kotar	1577	Madhya Pradesh	Manasa
1548	Madhya Pradesh	Kothi	1578	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar
1549	Madhya Pradesh	Kothri	1579	Madhya Pradesh	Mandav
1550	Madhya Pradesh	Kotma	1580	Madhya Pradesh	Mandideep
1551	Madhya Pradesh	Kukdeshwar	1581	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
			1582	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar

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1584	Madhya Pradesh	Mangawan	1615	Madhya Pradesh	New ramnagar
1585	Madhya Pradesh	Manpur	1616	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari
1586	Madhya Pradesh	Mau	1617	Madhya Pradesh	Niwas
1587	Madhya Pradesh	Mauganj	1618	Madhya Pradesh	Nowgong
1588	Madhya Pradesh	Meghnagar	1619	Madhya Pradesh	Nowrozabad
1589	Madhya Pradesh	Mehgaon	1620	Madhya Pradesh	Obedullaganj
1590	Madhya Pradesh	Mhowgaon	1621	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar
1591	Madhya Pradesh	Mihona	1622	Madhya Pradesh	Orchha
1592	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	1623	Madhya Pradesh	Paankhedi (kalapipal)
1593	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	1624	Madhya Pradesh	Pachore
1594	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	1625	Madhya Pradesh	Palera
1595	Madhya Pradesh	Mundi	1626	Madhya Pradesh	Pali
1596	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	1627	Madhya Pradesh	Palsud
1597	Madhya Pradesh	Murwara (Katni)	1628	Madhya Pradesh	Panagar
1598	Madhya Pradesh	Nagda	1629	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhana
1599	Madhya Pradesh	Nagod	1630	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna
1600	Madhya Pradesh	Nagri	1631	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
1601	Madhya Pradesh	Naigarhi	1632	Madhya Pradesh	Pansemal
1602	Madhya Pradesh	Nainpur	1633	Madhya Pradesh	Pasan
1603	Madhya Pradesh	Nalkheda	1634	Madhya Pradesh	Patan
1604	Madhya Pradesh	Namli	1635	Madhya Pradesh	Patera
1605	Madhya Pradesh	Narayangarh	1636	Madhya Pradesh	Patharia
1606	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	1637	Madhya Pradesh	Pawai
1607	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghgarh	1638	Madhya Pradesh	Petlawad
1608	Madhya Pradesh	Narwar	1639	Madhya Pradesh	Phuphkalan
1609	Madhya Pradesh	Nasrullaganj	1640	Madhya Pradesh	Pichhore
1610	Madhya Pradesh	Nayagaon	1641	Madhya Pradesh	Pichhore
1611	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	1642	Madhya Pradesh	Pipalrawan
1612	Madhya Pradesh	Nemawar	1643	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya
1613	Madhya Pradesh	Nepanagar	1644	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar

1	2	3	1	2	3
1645	Madhya Pradesh	Piploda	1676	Madhya Pradesh	Sarangpur
1646	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya Mandi	1677	Madhya Pradesh	Sardarpur
1647	Madhya Pradesh	Pithampur	1678	Madhya Pradesh	Sarni
1648	Madhya Pradesh	Polaykalan	1679	Madhya Pradesh	Sarwaniya maharaj
1649	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	1680	Madhya Pradesh	Satai
1650	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	1681	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
1651	Madhya Pradesh	Raghogarh -Vijaypur	1682	Madhya Pradesh	Satwas
1652	Madhya Pradesh	Rahatgarh	1683	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar
1653	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	1684	Madhya Pradesh	Sawer
1654	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	1685	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
1655	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	1686	Madhya Pradesh	Semaria
1656	Madhya Pradesh	Rajnagar	1687	Madhya Pradesh	Sendhwa
1657	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	1688	Madhya Pradesh	Seondha
1658	Madhya Pradesh	Rampur Baghelan	1689	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
1659	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	1690	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni-Malwa
1660	Madhya Pradesh	Rampur-naikin	1691	Madhya Pradesh	Shadora
1661	Madhya Pradesh	Ranapur	1692	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
1662	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1693	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj
1663	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	1694	Madhya Pradesh	Shahgarh
1664	Madhya Pradesh	Rau	1695	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpur
1665	Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	1696	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpur
1666	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	1697	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura
1667	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	1698	Madhya Pradesh	Shahpura
1668	Madhya Pradesh	Runji-gautampura	1699	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
1669	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	1700	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh
1670	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1701	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshabad
1671	Madhya Pradesh	Saikeda	1702	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
1672	Madhya Pradesh	Sailana	1703	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
1673	Madhya Pradesh	Salichauka	1704	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur
1674	Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	1705	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
1675	Madhya Pradesh	Sanchi	1706	Madhya Pradesh	Sihora

1	2	3	1	2	3
1707	Madhya Pradesh	Silwani	1738	Madhya Pradesh	Vijayraghavgarh
1708	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1739	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni
1709	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	1740	Maharashtra	Aashti (Wardha)
1710	Madhya Pradesh	Sirmour	1741	Maharashtra	Achalpur
1711	Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	1742	Maharashtra	Aheri
1712	Madhya Pradesh	Sitamau	1743	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar
1713	Madhya Pradesh	Sohagpur	1744	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur
1714	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkatch	1745	Maharashtra	Akkalkot
1715	Madhya Pradesh	Soyatkalan	1746	Maharashtra	Akola
1716	Madhya Pradesh	Sultanpur	1747	Maharashtra	Akole
1717	Madhya Pradesh	Susner	1748	Maharashtra	Akot
1718	Madhya Pradesh	Suthaliya	1749	Maharashtra	Alandi
1719	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	1750	Maharashtra	Alibag
1720	Madhya Pradesh	Tal	1751	Maharashtra	Amalner
1721	Madhya Pradesh	Talen	1752	Maharashtra	Ambad
1722	Madhya Pradesh	Tarana	1753	Maharashtra	Ambarnath
1723	Madhya Pradesh	Tarichar Kalan	1754	Maharashtra	Ambejogai
1724	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1755	Maharashtra	Amravati
1725	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1756	Maharashtra	Anjangaon
1726	Madhya Pradesh	Teonthar	1757	Maharashtra	Ardhapur
1727	Madhya Pradesh	Thandla	1758	Maharashtra	Arjuni
1728	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	1759	Maharashtra	Armor
1729	Madhya Pradesh	Timarni	1760	Maharashtra	Arni
1730	Madhya Pradesh	Tonkkhurd	1761	Maharashtra	Arvi
1731	Madhya Pradesh	Udaipura	1762	Maharashtra	Ashta
1732	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1763	Maharashtra	Ashti
1733	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	1764	Maharashtra	Aundha Nagnath
1734	Madhya Pradesh	Unchehara	1765	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
1735	Madhya Pradesh	Unhel	1766	Maharashtra	Ausa
1736	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	1767	Maharashtra	Badlapur
1737	Madhya Pradesh	Vijaypur	1768	Maharashtra	Badnapur

1	2	3	1	2	3
1769	Maharashtra	Balapur	1800	Maharashtra	Chandvad
1770	Maharashtra	Ballarpur	1801	Maharashtra	Charmoshi
1771	Maharashtra	Baramati	1802	Maharashtra	Chikhaldara
1772	Maharashtra	Barshi	1803	Maharashtra	Chikhli
1773	Maharashtra	Barshi Takali	1804	Maharashtra	Chiplun
1774	Maharashtra	Basmath	1805	Maharashtra	Chopda
1775	Maharashtra	Bhabulgaon	1806	Maharashtra	Dahanu
1776	Maharashtra	Bhadgaon	1807	Maharashtra	Dahiwada
1777	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	1808	Maharashtra	Dapoli Camp
1778	Maharashtra	Bhagur	1809	Maharashtra	Darwha
1779	Maharashtra	Bhamaragad	1810	Maharashtra	Daryapur Banosa
1780	Maharashtra	Bhandara	1811	Maharashtra	Dattapur Dhamangaon
1781	Maharashtra	Bhatukali	1812	Maharashtra	Daund
1782	Maharashtra	Bhivapur	1813	Maharashtra	Deglur
1783	Maharashtra	Bhiwandi Nizampur	1814	Maharashtra	Deolali Pravara
1784	Maharashtra	Bhokar	1815	Maharashtra	Deolali(CB)
1785	Maharashtra	Bhokardan	1816	Maharashtra	Desaiganj
1786	Maharashtra	Bhor	1817	Maharashtra	Deulgaon Raja
1787	Maharashtra	Bhum	1818	Maharashtra	Devani
1788	Maharashtra	Bhusawal	1819	Maharashtra	Devgad-Jamsande
1789	Maharashtra	Bid	1820	Maharashtra	Devrukh
1790	Maharashtra	Biloli	1821	Maharashtra	Dhadgaon-Wadphalya
1791	Maharashtra	Bodwad	1822	Maharashtra	Dhanora
1792	Maharashtra	Brahmapuri	1823	Maharashtra	Dharangaon
1793	Maharashtra	Buldana	1824	Maharashtra	Dharmabad
1794	Maharashtra	Chakan	1825	Maharashtra	Dharni
1795	Maharashtra	Chakur	1826	Maharashtra	Dharur
1796	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	1827	Maharashtra	Dhule
1797	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1828	Maharashtra	Digras
1798	Maharashtra	Chandur Railway	1829	Maharashtra	Dindori
1799	Maharashtra	Chandurbazar	1830	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Warwade

1	2	3	1	2	3
1831	Maharashtra	Dudhani	1862	Maharashtra	Jamkhed
1832	Maharashtra	Erandol	1863	Maharashtra	Jamner
1833	Maharashtra	Etapalli	1864	Maharashtra	Jat
1834	Maharashtra	Faizpur	1865	Maharashtra	Jawhar
1835	Maharashtra	Fulambri	1866	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur
1836	Maharashtra	Gadchandur	1867	Maharashtra	Jejuri
1837	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	1868	Maharashtra	Jintur
1838	Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	1869	Maharashtra	Jivati
1839	Maharashtra	Gangakhed	1870	Maharashtra	Junnar
1840	Maharashtra	Gangapur	1871	Maharashtra	Kadegaon
1841	Maharashtra	Ghansavangi	1872	Maharashtra	Kagal
1842	Maharashtra	Ghatanji	1873	Maharashtra	Kaij
1843	Maharashtra	Gondipimpari	1874	Maharashtra	kalamb
1844	Maharashtra	Gondiya	1875	Maharashtra	Kalamb
1845	Maharashtra	Goregaon	1876	Maharashtra	Kalameshwar
1846	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	1877	Maharashtra	Kalamnuri
1847	Maharashtra	Guhaghar	1878	Maharashtra	Kalvan
1848	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	1879	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli
1849	Maharashtra	Himayatnagar	1880	Maharashtra	Kamptee
1850	Maharashtra	Hingana	1881	Maharashtra	Kandhar
1851	Maharashtra	Hinganghat	1882	Maharashtra	Kanhan
1852	Maharashtra	Hingoli	1883	Maharashtra	Kankavli
1853	Maharashtra	Hupari	1884	Maharashtra	Kannad
1854	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	1885	Maharashtra	Karad
1855	Maharashtra	Igatpuri	1886	Maharashtra	Karanja
1856	Maharashtra	Indapur	1887	Maharashtra	Karjat
1857	Maharashtra	Jafrabad	1888	Maharashtra	Karjat
1858	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	1889	Maharashtra	Karmala
1859	Maharashtra	Jalgaon Jamod	1890	Maharashtra	Kasai- Dodamarg
1860	Maharashtra	Jalkot	1891	Maharashtra	Katol
1861	Maharashtra	Jalna	1892	Maharashtra	Kavathemahankal

1	2	3	1	2	3
1893	Maharashtra	Khalapur	1924	Maharashtra	Mahagaon
1894	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	1925	Maharashtra	Mahur
1895	Maharashtra	Khanapur	1926	Maharashtra	Maindargi
1896	Maharashtra	Khandala	1927	Maharashtra	Malegaon
1897	Maharashtra	Khapa	1928	Maharashtra	Malegaon Jahangir
1898	Maharashtra	Khed	1929	Maharashtra	Malkapur
1899	Maharashtra	Khopoli	1930	Maharashtra	Malkapur
1900	Maharashtra	Khuldabad	1931	Maharashtra	Malkapur(MCI)
1901	Maharashtra	Kinwat	1932	Maharashtra	Malshiras
1902	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1933	Maharashtra	Malwan
1903	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	1934	Maharashtra	Mandangad
1904	Maharashtra	Koregaon	1935	Maharashtra	Mangalvedhe
1905	Maharashtra	Korpana	1936	Maharashtra	Mangaon
1906	Maharashtra	Kudal	1937	Maharashtra	Mangrulpir
1907	Maharashtra	Kuhi	1938	Maharashtra	Manjlegaon
1908	Maharashtra	Kundalwadi	1939	Maharashtra	Manmad
1909	Maharashtra	Kurkheda	1940	Maharashtra	Manora
1910	Maharashtra	Kurundvad	1941	Maharashtra	Manwath
1911	Maharashtra	Lakhani	1942	Maharashtra	Maregaon
1912	Maharashtra	Lanja	1943	Maharashtra	Matha
1913	Maharashtra	Lankhadur	1944	Maharashtra	Matheran
1914	Maharashtra	Latur	1945	Maharashtra	Medha
1915	Maharashtra	Loha	1946	Maharashtra	Mehkar
1916	Maharashtra	Lohara	1947	Maharashtra	Mhasla
1917	Maharashtra	Lonand	1948	Maharashtra	Mhaswad
1918	Maharashtra	Lonar	1949	Maharashtra	Mira-Bhayandar
1919	Maharashtra	Lonavala	1950	Maharashtra	Mohadi
1920	Maharashtra	Madha	1951	Maharashtra	Mohol
1921	Maharashtra	Mahabaleshwar	1952	Maharashtra	Mohpa
1922	Maharashtra	Mahad	1953	Maharashtra	Mokhada
1923	Maharashtra	Mahadula	1954	Maharashtra	Morshi

1	2	3
1955	Maharashtra	Motala
1956	Maharashtra	Mouda
1957	Maharashtra	Mowad
1958	Maharashtra	Mudkhed
1959	Maharashtra	Mukhed
1960	Maharashtra	Mul
1961	Maharashtra	Murbad
1962	Maharashtra	Murgud
1963	Maharashtra	Murtijapur
1964	Maharashtra	Murud Janjira
1965	Maharashtra	Murum
1966	Maharashtra	Nagbhid
1967	Maharashtra	Nagpur
1968	Maharashtra	Naigaon
1969	Maharashtra	Naldurg
1970	Maharashtra	Nanded Waghala
1971	Maharashtra	Nandgaon
1972	Maharashtra	Nandgaon Khandeshwar
1973	Maharashtra	Nandura
1974	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
1975	Maharashtra	Narkhed
1976	Maharashtra	Nashik
1977	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai
1978	Maharashtra	Nawapur
1979	Maharashtra	Ner
1980	Maharashtra	Nevasa
1981	Maharashtra	Nilanga
1982	Maharashtra	Niphad
1983	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
1984	Maharashtra	Pachora

1	2	3
1985	Maharashtra	Paithan
1986	Maharashtra	Palam
1987	Maharashtra	Palghar
1988	Maharashtra	Palus
1989	Maharashtra	Panchgani
1990	Maharashtra	Pandharkaoda
1991	Maharashtra	Pandharpur
1992	Maharashtra	Panhala
1993	Maharashtra	Panvel
1994	Maharashtra	Paranda
1995	Maharashtra	Parbhani
1996	Maharashtra	Parli
1997	Maharashtra	Parner
1998	Maharashtra	Parola
1999	Maharashtra	Parshivani
2000	Maharashtra	Partur
2001	Maharashtra	Patan
2002	Maharashtra	Pathardi
2003	Maharashtra	Pathri
2004	Maharashtra	Patoda
2005	Maharashtra	Patur
2006	Maharashtra	Pauni
2007	Maharashtra	Pen
2008	Maharashtra	Peth
2009	Maharashtra	Phaltan
2010	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
2011	Maharashtra	Poladpur
2012	Maharashtra	Pulgaon
2013	Maharashtra	Pune
2014	Maharashtra	Purna
2015	Maharashtra	Pusad

1	2	3	1	2	3
2016	Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	2047	Maharashtra	Shahade
2017	Maharashtra	Rahta Pimplas	2048	Maharashtra	Shegaon
2018	Maharashtra	Rahuri	2049	Maharashtra	Shendurjana
2019	Maharashtra	Rajapur	2050	Maharashtra	Shevgaon
2020	Maharashtra	Rajgurunagar	2051	Maharashtra	Shinkheda
2021	Maharashtra	Rajura	2052	Maharashtra	Shirala
2022	Maharashtra	Ralegaon	2053	Maharashtra	Shirdi
2023	Maharashtra	Ramtek	2054	Maharashtra	Shirpur-Warwade
2024	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	2055	Maharashtra	Shirur
2025	Maharashtra	Raver	2056	Maharashtra	Shirur
2026	Maharashtra	Renapur	2057	Maharashtra	Shirur Anantpal
2027	Maharashtra	Risod	2058	Maharashtra	Shrigonda
2028	Maharashtra	Roha Ashtami	2059	Maharashtra	Shrirampur
2029	Maharashtra	Sadak Arjuni	2060	Maharashtra	Shrivardhan
2030	Maharashtra	Sailu	2061	Maharashtra	Sillod
2031	Maharashtra	Sakoli	2062	Maharashtra	Sindevahi
2032	Maharashtra	Sakri	2063	Maharashtra	Sindi
2033	Maharashtra	Salekasa	2064	Maharashtra	Sindkhed Raja
2034	Maharashtra	Samudrapur	2065	Maharashtra	Sinnar
2035	Maharashtra	Sangamner	2066	Maharashtra	Sironcha Ry.
2036	Maharashtra	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	2067	Maharashtra	Solapur
2037	Maharashtra	Sangole	2068	Maharashtra	Sonpeth
2038	Maharashtra	Sangrampur	2069	Maharashtra	Soygaon
2039	Maharashtra	Sasvad	2070	Maharashtra	Surgana
2040	Maharashtra	Satana	2071	Maharashtra	Tala
2041	Maharashtra	Satara	2072	Maharashtra	Talasari
2042	Maharashtra	Savda	2073	Maharashtra	Talegaon Dabhade
2043	Maharashtra	Savner	2074	Maharashtra	Talode
2044	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi	2075	Maharashtra	Tasgaon
2045	Maharashtra	Selu	2076	Maharashtra	Telhara
2046	Maharashtra	Sengaon	2077	Maharashtra	Thane

1	2	3	1	2	3
2078	Maharashtra	Tirora	2109	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
2079	Maharashtra	Tivasa	2110	Maharashtra	Yawal
2080	Maharashtra	Trimbak	2111	Maharashtra	Yevla
2081	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	2112	Maharashtra	Zari
2082	Maharashtra	Tumsar	2113	Manipur	Andro
2083	Maharashtra	Udgir	2114	Manipur	Bishnupur
2084	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	2115	Manipur	Heirok
2085	Maharashtra	Umarga	2116	Manipur	Imphal
2086	Maharashtra	Umarkhed	2117	Manipur	Jiribam
2087	Maharashtra	Umred	2118	Manipur	Kakching
2088	Maharashtra	Uran	2119	Manipur	Kakching Khunou
2089	Maharashtra	Uran Islampur	2120	Manipur	Kumbi
2090	Maharashtra	Vabhavave- Vaibhavwadi	2121	Manipur	Kwakta
2091	Maharashtra	Vada	2122	Manipur	Lamlai
2092	Maharashtra	Vadgaon Kasba	2123	Manipur	Lamsang
2093	Maharashtra	Vadvani	2124	Manipur	Lilong (Imphal West)
2094	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	2125	Manipur	Lilong (Thoubal)
2095	Maharashtra	Varangaon	2126	Manipur	Mayang Imphal
2096	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar	2127	Manipur	Moirang
2097	Maharashtra	Vashi	2128	Manipur	Moreh
2098	Maharashtra	Vengurla	2129	Manipur	Nambol
2099	Maharashtra	Vikramgad	2130	Manipur	Ningthoukhong
2100	Maharashtra	Vita	2131	Manipur	Oinam
2101	Maharashtra	Wadi	2132	Manipur	Samurou
2102	Maharashtra	Waduj	2133	Manipur	Sekmai
2103	Maharashtra	Wai	2134	Manipur	Sikhong Sekmai
2104	Maharashtra	Wani	2135	Manipur	Sugnu
2105	Maharashtra	Wardha	2136	Manipur	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar
2106	Maharashtra	Warora	2137	Manipur	Thoubal
2107	Maharashtra	Warud	2138	Manipur	Wangjing Lamding
2108	Maharashtra	Washim			

1	2	3	1	2	3
2139	Manipur	Wangoi	2170	Mizoram	Thenzawl
2140	Manipur	Yairipok	2171	Mizoram	Tlabung
2141	Meghalaya	Baghmara	2172	Mizoram	Vairengte
2142	Meghalaya	Jowai	2173	Mizoram	Zawlnuam
2143	Meghalaya	Mairang	2174	Nagaland	Aboi
2144	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	2175	Nagaland	Changtongya
2145	Meghalaya	Nongstoin	2176	Nagaland	Chumukedima
2146	Meghalaya	Resubelpara	2177	Nagaland	Dimapur
2147	Meghalaya	Shillong	2178	Nagaland	Jalukie
2148	Meghalaya	Shillong CB	2179	Nagaland	Kiphire
2149	Meghalaya	Tura	2180	Nagaland	Kohima
2150	Meghalaya	Williamnagar	2181	Nagaland	Longleng
2151	Mizoram	Aizawl	2182	Nagaland	Medziphema
2152	Mizoram	Bairabi	2183	Nagaland	Meluri
2153	Mizoram	Biate	2184	Nagaland	Mokokchung
2154	Mizoram	Champhai	2185	Nagaland	Mon
2155	Mizoram	Darlawn	2186	Nagaland	Naganimora
2156	Mizoram	Hnahthial	2187	Nagaland	Noklak
2157	Mizoram	Khawhai	2188	Nagaland	Peren
2158	Mizoram	Khawzawl	2189	Nagaland	Pfutsero
2159	Mizoram	Kolasib	2190	Nagaland	Phek
2160	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	2191	Nagaland	Shamator
2161	Mizoram	Lengpui	2192	Nagaland	Tseminyu
2162	Mizoram	Lunglei	2193	Nagaland	Tuensang
2163	Mizoram	Mamit	2194	Nagaland	Tuli
2164	Mizoram	North Kawnpui	2195	Nagaland	Wokha
2165	Mizoram	North Vanlaiphai	2196	Nagaland	Zunheboto
2166	Mizoram	Saiha	2197	Odisha	Angul
2167	Mizoram	Sairang	2198	Odisha	Athmallik
2168	Mizoram	Saitual	2199	Odisha	Talcher
2169	Mizoram	Serchhip	2200	Odisha	Balangir

1	2	3	1	2	3
2201	Odisha	Kantabanji	2232	Odisha	Chhatrapur
2202	Odisha	Patnagarh	2233	Odisha	Chikiti
2203	Odisha	Titlagarh	2234	Odisha	Digapahandi
2204	Odisha	Tushura	2235	Odisha	Ganjam
2205	Odisha	Baleswar	2236	Odisha	Gopalpur
2206	Odisha	Jaleswar	2237	Odisha	Hinjilicut
2207	Odisha	Nilagiri	2238	Odisha	Kabisurjanagar
2208	Odisha	Soro	2239	Odisha	Khalikote
2209	Odisha	Attabira	2240	Odisha	Kodala
2210	Odisha	Barapali	2241	Odisha	Polasara
2211	Odisha	Bargarh	2242	Odisha	Purusottampur
2212	Odisha	Padmapur	2243	Odisha	Rambha
2213	Odisha	Baudhgarh	2244	Odisha	Surada
2214	Odisha	Basudebpur	2245	Odisha	Jagatsinghapur
2215	Odisha	Bhadrak	2246	Odisha	Paradip
2216	Odisha	Athagad	2247	Odisha	Jajapur
2217	Odisha	Banki	2248	Odisha	Vyasanagar
2218	Odisha	Choudwar	2249	Odisha	Belpahar
2219	Odisha	Cuttack	2250	Odisha	Brajarajnaragar
2220	Odisha	Debagarh	2251	Odisha	Jharsuguda
2221	Odisha	Bhuban	2252	Odisha	Bhawanipatna
2222	Odisha	Dhenkanal	2253	Odisha	Dharamgarh
2223	Odisha	Hindol	2254	Odisha	Junagarh
2224	Odisha	Kamakshyanagar	2255	Odisha	Kesinga
2225	Odisha	Kashinagar	2256	Odisha	Baliguda
2226	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	2257	Odisha	G. Udayagiri
2227	Odisha	Asika	2258	Odisha	Phulabani
2228	Odisha	Bellaguntha	2259	Odisha	Kendrapara
2229	Odisha	Berhamapur	2260	Odisha	Pattamundai
2230	Odisha	Bhanjanagar	2261	Odisha	Anandpur
2231	Odisha	Buguda	2262	Odisha	Barbil

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2263	Odisha	Champua	2294	Odisha	Gudari
2264	Odisha	Joda	2295	Odisha	Gunupur
2265	Odisha	Keonjhar	2296	Odisha	Rayagada
2266	Odisha	Balugaon	2297	Odisha	Burla
2267	Odisha	Banapur	2298	Odisha	Hirakud
2268	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2299	Odisha	Kochinda
2269	Odisha	Jatani	2300	Odisha	Redhakhol
2270	Odisha	Khordha	2301	Odisha	Sambalpur
2271	Odisha	Jeypur	2302	Odisha	Binika
2272	Odisha	Koraput	2303	Odisha	Sonapur/ Subarnapur
2273	Odisha	Kotpad	2304	Odisha	Tarbha
2274	Odisha	Sunabeda	2305	Odisha	Biramitrapur
2275	Odisha	Balimela	2306	Odisha	Rajagangapur
2276	Odisha	Malkangiri	2307	Odisha	Raurkela
2277	Odisha	Baripada	2308	Odisha	Sundargarh
2278	Odisha	Karanjia	2309	Odisha	Chandbali
2279	Odisha	Rairangpur	2310	Odisha	Dhamanagar
2280	Odisha	Udala	2311	Puducherry	Karaikal
2281	Odisha	Nabarangapur	2312	Puducherry	Mahe
2282	Odisha	Umarkote	2313	Puducherry	Kurumbapet
2283	Odisha	Daspalla	2314	Puducherry	Ozhukarai
2284	Odisha	Khandapada	2315	Puducherry	Puducherry
2285	Odisha	Nayagarh	2316	Puducherry	Yanam
2286	Odisha	Ranapur	2317	Punjab	Ajnala
2287	Odisha	Khariar	2318	Punjab	Amritsar
2288	Odisha	Khariar Road	2319	Punjab	Jandiala
2289	Odisha	Nuapara	2320	Punjab	Majitha
2290	Odisha	Konark	2321	Punjab	Raja Sansi
2291	Odisha	Nimapada	2322	Punjab	Ramdass
2292	Odisha	Pipili	2323	Punjab	Rayya
2293	Odisha	Puri	2324	Punjab	Barnala

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2325	Punjab	Bhadaur	2356	Punjab	Khamanon
2326	Punjab	Dhanaula	2357	Punjab	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib
2327	Punjab	Handiaya	2358	Punjab	Abohar
2328	Punjab	Tapa	2359	Punjab	Fazilka
2329	Punjab	Ballianwali	2360	Punjab	Jalalabad
2330	Punjab	Bathinda	2361	Punjab	Arniwala Shekhsuban
2331	Punjab	Bhagta Bhai Ka	2362	Punjab	Firozpur
2332	Punjab	Bhairupa	2363	Punjab	Guru Har Sahai
2333	Punjab	Bhucho Mandi	2364	Punjab	Makhu
2334	Punjab	Chaoke	2365	Punjab	Mallanwala Khass
2335	Punjab	Goniana	2366	Punjab	Mamdot
2336	Punjab	Kot Fatta	2367	Punjab	Mudki
2337	Punjab	Kot Shamir	2368	Punjab	Talwandi Bhai
2338	Punjab	Kotha Guru	2369	Punjab	Zira
2339	Punjab	Lehra Mohabat	2370	Punjab	Batala
2340	Punjab	Maluka	2371	Punjab	Dera Baba Nanak
2341	Punjab	Mandi Kalan	2372	Punjab	Dhariwal
2342	Punjab	Maur	2373	Punjab	Dina Nagar
2343	Punjab	Mehraj	2374	Punjab	Fatehgarh Churian
2344	Punjab	Nathana	2375	Punjab	Gurdaspur
2345	Punjab	Raman	2376	Punjab	Qadian
2346	Punjab	Rampura	2377	Punjab	Sri Hargobindpur
2347	Punjab	Rampura Phul	2378	Punjab	Dasua
2348	Punjab	Sangat	2379	Punjab	Gardhiwala
2349	Punjab	Talwandi Sabo	2380	Punjab	Garhshankar
2350	Punjab	Faridkot	2381	Punjab	Haryana
2351	Punjab	Jaitu	2382	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
2352	Punjab	Kot Kapura	2383	Punjab	Mahilpur
2353	Punjab	Amloh	2384	Punjab	Mukerian
2354	Punjab	Bassi Pathana	2385	Punjab	Sham Chaurasi
2355	Punjab	Gobindgarh			

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2386	Punjab	Talwara	2417	Punjab	Samrala
2387	Punjab	Urmar Tanda	2418	Punjab	Bareta
2388	Punjab	Adampur	2419	Punjab	Bhikhi
2389	Punjab	Alawalpur	2420	Punjab	Boha
2390	Punjab	Bhogpur	2421	Punjab	Budhlada
2391	Punjab	Goraya	2422	Punjab	Joga
2392	Punjab	Jalandhar	2423	Punjab	Mansa
2393	Punjab	Kartarpur	2424	Punjab	Sardulgarh
2394	Punjab	Lohian Khass	2425	Punjab	Badhni Kalan
2395	Punjab	Mehatpur	2426	Punjab	Bagha Purana
2396	Punjab	Nakodar	2427	Punjab	Dharamkot
2397	Punjab	Nurmahal	2428	Punjab	Kot Ise Khan
2398	Punjab	Phillaur	2429	Punjab	Moga
2399	Punjab	Shahkot	2430	Punjab	Nihal Singhwala
2400	Punjab	Begowal	2431	Punjab	Bariwala
2401	Punjab	Bhulath	2432	Punjab	Gidderbaha
2402	Punjab	Dhilwan	2433	Punjab	Malout
2403	Punjab	Kapurthala	2434	Punjab	Muktsar
2404	Punjab	Nadala	2435	Punjab	Balachaur
2405	Punjab	Phagwara	2436	Punjab	Banga
2406	Punjab	Sultanpur	2437	Punjab	Nawanshahr
2407	Punjab	Doraha	2438	Punjab	Rahon
2408	Punjab	Jagraon	2439	Punjab	Pathankot
2409	Punjab	Khanna	2440	Punjab	Sujanpur
2410	Punjab	Ludhiana	2441	Punjab	Bhadson
2411	Punjab	Machhiwara	2442	Punjab	Ghagga
2412	Punjab	Maloud	2443	Punjab	Ghanaur
2413	Punjab	Mullanpur Dakha	2444	Punjab	Nabha
2414	Punjab	Payal	2445	Punjab	Patiala
2415	Punjab	Raikot	2446	Punjab	Patran
2416	Punjab	Sahnewal	2447	Punjab	Rajpura

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2448	Punjab	Samana	2479	Punjab	Tarn Taran
2449	Punjab	Sanaur	2480	Rajasthan	Abu Road
2450	Punjab	Anandpur Sahib	2481	Rajasthan	Ajmer
2451	Punjab	Chamkaur Sahib	2482	Rajasthan	Aklera
2452	Punjab	Morinda	2483	Rajasthan	Alwar
2453	Punjab	Nangal	2484	Rajasthan	Amet
2454	Punjab	Rupnagar	2485	Rajasthan	Antah
2455	Punjab	Ahmedgarh	2486	Rajasthan	Anupgarh
2456	Punjab	Amargarh	2487	Rajasthan	Asind
2457	Punjab	Bhawanigarh	2488	Rajasthan	Baggar
2458	Punjab	Cheema	2489	Rajasthan	Bagru
2459	Punjab	Dhuri	2490	Rajasthan	Bali
2460	Punjab	Dirba	2491	Rajasthan	Balotra
2461	Punjab	Khanauri	2492	Rajasthan	Bandikui
2462	Punjab	Lehragaga	2493	Rajasthan	Banswara
2463	Punjab	Longowal	2494	Rajasthan	Baran
2464	Punjab	Malerkotla	2495	Rajasthan	Bari
2465	Punjab	Moonak	2496	Rajasthan	Bari Sadri
2466	Punjab	Sangrur	2497	Rajasthan	Barmer
2467	Punjab	Sunam	2498	Rajasthan	Bayana
2468	Punjab	Banur	2499	Rajasthan	Beawar
2469	Punjab	Dera Bassi	2500	Rajasthan	Begun
2470	Punjab	Kharar	2501	Rajasthan	Behror
2471	Punjab	Kurali	2502	Rajasthan	Bhadra
2472	Punjab	Lalru	2503	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
2473	Punjab	Naya Gaon	2504	Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi
2474	Punjab	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	2505	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
2475	Punjab	Zirakpur	2506	Rajasthan	Bhinder
2476	Punjab	Bhikhiwind	2507	Rajasthan	Bhinmal
2477	Punjab	Khem Karan	2508	Rajasthan	Bhiwadi
2478	Punjab	Patti	2509	Rajasthan	Bhusawar

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2510	Rajasthan	Bidasar	2541	Rajasthan	Hindaun
2511	Rajasthan	Bikaner	2542	Rajasthan	Indragarh
2512	Rajasthan	Bilara	2543	Rajasthan	Jahazpur
2513	Rajasthan	Bissau	2544	Rajasthan	Jaipur
2514	Rajasthan	Bundi	2545	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
2515	Rajasthan	Chaksu	2546	Rajasthan	Jaitaran
2516	Rajasthan	Chhabra	2547	Rajasthan	Jalor
2517	Rajasthan	Chhapar	2548	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan
2518	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	2549	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun
2519	Rajasthan	Chirawa	2550	Rajasthan	Jobner
2520	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	2551	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
2521	Rajasthan	Chomu	2552	Rajasthan	Kaithoon
2522	Rajasthan	Churu	2553	Rajasthan	Kaman
2523	Rajasthan	Dausa	2554	Rajasthan	Kanor
2524	Rajasthan	Deeg	2555	Rajasthan	Kapasan
2525	Rajasthan	Deogarh	2556	Rajasthan	Kaprain
2526	Rajasthan	Deoli	2557	Rajasthan	Karanpur
2527	Rajasthan	Deshnoke	2558	Rajasthan	Karauli
2528	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	2559	Rajasthan	Kekri
2529	Rajasthan	Didwana	2560	Rajasthan	Keshoraipatan
2530	Rajasthan	Dungargarh	2561	Rajasthan	Kesrisinghpur
2531	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	2562	Rajasthan	Khairthal
2532	Rajasthan	Falna	2563	Rajasthan	Khandela
2533	Rajasthan	Fatehnagar	2564	Rajasthan	Kherli
2534	Rajasthan	Fatehpur	2565	Rajasthan	Khetri
2535	Rajasthan	Gajsinghpur	2566	Rajasthan	Kishangarh
2536	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	2567	Rajasthan	Kishangarh Renwal
2537	Rajasthan	Gangapur	2568	Rajasthan	Kota
2538	Rajasthan	Gangapur City	2569	Rajasthan	Kotputli
2539	Rajasthan	Gulabpura	2570	Rajasthan	Kuchaman City
2540	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh			

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2571	Rajasthan	Kuchera	2602	Rajasthan	Parbatsar
2572	Rajasthan	Kumher	2603	Rajasthan	Phalodi
2573	Rajasthan	Kushalgarh	2604	Rajasthan	Phulera
2574	Rajasthan	Lachhmangarh	2605	Rajasthan	Pilani
2575	Rajasthan	Ladnu	2606	Rajasthan	Pilibanga
2576	Rajasthan	Lakheri	2607	Rajasthan	Pindwara
2577	Rajasthan	Lalsot	2608	Rajasthan	Pipar City
2578	Rajasthan	Losal	2609	Rajasthan	Pirawa
2579	Rajasthan	Makrana	2610	Rajasthan	Pokaran
2580	Rajasthan	Malpura	2611	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
2581	Rajasthan	Mandalgarh	2612	Rajasthan	Pushkar
2582	Rajasthan	Mandawa	2613	Rajasthan	Raisinghnagar
2583	Rajasthan	Mangrol	2614	Rajasthan	Rajakhera
2584	Rajasthan	Merta City	2615	Rajasthan	Rajaldesar
2585	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	2616	Rajasthan	Rajgarh
2586	Rajasthan	Mukandgarh	2617	Rajasthan	Rajgarh(M)
2587	Rajasthan	Mundwa	2618	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
2588	Rajasthan	Nadbai	2619	Rajasthan	Ramganj Mandi
2589	Rajasthan	Nagar	2620	Rajasthan	Ramgarh
2590	Rajasthan	Nagaur	2621	Rajasthan	Rani
2591	Rajasthan	Nainwa	2622	Rajasthan	Ratangarh
2592	Rajasthan	Nathdwara	2623	Rajasthan	Ratannagar
2593	Rajasthan	Nawa	2624	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata
2594	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh	2625	Rajasthan	Rawatsar
2595	Rajasthan	Neem-Ka-Thana	2626	Rajasthan	Reengus
2596	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	2627	Rajasthan	Sadri
2597	Rajasthan	Niwai	2628	Rajasthan	Sadulshahar
2598	Rajasthan	Nohar	2629	Rajasthan	Sagwara
2599	Rajasthan	Nokha	2630	Rajasthan	Salumbar
2600	Rajasthan	Padampur	2631	Rajasthan	Sambhar
2601	Rajasthan	Pali	2632	Rajasthan	Sanchore

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2633	Rajasthan	Sangaria	2664	Sikkim	Gyalshing
2634	Rajasthan	Sangod	2665	Sikkim	Jorethang
2635	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	2666	Sikkim	Mangan
2636	Rajasthan	Sarwar	2667	Sikkim	Namchi
2637	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2668	Sikkim	Nayabazar
2638	Rajasthan	Shahpura	2669	Sikkim	Rangpo
2639	Rajasthan	Shahpura(M)	2670	Sikkim	Singtam
2640	Rajasthan	Sheoganj	2671	Tamil Nadu	A.Vellalapatti
2641	Rajasthan	Sikar	2672	Tamil Nadu	Abiramam
2642	Rajasthan	Sirohi	2673	Tamil Nadu	Achampudur
2643	Rajasthan	Sojat	2674	Tamil Nadu	Acharapakkam
2644	Rajasthan	Sri Madhopur	2675	Tamil Nadu	Adikaratti
2645	Rajasthan	Sujargarh	2676	Tamil Nadu	Adiramapattinam
2646	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	2677	Tamil Nadu	Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi
2647	Rajasthan	Surajgarh	2678	Tamil Nadu	Agaram
2648	Rajasthan	Suratgarh	2679	Tamil Nadu	Agastheeswaram
2649	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	2680	Tamil Nadu	Alagappapuram
2650	Rajasthan	Taranagar	2681	Tamil Nadu	Alampalayam
2651	Rajasthan	Tijara	2682	Tamil Nadu	Alanganallur
2652	Rajasthan	Todabhim	2683	Tamil Nadu	Alangayam
2653	Rajasthan	Todaraisingh	2684	Tamil Nadu	Alangudi
2654	Rajasthan	Tonk	2685	Tamil Nadu	Alangulam
2655	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2686	Tamil Nadu	Alanthurai
2656	Rajasthan	Udaipurwati	2687	Tamil Nadu	Alur
2657	Rajasthan	Uniara	2688	Tamil Nadu	Alwarkurichi
2658	Rajasthan	Vidyavihar	2689	Tamil Nadu	Alwarthirunagiri
2659	Rajasthan	Vijainagar	2690	Tamil Nadu	Ambasamudram
2660	Rajasthan	Vijainagar(M)	2691	Tamil Nadu	Ambur
2661	Rajasthan	Viratnagar	2692	Tamil Nadu	Ammainaickanur
2662	Rajasthan	Weir	2693	Tamil Nadu	Ammapettai
2663	Sikkim	Gangtok			

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2694	Tamil Nadu	Ammapettai	2725	Tamil Nadu	Athur
2695	Tamil Nadu	Ammoor	2726	Tamil Nadu	Athur
2696	Tamil Nadu	Anaimalai	2727	Tamil Nadu	Attayampatti
2697	Tamil Nadu	Anakaputhur	2728	Tamil Nadu	Attur
2698	Tamil Nadu	Ananthapuram	2729	Tamil Nadu	Avadi
2699	Tamil Nadu	Andipatti Jakkampatti	2730	Tamil Nadu	Avalpoondurai
2700	Tamil Nadu	Anjugrammam	2731	Tamil Nadu	Avanashi
2701	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai Nagar	2732	Tamil Nadu	Ayakudi
2702	Tamil Nadu	Annavasal	2733	Tamil Nadu	Aygudi
2703	Tamil Nadu	Annur	2734	Tamil Nadu	Ayothiappattinam
2704	Tamil Nadu	Anthiyur	2735	Tamil Nadu	Ayyalur
2705	Tamil Nadu	Appakudal	2736	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampalayam
2706	Tamil Nadu	Arachalur	2737	Tamil Nadu	Ayyampettai(TP)
2707	Tamil Nadu	Arakandanallur	2738	Tamil Nadu	Azhagiapandipuram
2708	Tamil Nadu	Arakonam	2739	Tamil Nadu	B. Meenakshipuram
2709	Tamil Nadu	Aralvaimozhi	2740	Tamil Nadu	B. Mallapuram
2710	Tamil Nadu	Arani	2741	Tamil Nadu	Balakrishnampatti
2711	Tamil Nadu	Arani	2742	Tamil Nadu	Balagamudram
2712	Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	2743	Tamil Nadu	Bargur
2713	Tamil Nadu	Arasiramani	2744	Tamil Nadu	Belur
2714	Tamil Nadu	Aravakurichi	2745	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani
2715	Tamil Nadu	Arcot	2746	Tamil Nadu	Bhavanisagar
2716	Tamil Nadu	Arimalam	2747	Tamil Nadu	Bhuvanagiri
2717	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2748	Tamil Nadu	Bikketti
2718	Tamil Nadu	Ariyappampalayam	2749	Tamil Nadu	Bodinayakanur
2719	Tamil Nadu	Arumanai	2750	Tamil Nadu	Boothapandi
2720	Tamil Nadu	Arumbavur	2751	Tamil Nadu	Boothipuram
2721	Tamil Nadu	Arumuganeri	2752	Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu
2722	Tamil Nadu	Aruppukkottai	2753	Tamil Nadu	Chengam
2723	Tamil Nadu	Athani	2754	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
2724	Tamil Nadu	Athanur	2755	Tamil Nadu	Chennasamudram

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2756	Tamil Nadu	Chennimalai	2787	Tamil Nadu	Edakalinadu
2757	Tamil Nadu	Cheranmadevi	2788	Tamil Nadu	Edappadi
2758	Tamil Nadu	Chetpet	2789	Tamil Nadu	Elathur
2759	Tamil Nadu	Chettiarpatti	2790	Tamil Nadu	Elumalai
2760	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	2791	Tamil Nadu	Eral
2761	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	2792	Tamil Nadu	Eraniei
2762	Tamil Nadu	Chinnakkampalayam	2793	Tamil Nadu	Eriodu
2763	Tamil Nadu	Chinnalapatti	2794	Tamil Nadu	Erode
2764	Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	2795	Tamil Nadu	Erumaipatti
2765	Tamil Nadu	Chinnasalem	2796	Tamil Nadu	Eruvadi
2766	Tamil Nadu	Chithode	2797	Tamil Nadu	Ethapur
2767	Tamil Nadu	Chitlapakkam	2798	Tamil Nadu	Ettayapuram
2768	Tamil Nadu	Cholapuram	2799	Tamil Nadu	Ettimadai
2769	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2800	Tamil Nadu	Ezhudesam
2770	Tamil Nadu	Colachel	2801	Tamil Nadu	Ganapathipuram
2771	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	2802	Tamil Nadu	Gangaikondan
2772	Tamil Nadu	Courtalam	2803	Tamil Nadu	Gangavalli
2773	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2804	Tamil Nadu	Ganguvarpatti
2774	Tamil Nadu	Denkanikottai	2805	Tamil Nadu	Gingee
2775	Tamil Nadu	Desur	2806	Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam
2776	Tamil Nadu	Devadanapatti	2807	Tamil Nadu	Gopalasamudram
2777	Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	2808	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur
2778	Tamil Nadu	Devarshola	2809	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur
2779	Tamil Nadu	Dhali	2810	Tamil Nadu	Gudalur
2780	Tamil Nadu	Dhaliyur	2811	Tamil Nadu	Gudiyatham
2781	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	2812	Tamil Nadu	Gummidipoondi
2782	Tamil Nadu	Dharasuram	2813	Tamil Nadu	Hanumanthampatti
2783	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	2814	Tamil Nadu	Harur
2784	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	2815	Tamil Nadu	Highways
2785	Tamil Nadu	Edaganasalai	2816	Tamil Nadu	Hosur
2786	Tamil Nadu	Edaicode	2817	Tamil Nadu	Huligal

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2818	Tamil Nadu	Idikarai	2849	Tamil Nadu	Kanam
2819	Tamil Nadu	Ilampillai	2850	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram
2820	Tamil Nadu	Ilanji	2851	Tamil Nadu	Kandanur
2821	Tamil Nadu	Ilayangudi	2852	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam
2822	Tamil Nadu	Illuppur	2853	Tamil Nadu	Kaniyur
2823	Tamil Nadu	Irugur	2854	Tamil Nadu	Kanjikoil
2824	Tamil Nadu	Jagathala	2855	Tamil Nadu	Kannamangalam
2825	Tamil Nadu	Jalakandapuram	2856	Tamil Nadu	Kannampalayam
2826	Tamil Nadu	Jambai	2857	Tamil Nadu	Kannankurichi
2827	Tamil Nadu	Jayankondam	2858	Tamil Nadu	Kannivadi
2828	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	2859	Tamil Nadu	Kannivadi
2829	Tamil Nadu	Kadambur	2860	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari
2830	Tamil Nadu	Kadathur	2861	Tamil Nadu	Kappiyarai
2831	Tamil Nadu	Kadayal	2862	Tamil Nadu	Karaikkudi
2832	Tamil Nadu	Kadayampatti	2863	Tamil Nadu	Karamadai
2833	Tamil Nadu	Kadayanallur	2864	Tamil Nadu	Karambakkudi
2834	Tamil Nadu	Kalakad	2865	Tamil Nadu	Kariamangalam
2835	Tamil Nadu	Kalambur	2866	Tamil Nadu	Kariapatti
2836	Tamil Nadu	Kalappanaickenpatti	2867	Tamil Nadu	Karumandi Chellipalayam
2837	Tamil Nadu	Kalavai	2868	Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti
2838	Tamil Nadu	Kaliyakkavilai	2869	Tamil Nadu	Karungal
2839	Tamil Nadu	Kalladaikurichi	2870	Tamil Nadu	Karunguzhi
2840	Tamil Nadu	Kallakurichi	2871	Tamil Nadu	Karuppur
2841	Tamil Nadu	Kallakudi	2872	Tamil Nadu	Karur
2842	Tamil Nadu	Kallukuttam	2873	Tamil Nadu	Kasipalayam (G)
2843	Tamil Nadu	Kalugumalai	2874	Tamil Nadu	Kattumannarkoil
2844	Tamil Nadu	Kamayagoundanpatti	2875	Tamil Nadu	Kattuputhur
2845	Tamil Nadu	Kambainallur	2876	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripakkam
2846	Tamil Nadu	Kambam	2877	Tamil Nadu	Kaveripattinam
2847	Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	2878	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam
2848	Tamil Nadu	Kanadukathan			

1	2	3	1	2	3
2879	Tamil Nadu	Kayatharu	2908	Tamil Nadu	Koothappar
2880	Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	2909	Tamil Nadu	Koradacheri
2881	Tamil Nadu	Keeramangalam	2910	Tamil Nadu	Kotagiri
2882	Tamil Nadu	Keeranur	2911	Tamil Nadu	Kothanallur
2883	Tamil Nadu	Keeranur	2912	Tamil Nadu	Kottaiyur
2884	Tamil Nadu	Keeripatti	2913	Tamil Nadu	Kottakuppam
2885	Tamil Nadu	Keezhkulam	2914	Tamil Nadu	Kottaram
2886	Tamil Nadu	Kelamangalam	2915	Tamil Nadu	Kottur
2887	Tamil Nadu	Kembainaicken palayam	2916	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti
2888	Tamil Nadu	Kethi	2917	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri
2889	Tamil Nadu	Kilampadi	2918	Tamil Nadu	Krishnarayapuram
2890	Tamil Nadu	Kilapavoor	2919	Tamil Nadu	Kuchanur
2891	Tamil Nadu	Kilkunda	2920	Tamil Nadu	Kuhalur
2892	Tamil Nadu	Killai	2921	Tamil Nadu	Kulasekaram
2893	Tamil Nadu	Killiyoor	2922	Tamil Nadu	Kulithalai
2894	Tamil Nadu	Kilpennathur	2923	Tamil Nadu	Kumarapalayam
2895	Tamil Nadu	Kilvelur	2924	Tamil Nadu	Kumarapuram
2896	Tamil Nadu	Kinathukadavu	2925	Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam
2897	Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	2926	Tamil Nadu	Kundrathur
2898	Tamil Nadu	Kodavasal	2927	Tamil Nadu	Kunnathur
2899	Tamil Nadu	Kodumudi	2928	Tamil Nadu	Kurinjipadi
2900	Tamil Nadu	Kolappalur	2929	Tamil Nadu	Kurumbalur
2901	Tamil Nadu	Kolathupalayam	2930	Tamil Nadu	Kuthalam
2902	Tamil Nadu	Kolathur	2931	Tamil Nadu	Kuthanallur
2903	Tamil Nadu	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	2932	Tamil Nadu	Kuzhithurai
2904	Tamil Nadu	Kollankoil	2933	Tamil Nadu	Labbaikudikadu
2905	Tamil Nadu	Komaralingam	2934	Tamil Nadu	Lakkampatti
2906	Tamil Nadu	Kombai	2935	Tamil Nadu	Lalgudi
2907	Tamil Nadu	Konganapuram	2936	Tamil Nadu	Lalpet
			2937	Tamil Nadu	Madambakkam
			2938	Tamil Nadu	Madathukulam

1	2	3	1	2	3
2939	Tamil Nadu	Madukkarai			puram
2940	Tamil Nadu	Madukkur	2970	Tamil Nadu	Melagaram
2941	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2971	Tamil Nadu	Melathiruppanthuruthi
2942	Tamil Nadu	Maduranthakam	2972	Tamil Nadu	Melattur
2943	Tamil Nadu	Mallankinaru	2973	Tamil Nadu	Melpattampakkam
2944	Tamil Nadu	Mallasamudram	2974	Tamil Nadu	Melur
2945	Tamil Nadu	Mallur	2975	Tamil Nadu	Melvisharam
2946	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	2976	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam
2947	Tamil Nadu	Mamsapuram	2977	Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam
2948	Tamil Nadu	Manachanallur	2978	Tamil Nadu	Mettur
2949	Tamil Nadu	Manalmedu	2979	Tamil Nadu	Minjur
2950	Tamil Nadu	Manalurpet	2980	Tamil Nadu	Modakurichi
2951	Tamil Nadu	Manamadurai	2981	Tamil Nadu	Mohanur
2952	Tamil Nadu	Manapparai	2982	Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti
2953	Tamil Nadu	Manavalakurichi	2983	Tamil Nadu	Mopperipalayam
2954	Tamil Nadu	Mandaikadu	2984	Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur
2955	Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	2985	Tamil Nadu	Mukkudal
2956	Tamil Nadu	Mangadu	2986	Tamil Nadu	Mulagumudu
2957	Tamil Nadu	Mangalampet	2987	Tamil Nadu	Mulanur
2958	Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	2988	Tamil Nadu	Musiri
2959	Tamil Nadu	Mannargudi	2989	Tamil Nadu	Muthupet
2960	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	2990	Tamil Nadu	Muthur
2961	Tamil Nadu	Marakkanam	2991	Tamil Nadu	Mylaudy
2962	Tamil Nadu	Marandahalli	2992	Tamil Nadu	Naduvattam
2963	Tamil Nadu	Markayankottai	2993	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
2964	Tamil Nadu	Marudur	2994	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil
2965	Tamil Nadu	Marungur	2995	Tamil Nadu	Nagojanahalli
2966	Tamil Nadu	Mayiladuthurai	2996	Tamil Nadu	Nallampatti
2967	Tamil Nadu	Mecheri	2997	Tamil Nadu	Nalloor
2968	Tamil Nadu	Melacheval	2998	Tamil Nadu	Namagiripettai
2969	Tamil Nadu	Melachokkanatha-	2999	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal

1	2	3	1	2	3
3000	Tamil Nadu	Nambiyur	3029	Tamil Nadu	Olagadam
3001	Tamil Nadu	Nandivaram - Guduvancheri	3030	Tamil Nadu	Omalur
3002	Tamil Nadu	Nangavalli	3031	Tamil Nadu	Orathanadu
3003	Tamil Nadu	Nangavaram	3032	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam
3004	Tamil Nadu	Nanguneri	3033	Tamil Nadu	P.J. Cholapuram
3005	Tamil Nadu	Nannilam	3034	Tamil Nadu	P.Mettupalayam
3006	Tamil Nadu	Naranammalpuram	3035	Tamil Nadu	P.N.Patti
3007	Tamil Nadu	Narasimhanaicken- palayam	3036	Tamil Nadu	Pacode
3008	Tamil Nadu	Narasingapuram	3037	Tamil Nadu	Padaiveedu
3009	Tamil Nadu	Naravarikuppam	3038	Tamil Nadu	Padmanabhapuram
3010	Tamil Nadu	Nasiyanur	3039	Tamil Nadu	Palakkodu
3011	Tamil Nadu	Natham	3040	Tamil Nadu	Palamedu
3012	Tamil Nadu	Natrampalli	3041	Tamil Nadu	Palani
3013	Tamil Nadu	Nattarasankottai	3042	Tamil Nadu	Palani Chettipatti
3014	Tamil Nadu	Nazerath	3043	Tamil Nadu	Palappallam
3015	Tamil Nadu	Needamangalam	3044	Tamil Nadu	Palayam
3016	Tamil Nadu	Neikkarapatti	3045	Tamil Nadu	Palladam
3017	Tamil Nadu	Nellikuppam	3046	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam
3018	Tamil Nadu	Nelliyalam	3047	Tamil Nadu	Pallapalayam
3019	Tamil Nadu	Nemili	3048	Tamil Nadu	Pallapatti
3020	Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	3049	Tamil Nadu	Pallathur
3021	Tamil Nadu	Nerunjipettai	3050	Tamil Nadu	Pallavaram
3022	Tamil Nadu	Neyyoor	3051	Tamil Nadu	Pallikonda
3023	Tamil Nadu	Nilakkottai	3052	Tamil Nadu	Pallipalayam
3024	Tamil Nadu	O' Valley	3053	Tamil Nadu	Pallipattu
3025	Tamil Nadu	Odaipatti	3054	Tamil Nadu	Palugal
3026	Tamil Nadu	Odaiyakulam	3055	Tamil Nadu	Pammal
3027	Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	3056	Tamil Nadu	Panagudi
3028	Tamil Nadu	Odugathur	3057	Tamil Nadu	Panaimarathupatti
			3058	Tamil Nadu	Panapakkam
			3059	Tamil Nadu	Pandamangalam

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3060	Tamil Nadu	Pannaikadu	3090	Tamil Nadu	Perumagalur
3061	Tamil Nadu	Pannaipuram	3091	Tamil Nadu	Perundurai
3062	Tamil Nadu	Panpoli	3092	Tamil Nadu	Perungalathur
3063	Tamil Nadu	Panruti	3093	Tamil Nadu	Perungulam
3064	Tamil Nadu	Papanasam	3094	Tamil Nadu	Perur
3065	Tamil Nadu	Papparpatti	3095	Tamil Nadu	Pethampalayam
3066	Tamil Nadu	Pappireddipatti	3096	Tamil Nadu	Pethanaickenpalayam
3067	Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	3097	Tamil Nadu	Pillanallur
3068	Tamil Nadu	Paramathi	3098	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi
3069	Tamil Nadu	Parangipettai	3099	Tamil Nadu	Polur
3070	Tamil Nadu	Paravai	3100	Tamil Nadu	Ponmanai
3071	Tamil Nadu	Pasur	3101	Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathi
3072	Tamil Nadu	Pathamadai	3102	Tamil Nadu	Ponnampatti
3073	Tamil Nadu	Pattinam	3103	Tamil Nadu	Ponneri
3074	Tamil Nadu	Pattiveeranpatti	3104	Tamil Nadu	Poolambadi
3075	Tamil Nadu	Pattukkottai	3105	Tamil Nadu	Poolampatti
3076	Tamil Nadu	Peerkanaranai	3106	Tamil Nadu	Pooluvapatti
3077	Tamil Nadu	Pennadam	3107	Tamil Nadu	Poonamallee
3078	Tamil Nadu	Pennagaram	3108	Tamil Nadu	Pothanur
3079	Tamil Nadu	Pennathur	3109	Tamil Nadu	Pothatturpettai
3080	Tamil Nadu	Peraiyur	3110	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
3081	Tamil Nadu	Peralam	3111	Tamil Nadu	Pudupalayam
3082	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	3112	Tamil Nadu	Pudupatti (C)
3083	Tamil Nadu	Peranamallur	3113	Tamil Nadu	Pudur(S)
3084	Tamil Nadu	Peravurani	3114	Tamil Nadu	Puduvayal
3085	Tamil Nadu	Periya Negamam	3115	Tamil Nadu	Puliankudi
3086	Tamil Nadu	Periyakodiveri	3116	Tamil Nadu	Puliyur
3087	Tamil Nadu	Periyakulam	3117	Tamil Nadu	Pullampadi
3088	Tamil Nadu	Periyanaickenpalayam	3118	Tamil Nadu	Punjai Thottakurichi
3089	Tamil Nadu	Pernampattu	3119	Tamil Nadu	Punjaipugalur
			3120	Tamil Nadu	Punjaipuliampatti

1	2	3	1	2	3
3121	Tamil Nadu	Puthalam	3152	Tamil Nadu	Seerapalli
3122	Tamil Nadu	Puthukkadai	3153	Tamil Nadu	Seithur
3123	Tamil Nadu	Puvalur	3154	Tamil Nadu	Sembakkam
3124	Tamil Nadu	R.Pudupatti	3155	Tamil Nadu	Senthamangalam
3125	Tamil Nadu	R.S.Mangalam	3156	Tamil Nadu	Sentharapatti
3126	Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam	3157	Tamil Nadu	Sethiathoppu
3127	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	3158	Tamil Nadu	Sevugampatti
3128	Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	3159	Tamil Nadu	Shenkottai
3129	Tamil Nadu	Ranipettai	3160	Tamil Nadu	Sholavandan
3130	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	3161	Tamil Nadu	Sholingur
3131	Tamil Nadu	Rayagiri	3162	Tamil Nadu	Sholur
3132	Tamil Nadu	Reethapuram	3163	Tamil Nadu	Singampuneri
3133	Tamil Nadu	Rudravathi	3164	Tamil Nadu	Sirkali
3134	Tamil Nadu	S. Kannanur	3165	Tamil Nadu	Sirugamani
3135	Tamil Nadu	S.Kodikulam	3166	Tamil Nadu	Sirumugai
3136	Tamil Nadu	Salangapalayam	3167	Tamil Nadu	Sithayankottai
3137	Tamil Nadu	Salem	3168	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai
3138	Tamil Nadu	Samalapuram	3169	Tamil Nadu	Sivagiri
3139	Tamil Nadu	Samathur	3170	Tamil Nadu	Sivagiri
3140	Tamil Nadu	Sambavar Vadagarai	3171	Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi
3141	Tamil Nadu	Sankagiri (Sankari)	3172	Tamil Nadu	Srimushnam
3142	Tamil Nadu	Sankaramanallur	3173	Tamil Nadu	Sriperumbudur
3143	Tamil Nadu	Sankarankoil	3174	Tamil Nadu	Sriramapuram
3144	Tamil Nadu	Sankarapuram	3175	Tamil Nadu	Srivaikuntam
3145	Tamil Nadu	Sankarnagar	3176	Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur
3146	Tamil Nadu	Sarcarsamakulam	3177	Tamil Nadu	St.Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram
3147	Tamil Nadu	Sathankulam	3178	Tamil Nadu	Suchindrum
3148	Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam	3179	Tamil Nadu	Suleeswaranpatti
3149	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	3180	Tamil Nadu	Sulur
3150	Tamil Nadu	Sayalgudi	3181	Tamil Nadu	Sundarapandiam
3151	Tamil Nadu	Sayapuram			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3182	Tamil Nadu	Sundarapandiapuram	3213	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayam-palayam
3183	Tamil Nadu	Surandai	3214	Tamil Nadu	Thirumangalam
3184	Tamil Nadu	Swamimalai	3215	Tamil Nadu	Thirumazhisai
3185	Tamil Nadu	T.Kallupatti	3216	Tamil Nadu	Thirumuruganpoondi
3186	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram	3217	Tamil Nadu	Thirunageswaram
3187	Tamil Nadu	Tenkasi	3218	Tamil Nadu	Thiruneermalai
3188	Tamil Nadu	Thadikombu	3219	Tamil Nadu	Thirunindravur
3189	Tamil Nadu	Thakkolam	3220	Tamil Nadu	Thiruporur
3190	Tamil Nadu	Thalainayar	3221	Tamil Nadu	Thiruppanandal
3191	Tamil Nadu	Thamaraikulam	3222	Tamil Nadu	Thirupuvanam
3192	Tamil Nadu	Thammampatti	3223	Tamil Nadu	Thirupuvanam
3193	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	3224	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthangal
3194	Tamil Nadu	Tharamangalam	3225	Tamil Nadu	Thiruthuraipoondi
3195	Tamil Nadu	Tharangambadi	3226	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvaiyaru
3196	Tamil Nadu	Thathaiyanganpet	3227	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvalam
3197	Tamil Nadu	Thazhakudy	3228	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur
3198	Tamil Nadu	Thedavur	3229	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur
3199	Tamil Nadu	Thengampudur	3230	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvattar
3200	Tamil Nadu	Theni Allinagaram	3231	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvenkadam
3201	Tamil Nadu	Thenkarai	3232	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvennainallur
3202	Tamil Nadu	Thenkarai	3233	Tamil Nadu	Thiruidaimarudur
3203	Tamil Nadu	Thenthamaraikulam	3234	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvithancode
3204	Tamil Nadu	Thenthiruperai	3235	Tamil Nadu	Thisayanvilai
3205	Tamil Nadu	Therur	3236	Tamil Nadu	Thondamuthur
3206	Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	3237	Tamil Nadu	Thondi
3207	Tamil Nadu	Thevur	3238	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi
3208	Tamil Nadu	Thiagadurgam	3239	Tamil Nadu	Thorapadi
3209	Tamil Nadu	Thingalnagar	3240	Tamil Nadu	Thottiyam
3210	Tamil Nadu	Thirparappu	3241	Tamil Nadu	Thuraiyur
3211	Tamil Nadu	Thirukarungudi	3242	Tamil Nadu	Thuvakudi
3212	Tamil Nadu	Thirukkattupalli			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3243	Tamil Nadu	Timiri	3274	Tamil Nadu	Uthiramerur
3244	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	3275	Tamil Nadu	Uthukkottai
3245	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchendur	3276	Tamil Nadu	Uthukuli
3246	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchengode	3277	Tamil Nadu	V. Pudur
3247	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	3278	Tamil Nadu	V. Pudupatti
3248	Tamil Nadu	Tirukalukundram	3279	Tamil Nadu	Vadakarai Keezhpudugai
3249	Tamil Nadu	Tirukkoyilur	3280	Tamil Nadu	Vadakkanandal
3250	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	3281	Tamil Nadu	Vadakkuvalliyur
3251	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	3282	Tamil Nadu	Vadalur
3252	Tamil Nadu	Tirupathur	3283	Tamil Nadu	Vadamadurai
3253	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	3284	Tamil Nadu	Vadipatti
3254	Tamil Nadu	Tirutani	3285	Tamil Nadu	Vadugapatti
3255	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	3286	Tamil Nadu	Vadugapatti
3256	Tamil Nadu	Tiruverkadu	3287	Tamil Nadu	Vaitheeswarankoil
3257	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvethipuram	3288	Tamil Nadu	Valangaiman
3258	Tamil Nadu	Tittacheri	3289	Tamil Nadu	Valavanur
3259	Tamil Nadu	Tittakudi	3290	Tamil Nadu	Vallam
3260	Tamil Nadu	TNPL Pugalur	3291	Tamil Nadu	Valparai
3261	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi	3292	Tamil Nadu	Valvaithankoshtam
3262	Tamil Nadu	Udayarpalayam	3293	Tamil Nadu	Vanavasi
3263	Tamil Nadu	Udhagamandalam	3294	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi
3264	Tamil Nadu	Udumalaipettai	3295	Tamil Nadu	Vaniputhur
3265	Tamil Nadu	Ulundurpettai	3296	Tamil Nadu	Vaniyambadi
3266	Tamil Nadu	Unjalur	3297	Tamil Nadu	Varadarajanpettai
3267	Tamil Nadu	Unnamalaikadai	3298	Tamil Nadu	Vasudevanallur
3268	Tamil Nadu	Uppidamangalam	3299	Tamil Nadu	Vathalagundu (Batlagundu)
3269	Tamil Nadu	Uppiliapuram	3300	Tamil Nadu	Vathirairuppu
3270	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti	3301	Tamil Nadu	Vazhapadi
3271	Tamil Nadu	Uthamapalayam	3302	Tamil Nadu	Vedapatti
3272	Tamil Nadu	Uthangarai			
3273	Tamil Nadu	Uthayendram			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3303	Tamil Nadu	Vedaranyam	3334	Tamil Nadu	Walajapet
3304	Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	3335	Tamil Nadu	Wellington
3305	Tamil Nadu	Veeraganur	3336	Tamil Nadu	Zamin Uthukuli
3306	Tamil Nadu	Veerakkalpudur	3337	Telengana	Achampet
3307	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi	3338	Telengana	Adilabad
3308	Tamil Nadu	Veerapandi	3339	Telengana	Andole-Jogipet
3309	Tamil Nadu	Veeravanallur	3340	Telengana	Armoor
3310	Tamil Nadu	Velankanni	3341	Telengana	Badangpet
3311	Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	3342	Telengana	Badepalle
3312	Tamil Nadu	Vellalur	3343	Telengana	Bellampalle
3313	Tamil Nadu	Vellimalai	3344	Telengana	Bhainsa
3314	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	3345	Telengana	Bhongir
3315	Tamil Nadu	Vellottamparappu	3346	Telengana	Bhupalpalle
3316	Tamil Nadu	Velur	3347	Telengana	Bodhan
3317	Tamil Nadu	Vengampudur	3348	Telengana	Devarakonda
3318	Tamil Nadu	Venkarai	3349	Telengana	Dubbaka
3319	Tamil Nadu	Vennanthur	3350	Telengana	Gadwal
3320	Tamil Nadu	Veppathur	3351	Telengana	Gajwel
3321	Tamil Nadu	Verkilambi	3352	Telengana	GHMC
3322	Tamil Nadu	Vettaikaranpudur	3353	Telengana	Husnabad
3323	Tamil Nadu	Vettavalam	3354	Telengana	Huzurabad
3324	Tamil Nadu	Vikramasingapuram	3355	Telengana	Huzurnagar
3325	Tamil Nadu	Vikravandi	3356	Telengana	Ibrahimpattanam
3326	Tamil Nadu	Vilapakkam	3357	Telengana	leeja
3327	Tamil Nadu	Vilathikulam	3358	Telengana	Jagtial
3328	Tamil Nadu	Vilavur	3359	Telengana	Jammikunta
3329	Tamil Nadu	Villukuri	3360	Telengana	Jangaon
3330	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	3361	Telengana	Kagaznagar
3331	Tamil Nadu	Virudhachalam	3362	Telengana	Kalwakurthy
3332	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	3363	Telengana	Kamareddy
3333	Tamil Nadu	Walajabad	3364	Telengana	Karimnagar

1	2	3	1	2	3
3365	Telengana	Khammam	3396	Telengana	Sircilla
3366	Telengana	Kodad	3397	Telengana	Suryapet
3367	Telengana	Kollapur	3398	Telengana	Tandur
3368	Telengana	Korutla	3399	Telengana	Vemulawada
3369	Telengana	Kothagudem	3400	Telengana	Vikarabad
3370	Telengana	Madhira	3401	Telengana	Wanaparthy
3371	Telengana	Mahabubabad	3402	Telengana	Warangal
3372	Telengana	Mahbubnagar	3403	Telengana	Yellandu
3373	Telengana	Mancherial	3404	Telengana	Zahirabad
3374	Telengana	Mandamarri	3405	Tripura	Agartala
3375	Telengana	Manuguru	3406	Tripura	Amarpur
3376	Telengana	Medak	3407	Tripura	Ambassa
3377	Telengana	Medchal	3408	Tripura	Belonia
3378	Telengana	Metpally	3409	Tripura	Bishalgarh
3379	Telengana	Miryalaguda	3410	Tripura	Dharmanagar
3380	Telengana	Nagarkurnool	3411	Tripura	Jirania
3381	Telengana	Nalgonda	3412	Tripura	Kailasahar
3382	Telengana	Narasannapeta	3413	Tripura	Kamalpur
3383	Telengana	Narayanpet	3414	Tripura	Khowai
3384	Telengana	Nirmal	3415	Tripura	Kumarghat
3385	Telengana	Nizamabad	3416	Tripura	Melaghar
3386	Telengana	Palwancha	3417	Tripura	Mohanpur
3387	Telengana	Parakal	3418	Tripura	Panisagar
3388	Telengana	Pedapalli	3419	Tripura	Ranirbazar
3389	Telengana	Pedda Amberpet	3420	Tripura	Sabroom
3390	Telengana	Ramagundam	3421	Tripura	Santir Bazar
3391	Telengana	Sadasivpet	3422	Tripura	Sonamura
3392	Telengana	Sangareddy	3423	Tripura	Teliamura
3393	Telengana	Sathupalli	3424	Tripura	Udaipur
3394	Telengana	Shadnagar	3425	Uttar Pradesh	Achhalda
3395	Telengana	Siddipet	3426	Uttar Pradesh	Achhnera

1	2	3	1	2	3
3427	Uttar Pradesh	Adari	3457	Uttar Pradesh	Atrauliya
3428	Uttar Pradesh	Afzalgarh	3458	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya
3429	Uttar Pradesh	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri)	3459	Uttar Pradesh	Aurangabad
3430	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	3460	Uttar Pradesh	Auras
3431	Uttar Pradesh	Ahraura	3461	Uttar Pradesh	Awagarh
3432	Uttar Pradesh	Ailam	3462	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
3433	Uttar Pradesh	Ajhuwa	3463	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
3434	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur (NP)	3464	Uttar Pradesh	Azmatgarh
3435	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur (NPP)	3465	Uttar Pradesh	Babarpur Ajitmal
3436	Uttar Pradesh	Aliganj	3466	Uttar Pradesh	Baberu
3437	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	3467	Uttar Pradesh	Babralla
3438	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3468	Uttar Pradesh	Babugarh
3439	Uttar Pradesh	Allahganj	3469	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhraon
3440	Uttar Pradesh	Allapur	3470	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan
3441	Uttar Pradesh	Amanpur	3471	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat
3442	Uttar Pradesh	Ambehta	3472	Uttar Pradesh	Bah
3443	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	3473	Uttar Pradesh	Bahadurganj
3444	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi (NP)	3474	Uttar Pradesh	Baheri
3445	Uttar Pradesh	Amila	3475	Uttar Pradesh	Bahjoi
3446	Uttar Pradesh	Aminagar Sarai	3476	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
3447	Uttar Pradesh	Amraudha	3477	Uttar Pradesh	Bahsuma
3448	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha	3478	Uttar Pradesh	Bahuwa
3449	Uttar Pradesh	Anandnagar	3479	Uttar Pradesh	Bajna
3450	Uttar Pradesh	Antu	3480	Uttar Pradesh	Bakewar
3451	Uttar Pradesh	Anupshahr	3481	Uttar Pradesh	Bakshi Ka Talab
3452	Uttar Pradesh	Aonla	3482	Uttar Pradesh	Baldeo
3453	Uttar Pradesh	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	3483	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
3454	Uttar Pradesh	Atarra	3484	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
3455	Uttar Pradesh	Atasu	3485	Uttar Pradesh	Banat
3456	Uttar Pradesh	Atrauli	3486	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
			3487	Uttar Pradesh	Bangarmau

1	2	3	1	2	3
3488	Uttar Pradesh	Banki			Nagar
3489	Uttar Pradesh	Bansdih	3519	Uttar Pradesh	Bhingra
3490	Uttar Pradesh	Bansgaon	3520	Uttar Pradesh	Bhogaon
3491	Uttar Pradesh	Bansi	3521	Uttar Pradesh	Bhojpur Dharampur
3492	Uttar Pradesh	Baragaon	3522	Uttar Pradesh	Bhokarhedi
3493	Uttar Pradesh	Baraut	3523	Uttar Pradesh	Bidhuna
3494	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	3524	Uttar Pradesh	Bighapur
3495	Uttar Pradesh	Barhalganj	3525	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor
3496	Uttar Pradesh	Barhani Bazar	3526	Uttar Pradesh	Bikapur
3497	Uttar Pradesh	Barkhera	3527	Uttar Pradesh	Bilari
3498	Uttar Pradesh	Barsana	3528	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariaganj
3499	Uttar Pradesh	Barua Sagar	3529	Uttar Pradesh	Bilaspur
3500	Uttar Pradesh	Barwar	3530	Uttar Pradesh	Bilaspur (NPP)
3501	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	3531	Uttar Pradesh	Bilgram
3502	Uttar Pradesh	Behat	3532	Uttar Pradesh	Bilhaur
3503	Uttar Pradesh	Bela Pratapgarh	3533	Uttar Pradesh	Bilram
3504	Uttar Pradesh	Belthara Road	3534	Uttar Pradesh	Bilsanda
3505	Uttar Pradesh	Beniganj	3535	Uttar Pradesh	Bilsi
3506	Uttar Pradesh	Beswan	3536	Uttar Pradesh	Bindki
3507	Uttar Pradesh	Bewar	3537	Uttar Pradesh	Bisalpur
3508	Uttar Pradesh	Bhabnan Bazar	3538	Uttar Pradesh	Bisanda Buzurg
3509	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadarsa	3539	Uttar Pradesh	Bisauli
3510	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi	3540	Uttar Pradesh	Bisharatganj
3511	Uttar Pradesh	Bhagwant Nagar	3541	Uttar Pradesh	Biswan
3512	Uttar Pradesh	Bharatganj	3542	Uttar Pradesh	Bithoor
3513	Uttar Pradesh	Bhargain	3543	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
3514	Uttar Pradesh	Bharthana	3544	Uttar Pradesh	Budhana
3515	Uttar Pradesh	Bharwari	3545	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi
3516	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatni Bazar	3546	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr
3517	Uttar Pradesh	Bhatpar Rani	3547	Uttar Pradesh	Chail
3518	Uttar Pradesh	Bhawan Bahadur	3548	Uttar Pradesh	Chakia

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3549	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	3580	Uttar Pradesh	Dhampur
3550	Uttar Pradesh	Chandausi	3581	Uttar Pradesh	Dhanaura
3551	Uttar Pradesh	Charkhari	3582	Uttar Pradesh	Dhaura Tanda
3552	Uttar Pradesh	Charthawal	3583	Uttar Pradesh	Dhaurehra
3553	Uttar Pradesh	Chaumuhan	3584	Uttar Pradesh	Dibai
3554	Uttar Pradesh	Chhaprauli	3585	Uttar Pradesh	Dibiyapur
3555	Uttar Pradesh	Chharra Rafatpur	3586	Uttar Pradesh	Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar
3556	Uttar Pradesh	Chhata	3587	Uttar Pradesh	Doghat
3557	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatari	3588	Uttar Pradesh	Dohrighat
3558	Uttar Pradesh	Chhibramau	3589	Uttar Pradesh	Domariyaganj
3559	Uttar Pradesh	Chilkana Sultanpur	3590	Uttar Pradesh	Dostpur
3560	Uttar Pradesh	Chirgaon	3591	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhi
3561	Uttar Pradesh	Chitbara Gaon	3592	Uttar Pradesh	Ekdil
3562	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot Dham	3593	Uttar Pradesh	Erich
3563	Uttar Pradesh	Chopan	3594	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
3564	Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	3595	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah
3565	Uttar Pradesh	Churk Ghurma	3596	Uttar Pradesh	Etmadpur
3566	Uttar Pradesh	Colonelganj	3597	Uttar Pradesh	Faizganj
3567	Uttar Pradesh	Dadri	3598	Uttar Pradesh	Farah
3568	Uttar Pradesh	Dalmau	3599	Uttar Pradesh	Faridnagar
3569	Uttar Pradesh	Dankaur	3600	Uttar Pradesh	Faridpur
3570	Uttar Pradesh	Dariyabad	3601	Uttar Pradesh	Faridpur(NP)
3571	Uttar Pradesh	Dasna	3602	Uttar Pradesh	Fariha
3572	Uttar Pradesh	Dataganj	3603	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
3573	Uttar Pradesh	Daurala	3604	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehabad
3574	Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh	3605	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehganj Pashchimi
3575	Uttar Pradesh	Deoband	3606	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehganj Purvi
3576	Uttar Pradesh	Deoranian	3607	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
3577	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	3608	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
3578	Uttar Pradesh	Derapur	3609	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur Chaurasi
3579	Uttar Pradesh	Dewa			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3610	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur Sikri	3641	Uttar Pradesh	Gosainganj (NP)
3611	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	3642	Uttar Pradesh	Govardhan
3612	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	3643	Uttar Pradesh	Gulaothi
3613	Uttar Pradesh	Gangaghat	3644	Uttar Pradesh	Gulariya
3614	Uttar Pradesh	Gangapur	3645	Uttar Pradesh	Gulariya Bhindara
3615	Uttar Pradesh	Gangoh	3646	Uttar Pradesh	Gunnaur
3616	Uttar Pradesh	Ganj Dundawara	3647	Uttar Pradesh	Gursahaiganj
3617	Uttar Pradesh	Ganj Muradabad	3648	Uttar Pradesh	Gursarai
3618	Uttar Pradesh	Garautha	3649	Uttar Pradesh	Gyanpur
3619	Uttar Pradesh	Garhi Pukhta	3650	Uttar Pradesh	Haidergarh
3620	Uttar Pradesh	Garhmukhteshwar	3651	Uttar Pradesh	Haldaur
3621	Uttar Pradesh	Gaura Barhaj	3652	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
3622	Uttar Pradesh	Gauri Bazar	3653	Uttar Pradesh	Handia
3623	Uttar Pradesh	Gawan	3654	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur
3624	Uttar Pradesh	Ghatampur	3655	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
3625	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	3656	Uttar Pradesh	Harduaganj
3626	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	3657	Uttar Pradesh	Hargaon
3627	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiraur	3658	Uttar Pradesh	Hariharpur
3628	Uttar Pradesh	Ghorawal	3659	Uttar Pradesh	Harraiya
3629	Uttar Pradesh	Ghosi	3660	Uttar Pradesh	Hasanpur
3630	Uttar Pradesh	Ghosia Bazar	3661	Uttar Pradesh	Hasayan
3631	Uttar Pradesh	Ghughuli	3662	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur
3632	Uttar Pradesh	Gohand	3663	Uttar Pradesh	Hata
3633	Uttar Pradesh	Gokul	3664	Uttar Pradesh	Hathgram
3634	Uttar Pradesh	Gola Bazar	3665	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras
3635	Uttar Pradesh	Gola Gokaran Nath	3666	Uttar Pradesh	Hyderabad
3636	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	3667	Uttar Pradesh	Iglas
3637	Uttar Pradesh	Gopamau	3668	Uttar Pradesh	Ikauna
3638	Uttar Pradesh	Gopiganj	3669	Uttar Pradesh	Itifatganj Bazar
3639	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	3670	Uttar Pradesh	Islamnagar
3640	Uttar Pradesh	Gosainganj	3671	Uttar Pradesh	Itaunja

1	2	3	1	2	3
3672	Uttar Pradesh	Jafarabad	3703	Uttar Pradesh	Kachhauna Patseni
3673	Uttar Pradesh	Jagner	3704	Uttar Pradesh	Kachhla
3674	Uttar Pradesh	Jahanabad	3705	Uttar Pradesh	Kachhwa
3675	Uttar Pradesh	Jahangirabad	3706	Uttar Pradesh	Kadaura
3676	Uttar Pradesh	Jahangirpur	3707	Uttar Pradesh	Kadipur
3677	Uttar Pradesh	Jais	3708	Uttar Pradesh	Kaimganj
3678	Uttar Pradesh	Jaithara	3709	Uttar Pradesh	Kairana
3679	Uttar Pradesh	Jalalabad (NP)	3710	Uttar Pradesh	Kakod
3680	Uttar Pradesh	Jalalabad (NPP)	3711	Uttar Pradesh	Kakori
3681	Uttar Pradesh	Jalalabad (NP)	3712	Uttar Pradesh	Kakrala
3682	Uttar Pradesh	Jalali	3713	Uttar Pradesh	Kalinagar
3683	Uttar Pradesh	Jalalpur	3714	Uttar Pradesh	Kalpi
3684	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	3715	Uttar Pradesh	Kamalganj
3685	Uttar Pradesh	Jalesar	3716	Uttar Pradesh	Kampil
3686	Uttar Pradesh	Jangipur	3717	Uttar Pradesh	Kandhla
3687	Uttar Pradesh	Jansath	3718	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
3688	Uttar Pradesh	Jarwal	3719	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
3689	Uttar Pradesh	Jasrana	3720	Uttar Pradesh	Kanth
3690	Uttar Pradesh	Jaswantnagar	3721	Uttar Pradesh	Kanth (NP)
3691	Uttar Pradesh	Jatari	3722	Uttar Pradesh	Kaptanganj
3692	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	3723	Uttar Pradesh	Karari
3693	Uttar Pradesh	Jewar	3724	Uttar Pradesh	Karhal
3694	Uttar Pradesh	Jhalu	3725	Uttar Pradesh	Karnawal
3695	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	3726	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj
3696	Uttar Pradesh	Jhinhak	3727	Uttar Pradesh	Katghar Lalganj
3697	Uttar Pradesh	Jhinhana	3728	Uttar Pradesh	Kathera
3698	Uttar Pradesh	Jhusi	3729	Uttar Pradesh	Katra
3699	Uttar Pradesh	Jiyanpur	3730	Uttar Pradesh	Katra (NP)
3700	Uttar Pradesh	Joya	3731	Uttar Pradesh	Katra Medniganj
3701	Uttar Pradesh	Jyoti Khuriya	3732	Uttar Pradesh	Kauriaganj
3702	Uttar Pradesh	Kabrai	3733	Uttar Pradesh	Kemri

1	2	3	1	2	3
3734	Uttar Pradesh	Kerakat	3765	Uttar Pradesh	Kul Pahar
3735	Uttar Pradesh	Khadda	3766	Uttar Pradesh	Kunda
3736	Uttar Pradesh	Khaga	3767	Uttar Pradesh	Kundarki
3737	Uttar Pradesh	Khair	3768	Uttar Pradesh	Kunwargaon
3738	Uttar Pradesh	Khairabad	3769	Uttar Pradesh	Kuraoali
3739	Uttar Pradesh	Khalilabad	3770	Uttar Pradesh	Kurara
3740	Uttar Pradesh	Khamaria	3771	Uttar Pradesh	Kursath
3741	Uttar Pradesh	Khanpur	3772	Uttar Pradesh	Kursath (NP)
3742	Uttar Pradesh	Kharela	3773	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
3743	Uttar Pradesh	Khargupur	3774	Uttar Pradesh	Kusmara
3744	Uttar Pradesh	Kharkhoda	3775	Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur
3745	Uttar Pradesh	Khatauli	3776	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur
3746	Uttar Pradesh	Khekada	3777	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhna
3747	Uttar Pradesh	Kheragarh	3778	Uttar Pradesh	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura
3748	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	3779	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj
3749	Uttar Pradesh	Khetasarai	3780	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
3750	Uttar Pradesh	Khudaganj	3781	Uttar Pradesh	Lar
3751	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	3782	Uttar Pradesh	Lawar
3752	Uttar Pradesh	Khutar	3783	Uttar Pradesh	Loni
3753	Uttar Pradesh	Kiraoali	3784	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
3754	Uttar Pradesh	Kiratpur	3785	Uttar Pradesh	Machhlishahr
3755	Uttar Pradesh	Kishni	3786	Uttar Pradesh	Madhoganj
3756	Uttar Pradesh	Kishunpur	3787	Uttar Pradesh	Madhogarh
3757	Uttar Pradesh	Kithaur	3788	Uttar Pradesh	Maghar
3758	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	3789	Uttar Pradesh	Mahaban
3759	Uttar Pradesh	Konch	3790	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
3760	Uttar Pradesh	Kopaganj	3791	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj (NPP)
3761	Uttar Pradesh	Kora Jahanabad	3792	Uttar Pradesh	Mahmudabad
3762	Uttar Pradesh	Koraon	3793	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
3763	Uttar Pradesh	Kosi Kalan	3794	Uttar Pradesh	Maholi
3764	Uttar Pradesh	Kotra			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3795	Uttar Pradesh	Mahona	3826	Uttar Pradesh	Mirganj
3796	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	3827	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal
3797	Uttar Pradesh	Mahroni	3828	Uttar Pradesh	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar
3798	Uttar Pradesh	Mailani	3829	Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar
3799	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	3830	Uttar Pradesh	Mogra Badshahpur
3800	Uttar Pradesh	Majhauriraj	3831	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad (NP)
3801	Uttar Pradesh	Malihabad	3832	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadabad (NPP)
3802	Uttar Pradesh	Mallawan	3833	Uttar Pradesh	Mohammadi
3803	Uttar Pradesh	Mandawar	3834	Uttar Pradesh	Mohan
3804	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur	3835	Uttar Pradesh	Mohanpur
3805	Uttar Pradesh	Manikpur Sarhat	3836	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
3806	Uttar Pradesh	Maniyar	3837	Uttar Pradesh	Moth
3807	Uttar Pradesh	Manjhanpur	3838	Uttar Pradesh	Mubarakpur
3808	Uttar Pradesh	Mankapur	3839	Uttar Pradesh	Mughalsarai
3809	Uttar Pradesh	Marehra	3840	Uttar Pradesh	Muhammadabad
3810	Uttar Pradesh	Mariahu	3841	Uttar Pradesh	Mundera Bazar
3811	Uttar Pradesh	Maswasi	3842	Uttar Pradesh	Mundiya
3812	Uttar Pradesh	Mataundh	3843	Uttar Pradesh	Muradnagar
3813	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	3844	Uttar Pradesh	Mursan
3814	Uttar Pradesh	Mau Aima	3845	Uttar Pradesh	Musafirkhana
3815	Uttar Pradesh	Maudaha	3846	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
3816	Uttar Pradesh	Maunath Bhanjan	3847	Uttar Pradesh	Nadigaon
3817	Uttar Pradesh	Mauranipur	3848	Uttar Pradesh	Nagina
3818	Uttar Pradesh	Maurawan	3849	Uttar Pradesh	Nagram
3819	Uttar Pradesh	Mawana	3850	Uttar Pradesh	Nai Bazar
3820	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	3851	Uttar Pradesh	Najibabad
3821	Uttar Pradesh	Mehdawal	3852	Uttar Pradesh	Nakur
3822	Uttar Pradesh	Mehnagar	3853	Uttar Pradesh	Nanauta
3823	Uttar Pradesh	Mendu	3854	Uttar Pradesh	Nandgaon
3824	Uttar Pradesh	Milak	3855	Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara
3825	Uttar Pradesh	Miranpur			

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3856	Uttar Pradesh	Naraini	3887	Uttar Pradesh	Patiyali
3857	Uttar Pradesh	Narauli	3888	Uttar Pradesh	Patti
3858	Uttar Pradesh	Naraura	3889	Uttar Pradesh	Phalauda
3859	Uttar Pradesh	Naugawan Sadat	3890	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphund
3860	Uttar Pradesh	Nautanwa	3891	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur
3861	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj (NP)	3892	Uttar Pradesh	Phulpur (NP)
3862	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj (NPP)	3893	Uttar Pradesh	Pihani
3863	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj (NPP)	3894	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
3864	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj (NPP+OG)	3895	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhana
3865	Uttar Pradesh	Nehtaur	3896	Uttar Pradesh	Pilkuwa
3866	Uttar Pradesh	Nichloul	3897	Uttar Pradesh	Pinahat
3867	Uttar Pradesh	Nidhauri Kalan	3898	Uttar Pradesh	Pipiganj
3868	Uttar Pradesh	Niwari	3899	Uttar Pradesh	Pipraich
3869	Uttar Pradesh	Nizamabad	3900	Uttar Pradesh	Pipri
3870	Uttar Pradesh	Noorpur	3901	Uttar Pradesh	Powayan
3871	Uttar Pradesh	Nyoria Husainpur	3902	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh City
3872	Uttar Pradesh	Nyotini	3903	Uttar Pradesh	Pukhrayan
3873	Uttar Pradesh	Obra	3904	Uttar Pradesh	Puranpur
3874	Uttar Pradesh	Oel Dhakwa	3905	Uttar Pradesh	Purdilnagar
3875	Uttar Pradesh	Orai	3906	Uttar Pradesh	Purquazi
3876	Uttar Pradesh	Oran	3907	Uttar Pradesh	Purwa
3877	Uttar Pradesh	Pachperwa	3908	Uttar Pradesh	Rabupura
3878	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	3909	Uttar Pradesh	Radhakund
3879	Uttar Pradesh	Pahasu	3910	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
3880	Uttar Pradesh	Paintepur	3911	Uttar Pradesh	Railway Settlement Roza
3881	Uttar Pradesh	Pali	3912	Uttar Pradesh	Raja Ka Rampur
3882	Uttar Pradesh	Pali (NP)	3913	Uttar Pradesh	Rajapur
3883	Uttar Pradesh	Paliya Kalan	3914	Uttar Pradesh	Ramkola
3884	Uttar Pradesh	Parikshitgarh	3915	Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar (NP)
3885	Uttar Pradesh	Parsadepur	3916	Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar (NPP)
3886	Uttar Pradesh	Patala			

1	2	3	1	2	3
3917	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	3948	Uttar Pradesh	Saidpur (NP)
3918	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Karkhana	3949	Uttar Pradesh	Sainthal
3919	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur Maniharan	3950	Uttar Pradesh	Saiyad Raza
3920	Uttar Pradesh	Rampura	3951	Uttar Pradesh	Sakhanu
3921	Uttar Pradesh	Ranipur	3952	Uttar Pradesh	Sakit
3922	Uttar Pradesh	Rasra	3953	Uttar Pradesh	Salempur
3923	Uttar Pradesh	Rasulabad	3954	Uttar Pradesh	Salon
3924	Uttar Pradesh	Rasulabad (NP)	3955	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal
3925	Uttar Pradesh	Rath	3956	Uttar Pradesh	Samdhan
3926	Uttar Pradesh	Raya	3957	Uttar Pradesh	Samthar
3927	Uttar Pradesh	Renukoot	3958	Uttar Pradesh	Sandi
3928	Uttar Pradesh	Reoti	3959	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila
3929	Uttar Pradesh	Richha	3960	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Aquil
3930	Uttar Pradesh	Risiya Bazar	3961	Uttar Pradesh	Sarai Mir
3931	Uttar Pradesh	Rithora	3962	Uttar Pradesh	Sardhana
3932	Uttar Pradesh	Rudauli	3963	Uttar Pradesh	Sarila
3933	Uttar Pradesh	Rudayan	3964	Uttar Pradesh	Sarsawa
3934	Uttar Pradesh	Rudrapur	3965	Uttar Pradesh	Sasni
3935	Uttar Pradesh	Rura	3966	Uttar Pradesh	Satrikh
3936	Uttar Pradesh	Sadabad	3967	Uttar Pradesh	Saunkh
3937	Uttar Pradesh	Sadat	3968	Uttar Pradesh	Saurikh
3938	Uttar Pradesh	Safipur	3969	Uttar Pradesh	Seohara
3939	Uttar Pradesh	Sahanpur	3970	Uttar Pradesh	Sewalkhas
3940	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	3971	Uttar Pradesh	Sewarhi
3941	Uttar Pradesh	Sahaspur	3972	Uttar Pradesh	Shahabad
3942	Uttar Pradesh	Sahaswan	3973	Uttar Pradesh	Shahabad (NP)
3943	Uttar Pradesh	Sahatwar	3974	Uttar Pradesh	Shahganj
3944	Uttar Pradesh	Sahawar	3975	Uttar Pradesh	Shahi
3945	Uttar Pradesh	Sahjanwan	3976	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
3946	Uttar Pradesh	Sahpau	3977	Uttar Pradesh	Shahpur
3947	Uttar Pradesh	Saidpur	3978	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli

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3979	Uttar Pradesh	Shamsabad	4010	Uttar Pradesh	Suar
3980	Uttar Pradesh	Shamsabad (NPP)	4011	Uttar Pradesh	Subeha
3981	Uttar Pradesh	Shankargarh	4012	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
3982	Uttar Pradesh	Shergarh	4013	Uttar Pradesh	Sumerpur
3983	Uttar Pradesh	Sherkot	4014	Uttar Pradesh	Suriyawan
3984	Uttar Pradesh	Shikarpur	4015	Uttar Pradesh	Swamibagh
3985	Uttar Pradesh	Shikohabad	4016	Uttar Pradesh	Talbehat
3986	Uttar Pradesh	Shishgarh	4017	Uttar Pradesh	Talgram
3987	Uttar Pradesh	Shivli	4018	Uttar Pradesh	Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad
3988	Uttar Pradesh	Shivrajpur	4019	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda
3989	Uttar Pradesh	Shohratgarh	4020	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda (NPP)
3990	Uttar Pradesh	Siana	4021	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara
3991	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	4022	Uttar Pradesh	Thana Bhawan
3992	Uttar Pradesh	Siddhaur	4023	Uttar Pradesh	Thiriya Nizamat Khan
3993	Uttar Pradesh	Sidhauri	4024	Uttar Pradesh	Tikait Nagar
3994	Uttar Pradesh	Sidhpura	4025	Uttar Pradesh	Tikri
3995	Uttar Pradesh	Sikanderpur	4026	Uttar Pradesh	Tilhar
3996	Uttar Pradesh	Sikanderpur (NP)	4027	Uttar Pradesh	Tindwari
3997	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandra	4028	Uttar Pradesh	Tirwaganj
3998	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandrabad	4029	Uttar Pradesh	Titron
3999	Uttar Pradesh	Sikandrarao	4030	Uttar Pradesh	Tondi Fatehpur
4000	Uttar Pradesh	Singahi Bhiraura	4031	Uttar Pradesh	Tulsipur
4001	Uttar Pradesh	Sirathu	4032	Uttar Pradesh	Tundla
4002	Uttar Pradesh	Sirauli	4033	Uttar Pradesh	Ugu
4003	Uttar Pradesh	Sirsa	4034	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhani
4004	Uttar Pradesh	Sirsaganj	4035	Uttar Pradesh	Ujhari
4005	Uttar Pradesh	Sirsi	4036	Uttar Pradesh	Umri
4006	Uttar Pradesh	Sisauli	4037	Uttar Pradesh	Umri Kalan
4007	Uttar Pradesh	Siswa Bazar	4038	Uttar Pradesh	Un
4008	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	4039	Uttar Pradesh	Unchahar
4009	Uttar Pradesh	Soron			

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4040	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	4071	Uttar Pradesh	Bariyapur
4041	Uttar Pradesh	Usawan	4072	Uttar Pradesh	Mahul Khas
4042	Uttar Pradesh	Usehat	4073	Uttar Pradesh	Bariya
4043	Uttar Pradesh	Uska Bazar	4074	Uttar Pradesh	Walidpur
4044	Uttar Pradesh	Utraula	4075	Uttar Pradesh	Chiraiyakot
4045	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	4076	Uttar Pradesh	Madhuban
4046	Uttar Pradesh	Vijaigarh	4077	Uttar Pradesh	Badlapur
4047	Uttar Pradesh	Warhapur	4078	Uttarakhand	Almora
4048	Uttar Pradesh	Wazirganj	4079	Uttarakhand	Augustmuni
4049	Uttar Pradesh	Zaidpur	4080	Uttarakhand	Badrinathpuri
4050	Uttar Pradesh	Zamania	4081	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar
4051	Uttar Pradesh	Dhakiya	4082	Uttarakhand	Bajpur
4052	Uttar Pradesh	Aghwanpur	4083	Uttarakhand	Banbasa
4053	Uttar Pradesh	Pakbara	4084	Uttarakhand	Barkot
4054	Uttar Pradesh	Chandpur	4085	Uttarakhand	Berinaag
4055	Uttar Pradesh	Harra	4086	Uttarakhand	Bhagwanpur
4056	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	4087	Uttarakhand	Bhikiyasain
4057	Uttar Pradesh	Khiwai	4088	Uttarakhand	Bhimtal
4058	Uttar Pradesh	Khora	4089	Uttarakhand	Bhowali
4059	Uttar Pradesh	Eka	4090	Uttarakhand	Chamba
4060	Uttar Pradesh	Lalaganj	4091	Uttarakhand	Chamoli Gopeshwar
4061	Uttar Pradesh	Raniganj	4092	Uttarakhand	Champawat
4062	Uttar Pradesh	Robertsganj	4093	Uttarakhand	Chiniyalisaun
4063	Uttar Pradesh	Nasirabad	4094	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
4064	Uttar Pradesh	Belhara	4095	Uttarakhand	Devaprayag
4065	Uttar Pradesh	Gauriganj	4096	Uttarakhand	Dharchula
4066	Uttar Pradesh	Paraspur	4097	Uttarakhand	Didihat
4067	Uttar Pradesh	Rudhauri Bazar	4098	Uttarakhand	Dineshpur
4068	Uttar Pradesh	Bankati	4099	Uttarakhand	Dogadda
4069	Uttar Pradesh	Sangrampur	4100	Uttarakhand	Doiwala
4070	Uttar Pradesh	Sonauli	4101	Uttarakhand	Dwarahat

1	2	3	1	2	3
4102	Uttarakhand	Gadarpur	4132	Uttarakhand	Manglaur
4103	Uttarakhand	Gairsain	4133	Uttarakhand	Muni Ki Reti
4104	Uttarakhand	Gangolihaat	4134	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
4105	Uttarakhand	Gangotri	4135	Uttarakhand	Nainital
4106	Uttarakhand	Ghansali	4136	Uttarakhand	Nanakmatta
4107	Uttarakhand	Gochar	4137	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag
4108	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	4138	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar
4109	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	4139	Uttarakhand	Naugaun
4110	Uttarakhand	Herbertpur	4140	Uttarakhand	Pauri
4111	Uttarakhand	Jaspur	4141	Uttarakhand	Piran Kaliyar
4112	Uttarakhand	Jhabrera	4142	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh
4113	Uttarakhand	Jonk	4143	Uttarakhand	Pokhri
4114	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	4144	Uttarakhand	Purola
4115	Uttarakhand	Kaladhungi	4145	Uttarakhand	Ramnagar
4116	Uttarakhand	Kapkoot	4146	Uttarakhand	Ranikhet
4117	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	4147	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh
4118	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	4148	Uttarakhand	Roorkee
4119	Uttarakhand	Kedarnath	4149	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag
4120	Uttarakhand	Kela Khera	4150	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur
4121	Uttarakhand	Khatima	4151	Uttarakhand	Satpuli
4122	Uttarakhand	Kichha	4152	Uttarakhand	Selaqui
4123	Uttarakhand	Kirtinagar	4153	Uttarakhand	Shaktigarh
4124	Uttarakhand	Kotdwara	4154	Uttarakhand	Shivalik Nagar
4125	Uttarakhand	Laksar	4155	Uttarakhand	Sitarganj
4126	Uttarakhand	Lalkuan	4156	Uttarakhand	Srinagar
4127	Uttarakhand	Lamgaun	4157	Uttarakhand	Sultanpur
4128	Uttarakhand	Landhaura	4158	Uttarakhand	Tanakpur
4129	Uttarakhand	Lohaghat	4159	Uttarakhand	Tehri
4130	Uttarakhand	Mahua Dabra Haripura	4160	Uttarakhand	Tharali
4131	Uttarakhand	Mahua Kheraganj	4161	Uttarakhand	Ukhimath
			4162	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi

1	2	3	1	2	3
4163	Uttarakhand	Vikasnagar	4193	West Bengal	Budge Budge
4164	Uttarakhand	Gularbhoj	4194	West Bengal	Buniadpur
4165	Uttarakhand	Pipalkoti	4195	West Bengal	Chakdaha
4166	Uttarakhand	Tilwara	4196	West Bengal	Champdani
4167	Uttarakhand	Chamiyala	4197	West Bengal	Chandannagar
4168	Uttarakhand	Gaja	4198	West Bengal	Chandrakona
4169	West Bengal	Alipurduar	4199	West Bengal	Contai
4170	West Bengal	Arambag	4200	West Bengal	Cooper's Camp
4171	West Bengal	Asansol	4201	West Bengal	Dainhat
4172	West Bengal	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	4202	West Bengal	Dalkhola
4173	West Bengal	Baduria	4203	West Bengal	Dankuni
4174	West Bengal	Baidyabati	4204	West Bengal	Darjeeling
4175	West Bengal	Balurghat	4205	West Bengal	Dhulian
4176	West Bengal	Bangaon	4206	West Bengal	Dhupguri
4177	West Bengal	Bankura	4207	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour
4178	West Bengal	Bansberia	4208	West Bengal	Dinhata
4179	West Bengal	Baranagar	4209	West Bengal	Domkal
4180	West Bengal	Barasat	4210	West Bengal	Dubrajpur
4181	West Bengal	Barddhaman	4211	West Bengal	Dum Dum
4182	West Bengal	Barrackpore	4212	West Bengal	Durgapur
4183	West Bengal	Baruipur	4213	West Bengal	Egra
4184	West Bengal	Basirhat	4214	West Bengal	English Bazar
4185	West Bengal	Beldanga	4215	West Bengal	Gangarampur
4186	West Bengal	Berhampore	4216	West Bengal	Garulia
4187	West Bengal	Bhadreswar	4217	West Bengal	Gayeshpur
4188	West Bengal	Bhatpara	4218	West Bengal	Ghatal
4189	West Bengal	Bidhannagar	4219	West Bengal	Gobardanga
4190	West Bengal	Birnagar	4220	West Bengal	Guskara
4191	West Bengal	Bishnupur	4221	West Bengal	Habra
4192	West Bengal	Bolpur	4222	West Bengal	Haldia
			4223	West Bengal	Haldibari

1	2	3	1	2	3
4224	West Bengal	Halisahar	4255	West Bengal	Mathabhanga
4225	West Bengal	Haora	4256	West Bengal	Medinipur
4226	West Bengal	Haringhata	4257	West Bengal	Mekhliganj
4227	West Bengal	Hugli-Chinsurah	4258	West Bengal	Memari
4228	West Bengal	Islampur	4259	West Bengal	Mirik
4229	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	4260	West Bengal	Murshidabad
4230	West Bengal	Jangipur	4261	West Bengal	Nabadwip
4231	West Bengal	Jaynagar Mazilpur	4262	West Bengal	Naihati
4232	West Bengal	Jhalda	4263	West Bengal	Nalhati
4233	West Bengal	Jhargram	4264	West Bengal	New Barrackpore
4234	West Bengal	Jiaganj-Azimganj	4265	West Bengal	North Barrackpore
4235	West Bengal	Kaliaganj	4266	West Bengal	North Dumdum
4236	West Bengal	Kalimpong	4267	West Bengal	Old Malda
4237	West Bengal	Kalna	4268	West Bengal	Panihati
4238	West Bengal	Kalyani	4269	West Bengal	Panskura
4239	West Bengal	Kamarhati	4270	West Bengal	Pujali
4240	West Bengal	Kanchrapara	4271	West Bengal	Puruliya
4241	West Bengal	Kandi	4272	West Bengal	Raghunathpur
4242	West Bengal	Katwa	4273	West Bengal	Raiganj
4243	West Bengal	Kharagpur	4274	West Bengal	Rajpur Sonarpur
4244	West Bengal	Kharar	4275	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur
4245	West Bengal	Khardah	4276	West Bengal	Rampurhat
4246	West Bengal	Khirpai	4277	West Bengal	Ranaghat
4247	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	4278	West Bengal	Rishra
4248	West Bengal	Kolkata	4279	West Bengal	Sainthia
4249	West Bengal	Konnagar	4280	West Bengal	Santipur
4250	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	4281	West Bengal	Serampore
4251	West Bengal	Kurseong	4282	West Bengal	Siliguri
4252	West Bengal	Madhyamgram	4283	West Bengal	Sonamukhi
4253	West Bengal	Maheshtala	4284	West Bengal	South DumDum
4254	West Bengal	Mal	4285	West Bengal	Suri

1	2	3
4286	West Bengal	Taherpur
4287	West Bengal	Taki
4288	West Bengal	Tamluk
4289	West Bengal	Tarakeswar
4290	West Bengal	Titagarh
4291	West Bengal	Tufanganj
4292	West Bengal	Uluberia
4293	West Bengal	Uttarpara Kotrung

[English]

Area under Cultivation of Crops

2401. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether area under cultivation of crops such as rice, pulses and oilseeds has declined due to severe floods or drought in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also true that more than 4 million hectares of agricultural land have fallen victims to the vagaries of nature this monsoon across the country;

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

(d) whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the expected foodgrain shortage in the country and to compensate the farmers to overcome from the loss; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The area coverage under field crops like rice, pulses and oilseeds fluctuates from season to season and this is attributed to various reasons, which include monsoon rains, preference of farmers to crops, soil moisture availability, prices of commodities and natural calamities, like drought and floods. The State-wise details of total area coverage under various crops during Kharif 2017-18 (as per 1st Advance Estimates) and Kharif 2016-17 (as per 4th Advance

Estimates), including rice, pulses and oilseeds, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) As against the likely foodgrains production of 275.68 million tonnes, as per 4th Advance Estimates for 2016-17 (138.52 million tonnes for Kharif + 137.16 million tonnes for Rabi), the likely foodgrains production during Kharif 2017-18 is 134.67 million tonnes. The anticipated reduction in foodgrains production during Kharif 2017-18 is due to various factors, including natural calamities like drought and floods. While compensation for damage to crops is considered from Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), items and norms for relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of natural calamities, including drought and floods, *inter-alia*, include assistance towards input subsidy for crop loss of 33% and above for all categories of farmers (which was earlier admissible for crop loss of 50% and above). The scale of assistance towards input subsidy for crop loss has been enhanced by about 50%, which is now Rs.6800/- per hectare (ha.) for rainfed areas, Rs. 13500/- per ha. for areas with assured irrigation and Rs. 18000/- per ha. for all types of perennial crops.

Statement

(Area in lakh hectares (h.a.))

Sl. No.	State	Kharif	Kharif
		2017-18 (1st Advance Estimates)	2016-17 (4th Advance Estimates)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.73	38.04
2.	Assam	22.92	22.23
3.	Bihar	38.86	39.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	46.13	44.95
5.	Gujarat	70.83	74.62
6.	Haryana	26.57	26.54
7.	Jharkhand	22.28	23.69
8.	Karnataka	63.44	68.84
9.	Madhya Pradesh	127.70	131.01
10.	Maharashtra	148.15	152.47

1	2	3	4
11. Odisha		46.61	45.15
12. Punjab		35.69	32.67
13. Rajasthan		118.28	118.65
14. Tamil Nadu		26.26	25.77
15. Telangana		36.39	39.75
16. Uttar Pradesh		109.54	111.18
17. West Bengal		50.13	47.88
18. Others		28.64	30.15
Total		1054.14	1072.69

[*Translation*]

**Assistance under National Dairy
Development Scheme**

2402. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released the funds to State Government of Rajasthan for milk production under the National Dairy Development Scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes Madam, The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India has released financial assistance for strengthening of infrastructure for production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk under the following dairy development schemes for Rajasthan:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount Released till 31.12.2017 (Rs. crore)
1.	National Programme for Dairy Development	27.85
2.	National Dairy Plan-Phase I	179.49
3.	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	60.06

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Guidelines for NGOs

2403. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and guidelines of the Government for providing financial assistance to non-profit organisations;

(b) the number of non-profit organisations currently getting financial assistance from the Ministry, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against errant NGO's;

(d) whether the Government is considering to rationalise the eligibility criteria for NGO's to get financial assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Government, under the norms and guidelines for providing financial assistance to non-profit organizations (Non-Government Organizations,) has made it mandatory for on-line submission and process of proposals for Grant-in-Aid, with effect from 1.4.2014 for ensuring transparency and timely action. In addition, Registration of NGOs with NITI Aayog is also mandatory for availing grants-in-aid under the Schemes of the Ministry. Grant-in-aid is released to NGOs only on receipt of recommendations of the State Govt./UTs. Implementing agency is also required to maintain a website and upload details of grants received, utilized and list of beneficiaries along with photo, Mobile Number and Ration Card Number/voter ID Number/Aadhaar Card Number/as the case may be.

(b) State-wise details of number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) being granted financial assistance from the Ministry under various schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of action taken by the Government against the errant NGOs are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Statement-I

The State-wise details of number of NGOs being given financial assistance under various schemes of the Ministry is given in the tables below:

(a) Name of Scheme: Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	0
2	Assam	7	0
3	Delhi	16	0
4	Gujarat	4	0
5	Haryana	3	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
8	Karnataka	20	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	4	0
10	Maharashtra	64	0
11	Manipur	18	0
12	Odisha	16	0
13	Rajasthan	28	0
14	Tamil Nadu	6	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	24	0
16	West Bengal	6	0
17	Telangana	3	0
Total		226	0

(b) Name of Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Assam	0	1
2	Haryana	2	1
3	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
4	Maharashtra	2	2
5	Manipur	3	3
6	Punjab	2	0
7	Rajasthan	0	1
8	Tripura	1	1
9	Odisha	1	1
Total		12	10

(c) Name of Scheme: Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Bihar	0	1
2	Gujarat	0	1
3	Harvana	0	1
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1
5	Karnataka	0	1
6	Kerala	1	0
7	Madhya Pradesh	2	0
8	Maharashtra	1	1
9	Manipur	1	1
10	Punjab	0	2

1	2	3	4
11	Rajasthan	2	0
12	Tamil Nadu	0	2
13	Uttar Pradesh	1	2
14	Chandigarh	0	2
15	Delhi	2	7
Total		10	22

(d) Name of Scheme: Assistance for Skill Development of Other Backward Classes/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Economically Backward Classes.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Maharashtra	02	0
2	Manipur	04	0
3	Odisha	01	0
4	Rajasthan	03	0
Total		10	0

(e) Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Older Persons (EPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	60	32
2	Assam	16	9
3	Bihar	3	2
4	Chhattisgarh	0	1
5	Delhi	6	5
6	Gujarat	2	3

1	2	3	4
7	Haryana	12	7
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	2
9	Karnataka	26	21
10	Kerala	5	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	4	4
12	Maharashtra	37	27
13	Manipur	18	12
14	Mizoram	1	1
15	Nagaland	0	2
16	Odisha	40	29
17	Punjab	5	3
18	Rajasthan	2	2
19	Tamil Nadu	45	24
20	Telangana	14	13
21	Tripura	2	2
22	Uttar Pradesh	10	8
23	Uttrakhand	3	4
24	West Bengal	15	14
Total		328	228

(f) Name of Scheme: Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Sub-stance (Drug) Abuse

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	5
2	Assam	15	10
3	Bihar	10	7
4	Chhattisgarh	2	1

1	2	3	4
5	Delhi	6	5
6	Gujarat	3	3
7	Haryana	8	5
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
10	Jharkhand	1	0
11	Karnataka	21	7
12	Kerala	20	11
13	Madhya Pradesh	11	8
14	Maharashtra	46	39
15	Manipur	14	15
16	Meghalaya	1	0
17	Mizoram	5	5
18	Nagaland	5	2
19	Odisha	26	19
20	Puducherry	1	1
21	Punjab	7	1
22	Rajasthan	10	9
23	Sikkim	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	24	11
25	Telangana	5	4
26	Uttarakhand	2	2
27	UttarPradesh	19	9
28	West Bengal	9	3
Total		282	183

(g) Name of Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP Scheme)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	3	0
2	Delhi	1	0

1	2	3	4
3	Gujarat	5	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
5	Maharashtra	2	0
6	Odisha	2	0
7	Punjab	2	0
8	Rajasthan	3	0
Total		19	0

(h) Name of Scheme: Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3	Assam	15	4
4	Bihar	6	5
5	Chhattisgarh	6	4
6	Delhi	14	9
7	Goa	1	0
8	Gujarat	17	7
9	Haryana	18	18
10	Himachal Pradesh	6	3
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0
12	Jharkhand	1	0
13	Karnataka	9	4
14	Kerala	56	44
15	Madhya Pradesh	23	24
16	Maharashtra	29	18
17	Manipur	37	19

1	2	3	4
18	Meghalaya	7	3
19	Mizoram	2	1
20	Odisha	49	23
21	Pondicherry	4	1
22	Punjab	11	10
23	Rajasthan	27	21
24	Tamil Nadu	22	15
25	Telangana	64	25
26	Tripura	4	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	52	43
28	Uttarakhand	0	2
29	West Bengal	37	25
Total		592	386

(i) Name of Scheme: National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities under SIPDA Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of NGOs provided financial assistance.	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
3	Delhi	2	0
4	Gujarat	2	0
5	Haryana	1	0
6	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0
7	Karnataka	1	0
8	Madhya Pradesh	6	0
9	Maharashtra	1	0
10	Manipur	3	0

1	2	3	4
11	Odisha	4	0
12	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
13	West Bengal	2	0
14	Telangana	0	1
Total		28	1

Statement-II

Details of Action Taken by the Government against errant NGOs

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Action Taken
1	2	3

Scheme - Assistance to Voluntary Organisation working for welfare of Scheduled Castes.

1	Indrani Ram & Pamidipaga Raja Rao, Andhra Pradesh.	Blacklisted
2	Kinder Haus Organisation, Andhra Pradesh.	Blacklisted
3	Baba Organisation for Social Services, Andhra Pradesh.	Blacklisted
4	Sai Krishan Social Service Centre, Telangana.	Blacklisted
5	Swan Education Society.	Blacklisted Telangana
6	Vivek Education Society.	Blacklisted Karnataka
7	Gautam Education Society.	Blacklisted Karnataka
8	Priyadarshini Seva Sanstha.	Blacklisted Karnataka
9	Shanti Sravodaya Sanstha (2), Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted
10	Pawan Seva Sanstha, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted
11	Ankita Bal Vidya Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted

1	2	3
12	Manohar Bal Mandir Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted
13	Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh.	Blacklisted
14	Gyan Deep Public School, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted
15	Nirashrit Mahila Bal Vikas Gramodyog Shisha Samiti, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted
16	Prasasvi Sansthan, Rajasthan.	Blacklisted
Scheme- Integrated Programme for Older Persons. (IPOP).		
17	Sree Sarda Mahila Vignana Samithi, Beside MRO Office, Officers Club Road, Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	Blacklisted
18	R. T. Nagar Educational Trust, Soorappanahalli, Kudur Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Ramnagar District, Karnataka	Blacklisted
19	Sri Sirdi Sai Baba Sikhshana Sounstana, Vill-Bemalkhedda, Tq. Humnabad, Dist - Bidar, Karnataka.	Blacklisted
20	Hyderabad Karnataka Dalit Women's Education Society	Blacklisted
21	Odisha Multipurpose Development Centre, 9/22, MIG-II, BDA Colony, Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.	Blacklisted
22	Amar Jyoti Foundation, Lijwana, Dist. Jind, Haryana.	Further grant stopped
23	Gram Swaraj aSansthan, 196, Prem Nagar, Hisar, Haryana	Further grant stopped
24	Voluntary Institute for Rural	Further grant

1	2	3
	Development (VIRD) AT/PO: Hakimpada, (Near College Chowk), Distt. Angul-759122,	stopped
Scheme Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Sub-stance (Drug) Abuse		
25	Social Transpermatation and Rural Technology Opposite Navodaya High School, Srinivasa Nagar, Jagdgirigutta Ranga Reddy District, Telangana.	Blacklisted.

[Translation]

Enemy Property

2404. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enemy property in the country, State-wise;

(b) the authority which is the custodian of the said enemy property; and

(c) the details regarding the enemy properties that have been sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of enemy property in the country, State-wise is as per enclosed Statement.

(b) The Custodian of enemy property for India as defined in Section 2(a) of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 is the custodian of the said enemy property.

(c) In terms of Section 22-A read with Section 6 of the Enemy Property (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2017 any enemy property divested from the Custodian to any person, as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Enemy Property (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2017 shall stand transferred to and vest or to continue to vest free from all encumbrances, under the Custodian in the same manner as it was vested in the Custodian before such transfer of enemy property.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total no. of Properties (left by Pakistani Nationals)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	159
2	Assam	6
3	Andaman	1
4	Bihar	79
5	Chhattisgarh	78
6	Delhi	487
7	Diu	4
8	Goa	263
9	Gujarat	146
10	Haryana	9
11	Karnataka	20
12	Kerala	60
13	Madhya Pradesh	88
14	Maharashtra	48
15	Rajasthan	22
16	Tamilnadu	34
17	Uttar Pradesh	4991
18	Uttrakhand	50
19	West Bengal	2735
Grand Total		9280

Sl. No.	State	Total no. of Properties (left by Chinese Nationals)
1	2	3
1	Assam	7
		2

1	2	3
		2
		4
2	West Bengal	25
		19
		3
3	Meghalaya	57
4	Karnataka	1
5	Delhi	1
6	Maharashtra	1
7	West Bengal	4
Total		126

Expenditure on PDS

2405. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to States having maximum number of BPL families and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned for Chhattisgarh during the financial year 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) States/Union Territories (UTs) are allocated food grains at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and other Welfare Schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP)/ Minimum Support Price (MSP) at which foodgrains are issued to States/UTs are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. However, in case of States which have adopted De-Centralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), the food subsidy is directly released to States by Government of India for procurement

of foodgrains to be distributed by them under NFSA and other Welfare Schemes. Besides, funds are also released under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme (DBT) Cash to three Union Territories (i.e. Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli). Year-wise consolidated subsidy released during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Subsidy released (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	113171.16
2015-16	134919.00
2016-17	130672.96
2017-18	139018.92

Under TPDS, funds are also allocated for other activities such as Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building (Strengthening of PDS Operations). Under the scheme, the details of fund released during last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in cr.)
2014-15	38.08
2015-16	62.81
2016-17	56.89
2017-18	2.51

(b) Under the National Food Security Act, 2013, (NFSA) coverage of beneficiaries for receiving benefits through Public Distribution System has been delinked from the poverty estimates and therefore there is no BPL category under NFSA. The Act provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (i.e. rice, wheat & coarse grains) at highly subsidized rates of Rs.3/2/1 per kg respectively. All the States/UTs have adopted NFSA under which eligible families comprise of Priority Households (PHH) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families which are entitled to receive 5kg per persons per month and 35 kg per family per month respectively.

(c) Food subsidy of Rs.2969.55 crore has been released for State Government of Chhattisgarh during financial year 2017-18.

[English]

Quota of Disabled People in Government Department

2406. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the data regarding disabled people posted in various Government Departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of disabled incumbents posted in various Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government for the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has also issued directions to the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the qualified disabled incumbents are getting job under their respective quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) has informed that as per information submitted online by various Central Government Ministries/Departments the total number of employees during the last three years were as under:-

As on	No. of Ministries/ Departments reported	Total Number of Employees with Disabilities
01.01.2014	79	17824
01.01.2015	78	22233
01.01.2016	77	20731

(c) and (d) The State Governments were advised from time to time to implement the provisions relating to reservation in vacancies for persons with disabilities envisaged in the repealed Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights, Full Participation) Act, 1995. The State Governments have intimated their compliance with the provisions of the Act.

(e) The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017. The Act inter-alia focuses on promoting education and skill development amongst persons with disabilities. Further the Government has also launched the National Action Plan for skill development to impart skill training for persons with disabilities so as to enhance their scope of employability both in the public and private sector.

DoPT also issues circular mandating the Central Government establishments to maintain roster so as to ensure that the vacancies earmarked for each category of PwDs are filled up by the respective categories as per the provisions of the law.

Declaration of D Voters

2407. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure and norms to declare a person as Doubtful/ Dubious Voter (D voter) in Assam;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the fact that thousands of people in Assam are being declared as "D Voters" and being taken into custody by the authorities without any notice for minor spelling mistakes in their names or fathers' names;

(c) if so, whether the Government would issue necessary guidelines to the State Government to stop their plight and protect genuine citizens from undue harassment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of people who are officially 'D' voter in Assam and the number of them, arrested during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per the White Paper on Foreigners Issue, released by Home and Political Department, Government of Assam, during intensive revision of electoral roll in Assam in 1997, the letter 'D' (for doubtful/disputed) was marked against the names of those electors who could not prove their Indian citizenship status at the time of verification. Based on the verification report, the Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) took a decision on whether a reference to the

concerned tribunal was necessary to ascertain the Indian citizenship status of such electors. Once, EROs confirmed in the affirmative, such cases were forwarded to the competent authority (SP of the concerned district) for reference to the concerned Tribunals. Based on the judgments/orders of the tribunals, the letter 'D' was either removed if Indian Citizenship status was confirmed or name of the electors deleted from the electoral rolls if citizenship status as Indian could not be established in Court.

(b) to (e) Issuing notice to the 'D' voters is a legal process and there is no question of harassing people. 'D' voters are not detained. Only persons declared by Foreigners Tribunals (FTs) as foreigners are kept in the detention centers. State Government updates the details about 'D' voters. As per the monthly report of disposal of cases in FTs of Assam, 19612 'D' voters were declared Foreigners till October, 2017.

[Translation]

Bio-Diversity Park

2408. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details including the Khasra number and construction of Aravali bio diversity parks in Delhi during the last several years;

(b) the area of land/khasra number on which parks are proposed to be constructed and the area which has not been acquired by the DDA as on date;

(c) whether the DDA has any other scheme for unoccupied land whereby land owners are provided land for land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the Aravali Biodiversity Park Project was conceived in the year 2005 and covers area around 690 acres of land falling between Vasant Kunj and Vasant Vihar. The DDA has developed this park in collaboration with the Center for Environmental Management of Degraded Ecosystems (CEMDE), University of Delhi. The lost ecosystems of Aravali range have been revived due protection of landscape and biodiversity, development of

specialized parks, medicinal and herbal garden etc.

(b) The DDA has further intimated that Aravalli Biodiversity Park has not been developed as per khasra number.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that there is no such scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

SOP for Trafficked Children

2409. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to be adopted by the State Governments for safeguarding the interests of trafficked minors and children used as labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked all the State Governments to treat cases relating to trafficked women and children as organised crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the financial assistance provided for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units to the States, State-wise; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to curb human trafficking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory to all States and UTs about various measures that may be taken by the States and other agencies for rescue of trafficked child labourers and the action to be taken against the traffickers/employers etc. The general Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) which may be adopted for this purpose was indicated in this advisory. The advisory is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at link: <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory to all States and UTs for treating human trafficking as an organised crime. The States and UTs were advised about the key action points necessary to effectively deal with the organized crime aspect of human

trafficking. This advisory is available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at link: <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

(e) Details of funds released by the Ministry of Home Affairs for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units at district level in various States are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and as such prevention of the crime of trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing guidelines and advisories from time to time. These advisories are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at link: <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

Statement

Details of funds released to States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units

State/ UT	No. of AHTUs for which funds released	Total funds released (in lakh)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	10	75.8
Arunachal Pradesh	8	60.64
Assam	10	75.8
Bihar	14	106.12
Chhattisgarh	8	60.64
Goa	2	15.16
Gujarat	15	113.7
Haryana	10	75.8
Himachal Pradesh	4	30.32
Jammu and Kashmir	7	53.06
Jharkhand	8	60.64
Karnataka	9	68.22
Kerala	9	68.22
Madhya Pradesh	24	181.92
Maharashtra	12	90.96

1	2	3
Manipur	5	37.9
Meghalaya	3	22.74
Mizoram	4	30.32
Nagaland	6	45.48
Odisha	17	128.86
Punjab	8	60.64
Rajasthan	12	90.96
Sikkim	2	15.16
Tamil Nadu	12	90.96
Tripura	2	15.16
Uttar Pradesh	35	265.3
Uttrakhand	7	53.06
West Bengal	7	53.06
Total	270	2046.6

Farmer Producer Organisations

2410. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy initiatives being taken by the Government to promote and strengthen Farmer Producer Organisations in the States;

(b) whether training on scientifically accredited sustainable farming methods has been provided to farmers under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved thereunder?

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) Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC), a registered society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, is promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) by mobilizing the farmers, helping them in

registering as company and giving them training for their sustainability. So far, SFAC has helped 666 FPOs in registering as companies. Further to this, SFAC provides matching equity grant subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per Farmer Producer Company. SFAC also supports FPOs through Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, which provides a Credit Guarantee cover to Eligible Lending Institutions to enable them to provide collateral free credit. Under Venture Capital Assistance scheme, an interest free loan is provided to FPCs/entrepreneurs by SFAC to meet shortfall in the capital requirement for implementation of the agribusiness project. FPOs can also avail financial assistance under various schemes of the Government such as Agricultural Market Infrastructure (AMI) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), State Governments can also seek financial assistance for formation of FPOs.

In addition to above, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also promoting FPOs in the States. They provide grant support to existing FPOs towards capacity building, market linkages etc. along with the credit support for business development from Producer Organization Development Fund (PODF) under which NABARD has supported 221 existing FPOs.

Under Producer's Organisation Development and Upliftment (PRODUCE) Fund, NABARD has target for promoting and nurturing of 2000 FPOs over three year period.

(b) and (c) The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a subordinate office of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development, 10 days Refresher course for analysts, 5 Days Trainers' Training & 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming. Since 2015-16 till date, it has completed 706 numbers of FTFD training programmes.

BPL Population in Urban Areas

2411. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population living below poverty line in urban areas of the country, State-Wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted recently to find out the number of urban poor and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to implement fresh schemes for urban poverty alleviation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) As per the Poverty Estimates 2011-12 released by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas in 2011-12 was 531.25 lakhs. A Statement showing the State-wise estimated population living below poverty line in urban areas, including Uttar Pradesh, is enclosed.

(b) A survey, to collect data regarding individual and household particulars in urban areas, was conducted along with caste enumeration and rural BPL survey by respective State Governments/UT Administrations as combined Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC)-2011. In the process, information regarding various individual particulars and household characteristics, viz., main source of income/earnings, housing/dwelling, amenities, assets etc., has been collected as per 'respondent based' questionnaire method, with Statutory towns being considered urban and Census towns being considered rural. Accordingly, in urban areas, data has been returned in respect of 299.99 million population (65.13 million household). Relevant SECC data corresponding to the questionnaire canvassed in urban areas is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>.

(c) and (d) No Madam. This Ministry has already been implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households. The Mission provides skill training and placement in wage as well as self-employment. It also provides for interest subvention on bank loans for self-employment ventures.

Building strong grassroot level institutions of the urban poor is another focus area for the Mission. Further, the Mission aims at providing permanent shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addressing livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors.

Statement

Details of State-wise estimated population living below poverty line in urban areas in the country including Uttar Pradesh

States/UTs	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.7
Assam	9.2
Bihar	37.8
Chhattisgarh	15.2
Goa	0.4
Gujarat	26.9
Haryana	9.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.3
Jammu and Kashmir	2.5
Jharkhand	20.2
Karnataka	37.0
Kerala	8.51
Madhya Pradesh	43.1
Maharashtra	47.4
Manipur	2.8
Meghalaya	0.6
Mizoram	0.4
Nagaland	1.0
Odisha	12.4
Punjab	9.8
Rajasthan	18.7
Sikkim	0.1

1	2
Tamil Nadu	23.4
Tripura	0.8
Uttar Pradesh	118.8
Uttarakhand	3.4
West Bengal	43.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0
Chandigarh	2.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.3
Daman and Diu	0.3
Delhi	16.5
Lakshadweep	0.02
India	531.2

Monitoring of Cold Storages

2412. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total available cold storage space in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is monitoring the utilization rate of cold storages in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any redressal and complaints management mechanism for farmers and users to raise concerns against any agencies managing cold storage centres;

(d) if so, the details of the complaints received against the agencies responsible for implementation of cold chain centres;

(e) the manner in which the Government compensated the farmers for their losses, if any, in this regard; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the errant cold storage owners in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Details of State-wise available cold storage

space in the country during last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing a central sector Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, in which cold storage can be set up as one of the component. Scheme guidelines of Ministry do not have any provisions to monitor the utilization rate of projects under the scheme.

(c) to (f) The revised operational guidelines for the scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure were issued on 29.08.2016. The guidelines contain enabling provisions to ensure that suitable action is taken in case any irregularity is committed by the promoter in connection with implementation of a cold chain project. These provisions are as follows:

- i. In case of non-implementation of the project as per the approval letter, the Ministry would have the discretion to cancel the approval granted to the project and to recall the grant, if any, released, with interest @ 10% per annum.
- ii. In case of failure to operate the project for at least three years after commencement of commercial operation, the promoter shall return the entire grant-in-aid with interest @ 10% per annum.
- iii. In case of the failure of the promoter(s) to refund the grant-in-aid amount with interest, in the event of non-implementation of the project as approved and / or utilization of the grant for purposes other than on the approved components, the due amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as per the relevant law in force.
- iv. If at any point of time, it comes to the notice of the Ministry that the grant has been availed by manipulation/ concealment of information/ facts, the same shall be withdrawn immediately and the amount, if any, released shall be refunded along with interest at the rate of 10% per annum.
- v. The assets created wholly or substantially out of the Government Grant shall not be disposed-off or encumbered or utilized for purposes other than those for which the grant has been sanctioned, without obtaining the prior approval of the Ministry. In case of non-compliance of this condition, the promoter(s) will be liable to refund the grant with interest @ 10% per annum. In case of the failure

of the promoter(s) to refund the grant-in-aid amount with interest, the due amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue as per the relevant law in force.

The Ministry has not received any representation/complaint against the promoters of cold chain projects

regarding over charging, mishandling of produce etc. Hence, the question of the action taken by the Government against the erring cold storage owners in this regard does not arise. Scheme guidelines for Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure of Ministry do not have any provisions to compensate the farmers for their losses.

Statement

State-wise available cold storage space in the country during last three years

State	Upto March, 2014	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Grand Total
	Capacity (MT)	Capacity (MT)	Capacity (MT)	Capacity (MT)	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	0	0	0	210
Andhra Pradesh	15,77,828	42714	29037	56780	1706359
Arunachal Pradesh	5,000	0	0	0	5000
Assam	1,19,652	6165	24677	10552	161046
Bihar	14,06,395	5000	0	0	1411395
Chandigarh	12,216	246	0	0	12462
Chhattisgarh	4,27,766	42742	10230	3050	483788
Delhi	1,29,857	0	0	0	129857
Goa	7,705	0	0	0	7705
Gujarat	20,30,873	288590	221339	355915	2896717
Haryana	5,88,649	67092	28094	69331	753166
Himachal Pradesh	38,557	14552	53652	17861	124622
Jammu and Kashmir	64,769	5000	26207	17930	113906
Jharkhand	2,17,280	4400	5000	10000	236680
Karnataka	5,26,752	10151	7429	24579	568911
Kerala	78,355	16250	0	0	94605
Lakshadweep	15	0	0	0	15
Madhya Pradesh	10,97,168	63375	87129	0	1247672
Maharashtra	7,06,302.60	71532	58277	44747	880859
Manipur	2,175	3000	0	0	5175
Meghalaya	8,200	0	0	0	8200

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mizoram	3,931	280	1003	0	5214
Nagaland	6,150	0	0	0	6150
Odisha	3,26,639	40060	156440	39984	563123
Puducherry	85	0	0	0	85
Punjab	20,04,778	62590	107387	14315	2189070
Rajasthan	4,80,032	5198	10979	22794	519003
Sikkim	2,000	100	0	0	2100
Tamil Nadu	2,95,671	9175	5115	0	309961
Tripura	39,181	7137	0	0	46318
Telangana	0	0	56029	28516	84545
Uttar Pradesh	1,36,33,039	140214	165219	207098	14145569
Uttrakhand	84,545	12044	36750	2500	135839
West Bengal	59,01,925	12517	6077	0	5920519
Total	3,18,23,700.60	930124	1096069	925952	34775846

Reservation Policy for SCs

2413. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's has any proposal to review the Government reservation policy on education, employment, etc. for Scheduled Castes in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the review process is likely to be initiated and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The Government is not considering any such proposal.

Monitoring of Radicalisation Activities

2414. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radicalization in North

Eastern States, many of which border Bangladesh, had emerged as a fresh challenge, adding that its agents were operating in the name of religion, NGOs, social cultural activity and educational development;

(b) if so, whether it is important to identify the agents of radicalization, closely monitor their activities and take action where necessary;

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is closely monitoring the flow and utilization of foreign funds by the radicalization agents in North Eastern States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) Some parts of the North Eastern Region are vulnerable to radicalization and accessible to jihadi/terrorist activities from across the border. There are reports that a radical Outfit has been trying to expand its network among some sections in a few districts of Assam and Manipur. Security and Intelligence agencies are aware of the threat of radicalization in North Eastern States and taking all

necessary steps to thwart these moves. The activities of such radical elements are being monitored closely.

Hike in Prices of Vehicles

2415. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of vehicles manufactured by Maruti Suzuki India has increased and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has approved a proposal to hike the prices of its vehicles;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the date of such approval;

(d) whether competitiveness in prices of other vehicles has been taken into account before approving the hike in prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) Automobile industry is a liberalized sector. Hence the Government has no control over the production and prices of vehicles.

Fund for PMAY

2416. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released funds under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to the State of Telangana for the financial year 2017-18;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds released, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Rs. 201.704 crore have been released to the State Government of Telangana under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All [PMAY(U)-HFA] mission in the financial year 2017-18.

(c) Based on the project proposals received from the State of Telangana, 246 projects have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) for construction of 1,89,873

houses involving central assistance of Rs. 2857.57 crores, of which an amount of Rs. 670.404 crores has been released so far to the State Government of Telangana.

Setting up of Agriculture University

2417. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the status of the proposal to set up an Agriculture University in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Financial support has been provided for "Establishment of new State Agricultural University in the Residuary State of Andhra Pradesh". An amount of Rs. 135.00 crore has already been released to the University during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17 as per details below:-

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Amount released by the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE)
2014-15	10.00
2015-16	75.00
2016-17	50.00
Total	135.00

[Translation]

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

2418. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government for time-bound monitoring of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan in the country;

(b) the time by which the Government proposes to launch Swachh Bharat Mobile Application which could be utilised for grievance redressal;

(c) whether there is any helpline number to register complaints under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan; and

(d) if so, the average number of complaints registered every month across the country and the average number of complaints redressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Monitoring of the Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) is done through a Management Information System (MIS) platform on the "Swachhbharaturban.in" web portal, where urban local bodies update the status of progress of components of SBM-U. The progress of the Mission in States and Cities is also reviewed during official visits and video conferences. Swachh Survekshan survey also evaluates the cleanliness of the cities once a year.

(b) Swachhata app for redressal of grievances was launched on 6 August 2016.

(c) Yes, the national helpline number for registering complaints is 1969.

(d) On Swachhata app, an average of two lakh thirty thousand (2,30,000) complaints per month are registered and two lakh ten thousand (2,10,000) complaints per month are redressed.

Fixation of FRP for Onion

2419. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to impose Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) on onion like sugarcane in place of imposing Minimum Export Price (MEP);

(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) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities including onion which are

perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production. It is implemented on the specific request of the State/UT Government concerned, which has to bear 50% of the loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States), if any, incurred on its implementation.

Lutyens Zone

2420. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for beautification of New Delhi and Lutyens Bungalow Zone (LBZ);

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred for the said work; and

(c) the time by which said work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has intimated that the improvement of parks, public spaces and fountains in its area is taken up on regular basis. An expenditure of Rs. 1.25 crores (approx.) is to be incurred during the year 2017-18.

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has intimated that it has plan to install colorful musical fountain in two water channels and in water body around canopy near India Gate and colorful static fountains in twelve water channels in central vista area, New Delhi at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 45.00 crore. The work is likely to be started by April, 2018.

[English]

Illegal Activities along Coastal Border

2421. DR. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some illegal activities are taking place between East and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh where Vashishtha Godavari merges into the Bay of Bengal which has become

highly vulnerable to illegal and clandestine activities posing a major security threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that inadequate coastal vigilance, easy inland approaches through river creeks, remoteness and thick mangrove forests facilitates unhindered movement of unlicensed boats at Narasapur area of Andhra Pradesh and incidents of smuggling of oil and silver apart from illicit arms trade are posing serious security threats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to keep vigil in this area and also strengthen coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No serious illegal activity in the areas along East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, which poses major security threat, has come to the notice of the Government. There is no report of oil and silver smuggling through water transport between East Godavari with Narsapur, West Godavari district. However, there is movement of small fishermen boats in these areas for fishing activities.

(e) The Government has taken various measures towards strengthening coastal security. There is adequate three-tier security mechanism for the maritime zone of the country. Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles from the coast and by the Indian Coast Guard and the Indian Navy, who have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the 12 nautical miles of territorial waters.

The Government of India is also implementing the Coastal Security Scheme in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Police Force of the coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast. Andhra Pradesh has been provisioned of 21 Coastal Police Stations, 48 boats, 7 jetties, 27 four-wheelers and 48 two-wheelers, under the scheme.

Taking measures to keep vigil and to strengthen coastal security is a continuous process and the Government takes various initiatives as and when required.

Closure of PSUs and Cement Factories

2422. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cement factories under the administrative control of the Government;

(b) the number of such factories which are functional and declared as 'sick';

(c) the details of private industries in the field of cement production and the production capacity of such factories; and

(d) the reasons for closure of Public Sector Undertakings and several cement factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), a 100% Government of India company, is under the administrative control of Government.

(b) CCI as a company was declared sick in 1996. Three units of CCI are functional.

(c) As per the information provided by Deptt. of Industrial Policy & Promotion, detailed list of private cement industries, in the field of cement production is enclosed herewith as Statement. The data in respect of their production capacity is not being maintained.

(d) CCI, as a company, has not been closed and has been making profits since 2006 onwards.

Statement

List of Private Cement Companies

Sl. No.	Company	Plant
1	2	3
1	ACC Limited	Damodhar Cement Works
2	ACC Limited	Bargarh Cement Works
3	ACC Limited	Chaibasa Cement Works
4	ACC Limited	Chanda Cement Works

1	2	3
5	ACC Limited	Gagal Cement Works-I
6	ACC Limited	Gagai Cement Works-II
7	ACC Limited	Jamul Cement Works
8	ACC Limited	Kudithini Cement Works
9	ACC Limited	Kymore Cement Works
10	ACC Limited	Lakheri Cement Works
11	ACC Limited	Madhukkarai Cement Works
12	ACC Limited	New Wadi Cement Works
13	ACC Limited	Sindri Cement Works
14	ACC Limited	Thondebhavi Cement Works
15	ACC Limited	Tikaria Cement Works
16	ACC Limited	Vizag Cement Works
17	ACC Limited	Wadi Cement Works
18	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Ambuja Nagar
19	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Bhatapara
20	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Bhatinda (G)
21	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Dadri (G)
22	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Darlaghat
23	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Farakka (G)
24	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Magdalla (G)
25	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Maratha
26	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Nalagarh (G)
27	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Rabriyawas
28	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Roorkee (G)
29	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Ropar(G)
30	Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Sankrail (G)
31	Anjani Portland Cement Ltd.	Anjani Portland Cement Ltd.
32	Asian Concretes Cement Ltd.	Asian Concretes Cement Ltd.

1	2	3
33	Bharti Cement Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.	Bharti Cement Corpn. Pvt. Ltd.
34	Bhavya Cement Ltd.	Bhavya Cement Ltd.
35	Binani Cement Ltd.	Binani Cement Ltd. - Sikar
36	Binani Cement Ltd.	Binani Cement Ltd. - Sirohi
37	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Raebareli Cement Works
38	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Chandaria Cement Works
39	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Durga Hitech Cement
40	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Durgapur Cement Works
41	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Birla Vikas & Satna Cement Works
42	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Adiabab
43	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Bokajan
44	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Nayagaon
45	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Rajban
46	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Tandur
47	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Akaltara
48	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Chakhi Dadri
49	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi
50	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Kurkunta
51	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Mandhar
52	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Jaintia Hills
53	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Megha T & E Ltd.
54	Cement Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Star Cement Guwahati
55	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Century Cement
55	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Maihar Cement and Maihar Cement-Unit 2
57	Century Textiles and Industries Ltd.	Manikgarh Cement and Manikgarh Cement Unit-II

1	2	3	1	2	3
58	Century Textiles and industries Ltd	Sonar Bangla Cement	89	india cements Ltd.	vallur
59	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Ariyalur	90	i. 5. w cement Ltd.	j. S. W cement Ltd.
60	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Karikali	91	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Gotan
61	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Puliyur	92	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Jharli
62	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Kallur	93	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Mangrol
63	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Adhunik Cement Ltd.	94	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Muddapur
64	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Calcom Cement India Ltd.	95	J.K. Cement Ltd.	Nimbahera
65	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Alsthom Industries Ltd.	96	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Rewa
66	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Ariyalur	97	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Bhilai
67	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Belgaum	98	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Sadva Khurd
68	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Bokaro	99	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Durga Cement Works
69	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram	100	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Visaka Cement Works
70	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Kadapa	101	Jammu and Kashmir Cements Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir Cement Ltd.
71	Deccan Cement Ltd.	Decan Cement Ltd.	102	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Jharli
72	Emami Cement Ltd.	Panagarh	103	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Kalol
73	Emami Cement Ltd.	Bhatapara	104	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Sirohi
74	Goldstone Cements Ltd.	Goldstone Cements Ltd	105	K.J.S. Cement Ltd.	K.J.S. Cement Ltd.
75	Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd.	Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd.	106	K.C.P. Ltd.	Muktyala
76	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Ammasandra	107	K.C.P. Ltd.	Macherla
77	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Damoh	108	Kalyanpur Cements Ltd.	Kalyanpur Cements Ltd
78	Heidelberg Cement India Ltd.	Jhansi	109	Kamdhenu Cement Ltd.	Powercon Cement Ltd
79	Hemandari Cement Ltd.	Hemandari Cement Ltd	110	Kesoram Cement	Basant Nagar
80	India Cements Ltd.	Chilamkur Works	111	Kesoram Cement	Vasavadatta
81	India Cements Ltd.	Dalavoi	112	Lafarge India (P) Ltd.	Lafarge India (P) Ltd.
82	India Cements Ltd.	Parli	113	Madras Cements Ltd.	Alathiyurl&ll
83	India Cements Ltd.	Raasi Cement	114	Madras Cements Ltd.	Ariyalur
84	India Cements Ltd.	Sankari Durg	115	Madras Cements Ltd.	Jayanthipuram
85	India Cements Ltd.	Sankarnagar	116	Madras Cements Ltd.	Kolaghat
86	India Cements Ltd.	Trinetra	117	Madras Cements Ltd.	Ramasamyraja Nagar
87	India Cements Ltd.	Visaka Cement	118	Madras Cements Ltd.	Salem
88	India Cements Ltd.	Yerraguntla	119	Madras Cements Ltd.	Uthiramerur
			120	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palakkad

1	2	3	1	2	3
121	Malabar Cements Ltd.	Pallipuram			Limited
122	Mancherial Cement Ltd.	Mancherial Cement Ltd.	146	RNB Cements (P) Ltd.	RNB Cements (p) Ltd.
123	Mangalam Cement Ltd.	Mangalam Cement Ltd. & Neershree	147	Sagar Cement Ltd.	Sagar Cement Ltd.
124	Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.	148	Sanghi Cement Ltd.	Sanghi Cement Ltd.
125	Meghalaya Cements Ltd.	Meghalaya Cements Ltd.	149	Sanghi Cement Ltd.	Sanghi Industries Ltd.
126	My Home Industries Private Limited	My Home Industries Ltd.	150	Saurashtra Cement Ltd.	Saurashtra Cement Ltd.
127	My Home Industries Private Limited	My Home Industries Ltd-Vizag	151	Shree Cement Ltd.	Bangur Cement
128	OCL India Ltd.	Kapilas	152	Shree Cement Ltd.	Unit Panipat
129	OCL India Ltd.	Medinpur	153	Shree Cement Ltd.	Jaipur
130	OCL India Ltd.	Rajgangpur	154	Shree Cement Ltd.	Khushkhera
131	Orient Cement	Chittapur	155	Shree Cement Ltd.	Ras
132	Orient Cement	Devapur	156	Shree Cement Ltd.	Roorkee
133	Orient Cement	Jalgaon	157	Shree Cement Ltd.	Suratgarh
134	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd.	Panyam Cement & Mineral Industries Ltd.	158	Shree Cement Ltd.	Beawar
135	Parasakti Cement Ltd.	Parasakti Cement Ltd.	159	Shree Cement Ltd.	UP Grinding Unit - Bulandshahr
136	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Boyareddypalli	160	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd
137	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Ganeshpahad	161	Shree Jagjothi Cement Ltd.	Shree Jagjothi Cement Ltd
138	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Tadipatri	162	Shriram Cement Works	Shriram Cement Works
139	Penna Cement Industries Ltd.	Tandur	163	Sree Jayajothi Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Sree Jayajothi Cements Pvt. Ltd.
140	Prism Cement Ltd.	Prism Cement Ltd. -1 & II	164	Srikalahasthi pipes limited	Cement Plant
141	Purbanchal Cement Ltd.	Purbanchal Cement Ltd.	165	Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Ltd.	Alangulam
142	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd. UN -1	166	Tamil Nadu Cements Corpn. Ltd.	Ariyalur
143	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd. UN-II- Line 1	167	Tatachemicals Ltd.	Tatachemicals Ltd.
144	Rain Cements Ltd.	Rain Cements Ltd. UN II- Line II	168	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Baga Cement Works
145	Reliance Cement Company Private Limited	Reliance Cement Company Private	169	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bagheri Cement Works
			170	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Balaji Cement Works
			171	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bela Cement Works
			172	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dalla Cement Works
			173	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Roorkee Cement Works

1	2	3
174	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sidhi Cement Works
175	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sikandarabad Cement Works
176	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Tanda Cement Works
177	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Birla White
178	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dankuni Cement Works
179	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jhajjar
180	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Nagpur
181	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Patliputra Cement Works
182	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Sewagram Cement Works
183	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Wanakbori
184	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	AP Cement Works
185	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Hirmi Cement Works
186	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Gujarat Cement Works
187	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jafrabad Cement Works
188	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Magdalla Cement Works
189	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Panipat Cement Works
190	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Rawan Cement Works
191	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Aditya Cement Works
192	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Aligarh Cement Works
193	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Arakkonam Cement Works
194	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Awarpur Cement Works
195	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Bathinda Cement Works
196	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Dadri Cement Works
197	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Ginigera Cement Works (G)
198	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Hotgi Cement Works
199	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Jharsuguda Cement Works

1	2	3
200	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Kotputli Cement Works
201	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Rajashree Cement Works
202	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Ratnagiri Cement Works
203	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Reddipalayam Cement Works
204	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	Vikram Cement Works
205	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	West Bengal Cement Works
206	Viket Sagar Cement	Viket Sagar Cement
207	Wonder Cement Ltd.	Wonder Cement Ltd.
208	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Chennai
209	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Krishnanagar
210	Zuari Cement Ltd.	Sri Vishnu Cement

Tweaking of Drugs Formulations

2423. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pharmaceutical companies often launch new drugs after tweaking drug formulations by combining them with other medicines to circumvent price control and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the pricing authority has found most of these medicines to be Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) and raised doubts on whether they had been approved by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DGCI has said that the practice was illegal and not in conformity with the law and would have disastrous consequences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

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) Pharmaceutical companies also launch their products as

a 'new drug' as defined in the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 2013.

(b) The Office of Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has informed that the combination of two or more drugs for the first time in the country is considered as "New Drugs" under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Application for approval of such New drugs, when received by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) are examined in consultation with Subject Expert Committees (SEC) and decisions are taken based on the recommendations of SEC and fulfillment of requirements as per the said Rules.

(c) and (d) As per the Action Taken Report (ATR) on the Parliamentary Standing Committee report, DCG (I) vide letter dated: 15.01.2013 requested all the State Drugs Controllers to ask the concerned manufacturers to prove the safety and efficacy of FDCs licensed to manufacture for sale in the country without due approval from office of DCG(I) before CDSCO within a period of 18 months, failing which such FDCs will be considered for being prohibited for manufacture and marketing in the country. To examine the applications received in response to the direction of the DCG(I), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. C. K. Kokate. On the basis of the recommendations of the said Expert Committee and in exercise of powers conferred by section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), the Central Government prohibited the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution for human use of 344 drug fixed dose combination vide gazette notification no. S.O 705(E) to 1048(E) dated 10.03.2016. However, various stakeholders filed various writ petitions in different High Court across the country and the said notification was quashed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 01.12.2016. Further, the Union of India challenged the order of Delhi High Court before the Supreme Court by way of SLP. Recently on 14.12.2017, Supreme Court bench has issued Order that these FDCs should be sent to Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) constituted under Section 5 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, so that it can examine each of these FDCs and send a report to the Central Government.

New Drought Resistant Varieties of Crops

2424. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has recently developed and released new drought resistant varieties of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the various steps taken by the Government to popularize these varieties among farmers; and

(d) the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Recently, ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has developed and released 7 drought resistant/rainfed varieties of field crops.

(b) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Breeder seeds of stress tolerant varieties are produced as per the indent received from DAC&FW and provided to the public and private seed agencies for production of foundation and certified seeds for cultivation by the farmers. Moreover, the Business Planning Unit of ICAR-IARI publicizes and promotes the varieties for their licensing to both Farmers registered for seed production as Farmer Producer Organizations or registered seed production companies.

Crop commodity Institutes of ICAR are regularly conducting nationwide Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) of newly released varieties, on and off farm trainings, skill development programmes, improved technology demonstrations including varieties/hybrids in pursuit of technology transfer and to create awareness amongst the farmers for adopting improved stress tolerant varieties to enhance the farm productivity and production. Besides, Kisan Melas, Farmers' Field Days, Kisan Gosthis, Scientists-farmers interfaces/ meetings on different aspects of varieties, crop production and protection technologies are organised regularly by the ICAR institutes, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

(d) During 2014-15 to 2016-17, total 3,50,514 quintals of breeder seed of different field crops including short duration and stress tolerant varieties were produced against indent of 3,12,498 quintals. During 2016-17, 57 quintals of wheat variety Pusa Kiran and 3.3 quintals of barley variety Pusa Sheetal were produced.

Statement

Drought tolerant/rainfed varieties developed by ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi and its Regional stations during 2014-2017

Sl. No.	Varieties	Year of release	Area of adoption	Salient features
1	2	3	4	5
Wheat				
1	Pusa Kiran (HS 542)	2014	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand, and North Eastern States under early sown rainfed condition	Suitable for early sown, rainfed condition; maturity 178-210 days; average yield 32.9 q/ha
2	Central Wheat HS-562	2016	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland	Suitable for both rainfed and irrigated, timely sown conditions; field resistance to yellow rust, maturity duration 149-214 days Average yield 36.0 q/ha under rainfed and 52.7 q/ha under irrigated
3	Pusa Ujala (HI 1605)	2017	Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	Suitable for timely sown, restricted irrigation conditions, high levels of resistance to black and brown rust diseases, rich in micronutrients like iron (43 ppm) and zinc (35 ppm), average seed yield is 30.0 q/ha
4	HD3171	2017	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam	Suitable for rainfed, timely sown condition, resistance to leaf rust (LR) and leaf blight (LB)
Barley				
5	Pusa Sheetal (BHS 400)	2014	Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States under timely sown rainfed conditions	Suitable for rainfed conditions, maturity duration 129-202 days; Average yield 32.7 q/ha.
Pearl millet				
6	Pusa Composite 701 (MP 535)	2016	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi	Drought tolerant, resistant to downy mildew, matures in 80 days, grain yield is 23.1 q/ha and dry fodder yield is 71.0 q/ha.
Lentil				
7	Pusa Ageti Masoor (L4717)	2017	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh	Matures in 96-106 days, seed yield 12.0-13.0 q/ha. Earliness helps in escaping terminal moisture and heat stress.

e-Pashudhan Haat

2425. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has launched an e-market portal "e-pashudhan Haat" for bovine germplasm for connecting breeds and farmers of indigenous bovine breeds;

(b) if so, the benefits of the said scheme to the farmers; and

(c) the details of the progress report on E-Pashudhan Haat at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has launched e-Pashu Haat portal (www.epashuhaat.gov.in) for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous breeds. Through the portal farmers can obtain information on location of quality indigenous germplasm in the form live animals, semen doses and embryos. This portal is playing crucial role in development and conservation of indigenous breeds. As on date complete information along with pedigree and productivity details on availability of 40,542 live animals, 6.25 crore semen doses and 372 embryos is available on the portal (as on 28.12.2017).

Urea Consumption

2426. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has found innovative solutions to cut urea consumption, which can help to save about Rs. 6,000-7,000 crore in subsidy annually and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Urea bags are likely to be made available in 45 Kg. instead of 50 Kg.;

(c) whether this steps is likely to lead to a significant change in the consumption pattern and also lead to sharp decline in costly urea imports and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has set aside Rs. 14,000 crore for urea import in 2017-18 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) With the objective of encouraging balanced use of fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers has made it mandatory for all the domestic producers of urea to produce 100% as Neem Coated Urea (NCU). Entire quantity of both indigenously produced urea and imported urea is being neem coated w.e.f 1st September, 2015 and 1st December, 2015 respectively. One of the primary benefits of Neem coating is slow release of urea which results in increased nitrogen use efficiency. Due to NUE, the consumption of NCU reduces as compared to normal urea.

(b) and (c) In the light of increased effectiveness of NCU, Government of India vide notification dated 4th September, 2017, has decided to introduce 45 Kg. bag of urea in place of existing 50 Kg. bag and a period of six months have been given to urea units as lead time to ensure smooth implementation of the policy. Further, since farmers mostly assess the requirement of urea in terms of bags for agriculture purpose, it is estimated that the availability of urea in 45 Kg. bags instead of 50 Kg bag may bring down consumption of Urea by 10%. The All India consumption of urea for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Neem Coated Urea Consumption) has been 306.10 LMT, 306.35 LMT and 296.14 LMT respectively. The import of urea is based on demand supply gap dynamics.

(d) Yes Madam, the Government of India has allocated Rs.14,000 Crore for Imported Urea in the Budgetary Estimates (BE) 2017-18.

Warrants of Precedence

2427. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the recommendation (S.L No. 42) of the second report of CPR (15th L.S.) relating to the issue of position of the Members of Parliament (MPs) in the warrant of precedence and the present position of the M.Ps. in the said warrant;

(b) whether the said recommendation has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Proposals regarding amendment in the Table of Precedence (ToP)

including the elevation of the position of the Members of Parliament from Article 21 to Article 17 in the Table of Precedence were submitted to the Group of Officers chaired by the Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat on 01.07.2015, wherein it was decided that any proposal for amendment in the ToP should be looked at very carefully and orders of the Supreme Court of 1995 have to be kept in view. The Members of Parliament are at Article 21 in the Table of Precedence.

Blue Whale Game

2428. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of adult and children have lost their lives due to playing the blue whale game in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to initiate legal action and sensitize police force regarding the Blue Whale game challenge and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is lack of awareness among policemen regarding misuse of social media and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to train police officials at district and police station levels to handle such crimes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):
(a) to (e) Instances of children committing suicide while allegedly playing Blue Whale Challenge Game were reported in various States/UTs and all States/UTs were directed to monitor the situation closely and take action against proponent of the game. In this regard, a Committee was formed under the chairmanship of DG, Computer Emergency Response Team-India (CERT-In) to investigate cases of suicide committed or attempted allegedly using 'Blue Whale Challenge Game'. The Committee analysed the internet activities, device

activities, call records and other social media activity, other forensic evidences and also interacted with rescued victims associated with these incidents. Involvement of Blue Whale Challenge Game in any of these incidents could not be established.

2. Training of law enforcement personnel is an ongoing activity and various national and state police academies/institutes regularly organize training programs. Law Enforcement Agencies regularly monitor the social media sites and take action under existing legal provisions for removal of malicious contents/materials.

Slaughter Houses

2429. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is giving assistance for the construction and modernisation of slaughter houses in major cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Madam. Ministry of Food Processing Industries is providing assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for setting up and modernisation of abattoirs to local bodies (Municipal Corporations and Panchayats) / Public Sector Undertakings / Co-Operatives/Boards under Government under the Scheme for Setting up/ Modernization of Abattoirs.

The scheme, which was transferred to the State Governments for implementation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) originally but was later delinked from Central support from the financial year 2015-16, has now been discontinued under the PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) approved by Government recently.

However, proposals received till 31.03.2014, which have been approved for assistance under the scheme, are being assisted and the expenditure for this committed liability has been provided for in PMKSY.

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*The details of abattoir projects approved and grant released under the scheme of
Setting up/Modernization of Abattoirs*

As on 28.12.2017

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Approved project	Completed	On-going	Grant Approved	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	0	15.00	15.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	10.2	1.02
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	8.39	0.839
4.	Goa	1	1	0	6.17	6.17
5.	Haryana	2	0	2	23.91	0.891
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	15.00	15.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	2	30.00	2.91
8.	Jharkhand	1	1	0	8.65	8.65
9.	Karnataka	4	0	4	27.9	2.79
10.	Kerala	1	0	1	14.36	11.48
11.	Maharashtra	2	1	1	8.51	8.51
12.	Mizoram	1	0	1	12.86	5.14
13.	Nagaland	3	2	1	39.81	36.81
14.	Punjab	2	0	2	11.25	1.12
15.	Sikkim	5	0	3	28.34	2.84
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	4.42	1.52
17.	Telangana	1	1	0	14.55	14.55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
19.	West Bengal	6	1	5	20.66	12.45
20.	Puducherry	1	0	1	2.45	0.25
Total		37	11	26	302.43	147.94

Demand of Loan Waiver

2430. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that farmers of Tamil Nadu are protesting in Delhi for many days demanding of loan waiver; and

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

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) As learnt from various media reports during the past few months, farmers of Tamil Nadu are protesting in Delhi demanding loan waiver.

The Government is not in favour of loan waiver, as it negatively impacts credit and recovery climate and has severe systemic consequences. However, towards reducing the debt burden of farmers and increasing availability of institutional credit to farmers, following major initiatives have been taken:

- i. With a view to ensuring availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate to farmers, the Government implements the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) under which short term crop loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh are made available to farmers at a subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further, additional subvention of 3% is provided on prompt repayment, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% p.a. for such farmers. Some State Governments in fact also provide additional interest subvention, reducing the effective interest burden on short term crop loans to zero.
- ii. Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target.
- iii. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on

the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture.

- iv. As per PSL guidelines loans to distressed farmers to repay non-institutional lenders are eligible under priority sector. Besides loans to stressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- per borrower to repay their debt to non-institutional lender are also eligible for the purpose of priority sector lending by banks.
- v. In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to draw cash to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- vi. To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. The Government also promotes formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in a big way to enable farmers to leverage economies of scale, not only for agricultural inputs but also for enhanced marketing opportunities.
- vii. Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000/-, vide RBI's circular dated 18th June, 2010.
- viii. RBI has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, inter alia, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

**Criminalization of Marital
Rape of Minors**

2431. SHRI SRINIVAS KESINENI:
SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a recent ruling criminalized marital rape of a minor;

(b) if so, whether the Government is planning to introduce a legislation to the effect;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced;

(d) the number of marital rape cases reported/recorded on an annual basis during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the Government's stand on marital exception to rape as defined under Exception 2 to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its Order dated 11.10.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.283 of 2013, ordered that Exception 2 to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code should now be meaningfully read as: "Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under eighteen years of age, is not rape." The Hon'ble Court also observed that the judgment did not deal with the issue of marital rape. As per Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the Law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts within the territory of India. No specific database is maintained with respect to part (d).

[*Translation*]

Training Centres

2432. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open BSF recruitment/training centres in Buldhana in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the centres are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) No proposal for opening of BSF recruitment/training centres in Buldhana (Maharashtra) has been projected by BSF.

Arrival of Foreigners for Medical Treatment

2433. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have come to India for medical treatments, country-wise;

(b) the number of foreigners who have been treated in India on humanitarian grounds with the Indian Government paying for the treatment;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating on introducing a new category of visas with a liberal framework for entrepreneurs and researchers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Country - wise details of foreigners who came to India in year 2016 for medical treatment is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for introduction of new categories of visa at present.

Statement

*Country-wise statistics of foreigners in India on
Medical Visa*

Country	No. of overstaying foreigners
1	2
Afghanistan	33955
Angola	87
Australia	75

1	2	1	2
Bahrain	312	Philippines	55
Bangladesh	999799	Russian Federation	96
Burundi	82	Rwanda	449
Cambodia	242	Saudi Arabia	1232
Canada	133	Somalia	3079
Cameroon	169	South Sudan	155
Comoros	53	Sri Lanka	2315
Democratic Rep. of Congo (Zaire)	99	Sudan	1592
Djibouti	265	Syria Arab Republic	73
Egypt	56	Tanzania	2572
Eritrea	64	Tajikistan	514
Ethiopia	1307	Turkmenistan	130
Fiji	296	Uganda	673
Ghana	113	United Arab Emirates	137
Indonesia	70	United Kingdom	370
Iran	63	United States of America	206
Iraq	13465	Uzbekistan	4420
Kazakhstan	118	Yemen	3674
Kenya	3583	Zambia	287
Kuwait	140	Others	1072
Kyrgyzstan	73		
Malaysia	132	Total	201099
Maldives	3107		
Mauritius	457		
Mongolia	119		
Mozambique	352		
Myanmar (Burma)	806		
Nigeria	4359		
Oman	12227		
Pakistan	1678		
Palestine	52		

Crime against Differently-abled Persons

2434. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make crime against the persons with disabilities cognizable and non-bailable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has provisions which provides lighter sentence for the crime against the persons with disabilities as

compared to crimes committed against the general public;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the discrepancies under the Act and amend the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) and (b) Section 92 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 deals with punishment for offences of atrocities against persons with disabilities which provides that whoever,—

- (a) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a person with disability in any place within public view;
- (b) assaults or uses force to any person with disability with intent to dishonour him or outrage the modesty of a woman with disability;
- (c) having the actual charge or control over a person with disability voluntarily or knowingly denies food or fluids to him or her;
- (d) being in a position to dominate the will of a child or woman with disability and uses that position to exploit her sexually;
- (e) voluntarily injures, damages or interferes with the use of any limb or sense or any supporting device of a person with disability;
- (f) performs, conducts or directs any medical procedure to be performed on a woman with disability which leads to or is likely to lead to termination of pregnancy without her express consent except in cases where medical procedure for termination of pregnancy is done in severe cases of disability and with the opinion of a registered medical practitioner and also with the consent of the guardian of the woman with disability.

Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

The Act does not have explicit provision indicating as to whether the above offences are cognizable and non-bailable.

(c) to (e) Section 95 of the above Act provides that where an act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other Central or State Act, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to punishment only under such Act as provides for punishment which is greater in degree.

Illegal Activities in Border Areas

2435. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER:
 PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH
 GAIKWAD:
 SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
 SHRI B.V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the situation in bordering States like Jammu and Kashmir has deteriorated considerably during the last three years and the neighbouring country has created an undeclared war like situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the number of security personnel martyred therein;

(c) the number of terrorist activities and infiltration reported along borders during each of the last three years and the current year, border-wise and State-wise;

(d) the measures taken to tackle said problems along the border areas of the country and restore normalcy;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken a few steps under a comprehensive integrated border management scheme under which technological solutions will be used to fill the existing gaps in the country's borders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (b) There are incidents of cross border firing/shelling, sniping on Border Security Force (BSF) Observation Posts, Patrolling Parties and attempts of infiltration and tunneling activities on Indo-Pakistan Border. The details of number of security personnel martyred during the last three years is as under:

(d) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which inter-alia includes round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation post; construction of border fencing & floodlighting; introduction of modern and Hi-Tech surveillance equipments; upgradation of intelligence setup and enhanced coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

(e) and (f) It has been decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), on a pilot basis to begin with, in different terrains on Indo-Pakistan Border and Indo-Bangladesh Border. The technological solutions are based on integration of sensors and surveillance equipments like radars, day and night vision cameras etc. in a network architecture with command and control system.

[English]

Agreement on Disaster Management

2436. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Japan in the field of Disaster Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the sectors covered therein; and

(c) the details of financial assistance from Japan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to India, a bilateral Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) was signed on 12.09.2017 between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan to develop cooperation between both sides in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction. As per the MOC both sides agreed to cooperate in the following areas:

i. Exchange information and collaborate on disaster risk reduction and policies in the areas of prevention, response and recover and reconstruction for "build back better", with the intention to strengthen disaster risk reduction capacities of both sides;

ii. Exchange information on relevant conferences and workshops which take place in both countries and invite participants from the other country;

iii. Exchange information on exercise and training for capacity building in the relevant fields of disaster management which can take place in both countries, and invite participants from the other country;

iv. Provide technical support, as mutually decided, to enhance early warning system and capacity building for earthquake risk management;

v. Enhance cooperation and collaboration to share information, lessons and policies for tsunami risk reduction, including tsunami awareness, early warning and preparedness; and

(c) Regarding financial assistance, it is mentioned in the MOC that both sides will be responsible for its own travel and other expenses. The assistance under this MoC will be provided on a voluntary basis and will be rendered without any costs, if not otherwise decided by both sides.

Inclusion in OBC List

2437. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently cleared the inclusion of some selected castes in Other Backward Classes (OBCs) list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such selected castes;

(c) whether the Government is planning to include more castes under the OBC list; 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) The Government has last notified inclusions of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes vide Notification dated 7.12.2016. The State-wise list of castes/communities included in this Notification is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Inclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes is a continuous process. This Ministry notifies castes/communities in the

Central List of OBCs for different States/Union Territories on examining advice tendered by the National Commission for Backward Classes under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. At present, no such proposal is under consideration.

1	2
Bihar	
	Castes/Communities
135.	Chhipi
136.	Itfarosh/Itafarosh/Gadheri
Jharkhand	
	Castes/Communities
4.	Bagti
130.	Late
131.	Kunai
132.	Pushpanamit
133.	Jhora
134.	Laxmi Narayan Gola
Maharashtra	
	Castes/Communities
86.	Mhali
Madhya Pradesh	
	Castes/Communities
18.	Rajak
33.	Otari, Kaser
59.	Sai, Shah, Kabra Khodu
59(20)	Kankar
63.	Panka (except in Districts of Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi, Tikamgar and Sevdaand Datia Tehsils of Datia district, where it is included in the Scheduled Tribes List)
59(28).	Shishgar
59(29).	Rajgir
59(30).	Dafali

1	2
59(31).	Sikligar
59(32).	Nakkal
68.	Rajjad, Rajjhad
Uttrakhand	
	Castes/Communities
11.	Dhiman
16.	Rajbhar
Jammu and Kashmir	
	Castes/Communities
22.	Labana
23.	Sheer-Gojries

Electric Vehicle

2438. SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to make all vehicles in the country powered by electricity by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Electric Vehicles (EV) sold in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to encourage the manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (EV) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are, at present, no plans under consideration of the Department of Heavy Industry to make all vehicles in the country powered by electricity by 2030.

(b) The details of the number of vehicles supported through demand incentive under the FAME India Scheme during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises have formulated FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing

of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India], wherein it is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicle market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self - sustenance. This scheme has 4 focus areas i.e. Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

Market creation through demand incentives is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments i.e. 2-Wheelers, 3-

Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheeler vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available to buyers (end users / consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption.

Also, specific projects/proposals received under the different focus areas namely Technology Development (Research & Development); Pilot Projects; Charging Infrastructure are funded by the Government.

Statement

State-wise details of Number of vehicles supported through Demand Incentive under FAME-India Schemes

State	Total no. of Vehicles Supported			Grand Total
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Till NOV, 17)	April, 15 to Nov, 17
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	29	–	75
Andhra Pradesh	1351	2899	774	5024
Assam	81	186	323	590
Bihar	371	414	477	1262
Chandigarh	633	1013	320	1966
Chhattisgarh	469	926	569	1964
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	178	626	–	804
Delhi	4200	10961	1624	16785
Goa	137	334	3	474
Gujarat	7846	13686	3201	24733
Haryana	1978	4030	3240	9248
Himachal Pradesh	22	69	–	91
Jammu and Kashmir	65	117	57	239
Jharkhand	257	501	144	902
Karnataka	3512	5488	969	9969
Kerala	2744	4647	1077	8468
Madhya Pradesh	880	2111	958	3949
Maharashtra	8082	13120	1943	23145
Manipur	10	1	–	11
Meghalaya	5	–	–	6

1	2	3	4	55
Nagaland	1	–	–	1
Odisha	333	624	540	1497
Puducherry	166	286	73	525
Punjab	1517	2855	441	4813
Rajasthan	2413	4576	2336	9325
Tamil Nadu	2832	5822	1395	10049
Telangana	2290	3919	626	6835
Tripura	2	6	21	29
Uttar Pradesh	3793	5729	3852	13374
Uttrakhand	839	987	872	2698
West Bengal	2911	3834	2309	9054
Total	49964	89796	28145	167905

BIS for Packaged Drinking Water

2439. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that packaged drinking water units/plants are mushrooming without adhering to the standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such units/plants reported;

(c) the action taken by the Government against these units/plants; and

(d) the effective monitoring mechanism adopted or being adopted by the Government to ensure availability of safe packaged drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Standards for Packaged Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water (other than mineral water) are covered under sub-regulations 2.10.7 and 2.10.8 of Food Safety & Standards (Food Products & Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 respectively.

Compliance to these standards is mandatory for any packaged drinking water manufacturer in the country. These products are also under mandatory certification of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

Enforcement of provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily rests with the States/Union Territories. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products is being done by the Officials of the Food Safety Departments of the respective States /UTs to ensure compliance with the norms and standards laid down under FSS Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

As and when cases of manufacture and sale of packaged mineral water/drinking water by unlicensed units /units without BIS certification come to the notice of FSS AI, Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs are advised to take action against the erring Food Business Operators.

As per the information available with FSSAI from the State/UT Governments, the details of samples of Packaged Drinking Water /Mineral Water collected, tested, found non-conforming and action taken during the year 2016-17 is as under:

Total no. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found non-conforming	No. of cases launched	No. of conviction/ Penalties
743	697	224	131	33/40

In such cases BIS also conducts investigations and raids and initiates legal prosecution in the Court of Law.

During the year 2017-18, 25 raids were conducted by BIS on packaged drinking water units and 11 cases have been decided in various Courts of Law of which conviction has happened in 10 cases.

Benefits to CAPF Personnel

2440. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced on 27.9.2016 that the benefits available to Army will be given to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF);

(b) if so, whether notification has been issued by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the same has not been implemented, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The proposals from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) for grant of benefits at par with Army include, *inter-alia*, Risk & Hardship Allowance, Para Military Service Pay, Discontinuation of New Pension Scheme etc. The CAPFs personnel are entitled to pension and other pensionary benefits as per Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules 1972, which are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. The 7th CPC has not recommended grant of Para Military Service Pay to the CAPFs. The 7th CPC has, however, recommended a common regime of Risk and Hardship Allowance for Army and CAPFs. Accordingly orders effective from 01-07-2017 have been issued. The Forces have also been advised to classify areas in the Risk-Hardship (RH) matrix accordingly.

Cyclone Relief

2441. SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in receipt of any requests from the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding financial support to address the issues of the recent Ockhi cyclone and the Vardah cyclone;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's response in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken this issue seriously to ensure that Tamil Nadu State is getting the requested relief measures without any delay in future; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) In the case of Cyclone OCKHI, the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted memorandum projecting the demand of Rs. 5255.07 crore (Rs. 401.34 crore for temporary restoration + Rs. 4853.73 crore for permanent restoration and mitigation) for cyclonic storm 'Ockhi'. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) has visited the affected areas of Tamil Nadu from 28th -30th December 2017 for assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Ockhi'.

With regard to Cyclone Vardah, it is stated that the High Level Commits (HLC), in its meeting held on 23.03.2017, approved the assistance of (i) Rs. 264.11 crore from NDRF, subject to adjustment of 50% of balance available in the SDRF account, and (ii) Rs.2.06 crore from Special component of NRDWP for repair of damaged rural drinking water supply works.

After adjustment of balance available in SDRF account, the Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 218.76 cr. for cyclone Vardha from NDRF. No additional amount from SDRF/ NDRF is due for release to the State Government inter-alia for the cyclone 'Vardha'.

With regard to measures taken, it is mentioned that in order to support the affected people of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released second installment of Rs. 280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December 2017. In addition, the Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 133 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Tamil Nadu on 27th December 2017, for immediate relief measures.

[Translation]

**Reservation for SCs and OBCs
in Private Sector**

2442. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide reservation to Dalits and backward classes of the country in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the population of Dalits and backward classes is on higher side and their participation in the private sector is likely to boost purchasing power and ultimately companies and industries are likely to be directly benefited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) The Industry Associations viz. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have developed their respective Voluntary Codes of Conduct (VCC) for member companies wherein stress has been laid on equal opportunities in employment for all sections of society, removing bias in employment to disadvantaged sections of society, increasing employability of socially disadvantaged sections through skill upgradation, continuous training and providing scholarship, etc. A brief summary of updated actions taken on affirmative action in the Private Sector as provided by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) in respect of three Industry Associations is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Private Sectors

I. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII):

- a) Total no of Member Companies with the Chamber: 8300
- b) Total Number of Companies which have adopted for Voluntary Code of Conduct: 1692
- c) No of ITIs adopted for Upgradation: 398
- d) Scholarships provided to SC/ST students for studying in premier institutions like UTs/ IIMs: 152825
- e) Number of Candidates/Students provided with vocational Training: 302838
- f) Number of Candidates/Students benefited so far in terms of Entrepreneurship Development Programs: 112
- (g) Number of Candidates/Students provided with actual employment: 116768

II. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI):

- (a) Total no of Member Companies with the Chamber: 1826
- (b) Total Number of Companies which have adopted for Voluntary Code of Conduct: 478
- (c) No of ITIs adopted for Upgradation: 112
- (d) Scholarships provided to SC/ST students for studying in premier institutions like IITs/ IIMs: 2939
- (e) Number of Candidates/Students provided with vocational Training: 271243
- (f) Number of Candidates/Students benefited so far in terms of Entrepreneurship Development Programs: 5443
- (g) Number of Candidates/Students benefited with the Scheme for Free education for Boys and Girls: 41634
- (h) Number of Candidates/Students benefited under Coaching Schemes: 89

- i) Number of Candidates/Students provided with actual employment: 4693

III. Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM):

- (a) Total no of Member Companies with the Chamber: 2028
- (b) Total Number of Companies which have adopted for Voluntary Code of Conduct: 1044
- (c) No of ITIs adopted for Upgradation: 161
- (d) Scholarships provided to SC/ST students for studying in premier institutions like IITs/ IIMs: 3469
- (e) Number of Candidates/Students provided with vocational Training: 36116
- (f) Number of Candidates/Students benefited so far in terms of Entrepreneurship Development Programs: 387

[*English*]

Chinese help to Naxals

2443. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that China is trying to establish an intelligence mechanism in the country besides providing training and weapons to the Naxalites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken a serious view of the increasing interference of China in India's internal matters;
- (d) if so, whether the Government has raised these issues with China; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no report/input which suggests that Left Wing Extremists are getting support from China.

Facilities for Hindu Refugees

2444. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India is providing a compensation package to the Hindu refugees of the PoK;
- (b) if so, the amount of financial compensation provided to each of the Hindu refugee families;
- (c) whether any financial compensation package is being provided to the Hindu refugee families migrated from Bangladesh also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to grant Indian citizenship to around 85000 west Pakistan refugees living in Jammu for atleast 70 years and registered with the revenue authorities of the State; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Government of India, on 22nd December, 2016, has sanctioned a package of Rs.2000 crores for providing financial assistance of Rs.5.5 lakh per family to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir area POJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in Jammu and Kashmir. An amount of Rs.308.15 Crores has been disbursed up to November, 2017 to 6601 such families.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) and (f) As per the reports of State Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir, 5764 families of West Pakistan Refugees had migrated to Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri Districts of Jammu Division in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947. West Pakistan Refugees are citizens of India.

[*Translation*]

Cyber Security

2445. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is lagging behind in capacity building in cyber security sector and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new scheme to strengthen the cyber security system of the country and if so, the details of schemes implemented in this regard during last few years;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with other institutes to strengthen the cyber security in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has signed MoUs with other countries to solve the problem;

(e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for the institutions doing online payments; and

(f) 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) National Cyber Security Policy (2013), *inter-alia*, aims to build capacity to prevent and respond to cyber threats. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is implementing the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Programme for capacity building in the areas of cyber security, training and skill development. Stakeholder Ministries/Departments are also working on capacity building in cyber security.

(b) and (c) Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security. This includes National Cyber Security policy (2013), enactment of Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and setting up of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) under the IT Act, 2000. Some specific measures taken by Government to strengthen cyber security system in the country during last few years are as under:

- (i) National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) coordinates with different agencies at the national level for cyber security matters.
- (ii) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)

as per the provisions of Section 70A of the IT Act, 2000 for protection of Critical Information Infrastructure in the country.

- (iii) Government has initiated setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities.
- (iv) Industry associations such as Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs set up in certain States, have taken up tasks of awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. Academia like National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes for judicial officers.
- (v) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (vi) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre).

(d) Government has signed agreement on bilateral cyber cooperation with the USA, Russia, Germany, etc. with emphasis on capacity building, cooperation in the area of cyber security. Further, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 11 of its overseas counterpart agencies/Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) for information exchange and collaboration for cyber security incident response.

(e) and (f) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities along with countermeasures to create awareness among stakeholders to take appropriate measures to ensure safe usage of digital technologies. CERT-In has issued 27 advisories regarding secured digital payments for users and institutions. In addition, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued comprehensive guidelines on Cyber Security Framework in Banks and advisories to all Prepaid

Payment Instrument Issuers, System Providers, System Participants regarding Security and Risk Mitigation measures.

**Recruitment for ISIS by
Indians Abroad**

2446. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains any records of Indians residing abroad and Indians working in other countries who have been a source of recruitment for the Islamic State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them;

(c) if not, whether there has been any efforts to maintain a reliable record for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The information of Indians residing abroad are maintained by the respective Embassies/High Commissions/Consulates of India, which also maintain liaison with the Indian diaspora and the Law Enforcement Agencies of the host Government. The Indian Intelligence Agencies also maintain liaison with their counterpart Agencies of other countries and the information about such activities is shared. Action in such cases is taken by the Law Enforcement Agencies as per law.

**Research and Development in
Electric Vehicles**

2447. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for Research and Development projects with private players for improving electric vehicle technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to promote Research and Development in electric vehicles in the country; and

(d) whether the Government has started the process of establishing electric vehicles charging infrastructure in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per the FAME India Scheme of the Government, specific projects / proposals received under the different focus areas namely Technology Development (Research & Development); Pilot Projects; Charging Infrastructure are funded by the Government. These include proposals received from consortium of the Government and Industry partners for Research & Development projects for improving electric vehicle technology and charging infrastructure technology. A statement of such projects approved / sanctioned under the scheme by the Government is enclosed.

Statement

*R&D Projects and Charging Infrastructure Projects approved under FAME
India Scheme by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Operating Agency
1	2	3
1	Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore	M/s Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Pvt. Ltd. in collaboration with Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
2	Establishment of Testing Infrastructure for Certification of Testing of Electric & Hybrid Vehicles at ARAI Pune	Automotive Research association of India (ARAI), Pune

1	2	3
3	Proposal for specifications and Finalizing Draft Standards of xEV Charging Stations, ARAI, Pune	Automotive Research association of India (ARAI), Pune
4	Proposal for Charging Infrastructure Management System, IIT Madras	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
5	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in NCR by REIL, Jaipur	REIL, Jaipur Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Limited (REIL), Jaipur
6	Proposal for putting up of Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in the premises of Udyog Bhawan by BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
7	Technical Development Project for advanced Gen-IV Lead Acid Battery & Gen-Nickel-Zinc Battery for EVs [Development of Ni-Zn Battery (Advanced Battery) for Electric Vehicles]	Non-Ferrous Materials Technology Development Centre (NFTDC), Hyderabad
8	Proposal for Centre of Advanced Research in Electrified Transportation (CARET) at AMU [Development of Indigenous Chargers (AC/DC/Solar)]	Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)
9	Project for Centre for Battery Engineering	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
10	Proposal received under IMPRINT initiative of MoHRD for Hierarchical Nanostructure Carbon Materials Derived from Candle Soot and Graphine for High Rate & High Performance Electrodes for Automotive Batteries and Supercapacitors [Development of Rechargeable Lithium Ion Battery]	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
11	Financial Support for UAY Project concerning Automobile Sector- Development of Light Weight REEV with Renewable Energy Based Fuel Cell Range Extender [Development of Light Weight Aluminum intensive electric vehicle]	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
12	Proposal of Setting-up 200 Charging Stations by REIL, Jaipur	Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Limited (REIL), Jaipur
13	Proposal for Providing 75 AC Smart Chargers by consortium of Mahindra Reva - Ola Asia Electric	Consortium of Mahindra Reva - Ola Asia Electric
14	Proposal for 60 Nos. Charging Infrastructure of Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Lithium Urban Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
15	Design & Development of AC-DC Combined Public Charging Stations by ARAI	Automotive Research association of India (ARAI), Pune
16	Technology Pilot for DC Charging for EV Bus [To design High Power DC Chargers for Electric Vehicles]	K.K.Wagh Institute of Engineering Education and Research, Nasik, Maharashtra
17	Development and Prototyping of ICT enabled Smart Charging Network Components[To design a bidirectional Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment for charging station]	IIT Delhi
18	Development of Indian Urban Driving Cycle for xEV [To ascertain/develop Driving Cycle for electric/hybrid vehicles in Indian conditions]	IIT Madras [Department of Electrical Engineering / Computer Science & Engineering / Civil Engineering], IISc

1	2	3
		Bangalore (Department of Civil Engineering)
19	HUB and SPOKE consortium for e-2W and e-3W Electric Drives [To design & develop Non-Permanent Magnet Motor Drives for e-2W and e-3W based on actual Drive Cycles in Indian conditions]	NFTDC, Hyderabad
20	Switched Reluctance Traction motor and controller for 2W & 3W [Due to advances in power Electronics, researches are being done in the field of motor development for EVs]. [This project is for the development of Switched Reluctance Motor for EVs, which allow for sophisticated control & monitoring of the characteristic of the motors]	NITK Surathkal
21	Synchronous Reluctance Motor Drive for Indian Electric Vehicle applications [Due to advances in power Electronics, researches are being done in the field of motor development for EVs]. [This project is for the Development of Synchronous Motor for EVs, which allow for sophisticated control & monitoring of the characteristic of the motors]	IIT Madras

Illegal Cultivation of GM Soyabean

[Translation]

2448. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether herbicide tolerant Genetically Modified (GM) soyabean is reportedly being cultivated illegally in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the villages and districts of Gujarat including the extent of area in which such illegal cultivation was found; and

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

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. State Government of Gujarat has reported that an area of approximately two hectares in Sabalpura Kampa and Bhavanipura Kampa in Arvalli District under illegal cultivation of GM soyabean.

(c) State Department of Agriculture has registered FIR (No. II/285/2017 Dated: 02/11/2017) at Modasa Town Police Station against Farmers, Trader and Seed Producer under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Rules, 1989.

Training to Farmers

2449. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures for use of modern agricultural equipment and to provide training in modern technologies to farmers to achieve higher agricultural production and productivity with lower cost across the country;

(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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) To provide training on modern agricultural equipments, Government has set up four numbers of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes (FMTTIs) which are located at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), Hisar (Haryana), Garladinne (Andhra Pradesh) and Biswanath Chariali (Assam). The number of trainees trained state-wise by these institutes during the last 3 years is enclosed as Statement-I.

The Government has also introduced Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. April 2014, under which also assistance to all State Governments is provided to conduct training programmes through identified institutes and implementing agencies.

Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering (CIAE), ICAR, Bhopal is also conducting regular training programmes for farmers in the field of farm mechanization and total 18603 nos. of trainees trained in various training programme by the institute during the last three years.

Government has also introduced Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms (AT MA)' which is under implementation in 676 districts of 29 states & 3 UTs of the country since, 2005. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer-accountable extension system. Under the scheme grants-in-aid is released to the state treasury with an objective to support State Governments efforts to revitalize the extension system and making

available the latest agricultural technologies and practices in different thematic areas including modern technology to farmers to achieve higher agricultural production and productivity with lower cost across the country. Extension activities include Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and organizing Farm Schools etc. Status of Farmers benefitted through different extension activities under the Scheme for the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II to IV.

'Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav' scheme is also launched by Government of India (ICAR) to develop direct, linkage between farmers and the scientists, the groups comprised scientists, from different disciplines and each group visited the adopted villages frequently and interacted with the farmers and the village head to discuss and identify the problems being faced by the farmers and the village in agriculture and allied sectors.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State wise nos No.of trainees trained at Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Trainees trained												
		CFMTTI, Budni			NRFMTTI, Hisar			SRFMTTI, Garladinne			NERFMTTI, Bishwanath Chariali			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	6	7	7	0	13	0	1033	1880	1490	1	0	0	0
3	Assam	10	8	4	09	10	09	0	0	0	478	407	542	
4	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	02	03	01	1	0	1	1	231	138	
5	Bihar	49	38	60	86	08	13	11	5	3	9	1	1	
6	Chhattisgarh	62	59	103	61	79	86	22	0	1	0	0	0	
7	Chandigarh	2	1	2	0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Delhi	1	6	1	0	04	01	0	1	0	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
10	Gujarat	129	63	103	16	18	32	12	0	6	20	12	21
11	Haryana	25	31	20	964	1282	1688	9	13	10	0	0	0
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2	01	01	03	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	01	0	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jharkhand	17	7	6	0	21	03	3	2	1	0	0	0
15	Kerala	0	2	1	0	0	0	62	43	43	0	0	0
16	Karnataka	2	1	6	0	0	0	337	258	295	0	0	0
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	1049	1248	1949	70	97	116	11	1	15	14	33	38
19	Maharashtra	402	246	377	207	75	270	18	16	35	75	36	137
20	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	160	111	26
21	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0
23	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	14	47
24	Odisha	21	2	19	14	17	10	0	0	5	1	0	0
25	Punjab	23	21	13	03	13	33	0	18	0	0	0	0
26	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Rajasthan	77	56	121	25	169	75	5	8	4	6	4	11
28	Sikkim	10	0	1	0	01	02	3	10	0	0	1	5
29	Tamil Nadu	54	54	47	0	0	01	42	72	514	0	0	0
30	Telangana	1	3	2	0	04	0	62	43	92	0	1	0
31	Tripura	2	0	0	01	0	04	1	0	0	5	2	0
32	Uttar Pradesh	236	205	168	429	326	331	45	15	24	32	38	14
33	Uttrakhand	17	17	15	21	21	12	3	15	0	0	0	0
34	West Bengal	24	6	10	07	21	20	6	5	7	1	16	13
Total		2223	2082	3046	1917	2183	2725	1690	2407	2614	823	913	993

Statement-II*Farmer oriented activities (2014-15)*

Sl. No.	State	Expo-Visit		Training		Demo.		Kisan Melas		Total		FIGS Mobilized	Farm Schools
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	950	400	43331	19087	2462	1305	15798	7763	62541	28555	273	93
2	Bihar	33376	7868	159342	31717	334919	54522	60374	11192	588011	105299	2473	1217
3	Chhattisgarh	7934	2591	14694	6695	13216	1664	132551	67541	168395	78491	180	266
4	Gujarat	62011	35087	96911	41967	33979	12440	146933	42637	339834	132131	2420	988
5	Haryana	14550	2055	6821	3160	0	0	0	0	21371	5215	1	200
6	Himachal Pradesh	429	444	1859	1156	3364	934	15729	12085	21381	14619	78	78
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2115	0	7389	0	0	0	0	0	9504	0	0	25
8	Jharkhand	9191	2702	12135	3525	15580	5155	37498	9230	74404	20612	532	560
9	Karnataka	16193	6909	7229	3097	3930	1645	5530	2370	32882	14021	46	22
10	Kerala	9446	4334	24101	15889	3009	1830	24606	17689	61162	39742	429	417
11	Maharashtra	7792	3337	24020	10298	15482	6634	106066	11602	153360	31871	7020	576
12	Madhya Pradesh	28941	4435	27149	5891	15757	4184	153796	29790	225643	44300	5112	942
13	Odisha	3766	1034	6396	6110	15773	4227	88355	10519	114290	21890	0	0
14	Punjab	5815	1343	17529	1272	4337	345	50570	918	78251	3878	42	10
15	Rajasthan	9595	6396	8583	2826	13071	3962	37654	5663	68903	18883	1817	685
16	Telangana	5749	2464	7981	12332	2227	955	36802	15773	52759	31524	417	49
17	Tamil Nadu	9054	3691	31643	13467	10513	4505	13445	5605	64655	27268	925	655
18	Uttar Pradesh	13488	5780	50525	21654	17347	7438	136772	59650	218132	94522	1480	1641
19	Uttarakhand	3866	1516	4980	2254	3576	715	9310	2738	21732	7223	125	123
20	West Bengal	7218	810	12918	4243	0	0	5067	1900	25203	6953	0	277
21	Assam	451	191	3969	1956	616	313	251	78	5287	2538	116	62
22	Arunachal Pradesh	3621	2412	9243	4977	0	0	33650	16890	46514	24279	0	119
23	Manipur	3893	1672	735	208	57	23	315	135	5000	2038	240	0
24	Meghalaya	300	240	600	570	0	0	0	0	900	810	20	17
25	Mizoram	112	48	770	330	910	390	420	180	2212	948	0	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Nagaland	952	1711	5587	2510	6971	6873	50491	29317	64001	40411	104	104
27	Tripura	1273	0	1877	0	0	0	0	0	3150.2	0	0	26
28	Sikkim	548	135	5880	195	0	0	0	0	6428	330	0	31
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	215	70	928	340	710	632	430	85	2283	1127	31	8
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	173	107	686	341	1925	1623	2784	2071	0	2
Total		262844	99675	595298	217833	518492	121032	1164338	362973	2540972	801513	23881	9219
		362519		813131		639524		1527311		3342485			

M=Number of male farmers, F=Number of female farmers. FIG=Farmers Interest Groups

Statement-III

Farmer oriented activities (2015-16)

Sl. No.	State	Expo-Visit		Training		Demo.		Kisan Melas		Total		FIGS Mobilized	Farm Schools
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8415	3170	38079	19710	2972	1465	10548	5080	60014	29425	635	96
2	Bihar	25782	5547	96450	31929	252652	41129	23005	4744	397889	83349	1566	1085
3	Chhattisgarh	19073	2199	26432	4415	11579	2056	35844	5460	92928	14130	175	275
4	Gujarat	72198	40343	82301	39496	24284	9552	97405	45653	276188	135044	1951	753
5	Haryana	2250	350	6560	570	0	0	1450	450	10260	1370	2	28
6	Himachal Pradesh	3815	2293	10243	8545	5370	2872	21318	10254	40746	23964	330	147
7	Jammu and Kashmir	90	0	8688	0	44	0	1	0	8823	0	87	84
8	Jharkhand	4891	1323	6095	1966	2254	609	20813	9384	34053	13282	104	366
9	Karnataka	17395	5798	32292	15900	839	359	50250	24750	100776	46807	165	42
10	Kerala	1910	966	7072	5282	1469	841	28750	12650	39201	19739	81	311
11	Maharashtra	9671	4145	44598	19114	15861	6798	67770	29045	137900	59102	2387	410
12	Madhya Pradesh	15048	2421	12039	6002	10142	1243	59773	834/	97002	18013	5159	1300
13	Odisha	4977	2223	41237	7213	28101	4903	605	145	74920	14484	670	628
14	Punjab	6027	123	11958	750	3932	307	50038	5623	71955	6803	9	916
15	Rajasthan	17461	2908	21968	6279	17334	7286	35390	6459	92153	22932	729	726

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Telangana	5366	2300	38675	16576	1751	750	25246	11493	71038	31119	245	58
17	Tamil Nadu	5480	1980	110514	47126	4991	1753	58000	26000	46860	178985	76859	0794
18	Uttar Pradesh	30686	7305	62276	26571	13942	5975	109340	216244	86711	1677	2926	
19	Uttarakhand	5744	1969	7390	3782	2023	651	11772	7142	26929	13544	213	240
20	West Bengal	6190	3590	59750	24000	0	0	1261	539	67201	28129	800	350
21	Assam	1846	464	2940	1268	0	0	0	0	4786	1732	56	223
22	Arunachal Pradesh	117	78	11232	7488	9136	6090	220	176	20705	13832	18	710
23	Manipur	1344	576	900	300	126	54	0	0	2370	930	120	0
24	Meghalaya	0	0	400	560	0	0	0	0	400	560	18	9
25	Mizoram	224	96	1143	491	455	195	140	60	1962	842	42	16
26	Nagaland	906	434	7114	5058	16158	20563	20934	11786	45112	37841	296	126
27	Tripura	0	0	145	70	635	240	0	0	750	310	240	10
28	Sikkim	412	203	3422	1693	924	396	454	266	5212	2558	82	31
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	225	6	703	103	131	210	177	14	1236	333	11	3
31	Andaman and Nicobar	0	4	1480	1045	2750	2483	2650	1950	6880	5482	0	4
Total		267543	92814	754096	303302	429855	118780	733154	274330	2184648	789226	17868	12667
		360357		1057398		548635		1007484		2973874			

M=Number male farmers, F=Number of female farmers. FIG=Farmers Interest Group

Statement-IV

Farmer oriented activities (2016-17)

Sl. No.	State	Expo-Visit		Training		Demo.		Kisan Melas		Total		FIGS Mobilized	Farm Schools
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4981	1984	66798	34293	6753	3321	31024	13742	109556	53340	468	83
2	Bihar	18689	4458	54316	13792	44219	10394	23275	4892	140499	33536	1238	975
3	Chhattisgarh	21116	3089	33123	6693	16039	2504	22521	5830	92799	18116	147	265
4	Gujarat	47757	32122	65178	37553	21037	14182	93862	41051	227834	124908	2318	387
5	Haryana	11775	2980	3920	1030	150	0	35500	2500	51345	6510	0	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	Himachal Pradesh	1880	1353	5433	3082	2672	1416	10523	7371	20508	13222	153	115
7	Jammu and Kashmir	8299	0	27615	0	3754	0	0	0	39668	0	54	32
8	Jharkhand	4572	1524	6485	2743	2127	839	22240	8779	35424	13885	214	435
9	Karnataka	38514	8650	35335	12220	870	0	124599	60001	199318	80871	339	45
10	Kerala	346	169	1093	954	210	67	1279	688	2928	1878	47	88
11	Maharashtra	21147	9064	36587	15890	11253	4823	21631	9272	90618	39049	1578	432
12	Madhya Pradesh	16871	5319	30164	1255-5	5441	650	206226	36915	258702	55438	3912	1266
13	Odisha	9311	4516	34098	6798	20797	3150	54201	10099	118407	24563	1256	628
14	Punjab	4962	117	11412	659	857	60	48865	2137	66096	2973	2	25
15	Rajasthan	49317	2200	24417	5609	33443	8704	51478	12227	158655	28740	581	733
16	Telangana	10209	4377	21830	9355	989	423	15150	6768	48178	20923	142	51
17	Tamil Nadu	8372	3238	143244	61256	1647	641	3500	1500	156763	66635	610	652
18	Uttar Pradesh	19514	7944	45730	19464	13314	5969	152906	63974	231464	97351	1940	3045
19	Uttarakhand	4855	2075	6963	3346	1791	545	18850	10482	32459	16448	152	239
20	West Bengal	15765	2394	163525	70079	20790	8910	7731	10570	207811	91953	1375	1318
21	Assam	67	35	327	248	690	328	144	80	1228	691	85	15
22	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7238	3102	0	0	4200	1800	11438	4902	0	140
23	Manipur	2286	979	2454	1049	589	253	470	205	5799	2486	840	180
24	Meghalaya	219	232	356	403	235	0	0	0	810	635	2	16
25	Mizoram	630	270	1148	492	2548	1092	140	60	4466	1914	254	65
26	Nagaland	195	103	2895	1795	5221	7694	22068	13664	30379	23256	148	74
27	Tripura	875	0	3437	0	1344	0	0	0	5656	0	0	15
28	Sikkim	979	731	1524	3093	963	1957	2533	1247	5999	7028	23	61
29	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Puducherry	190	36	1190	295	379	204	1293	79	3052	614	7	4
31	Andaman and Nicobar	50	25	1219	917	1134	737	4701	1911	7104	3590	5	5
32	Goa	400	80	350	79	480	70	0	0	1230	229	0	0
Total		324143	100064	839404	328843	221736	78933	980910	327844	2366193	835684	17890	11459
		424207		1168247		300669		1308754		3201877			

M=Number of male farmers, F=Number of female farmers. CIG=Farmers Interest Group

*[English]***Price Control of Drugs**

2450. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs placed under price control by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) as on date;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any objection from the multinational pharma companies as well as Indian pharma giants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NPPA order will cover the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and also non-essential drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, 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) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed the ceiling price of 851 formulations covered under Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The details of which are available at NPPA's website i.e. www.nppaindia.nic.in.

(b) The price fixation done under the para 4, 5 & 6 of DPCO, 2013, can be challenged under para 31 of DPCO, 2013 to the Government. Under this para, Government/Department has received various representations both from Indian as well as multinational companies.

(c) and (d) The Schedule -I of DPCO, 2013 contains medicines which are covered under National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015). The ceiling prices of these medicines are fixed under para 4, 5 & 6 of DPCO, 2013. Under this order, there is also a provision under which the Government may, in public interest, fix the ceiling prices / retail prices of non-Scheduled formulations also.

*[Translation]***Suicides by Students**

2451. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suicide by students of medical institutes are on the rise in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of suicide cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, medical institution and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified the causes/circumstances for such incidents, if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent cases of suicide by students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) The specific information regarding details of suicide by students of medical institutes is not maintained centrally. However, the details of State/UT-wise number of suicides by students during 2014-2016 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (d) The information on causes of suicides by medical students is not maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau. However, a total of 2403, 2646 and 2413 suicides were committed due to failure in examination in the country during 2014-2016. Further, Health being a State subject under List - II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, States are empowered to implement their own programmes. However, the Government of India attaches highest importance in the matter and has approved implementation of the District Mental Health Programme in some of the districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Statement

State/UT wise number of Suicides by Students during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	333	360	295
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	33	29

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	397	564	353
4	Bihar	79	62	171
5	Chhattisgarh	416	730	633
6	Goa	15	25	29
7	Gujarat	367	469	556
8	Haryana	163	177	155
9	Himachal Pradesh	46	43	54
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20	64	18
11	Jharkhand	142	138	233
12	Karnataka	570	597	540
13	Kerala	4187	374	340
14	Madhya Pradesh	645	625	838
15	Maharashtra	1491	1230	1350
16	Manipur	13	6	6
17	Meghalaya	22	20	28
18	Mizoram	15	18	7
19	Nagaland	2	2	8
20	Odisha	325	330	390
21	Punjab	52	65	81
22	Rajasthan	200	197	221
23	Sikkim	24	41	37
24	Tamil Nadu	853	955	981
25	Telangana#	353	491	349
26	Tripura	73	74	68
27	Uttar Pradesh	252	229	263
28	Uttarakhand	33	53	20
29	West Bengal	709	676	1147
	Total (States)	7753	8648	9200
	Union Territories			

1	2	3	4	5
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	14	9
31	Chandigarh	27	26	15
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	10	4
33	Daman and Diu	1	4	11
34	Delhi (UT)	241	214	211
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
36	Puducherry	22	17	24
	Total (UTs)	315	286	274
	Total (All India)	8068	8934	9474

Source: 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India'

#Newly carved State from Andhra Pradesh

[English]

Illegal Sale of GM Cotton Seeds

2452. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in Maharashtra have reported the illegal sale of seeds and cultivation of genetically modified cotton variant not yet approved for use in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to contain the use of unapproved GM cotton 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) No, Madam. However, Media has reported on illegal sale of Herbicide Tolerant (HT) containing BT cotton seeds. State Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra has drawn Seeds & Vegetative samples and submitted to accredited laboratories including laboratory of Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, which reported positive occurrence of HT genes in the samples.

(c) State Department of Agriculture Maharashtra has initiated punitive action and lodged 3 FIR against the culprits.

CPSE Appointment Rules

2453. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to amend the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) Appointment Rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the key amendments procedural constraints and likely impact of the aforesaid amendments, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to amend the rules for appointment to posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Appointment to below Board level posts is made by the concerned CPSEs themselves. Appointment to full time Board level posts in CPSEs is made by the concerned administrative Ministries on the basis of recommendations of Public Enterprises Selection Board after following the due procedure and obtaining approval of the competent authority.

Supply Chain in Food Processing Sector

2454. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps like contract farming to deal with long and fragmented supply chain in the food processing sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has devised any strategic plan to attract private investments in the sector

under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has launched any scheme for human resource development/skill development to address the issue of skill gap in the food processing sector in the country, if so, the details thereof along with food processing training centres set up and financial assistance sanctioned, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to misappropriation of funds in these centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Agriculture marketing is a subject under State regulation. However, in order to assist the States in liberalizing the agriculture market, to provide better access to farmers for marketing of their produce, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare had provided a model Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act, 2003 for adoption by States as agriculture marketing is a state subject. Model APMC Act, 2003 provides for contract farming provision. 21 States have adopted contract farming provision in their APMC Act and Government of Punjab has legislated a separate Contract Farming Act, 2013, which helps contract sponsors including food processing industry to enter into contract agreement with farmers for agriculture produce.

(b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not envisage private investments in the food processing sector under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing an umbrella scheme "PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA" (PMKSY) with an allocation of Rs.6,000 Crore for the period 2016-20 coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the Country. Under the PMKSY following are the Central Sector Schemes:

- i. Scheme for mega Food Parks;
- ii. Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure;

- iii. Scheme for Creation / Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities;
- iv. Scheme for Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters;
- v. Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages;
- vi. Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and
- vii. Scheme for Human Resources and Institutions

(c) Under the PMKSY the Ministry has launched a new sub-scheme i.e. Scheme for Human Resources and Institution - Skill Development (SHRISD) for assisting skilling infrastructure and Development of Course Curriculum with a budget outlay of Rs.27.50 Crore from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The Scheme has Following two Components:

1. Development of Course Curriculum/ Training Module in English, Hindi and translation of the same in recognized regional languages based on the Qualification Packs (QPs) validated by National Skill Development Corporation ((NSDC) as National Occupational Standards.

Grants-In-Aid is provided to the eligible Institutions upto a maximum of Rs.5.00 lakh per QP for development of training module both in print and Multi media for each job role and, up to a maximum of Rs. 0.50 lakh per QP is provided for the translation of already developed training modules in recognized regional languages as per 8th schedule.

2. Establishing Training Centre (TC) / Expansion of Existing Training Centre to impart skill/ training on various job roles in food processing as per National Skill Qualification Frame work (NSQF).

Grants-In-Aid is provided at the rate of 50% of cost of plant & machineries required for a National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) validated training module subject to maximum of Rs. 15 lakh per training module and limited to maximum two training modules per Training centre (TC).

Following Institutions/organizations are eligible to apply under the scheme-

- i. Recognized Central/state/Deemed Universities or its Department of Food Processing Technology.

- ii. Colleges/Institutions of Food Technology, affiliated with central/state Govt. Universities.
- iii. Govt. approved Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs),
- iv. NABL accredited Food Labs,
- v. Training Centers affiliated to or accredited with Food Industry Capacity Skill Initiative (FICSI), National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) or State Skill Councils.

Ministry has finalized detailed Guidelines for the Scheme and has invited proposals from eligible and interested Institutions/organizations.

(d) and (e) No. Not applicable.

Women Farmers

2455. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTALA:

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

(a) whether the various policies/ schemes are in place for promoting farmers in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 30 per cent of funds under various schemes of the Ministry are earmarked for women farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for promotion of women farmers during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of women farmers who have been trained in agriculture related fields under various central schemes during the said period?

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 realigning its interventions to move from production-centric to farmers' income-centric platform. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan

Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. As a part of its mainstreaming efforts, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Farmers Welfare ensures flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers under its various beneficiary oriented schemes. The guidelines of various schemes including Support to States Extension programmes for Extension Reforms, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseed & Oil Palm, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture etc. stipulate that States and other Implementing Agencies are required to incur at least 30% expenditure on Women Farmers.

The budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Actual Expenditure
2015-16	25460.51	49677.32
2016-17	45035.20	48957.00
2017-18	51576.00	35484.43 (as on 18.12.2017)

At the stage of administrative approval, 30% of this budgetary allocations is earmarked for women farmers.

A total number of 8.71 lakh women have been trained under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme since 2015-16.

[Translation]

Schools for the Differently Abled

2456. SHRI ANSHUL VERMA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for opening of residential and non-residential schools for physically and mentally challenged children including deaf and dumb children from various States including Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilised for the said purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, agency/ organisation and State-wise;

(c) the details of such schools opened during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has accorded sanction for opening any residential or non-residential school in Hardoi district in Uttar Pradesh during the period from 2014 to 2017 and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted any review of the said schemes and if so, the details and the findings thereof along with the action taken to remove the deficiencies, if any, noticed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the Department, through its National Institutes, runs model schools for specific disabilities and the amount of funds utilized by the said institutes during the last 3 years and the current year are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the National Institute under the Department	Amount spent (Rs. In lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), New Delhi	33.92	30.87	27.66	17.97
2	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities (NIEPVD), Dehradun	138.41	101.88	148.52	182.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad	267.41	317.23	350.38	245.07
4.	National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai	39.70	44.47	47.71	40.68

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

[English]

Use of Mobile Phone Technology

2457. SHRI R.K. BHARTHI MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the use of latest mobile phone technology to help farmers in gaining instant access to market information in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided and infrastructure created for implementing these mobile platform networks, State-wise;

(c) whether the price and market related information in respect of agricultural commodities is being disseminated to the farmers through AGMARKNET portal;

(d) if so, the details of the AGMARKNET networks, State-wise;

(e) the details of Agriculture Technology Information Centres set up in Tamil Nadu under Innovations in Technology Dissemination (ITD) component of National Agricultural Technology Project; and

(f) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on the above said projects during the last three years along with the current status of the other similar information projects 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. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has developed Agrimarket and Kissan Suvidha mobile app to help farmers in gaining instant access to the market information in the country. These apps are hosted on servers installed under National e-Governance Plan for Agriculture scheme (NeGP-A) and no separate infrastructure is created for it.

(c) Yes, Madam. The price and market related information in respect of agriculture commodities is disseminated to the farmers from AGMARKNET through DD Kisan channel, Agrimarket and Kisan call centers.

(d) The State-wise details of AGMARKNET network is enclosed as Statement.

(e) National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP), a World Bank -aided project was operational from 1998 to 2005. During 2012-13, the Government of Tamil Nadu with its own funds has established Agro Marketing Intelligence and Business Promotion Centre (AMI & BPC) at Trichy as a new initiative to render market information in coordination with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU). Through this centre, crop advisory, market information and intelligence services are disseminated through mobile SMS to the registered farmers and staff of the Department of Agriculture Marketing and Agri Business, Government of Tamil Nadu.

(f) Does not arise in view of above.

Statement

*The State-wise details of AGMARKNET Network-
December 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Markets under AGMARKNET Network
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	195
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15
4	Assam	25
5	Bihar	58

1	2	3
6	Chandigarh	1
7	Chhattisgarh	185
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9	Daman and Diu	0
10	Goa	10
11	Gujarat	305
12	Haryana	135
13	Himachal Pradesh	41
14	Jammu and Kashmir	35
15	Jharkhand	28
16	Karnataka	192
17	Kerala	113
18	Lakshadweep	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	267
20	Maharashtra	379
21	Manipur	5
22	Meghalaya	19
23	Mizoram	3
24	Nagaland	19
25	NCT of Delhi	9
26	Odisha	106
27	Pondicherry	4
28	Punjab	248
29	Rajasthan	149
30	Sikkim	7
31	Tamil Nadu	184
32	Telangana	158
33	Tripura	32
34	Uttar Pradesh	257
35	Uttarakhand	25
36	West Bengal	76
Total All India		3289

Source: Agmarknet

*[Translation]***Functional NDRF Battalions**

2458. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) functioning at present;

(b) whether the NDRF proposes to include two more battalions to add to its manpower;

(c) whether the amount incurred for upgradation of equipments procured for and used in disaster response has increased year by year and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any review regarding preparedness of NDRF keeping in view the occurrence of unforeseen disaster in the country has been carried out; and

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) At present, there are twelve battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) functioning in the Country.

(b) Any increase in the number of Battalions is determined keeping in mind various factors such as requirement, availability of funds and manpower, training capacity, battalion infrastructure, etc.

(c) Upgradation of equipment in NDRF is a continuous process. NDRF have procured equipments worth Rs. 14.47 crore in 2014-15, Rs. 31.86 crore in 2015-16, Rs. 26.80 crore in 2016-17 & Rs. 17.90 crore in 2017-18 (till 27.12.2017)

(d) and (e) Operational preparedness and training of all the NDRF Battalions are regularly monitored, and include:

(i) Capacity Building programmes of various stakeholders including school safety programmes;

(ii) Mock Drills with various stakeholders such as Indian Railways, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Multi Accidental Hazardous Industries (MAH) and schools;

(iii) Response time measurement of actual deployment during disaster; and

- (iv) Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and other state personnel.

[*English*]

Surgical Equipment Manufacturing Park

2459. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up Surgical Equipments Manufacturing Parks in the country with foreign technological support;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details regarding organizational set up, funding mechanism, project cost and time line for the proposed project?

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) No, Madam.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Wastage of Agricultural Products

2460. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

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

- (a) whether the CIPHET has reported that the annual food wastage in the country is more than the annual national foodgrain production of a number of countries including Britain and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the value and volume of such wasted food items in the country is two third of the amount spent under National Food Security Programme and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is formulating any policy to reduce the wastage of food items in the country,

if so, the details thereof and the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government is considering to set up a new institution with public-private partnership for sale, purchase and storage of pulses and if so, the details including the objectives thereof along with the name of the State where this institute is likely to be set up; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted any committee in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, the first study on estimation of post-harvest losses was conducted by ICAR-CIPHET in 106 districts of the country during 2005-07. The survey was undertaken with respect to 46 crops and commodities comprising 5 cereals, 4 pulses, 6 oilseeds, 8 fruits, 8 vegetables, 8 plantation crops and spices, 6 livestock produce and jaggery. A second study (repeat study) was conducted during the years 2012-2015.

The post-harvest losses according to this study are described in the Table below:

Sl. No.	Crops	Post-harvest loss* (% range)
1	Cereals	4.65-5.99
2	Pulses (Gram, tur & others)	6.36-8.41
3	Oilseeds	3.08-9.96
4	Fruits	6.70-5.88
5	Vegetables	4.58-2.44
6	Plantation crops	4.17-4.91
7	Spices	1.18-6.51

*Post-harvest losses pertain to the study conducted during 2012-2015.

The stages considered for assessment of losses were harvesting, collection, threshing, grading/sorting, winnowing / cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation, and storage depending upon the commodity. Over eating and wastage at consumer level were not parts of this study.

As India is a leading producer of agricultural commodities, even a small loss is huge in quantity which even exceeds production of small countries.

The details of the post-harvest loss for 45 commodities are presented in the enclosed Statement-I.

The grain available with FCI is stored and preserved properly. However as the Food grains are perishable commodity and FCI is storing/handling large quantities of foodgrains over long periods, a small quantity (0.02% Food grain against Offtake Quantity) becomes Non-issuable/rotten due to various reasons like:-

- i. Transit damages viz enroute damage in wagon/truck due to contamination, wagon roof leakage etc.
- ii. Due to Natural Calamities like Cyclone/flood damages.
- iii. Possibility of down gradation of grains which are procured under relaxed specifications.
- iv. In some cases due to negligence of officials/ officers, for which suitable disciplinary action against defaulters, where ever found guilty, are invariably taken.

(b) The volume of post-harvest loss of selected commodities is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The economic value of quantitative loss of 45 crops/commodities was calculated to be approx. Rs.92651 crore at average annual prices of 2014 (Statement-I)

(c) A number of post-harvest equipment and technologies have been developed by the institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities. Some of these include, pedal cum power operated double screen grain cleaner, maize de-husker sheller, motorised soybean de-huller, manually operated groundnut decorticator, TNAU insect trap, metal bins, mini dhal mill, maize degermer, shrink wrapping, evaporative cooling systems, packaging and transportation of perishables, post-harvest treatments for perishables etc. These technologies have helped in checking the post-harvest losses.

Apart from this, ICAR organizes training programs for farmers on minimizing post-harvest losses of food grains through its network of KVKs.

Recently, ICAR constituted Indian Grain Storage Working Group. This group is engaged in disseminating

technologies for reduction in post-harvest losses of food grains and is actively engaged with FCI and other stake holders.

ICAR has conducted workshops in Delhi, Coimbatore, Bhubaneshwar on scientific practices of grain storage for reduction in post-harvest losses.

ICAR also promotes processing and value addition in rural catchments by agro-processing centres as it helps in prevention of post-harvest losses.

Further, ICAR's All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Engineering and Technology, (AICRP on PHET) with 30 Centres in State Agricultural Universities, ICAR institutes, Central University and IIT are involved in development and popularization of location and crop specific post-harvest technologies.

Indicative list of technologies developed by ICAR-CIPHET and AICRP on PHET is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Food Corporation of India has taken steps to keep the wastages to bare minimum. These are:

1. Stocks are issued on FIFO Principle.
2. As per FCI Headquarters Instructions, no stocks are stored by FCI on un-scientific (katcha) plinths.
3. A drive has been launched to carry out effective prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks and regular inspections are being carried out to minimize damage to stocks.
4. Damage Monitoring Cells have been set up at District, Regional and Zonal levels to regularly monitor quality of stocks and reduce damages
5. Government of India has formulated a scheme called Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of covered storage capacity. Under this Scheme, storage capacity is created by private parties, CWC, SWCs and other State Agencies for guaranteed hiring by FCI. Under PEG scheme, as on 30.11.2017, a capacity of 150.49 lakh MT has been sanctioned/ allotted to private investors, CWC and SWCs. A capacity of 139.67 lakh MT has already been completed.
6. Government has approved action plan for construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in the next four years in 3 phase as per details below:

Year	Selection of Silo Operator (LMT)	Silo Completion (LMT)
2016-17	36.25 LMT (Phase-1)	5 LMT
2017-18	29.00 LMT (Phase-2)	15 LMT
2018-19	34.75 LMT (Phase-3)	30 LMT
2019-20		50 LMT
Total	100 LMT	100 LMT

Against the target of 36.25 LMT in the year 2016-17, selection of silo operator for 37.5 LMT has been completed. Another 1 LMT has been sanctioned in the 2017-18. With regard to completion of 5 LMT of silo capacity in the year 2016-17, 4.5 LMT has been completed and 1.75 LMT silos have been completed in 2017-18.

(d) and (e) Government has been maintaining a dynamic buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses. The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) has been placed under Department of Consumer Affairs w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The fund provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of agricultural commodities including pulses for calibrated releases to moderate price volatility, discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. Government has procured

20.50 lakh tonnes of pulses, out of which 16.71 lakh tonnes was procured domestically and 3.79 lakh tonnes was imported. As on 21.12.2017, 17.05 lakh tonnes of pulses was available in the buffer after disposal of 3.45 lakh tonnes. Under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), procurement of pulses for central buffer is undertaken at market prices or Minimum Support Prices (MSPs), whichever is higher besides supplementation through imports.

In addition to PSF, to protect the interest of the farmers, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses through Central Nodal Agencies at the MSP wherein State Agencies play a major role. This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Governments, which agree to exempt the procured commodities from levy of *mandi tax*, assist procurement Agencies in logistic arrangements including gunny bags, provide working capital for State Agencies and creation of revolving fund for PSS operations etc. as required under the Scheme guidelines. The basic objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable price with low cost of intermediation.

Statement-I

Table 1: Estimated monetary value of post-harvest losses

Sl. No.	Crop/Commodity	Production (million tonnes)	Price (Rs/ tonne)	Over all total loss (%)	Monetary Value of the losses (Rs. Crore)	Sectoral total loss (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paddy	104.40	17918	5.53	10344	20698
2	Wheat	92.46	17309	4.93	7882	
3	Maize	22.23	12662	4.65	1309	
4	Bajra	8.74	12666	5.23	579	
5	Sorghum	5.28	18456	5.99	584	
6	Pigeon Pea	3.07	49028	6.36	958	3877
7	Chick Pea	8.88	32838	8.41	2453	
8	Black Gram	0.83	48159	7.07	282	
9	Green Gram	0.46	60912	6.60	184	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Mustard	7.82	34820	5.54	1508	8278
11	Cottonseed	3.49	32275	3.08	347	
12	Soybean	14.68	36984	9.96	5405	
13	Safflower	0.10	26260	3.24	8	
14	Sunflower	0.58	32576	5.26	99	
15	Groundnut	4.75	31769	6.03	911	
16	Apple	1.90	68078	10.39	1341	16644
17	Banana	27.06	18601	7.76	3903	
18	Citrus	11.47	14011	9.69	1557	
19	Grapes	2.52	44564	8.63	969	
20	Guava	2.62	20628	15.88	858	
21	Mango	17.29	45355	9.16	7186	
22	Papaya	5.19	16023	6.70	557	
23	Sapota	1.50	18770	9.73	273	
24	Cabbage	8.53	10928	9.37	874	14842
25	Cauliflower	7.79	16321	9.56	1214	
26	Green Pea	3.87	33698	7.45	971	
27	Mushroom	0.04	119049	9.51	46	
28	Onion	16.66	16920	8.20	2312	
29	Potato	41.09	16649	7.32	5008	
30	Tomato	17.85	16510	12.44	3666	
31	Tapioca	7.32	22436	4.58	751	
32	Arecanut	0.53	182865	4.91	475	9325
33	Black pepper	0.05	570547	1.18	35	
34	Cashew	0.75	76026	4.17	239	
35	Chilli	1.31	64411	6.51	547	
36	Coconut	15.09	28587	4.77	2058	
37	Coriander	0.53	80506	5.87	249	
38	Sugarcane	338.96	2100	7.89	5614	
39	Turmeric	0.98	24845	4.44	108	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Egg	69.70	2634	7.19	1320	18987
41	Inland Fish	5.74	125306	5.23	3766	
42	Marine Fish	3.28	125306	10.52	4315	
43	Meat	1.30	350000	2.71	1235	
44	Poultry meat	3.90	150000	6.74	3942	
45	Milk	132.40	36000	0.92	4409	
Grand Total						92651

Source: Jha S N, Vishwakarma RK, Ahmad T, Rai A and Dixit AK (2015). Report on assessment of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses of major crops and commodities in India. ICAR-All India Coordinated Research Project on Post-Harvest Technology, ICAR-CIPHET, P.O-PAU-Ludhiana-141004

Statement-II

*Technologies developed by ICAR-CIPHET,
Ludhiana since inception*

Post-harvest Equipment/machines, tools and storage structures

1	2
1.	Automatic Custard Apple Pulper
2.	Automatic Litchi Peeler
3.	Ber Fruit Grader
4.	Castor De-podder and Decorticator
5.	CIPHET-Aonla Pricking machine
6.	CIPHET- Banana-comb Cutter
7.	CIPHET-Cryogenic spice grinding system
8.	CIPHET-Tomato Grader
9.	CIPHET-Pomegranate Aril Extractor
10.	CIPHET Fruit collector cum grader for saving of fruits
11.	Fish Descaling Machine
12.	Fish Processing Table cum Retail Sales Unit
13.	Guar Seed Dehulling Machine and Process for Dehulling
14.	Groundnut pod Decorticator

1	2
15.	Groundnut pod grader
16.	Hand Tool for Easy Separation of Arils from Pomegranate
17.	Lotus seed decorticator
18.	Low cost fish descaling hand tool
19.	Low Cost Tray Dryer Having a Unique Design of Plenum Chamber
20.	Mechanized System for popping and decortications of Makhana seeds (Gorgon Nut, Euryale ferox)
21.	Mobile iced fish storage and transport chamber
22.	Mobile agro processing unit suggested for cleaning, grading, destoning of food grains
23.	Pilot Scale Millet Mill
24.	Poultry Processing Table for poultry butchers and small poultry meat entrepreneurs and Poultry Slaughter Cone
25.	Sunflower De-huller
26.	Rotary maize cob sheller
27.	Evaporative cooled room (2 ton)
28.	Evaporative Cooled structure (5-7 tons)
29.	Electric stunner for small animals
30.	Ohmic heater for heating solid and liquid foods

1	2
31.	Cryogenic spice grinder
32.	Inclined draper type separator for separation of Berseem and Chicory Seeds
33.	Bael/wood apple pulper
34.	Carrier system for live fish
35.	Root crop peeler
36.	Sling animal lifter
37.	Animal squeeze chute
38.	Buckwheat de-huller
39.	Cauliflower stem cutting machine
40.	Hand-held mini fish scaler
41.	Semi-automatic peeler for kinnow and sweet orange
42.	Oat de-huller
43.	Dehumidification system for storage of onion in EC room
44.	Pneumatic assisted coring device for oblong fruits
Processes/Products	
1.	Dried Onion Flakes and Powder
2.	Low cost technique for enhancement of shelf life of tomato
3.	Method of determining maturity of intact mango in tree
4.	Method of Predicting Maturity Stage and Eating Quality of Indian Mangoes using Near Infrared Spectroscopy
5.	Modified atmospheric packaging of different vegetables
6.	Minimal processing of Vegetables
7.	Porous bricks
8.	Production of dried ginger flakes & powder and paste.
9.	Process technology for pomegranate jelly and grenadine
10.	Production of carrot shreds and powder

1	2
11.	Process for production of beetroot powder
12.	Process of manufacturing mix for ready to constitute makhana kheer
13.	Processing of Pomegranate and by-product utilization
14.	Processing of ber for manufacturing of value added products
15.	Processing of Aonla for manufacturing of value added products
16.	A new process of oil extraction from Karanj seed (<i>Pongmia glabra</i>) through mechanical expression
17.	Shrink wrap packaging of fruits and vegetables
18.	Sunflower kernel based confectionary products
19.	Modified atmospheric packaging of bitter gourd
20.	Process for development of probiotic soy yoghurt
21.	Starch isolation Process from pearl millet
22.	Model for detection of soymilk as an adulterant in milk
23.	Model for detection of urea in milk
24.	Process protocol for clarified pear juice
25.	Process of nutritious protein rich expanded snack food with ripe banana
26.	Model for detection of Aflatoxin MI in milk
27.	Process Protocol for making soybean flour mix wadi
Value added Food products	
1.	Flax seed based Nutritious Energy bar
2.	Groundnut Based Flavoured Beverage, Curd And Paneer
3.	Pearl millet Based extrudates, pasta and weaning mix
4.	Pearl millet based ready to reconstitute upma and halwa
5.	Green chilli puree and powder
6.	Anardana Ready to mix Chutney

1	2
7.	Blended guava leather/bar
8.	Ready to reconstitute mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) Saag
9.	Cattle feed from Potato Industry waste
10.	Value added products from meat
11.	Dried beetroot supplemented extrudates
12.	Energy efficient Bengal gram <i>Sattu</i> making technology
13.	Aonla beverage
14.	Digestive product from Anardana (Anardana Hazmhazam)
15.	Sorghum-soy-blended biscuit
16.	Ber preserves
17.	Probiotic Peanut Yoghurt
18.	Barnyard millet based muffins
19.	Fibre rich bread using peanut hull flour
20.	Quick cooking wheat dalia
21.	Multigrain based high protein extruded products
22.	Pearl millet and whey protein concentrate based Porridge
23.	Corn based Nutritious Energy bar
24.	Barnyard millet based muffins
25.	Coarse cereal based nutritious extrudates
26.	Protein rich extruded product using de-oiled ground nut cake:
27.	Vegetable blended pasta
28.	Antioxidant rich pasta utilizing beetroot and groundnut meal.
29.	Carrot incorporated protein rich pasta and groundnut meal.
30.	Groundnut and capsicum juice based protein and antioxidant rich pasta
31.	Protein and minerals rich expanded snack food with spinach

1	2
32.	Whey protein fortified mango RTS beverage
33.	Quality protein maize based muffins
34.	Development of nutritious muffins utilizing sunflower meal
35.	Moth bean flour incorporated maize flour and chapaties

List of Technologies/ Machinery/units sold or established by AICRP on PHET in Last Three Years

(A) Post-harvest tool/equipment developed

- Pumpkin cherry/tuty-fruity plant (pumpkin cutter, slicer, cuber): 100 kg pumpkin/day
- Pumpkin seed dehulling
- Papad cutter
- Peeler for safedmusli
- Small capacity amaranth thresher
- Detacher for Roselle calyces
- Walnut kernel separation machine
- Small poultry processing plant
- Continuous carrot washing machine in collaboration with entrepreneur
- Apple seed corer (hand operated and paddle operated)
- Power operated pepper decorticator
- Equipment for exposing carrots to UV radiations
- Centrifugal Cashewnut sheller
- Apple seed corer (hand operated and paddle operated)
- Apricot stone decorticator and dust separator
- Power operated pepper decorticator
- Multimode dryer (designed) for drying of grapes, fig and chilli
- Continuous solar powered milk sterilizer
- Continuous low cost turmeric washer

- Stripping machine for chick pea pod
- Steam boiling system for production of export quality iggery
- Mechanized paper sweet making machine for production of iggery fortified paper sweet
- Tamarind dehulling machine (Two pass multi-rings)
- Design of 2.5 ton capacity on-farm aeration bin for paddy
- Amaranthus popping unit
- Online grading system for mango
- Carrot de-hairing machines
- Carrot twig plucker
- Storage methods/structure for sharif onion
- Dryer for important spices of North Eastern States
- Pineapple harvester suitable for hilly region
- Gadget for making "pitha"
- Modified low cost storage system of iggery
- Vacuum based tank for iggery
- Refinement of inbuilt filtration system in
- Honey comb structured packaging material for fresh fig fruits
- Walnut dehuller
- Walnut grader
- Walnut bleacher-cum-washer
- Modified wax applicator for coating on passion fruit
- Modified/Improved maize dehushker-cum-sheller
- Ginger peeler
- A prototype green gram depoder-cum-sheller developed

(B) Design and development of structures

- Small scale fruit ripening chamber
- Rural slaughterhouse
- Small scale fruit ripening chamber
- Rural slaughterhouse

- Small poultry processing plant

(C) Pilot Plants

- Pilot plant for extraction of pectin from kinnow peel/waste
- Pilot plant for production of probiotic and iggery c juice from guava, kinnow and mango
- Pilot plant for solid and liquid iggery
- Pilot plant for extraction of pectin from apple pomace
- Value Chain of ginger primary processing

Manual for Companies

2461. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any manual/ guideline for fertilizers manufacturing companies regarding precautions to be taken while using fertilizers and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the responsible persons/ agencies for making the farmers aware about the precautions to be taken while using the fertilizers?

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) No, Madam. The Government has not formulated any specific manual/ guidelines for fertilizer manufacturing companies regarding precautions to be taken while using fertilizers. However, Fertilizer manufacturing companies organize various farmers awareness programmes time to time.

[English]

India's Ranking in Global Hunger Index

2462. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
 SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:
 DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
 DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
 SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
 SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
 SHANKARRAO:
 SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

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

(a) the details of the country's ranking in the Global Hunger Index report during the last three years;

(b) the ranking accorded to the country in the Global Hunger Index Report 2017 prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute;

(c) whether a substantial proportion of the country's population continue to suffer from lack of food according to the said report, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to look into all the aspects of the problem;

(d) whether the country's Global Hunger Index score is lower as compared to those of developing countries, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to improve its ranking in Global Hunger Index; and

(f) whether it is true that in many States the bodies responsible for implementation of NFSA had not been set up and the budget expenditure and actual expenditure on NFSA during 2016-17 are having wide gap, if so, the facts and details thereof and the steps the Union Government proposes to take to bring a comprehensive solution to eliminate hunger and effectively implement NFSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information available in the public domain, the India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) reports brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) during last three years and in 2017 are as under:-

GHI 2014 55th out of 76 countries

GHI 2015 80th out of 104 countries

GHI 2016 97th out of 118 countries

GHI 2017 100th out of 119 countries

(c) As per the GHI Report 2017, the composite GHI scores of India have improved from 46.2 in 1992 to 38.2 in 2000 and further to 35.6 in 2008 and 31.4 in 2017. Thus the country has shown consistent improvement over the years. However, Government is implementing the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which

provides for coverage of 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains (rice, wheat & coarsegrains) at highly subsidized rates. The Act is being implemented in all States/UTs and 80.72 crore persons are being covered for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. The Act also has focus on institutional support to women and children through schemes implemented by the concerned Ministries.

(d) There is no universally agreed upon criteria for assigning the country as developing. However, India's ranking in GHI 2017 is 100 out of 119 countries. Year on year comparison of country's ranks, scores or indicators are not accurate due to continuous revision and improvement of current and historical data by concerned United Nations agencies. Moreover due to non-availability of data different countries are included in GHI ranking each year and the methodology of calculation of GHI has also changed in 2015.

(e) Recently, National Nutrition Mission has been approved by the Government for addressing malnutrition status of the country in a comprehensive manner.

(f) National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is implemented under the joint responsibility of Central and State Governments. Central Government is responsible for allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs as per the entitlement of eligible households and coverage determined for the State/UT under the Act, and its delivery upto the designated depots of Food Corporation of India for each State/UT. Further responsibility for its distribution to the eligible households lies with State Governments/ UT Administration. Implementation of the scheme by States/UTs is regularly monitored at various levels.

As regards budget allocation and expenditure, during 2016-17, the budget estimate for the scheme Central assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure on intra-State movement, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers' margin under NFSA was Rs. 2500 cr. which was entirely utilized. Similarly, during 2016-17, the budget estimate for the scheme Assistance to States/UTs for non-building assets for State Food Commissions was Rs. 1.00 crore out of which Rs. 0.56 crore was released.

[*Translation*]

Wastage of Food in Ceremonies

2463. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any measures to stop wastage of food in ceremonies like a festival, celebration, marriage etc.; and

(b) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government carries out publicity campaign through print and electronic media to sensitize people against Food Wastage from time to time. In addition, States/UTs were advised by Central Government to include chapter on prevention of food wastage in the school syllabi to inculcate awareness among young students sensitize them against food wastage at the growing age itself.

[English]

Law and Order in Concurrent List

2464. DR. KULAMANI SAMAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to include the provision of Law and order in the Concurrent List of the Constitution in order to strengthen the legal action against criminals involved in crime cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any recommendation from NITI Ayog to move police and public order to the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard and if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

Criminal Activities

2465. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of sexual harassment, prostitution, murder and illegal possession of arms in spiritual religious institutions and places have come to light during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such cases reported during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that State Government administrations and Central agencies are oblivious of these illegal activities happening in spiritual religious institutions;

(d) whether these illegal activities are posing threat to the internal security of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to stop such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Specific data regarding instances of sexual harassment, prostitution, murder and illegal possession of arms in spiritual religious institutions and places is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to curb such illegal activities and crime.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories from time to time to the State Governments and UT Administrations, to handle crime cases; on prevention, registration, investigation & prosecution of crime; advisory on no discrimination on compulsory registration of FIRs; crime against women, crime against children and crime against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes etc. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://www.mha.nic.in>.

'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.

*[English]***Safe City Plan**

2466. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently started the process of formulating comprehensive safe-city plans for women in some selected cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any authenticated information about cities in the country where women feel unsafe;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a comprehensive safe-city plan would be formulated in all the cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) to (e) Government has sought comprehensive safe city plans for women initially in eight selected cities namely, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Lucknow with a view to provide safety to women with funding from Nirbhaya Fund. The Municipal Commissioners and the Police Commissioners of these cities have been asked to submit their detailed proposals through the State Governments at an early date.

**Internal Security Apparatus
in States**

2467. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved 25 thousand crore outlay for upgrading the internal security apparatus in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the basic activities to be undertaken there under;

(c) whether the State forces have ample equipment for their daily operation;

(d) whether the Government aims to provide weapons and ammunition to the state forces under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) and (b) Yes Madam, Government has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF)" for years 2017-18 to 2019-20 with financial outlay of Rs. 25,061 crore, out of which the Central Government share will be Rs. 18,636 crore. Special provisions have been made under the Scheme for internal security, law and order, women's security, availability of modern weapons, mobility of police forces, logistics support, upgradation of police wireless, CCTNS project etc. Further, assistance will also be provided for the component of "Construction of Police infrastructure including housing" in specific theatres viz. Jammu and Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North Eastern Region and Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Additionally, a sub scheme of "Assistance to States for Special Projects /programmes for upgrading Police infrastructure [Forensic Laboratories & Institutes and equipment]" with an outlay of Rs. 587 cr has been approved under which projects of police modernisation will be given central assistance.

(c) to (e) Since, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the state police forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing grants-in-aid towards purchase of vehicles, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipments etc. under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) scheme to strengthen police infrastructure. Moreover, under the MPF Scheme weaponry is also supplied through Ordnance Factory Board to the States as per their Annual Plans & Strategic priorities.

Official Work in Hindi

2468. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of use of Hindi in official work in Ministries recently;

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

(c) whether during the review it was noticed that the major ministries fail to use Hindi in official work;

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

(e) the details of the schemes/ incentives prepared by the Government for working in Hindi along with English; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government to promote the use of Hindi in Central Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Recently, the 39th meeting of the Central Official Language Implementation Committee was held in four phases under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Official Language on 28.06.2017, 23.08.2017, 25.08.2017 and 30.08.2017. Joint Secretaries / Senior Officials of the Ministries / Departments of Central Government looking after the work of Official Language Hindi participated in these meetings. In the meetings, the use of Official Language Hindi in each Ministry etc. was thoroughly reviewed. Ministers / Departments were made aware of the shortcomings found during the review and appropriate suggestions and guidelines were issued in order to remove them. Besides, meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees and Hindi Advisory Committee were held under the chairmanship of Joint Secretaries of different Ministries / Departments and the concerned Hon'ble Minister respectively, in which the work related to Hindi was reviewed and measures needed to enhance it were discussed.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(f) Following steps have been taken by the Government to enhance the work of Hindi in Central Ministries:-

- (i) Quarterly progress reports regarding progressive use of Official Language Hindi are received and reviewed at the end of each quarter.
- (ii) An Annual Programme is issued by the Department of Official, Language every year wherein targets are fixed for the use of Official Language Hindi.

(iii) Achievements regarding compliance of Annual Programme are laid on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament in the form of Annual Assessment Report.

(iv) The Department of Official Language conducts training for central government employees in Hindi language, Hindi typing, Hindi Stenography, translation and the use of Hindi on computer through its subordinate offices viz 'Central Hindi Training Institute' and 'Central Translation Bureau'.

(v) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in Central Government offices etc. to review the progressive use of Official Language Hindi.

(vi) Hindi Advisory Committees are constituted in Ministries/Departments to provide necessary guidelines.

(vii) The Official Language Policy of Union is based on inspiration, incentive and goodwill. Therefore, various incentive schemes are being implemented by the Department of Official Language for the offices/personnels of Government of India to promote the use of Hindi.

Statement

1. Raj bhasha Kirti Awards Scheme

Rajbhasha Shields are awarded under the Rajbhasha Kirti Award Scheme to various Ministries, Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalized Banks, Boards/ Autonomous Bodies and Town Official Language Implementation Committees for their outstanding achievements in promoting the Official Language Policy of the Government.

2. Rajbhasha Regional Awards Scheme

Rajbhasha Shields are awarded under the Rajbhasha Regional Award Scheme to various Central Government Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, subordinate offices of Nationalized Banks and Town Official Language Implementation Committees for their outstanding achievements in promoting the Official Language Policy of the Government.

3. Encouragement such as Personnel Pay and Cash Incentives to Employees of Central Govt. for passing Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme

1. PERSONNEL PAY: Central Government officers/employees are given an incentive/Personal pay equivalent to one increment for 12 months on passing examinations of Hindi Language, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography Examination.
2. CASH PRIZES: The Cash prizes are given at following rates to employees who pass Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen, Hindi Pragya, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography examinations with good marks:

(1) Prabodh:

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs. 1600/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - Rs. 800/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - Rs. 400/-

(2) Praveen:

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs 1800/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - Rs. 1200/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - Rs 600/-

(3) Pragya:

1. For securing 70% or more marks - Rs 2400/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - Rs.1600/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - Rs 800/-

(4) Hindi word processing/ Hindi Typing:

1. For securing 97% or more marks - Rs. 2400/-
2. For securing 95% or more but less than 97% marks - Rs. 1600/-
3. For securing 90% or more but less than 95% marks - Rs. 800/-

(5) Hindi Stenography:

1. For securing 95% or more marks - Rs. 2400/-
2. For securing 92% or more but less than 95% marks - Rs. 1600/-

3. For securing 88% or more but less than 92% marks - Rs. 800/-

(6). Lump sum amount given to those who pass Hindi Language, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme with own efforts.

1. Prabodh Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme : Rs. 1600/-
2. Praveen Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme : Rs. 1500/-
3. Pragya Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme : Rs. 2400/-
4. Hindi word Processing/Hindi Typewriting Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme : Rs.1600/-
5. Hindi Stenography Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme : Rs. 3000/-

(4) Incentives for Stenographers and Typist for doing official work in Hindi other than English.

There is a provision to grant an incentive of Rs. 240/- and Rs. 160/- per month for Stenographers and Hindi Typist who do their official works in Hindi other than English.

(5) Incentive for doing official work (noting/drafting) originally in Hindi.

Incentive for doing official work originally in Hindi is as following -

First Prize (2 Prizes)	:	Rs. 5000/- Each
Second Prize (3 Prizes)	:	Rs. 3000/- Each
Third Prize (5 Prizes)	:	Rs. 2000/- Each

(6) Incentive for Dictation given in Hindi by Officers

There is a provision to grant an incentive of Rs 5000 per year for dictation given in Hindi by Officers.

[*Translation*]

Loss Making CPSEs

2469. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are regularly incurring losses due to under utilization of capacity;

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

(c) whether any persons responsible for the said losses has been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the responsible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 that was laid in the Parliament on 21.3.2017, 43 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

had incurred losses continuously for last three years i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16. The details of losses of these CPSEs are given in the enclosed Statement.

The reasons for the losses are enterprise specific. Some major reasons are resource crunch, low productivity, unsustainable business operations, old and obsolete plant & machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, excess manpower, lack of business plans, heavy interest burden, high input cost etc. The concerned administrative Ministries / Departments of CPSEs take measures for revival of loss making CPSEs on case to case basis.

The day to day and strategic management of CPSEs is handled by the Board of Directors and the respective administrative Ministries. Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the CPSEs is also done annually through the MoU system.

Statement

Central Public Sector Enterprises making continuously loss for the last 3 years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Net losses		
		2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Air India Ltd.	-383678	-585991	-627960
2	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-19875	-18392	-22122
3	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4970	-4509	-4020
4	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-913	-1732	-3655
5	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-5449	-3429	-16617
6	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-7506	-5504	-524
7	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-387992	-823409	-701976
8	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1526	-1568	-667
9	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-298	-396	-106
10	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-464	-585	-265
11	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9724	-9494	-9261
12	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2837	-2466	-828
13	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-715	-507	-86
14	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-45219	-39991	-26495

1	2	3	4	5
15	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-2603	-1447	-3916
16	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7718	-7055	-8423
17	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-99412	-93299	-78188
18	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-1111	-377	-2482
19	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17391	-21549	-17685
20	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-37014	-33129	-11850
21	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-252791	-216436	-182042
22	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777	-1777	-1598
23	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905	-4905	-5116
24	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-12164	-13494	-5266
25	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920	-25920	-23307
26	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5910	-5046	-4047
27	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4977	-8437	-11588
28	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16608	-16721	-17463
29	Indian Oil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	-19	-1376	-346
30	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-208	-164	-165
31	Instrumentation Ltd.	-17050	-14154	-6861
32	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-165	-80	-74
33	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1739	-1538	-1473
34	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-196	-440	-232
35	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589	-589	-444
36	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-21	-31	-33
37	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-599	-1976	-1940
38	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-168	-107	-82
39	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1006	-365	-383
40	STCL Ltd.	-48007	-41259	-35252
41	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1617	-2727	-1876
42	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887	-2887	-3191
43	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-197	-70	-59
Total		-1435935	-2015328	-1839964

*[English]***Crime Rate**

2470. SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:
ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE:
PROF. SADHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has submitted a report showing 34 per cent drop in the crime rate in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the authenticity of the said report;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to reduce crime rate in the country; 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) NCRB collects data from States/UTs, collates and publishes in its annual report Crime in India through MHA approved proformae. In the past in Crime in India Reports published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Utrakhand have been including the data of non-FIR cases of other Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes (such as Motor Vehicle Act, (Challans), Gunda Act, Local Police Act, Section 106 to 110 of Cr.P.C. etc.), while rest of the States and UTs were not including these non-FIR cases. Therefore, in order to bring uniformity across all States and UTs, NCRB removed this data with respect to these 3 States while finalizing the crime in India Report for 2016. A similar exercise has been done for other SLL cases in 2014 and 2015 data also now. The details of these reduction in other SLL cases has been presented through a corrigendum in Crime in India 2016 Report and are given in the enclosed Statement. There is no change in the IPC crime cases and specific SLL crime cases. The change is only in non-FIR cases of other SLL Crime Cases. As per the data presented below, there is drop of 34.05% in

cases reported in Crime in India 2016 compared to the cases published in Crime in India 2015 (Old) report. However, there is increase of 2.6% in the total crime cases (IPC+SLL) in 2016 compared to the revised figures of 2015.

Year	IPC	SLL	Total	% Variation (IPC+SLL) in 2016 over 2015
2015 (Old)	2949400	4376699	7326099	-
2015 (Revised)	2949400	1761276	4710676	-34.05%
2016	2975711	1855804	4831515	2.6%

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime. The Government of India emphasizes the need to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions with the State Governments / UT Administrations. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories from time to time for the State Governments and UT administrations to handle crime cases for which advisories on crime against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, crime against children, crime against women, Advisory on Prevention, Registration, investigation & prosecution of crime and Advisory on no discrimination in compulsory registration of FIRs, which are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>. Further, Government of India through its various agencies supports State Governments/UT Administrations in building the capacity of investigation & prosecution agencies to address crime. The Central Forensic Laboratories provides forensic assistance in this regard. Central Investigation agencies such as CBI, NIA take up crime cases of a serious nature that are referred to them.

Statement*Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) - 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	Year	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)	Crime Incidence +			Crime Rate ++		
			PC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	2014	12440.4	2851563	1720100	4571663	229.2	138.3	367.5
2	2015	12591.1	2949400	1761276	4710676	234.2	139.9	374.1
3	2016	12739.9	2975711	1855804	4831515	233.6	145.7	379.3

Note: i) Population Source: Registrar General of India estimated population of 2016 based on 2001 census

ii) '+' Incidence: Number of FIRs Registered

iii) '++' Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per one lakh of population

Corrigendum

Year	Sl. No.	States	Incidence Published earlier		Incidence Revised	
			Other SLL	Total SLL	Other SLL	Total SLL
2014	1	Chhattisgarh	259990	285611	653	26274
	2	Uttar Pradesh	2272444	2393330	41461	162126
	3	Uttarakhand	166999	170767	125	3893
	4	All India	3368802	4377630	711608	1720100
2015	1	Chhattisgarh	215149	245223	1653	30563
	2	Uttar Pradesh	2386227	2549421	72776	232639
	3	Uttarakhand	83893	88618	170	4796
	4	All India	3259716	4376699	659618	1761276

Note: (i) The States of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand have revised SLL Crime figures,

(ii) The Reported Cases under SLL of the States like Motor Vehicle Act (Challans), Gunda Act, Local Police Act, Section 106 To 110 of Cr.P.C. have been excluded from 'Other SLL Crimes' from the year 2014 onwards as either FIRs are Not Registered in above cases or if registered, same are not sent to Judicial Magistrate).

Use of Cow Urine for Organic Farming

2471. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) has conducted any study regarding use of cow urine for organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to

boost organic farming using natural resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. ICAR under Network Project on Organic Farming has evaluated cow urine in different cropping systems. Cow urine @10% spray was observed to be effective in supplementing nutrient requirement and management of insect pests and diseases under organic production systems.

(c) The Government is promoting organic farming in the country through cluster approach through dedicated schemes namely *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and are being implemented. ICAR has developed organic farming package of practices for 45 crops/cropping systems and providing technical backstopping to the above schemes.

Medicine Quality

2472. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a recent released report, the medicines available in the hospitals and markets for various diseases are of low quality and potency and there is no proper monitoring of such medicines in the market to detect the duplicate medicines, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether medicines like oral rehydration salt, stents, medicines for fever, vomiting and loose motions which are being supplied by Government and private hospitals are of low quality or duplicate medicines, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is no proper Regulation and Acts to detect the duplicate medicines and even though such laws exist in some States, it is very weak and ineffective, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such situation; and

(d) whether in some States like Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Utrakhand, Gujarat, Sikkim, Daman and Diu, Haryana, etc., duplicate medicines are being supplied to patients thereby putting therein lives in danger, 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) In the year 2014-16 a National Drug Survey was conducted to assess the extent of Not of Standard Quality (NSQ)/ Spurious drugs in the country. Details of no. of samples tested under the survey and the findings are as under:

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	% of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	% of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
2014-16	47012	1850	3.16	13	0.0245

Moreover, in the said survey, 10.02% (total 839 out of the 8369 samples) of the drug samples drawn from Government sources were found Not of Standard Quality (NSQ). The test Reports of the drug samples declared as Not of Standard Quality (NSQ) were forwarded to concerned State Licensing Authorities with a request to take appropriate action and also to take legal samples of same batch of drugs for testing.

There is no separate mechanism/ provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 for monitoring the quality of medicines supplied to Govt. Agencies. Whether the drugs is for Govt. supply or for domestic marketing, manufacturing sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & 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. Licensees are required to comply with all the conditions of license any follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality. One of the conditions 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. The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action in case of any violation of above requirements.

The Government of India has taken various steps to check the quality of drugs manufactured, sale and distribution in the country. Details are as under:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States / UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 22 States have already set up designated special Courts.
3. A Whistle Blower Scheme was announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
4. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
5. The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
6. The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2017.
7. The Government has decided to strengthen both the Central and States drug regulatory system during the 12th Five Year Plan enabling them to keep more effective watch on unscrupulous elements indulging in unlawful activities relating to quality of drugs. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposal for strengthening the drug regulatory system in the country, both under the Central and State Governments at a total expenditure of Rs. 1750 crores. Out of this, Rs. 850 crore is the Central Government's share. The share of the Centre and the States in case of state component will be in the ratio of 60:40 for all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, for which the ratio will be 90:10.
8. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended vide Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) dated 27.10.2017, making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. Further, the licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.
 - (b) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any such report that medicines like oral rehydration salt, stents, medicines for fever, vomiting and loose motions which are being supplied by Government and private hospitals are of low quality or duplicate medicines.
 - (c) and (d) Manufacturing sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & 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. Licensees are required to comply with all the condition of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality. The State Licensing Authorities are empowered to take action on violation of any conditions of the license. As per information received from States/UTs Drugs Controllers, No. of drug samples tested, no. of drug samples reported spurious/ adulterated and sub-standard drugs, value of drugs seized and action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April 2014-2015

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adult-rated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adult-rated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx value of drug seized	No. of Raids conducted	Action taken w.r.t. no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Himachal Pradesh	881	31	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil	NA
2	Telangana	3716	35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	94,20,600 (in the month of April)	Nil	Nil
3	Uttarakhand	182	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Manufacturing license of 06 mfg. units has been suspended for further order due found violation of provisions of D&C Act & Rules thereunder
4	Gujarat	1130	499	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Under investigation
5	Sikkim	87	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Daman and Diu	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Haryana	2150	25	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	8306	101 - License Cancelled 187- LICE-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										nse sus- pended 12-cpirt case lau- nched 01- Warning issued 118- under investi- gation where show cause notice issued 01-FIRs Registered

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs
Controller during April 2015-2016*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adult- rated	No. of prose- cution laun- ched for manu- facturing, sale and distri- bution of spurious/ adult- erated drugs	No. of cases (as ment- ioned in the earlier col- umn) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approx value of drug seized	No. of Raids con- ducted	Action taken w.r.t. no. of raids con- ducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Himachal Pradesh	936	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Mostly Govt. Supply	1	a) Under Investi- gation FIR Filed
2	Telangana	2462	25	3	2	-	661000/-	309	3-NSQ 2-Under investi- gation 20 Seized under investi- gation	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Gujarat	11071	535	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Under investigation
5	Sikkim	102	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Haryana	1901	12	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	6890	-

Action Against Crime

2473. ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any effective steps to stop the murders, rapes, thefts, smuggling of drugs, gold and other contrabands items and fake currency notes during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime including murders, rapes, thefts, smuggling of drugs, gold, other contrabands items and fake currency notes. The Government of India emphasises the need to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions with the State Governments / UT Administrations. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories from time to time for the State Governments and UT administrations to handle crime cases for which advisories on crime against women, crime against children, crime against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Advisory on Prevention, Registration, investigation & prosecution of crime and Advisory on no discrimination in compulsory registration of FIRs, which are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>.

Further, Government of India through its various agencies supports State Governments/UT Administrations in building the capacity of investigation & prosecution agencies to address crime. The Central Forensic Laboratories provides forensic assistance in this regard. Central Investigation agencies such as CBI, NIA taking up issues with severe crime cases refer to them.

Further, the Government of India has taken following steps for check the smuggling and circulation of fake Indian currency notes in the country, which are as under-

- (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) One special FICN Coordination Group (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 been constituted 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 new surveillance technology, deploying additional manpower for round the clock surveillance, establishing observations posts along the international border, erection of border fencing and intensive patrolling.

State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, cases charge sheeted, persons charge sheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under murder, rape, theft, NDPS Act and counterfeiting during 2016 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS). Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under various crime heads during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder						Rape						Theft		
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	1123	992	150	2518	1665	200	994	937	79	1186	1131	107	13856	8753	1922
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46	44	20	64	53	20	92	63	14	102	77	14	510	246	13
3	Assam	1149	918	151	1443	1114	186	1779	1276	103	1976	1359	104	12955	3162	335
4	Bihar	2581	3188	544	3520	4107	947	1008	1157	146	997	1216	174	22228	10080	250
5	Chhattisgarh	957	867	408	1501	1522	748	1626	1608	453	1992	1927	565	5450	1967	575
6	Goa	30	27	15	36	44	19	61	57	11	68	61	11	463	165	32
7	Gujarat	1120	989	98	2469	2522	182	982	874	26	1369	1278	27	13791	5423	121
8	Haryana	1057	799	198	1831	1702	444	1187	827	123	1334	1224	175	21741	3883	1668
9	Himachal Pradesh	101	84	31	171	182	58	252	223	42	329	311	53	480	215	38
10	Jammu and Kashmir	142	81	20	206	177	29	256	185	9	343	268	9	1820	730	45
11	Jharkhand	1514	1351	298	1780	1517	386	1109	878	187	1270	961	204	7285	2363	305
12	Karnataka	1573	1402	175	3337	3049	286	1655	1311	91	1929	1638	105	20687	5570	269
13	Kerala	305	327	67	695	701	143	1656	1558	81	1968	1754	99	3936	2743	528
14	Madhya Pradesh	2004	1846	792	4019	3854	1693	4882	4771	990	6692	6530	1399	28663	8546	1763
15	Maharashtra	2299	2085	535	4899	4925	991	4189	3825	317	5153	4960	430	59097	18926	2729
16	Manipur	78	23	3	62	31	3	55	51	2	39	51	5	801	127	15
17	Meghalaya	108	126	29	85	247	76	190	168	64	179	282	103	871	252	179
18	Mizoram	29	25	10	33	26	12	23	27	21	28	32	23	961	900	647
19	Nagaland	36	25	16	34	34	18	26	28	8	25	31	10	478	207	114
20	Odisha	1328	1286	163	1907	2013	259	1983	1996	142	2235	2293	206	9044	5180	730
21	Punjab	771	584	264	1346	1154	553	838	654	174	928	857	219	5982	2501	1070
22	Rajasthan	1551	1016	348	2185	2192	676	3656	2084	345	2822	2831	535	27406	5315	1823
23	Sikkim	17	18	2	24	18	2	92	64	5	100	72	5	93	59	10
24	Tamil Nadu	1603	1622	345	3911	3268	674	319	386	91	544	556	113	12128	8749	4763
25	Telangana	1046	922	150	1844	1890	214	1278	942	80	1566	1175	93	12634	8557	2133
26	Tripura	145	119	28	199	181	50	207	168	36	235	192	38	244	107	30
27	Uttar Pradesh	4889	4181	1635	14397	11198	3809	4816	3708	747	8188	5462	1057	56550	12470	3232
28	Uttarakhand	194	146	95	265	236	156	336	263	61	334	312	78	1823	661	291
29	West Bengal	2044	1909	185	3501	3230	337	1110	1318	115	2268	2385	128	19902	5200	45
	Total State(s)	29840	27002	6775	58282	52852	13171	36657	31407	4563	46199	41226	6089	361879	123057	25675
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	9	5	23	16	5	30	23	0	36	27	0	64	25	7
31	Chandigarh	26	25	10	63	61	22	68	57	17	82	78	19	918	292	210
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	3	3	6	5	14	18	2	17	22	2	29	13	0
33	Daman and Diu	4	6	0	2	7	0	12	8	0	9	3	0	42	30	1
34	Delhi UT	528	463	89	928	785	123	2155	2109	156	2444	2162	1781	30928	6389	1351
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	5	3	0	8	5	3
36	Puducherry	33	28	2	101	66	6	6	4	1	5	4	1	536	258	42
	Total UT(s)	610	536	109	1120	941	161	2290	2221	176	2598	2299	200	132525	7012	1614
	Total (All India)	30450	27538	6884	59402	53793	13332	38947	33628	4739	48797	43525	6289	494404	130069	27289

Source: Crime in India

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under various crime heads during 2016

Theft			Counterfeiting						Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985					
PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
12045	10169	2127	62	44	3	93	92	15	722	465	43	1979	792	60
478	433	14	3	3	0	6	7	0	116	99	7	190	158	7
13156	3456	340	66	35	3	147	70	3	380	225	25	517	293	30
21321	12118	356	20	34	7	27	40	12	576	444	99	1028	613	139
3091	3030	756	35	9	16	23	25	69	595	583	390	827	769	441
282	248	42	4	1	0	2	2	0	60	53	12	69	60	12
9425	9101	159	76	26	1	87	77	2	61	42	5	108	99	8
6534	6039	2129	24	21	1	51	54	2	2032	1986	492	2678	2571	610
417	379	79	4	2	0	2	3	0	929	806	81	1175	1025	110
1520	1398	108	7	9	1	11	13	5	619	601	45	982	900	66
3078	2508	408	8	11	1	13	11	1	129	127	42	207	216	45
9602	7451	328	96	42	0	102	83	0	655	438	51	993	619	70
3800	3631	677	43	49	7	49	57	7	5924	5781	2535	6767	6251	2615
14284	13496	2762	26	16	9	38	34	16	790	788	316	1120	1112	435
29095	29041	3484	124	41	5	99	95	7	14590	14768	7473	15477	15930	9450
184	137	22	7	5	7	6	5	7	91	56	24	83	56	34
374	386	200	9	3	2	13	5	3	47	45	3	63	89	4
1051	973	675	6	5	0	7	6	0	105	94	33	125	111	37
286	260	150	2	4	4	2	4	4	58	54	16	77	69	28
7128	7779	1186	22	20	1	31	28	1	548	558	44	848	877	76
4216	3337	1765	22	20	14	53	35	23	5906	8959	6526	7266	10346	7508
9628	9619	2783	31	25	4	46	45	4	1246	1130	671	1956	1873	825
77	73	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
11864	10546	5428	99	15	1	34	24	3	3424	3170	2170	3861	3507	2357
12972	10343	2337	60	41	0	62	128	0	232	181	18	421	270	29
258	158	36	4	5	1	6	8	1	55	41	3	73	57	3
22741	20619	5278	159	63	35	132	124	54	6834	6610	4323	7064	6825	4371
1435	1335	453	45	14	0	37	37	0	628	622	107	718	645	113
11062	7481	63	327	325	33	504	458	39	1428	1254	18	1986	1496	20
211404	175544	34163	1391	888	156	1683	1570	278	48783	49983	25572	58661	57632	29503
46	29	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	10	4	26	11	4
467	401	274	0	0	2	0	0	3	144	163	97	155	173	101
30	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
45	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	0
29955	8395	1989	80	28	10	46	57	12	297	228	100	386	348	132
3	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	9	14	13	13
377	377	47	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
30923	9298	2327	85	28	12	51	57	15	473	411	210	588	552	250
242327	184842	36490	1476	916	168	1734	1627	293	49256	50394	25782	59249	58184	29753

[*Translation*]

Pharma Companies

2474. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of antibiotic and pharmaceutical companies in the country;

(b) the number of pharmaceutical companies and the status of antibiotic and pharmaceutical companies in Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government has given assurance for Rs. 100 crores bailout plan for revival of said companies; and

(d) if so, the status thereof and the time by which this amount will be released?

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) No such details are maintained by the Department.

(b) No such details are maintained by the Department. However, the following Public Sector Undertakings viz., Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), along with its subsidiary Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (MAPL) and Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) have their plants in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) As per the Cabinet decision dated 21.12.2016, a loan of Rs. 100 crores was released on 17.03.2017 to M/s Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for payment of Salaries, wages and other critical expenses.

Upgradation of Government Flats

2475. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of upgradation is in progress in the houses allotted to the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, the number of quarters upgraded so far during the last six months, category-wise; and

(c) the details of upgradation work of Type-III quarters of Lodhi Colony under T-3 along with the total amount of funds spent by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of number of quarters, category wise, upgraded in Delhi during last six months are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Under upgradation of Type III quarters in Lodhi Colony, toilets and bathrooms are renovated with new wall and floor tiles alongwith sanitary fixtures. Kitchen is upgraded with green marble on kitchen platform; floor and wall tiles alongwith sanitary fixtures and cabinets are provided below the platform. Damaged windows are replaced with steel windows. The funds spent are approximately Rs. 1.30 Lakhs for each quarter.

Statement

Number of quarters. Category wise, upgraded in Delhi

Type of Quarter	Number of quarter upgraded
I	394
II	738
III	330
IV	267
V	2
V-A	21
V-B	30
VI-A	2
VI-B	2
Hostel SB	28
Hostel DB	1
Suites	35
Total	1850

[*English*]

Marine Police Stations in Odisha

2476. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction new Marine police stations for Odisha coast, make provision to construct three new jetties along Odisha coast and to make provision to provide the requirement so that patrolling can be conducted atleast eight hours a day by each marine police station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will make provision for creation of a coastal India reserve battalion in Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government will provide seaworthy boats of different size and design with capability of entering the sea during adverse sea condition and the funds for maintenance of fast interceptor boats; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing the Coastal Security Scheme (CSS) in phases with the objective of strengthening 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, Government of Odisha has been provided with 18 Coastal Police Stations equipped with 15 interceptor boats. The Scheme also has provision of five jetties and reimbursement of fuel expenses for the boats, under operational norms.

(c) and (d) No, madam.

(e) and (f) Government of Odisha has been sanctioned 26 all weather boats under Phase-II of the CSS, with a provision for maintenance of boats for 3 years.

Availing Aadhaar

2477. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strategy has been made to provide Aadhaar Card to every citizen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any plan has been made under which Aadhaar Card is to be linked with Ration Card compulsorily;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) The Department has issued a Notification S.O. 371 [E] dated 8/2/17 [as amended from time to time] which has inter-alia provisions for linking of Aadhaar numbers of eligible beneficiaries under NFSA with their Ration Cards. However, as per provisions of said Notification, the eligible beneficiaries under NFSA, 2013 who do not possess Aadhaar number, are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/ UT.

The said notification further provides that benefits under NFSA cannot be denied by State/UT Governments for the only reasons that eligible beneficiaries do not possess Aadhaar. Till the Aadhaar number is assigned to a beneficiary, entitlements under NFSA shall be given to such individuals on production of his/her Ration Card and either Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or copy of his/her request made to State Government for Aadhaar Enrolment along with any of the 8 documents listed in the said notification.

Presently, at the national level about 81.75% of ration cards under NFSA have been seeded with Aadhaar numbers of beneficiaries.

Knowledge and Information in Agriculture Sector

2478. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has realized that the knowledge and information deficits are the major hurdles in developing agricultural sector in rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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) Dissemination and transfer of knowledge and information is an important strategy for the Government for developing the Agriculture Sector in the country. In this respect the main extension system mandated for dissemination and knowledge transfer among farmers is operated by the State Governments. However, Government has been laying special emphasis on dissemination of information and knowledge transfer to the farmers through a series of initiatives like Extension Reforms, Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Kisan Call Centres, Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres, Exhibitions/ Fairs etc. A brief of these initiatives is given in the enclosed Statement. Further, a network of 681 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) has been established by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to facilitate farmer's access to knowledge and information generated by Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes of the country.

Statement

Brief on initiatives taken for dissemination of knowledge and information to the farmers

A multi-tiered extension strategy with a blend of following extension and outreach initiatives is being followed under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) so as to empower farmers with the latest knowledge and information in agriculture and allied sectors.

- (i) **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:-** ATMA Scheme has been extended to cover 676 rural districts of 29 States & 3 UTs across the country. This Scheme has been revised to include manpower support; roping in the farmers' feed back in to planning by setting up Farmer Advisory Committees (FACs) at Block/ District & State Level and providing farmer-to-farmer learning and extension support through Farmer Friend. The Modified Scheme has dedicated Specialists & Functionary Support at State (2 at State Nodal Cell and 7 to 15 at SAMETI level based on the number of blocks in the State/UT), District (5 per district) & Block level (4 per Block). Various

activities supported under the Scheme for educating and creating awareness amongst farmers include farmers trainings, exposure visits, demonstration, Kisan Mela mobilization of farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and farm schools etc. Since inception of the scheme in 2005, 4.33 crore farmers' have been benefited through various farmer oriented activities.

- (ii) **Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension:-** The primary objective of the Scheme is to use Electronic Media, Print Media & Social Media with their massive penetration as a vehicle that could be exploited for the purpose of extension.

Under this scheme existing infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio is being utilized to make the farmers aware about modern technologies and researches related to agriculture and allied areas. A 30 minute programme named Krishi Darshan is being telecast 5 days a week through 18 Regional Kendras of Doordarshan. Similarly, 96 Rural FM Radio Stations of All India Radio are being utilized to broadcast 30 minutes of programme named KisanVani for farmers 6 days a week. Besides, DD - Kisan 24x7 Channel also disseminates the information and production technologies on Agriculture.

During the telecast of Krishi Darshan programme a capsule programme called Mandi Bhav and Agri-News are being produced in-house and telecast the same for the benefit of the farmers. The existing prices for different agri-products in the local Mandis linked with the network are being telecast for the local farmers for their maximum benefit.

Focused Publicity & Awareness Campaign: Apart from Krishi Darshan and Kisan Vani Programmes, the 'Focused Publicity & Awareness Campaign' is also executed to create awareness about the assistance available under various schemes of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperations Farmers Welfare and also to create awareness on best agricultural practices available. Audio-Video Spots are being broadcast/telecast through DD, AIR and Private TV Radio Channels operating at National & Regional Level during news, entertainment programmes, serials etc. for the benefit of the farmers. In addition to that print advertisements on best agricultural practices available under different schemes of DAC&FW as well as Govt's flagship 1 programmes are being published in leading

newspaper across the country to create awareness among the farmers. Social Media platforms such as facebook, twitter, youtube etc. are also being utilized for creating awareness about various flagship programmes of the Ministry.

- (iii) **Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres:-** The Scheme was launched in 2002 and provides extension services to farmers through setting up of economically viable self - employment ventures. Selected trainees are provided agri-preneurship training for a period of two months by MANAGE through identified Nodal Training Institutions in various states, which also provide handholding support for one year. NABARD monitors the credit support to Agri-Clinics through Commercial Banks. Provision of credit-linked back-ended subsidy @ 36% has been approved under the scheme. The subsidy would be 44% in respect of candidates belonging to SC, ST, women and those from North-Eastern and Hill States.

The scheme provides efficacious and cost effective mode of extension services. Since inception of the scheme in 2002, 55421 unemployed candidates with agriculture qualification have been trained and 23503 agri-ventures have been set up by the trained candidates upto November, 2017. Subsidy has been extended to 1850 established agri-ventures as on November 2017.

- (iv) **Kisan Call Centres:-** Agriculture and allied sector related information is provided to the farmers through Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) having toll free telephone line 1800-180-1551 accessible through all mobile phones and landlines of all telecom networks including private service providers. Replies to the farmers' queries are given in 22 local languages between 6.00 am to 10.00 pm on all seven days of the week. The KCCs set up at 14 locations have been restructured in 2012 to make it more effective. Since inception of the scheme, in the year 2004 over 349.40 lakh live calls have been registered at the KCC till 30th November, 2017.
- (v) **Information dissemination through Agri Fairs:-** Agriculture exhibition is an excellent mechanism for showcasing latest technological advancements and dissemination of information to the farming community and also for promoting business opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors. The Extension Division is participating / supporting the

exhibition/ fairs / seminars / conference etc. at the different level in the country, promoting/ organizing agriculture fairs at different levels. At the national level, the Division participates in India International Trade Fair organized annually by India Trade Promotion Organization. The Division also supports five Regional Agricultural fairs - one in each Region every year. The agriculture fair at Block, District and State levels are also being supported by the Division under the Extension Reforms (ATMA) Scheme and decision in this regard is taken up by the concerned State Government.

- (vi) **Capacity building components under "Extension Support to Central Institutes/ DOE":-** Ministry of Agriculture has established four Extension Education Institutes on regional basis at Nilokheri (Haryana); Hyderabad (Telangana); Anand (Gujarat) and Jorhat (Assam) to cater to the training needs of middle-level field extension functionaries working under agriculture and allied departments of States/UTs at respective regions. The programmatic activities of EEIs include organization of on-campus/off-campus trainings, workshops, conferences etc. in the areas of communication technology, extension methodology, training management, Agriculture 1/53 Knowledge Information System (AKIS) and Information and Communication Technology. The primary objective of establishing four Extension Education Institutes is to train professional leaders with expertise in the field of extension education and communication technology.
- (vii) **Model Training Courses (MTCs):-** The Directorate of Extension (DOE), DAC&FW sponsors Model Training Courses (MTCs) of 8 days duration to be organized by reputed National/ Central Institutes, ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities(SAUs) in specialized areas for capacity building of middle-level extension functionaries of agriculture & allied departments of States/ UTs. 53 training programmes have been organized during 2017-18 (upto November, 2017).
- (viii) **Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY):-** The component launched in 2015 aims at training rural youths/farm women, rural artisans (blacksmiths, carpenter etc. designing/ manufacturing farm implements) across the country. The training under this component is of 7 days duration for 15 trainees per batch focusing on specific vocational areas in

agriculture & allied sectors. Both public and private/ Non-Governmental Institutions including Vocational Training organizations, Youth Organizations (like Nehru Yuva Kendra) will be actively involved in implementation of this programme. 206 training programmes @15 participants per training programme have been organized during 2016-17 (up to March, 2017).

(ix) **Farmers Capacity Assessment & Certification (FCAC):-**

This scheme launched in 2015, it is aimed at providing recognition to traditionally skilled farmers/farm women in various sectors of agriculture & allied disciplines through certification, launched The exercise of certification covers the process of "Recognizing Prior Learning (RPL) Skill" by testing and certification process by a designated agency. If farmers/ farm women found competent in possessing the traditional or prior possessed skill by the certifying bodies, they are issued certificates, so that they may be recognized for getting employment in the concerned skill sector by the prospective employers in the job market.

(x) **Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI):-**

DAESI is of one year (48 weeks) regular course launched in 2003 with an objective to impart education in agriculture and other allied areas to the Input Dealers so that they can establish linkage to their business with extension services, besides discharging regulatory responsibilities assigned to them.

This programme was earlier implemented through MANAGE @ Rs. 20,000/- per candidate in self-financing mode in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Jharkhand & West Bengal. Now SAMETIs are also involved in conducting training programmes and so far 7761 candidates have been trained under 194 DAESI batches organized till Nov, 2017. During 2017-18, DAESI programme is under implementation in 159 batches with 6360 candidates.

[Translation]

Functional Border Posts

2479. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border posts including high altitude posts across the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to upgrade the facilities being provided at these border post;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised for these posts during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is planning to build some new border posts for the force specially, high altitude post across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering using technology to maintain a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius in these high-altitude areas border posts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (f) Border Out Posts (BOPs) are constructed keeping in view the length of border, threat perception, terrains, manpower etc. The upgradation of facilities at the BOPs is a continuous process. Adequate funds are sanctioned/ allocated for the BOPs and have been fully utilized during the last three years.

The Government is committed to the development of border infrastructure to strengthen the operational capabilities of the Border Guarding Forces.

[English]

Housing Projects of CGEWHO

2480. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) the details of housing projects undertaken by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) since inception;

(b) the details of housing projects completed by the CGEWHO upto November, 2017;

(c) whether the CGEWHO has completed the costing of these projects particularly Project Kendriya Vihar-II, Sector-82, Noida, Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the time by which the costing of the projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of housing projects undertaken by the CGEWHO since inception is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of housing projects completed/ under completion and status of costing of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The costing of projects is stated to be completed with the financial closure of projects where no further activities whether physical or financial need to be undertaken by the CGEWHO.

Statement-I

Details of housing projects undertaken by CGEWHO since inception

Sl. No.	Particular	Land area (acres)	No. of DUs constructed
1	2	3	4
1.	Chennai (Ph-I)	10	524
2.	Navi Mumbai	6.2	384
3.	Panchkula (Ph-I)	2	98
4.	Noida (Ph-I)	12	692
5.	Kolkata (Ph-I)	10	576
6.	Kharghar	19	1230
7.	Noida (PH-II)	8.25	508
8.	Gurgaon (Ph-I)	25	1088
9.	Chandigarh	10	305
10.	Bangalore	8.2	603
11.	Hyderabad (Ph-I)	6.5	344
12.	Kochi	3	43
13.	Gurgaon (Ph-II)	13	852
14.	Pune(Ph-I)	5	159

1	2	3	4
15.	Noida (Ph-III) (Sector-82)	16	980
16.	Noida (Ph-IV) (Sector-82)	13	720
17.	Ah medabad	6.41	310
18.	Jaipur (Ph-I)	3	184
19.	Hyderabad (Ph-II)	3	178
20.	Panchkula (Ph-II)	5	240
21.	Noida (Ph-V) (Sector-82)	11	576
22.	Lucknow	4.5	130
23.	Pune (Ph-II)	5.0	148
24.	Chennai (Ph-II)	11.32	572
25.	Jaipur (Ph-II)	6.8	572
26.	Hyderabad (Ph-III)	6.5	380
27.	Mohali (Ph-I)	9.56	603
28.	Bhubneshwar (Ph-I)	5.0	256
29.	Meerut (Ph-I)	1.91	90
30.	Kolkota (Ph-II)	10.06	582
31.	Mohali (Ph-II)	8.1	615
32.	Bhubaneswar Phase-II*	5	240
33.	Greater Noida Ph-I*	24	1794
34.	Chennai Ph-III*	12	1220

*Under construction projects.

Statement-II

Status of costing of completed projects

Sl. No.	Particular	Status of Costing
1	2	3
1.	Chennai (Ph-I)	Completed
2.	Navi Mumbai	Completed
3.	Panchkula (Ph-I)	Completed
4.	Noida (Ph-I)	Completed
5.	Kolkata (Ph-I)	Completed
6.	Kharghar	Yet to be completed

1	2	3
7.	Noida (PH-II)	Completed
8.	Gurgaon (Ph-I)	Yet to be completed
9.	Chandigarh	Yet to be completed
10.	Bangalore	Completed
11.	Hyderabad (Ph-I)	Completed
12.	Kochi	Yet to be completed
13.	Gurgaon (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed
14.	Pune (Ph-I)	Yet to be completed
15.	Noida (Ph-III) (Sector-82)	Yet to be completed
16.	Noida (Ph-IV) (Sector-82)	Yet to be completed
17.	Ah medabad	Yet to be completed
18.	Jaipur (Ph-I)	Completed
19.	Hyderabad (Ph-II)	Completed
20.	Panchkula (Ph-II)	Completed
21.	Noida (Ph-V) (Sector-82)	Yet to be completed
22.	Lucknow	Completed
23.	Pune (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed
24.	Chennai (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed
25.	Jaipur (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed
26.	Hyderabad (Ph-III)	Yet to be completed
27.	Mohali (Ph-I)	Yet to be completed
28.	Bhubneshwar (Ph-I)	Yet to be completed
29.	Meerut (Ph-I)	Yet to be completed
30.	Kolkota (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed
31.	Mohali (Ph-II)	Yet to be completed

[Translation]

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

2481. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:
SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote electric vehicles to reduce dependence on petrol and diesel and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has signed agreements with foreign companies for attracting foreign investments with a view to establishing units for manufacturing electric vehicles;

(c) if so, the details of such investment made, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any incentive scheme for the manufacturer and consumers of electric vehicles as an alternative to petrol and diesel vehicles and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the type and number of e-vehicles plying on roads in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) To promote hybrid / electric vehicles in the country, the Government notified FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India], as a part of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020, initially for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015 and till 31st March 2017, with an outlay of Rs. 795 crore. This scheme is one of the green initiatives of the Government, which is aimed at reducing dependency on fossil fuel. The scheme is being implemented through four focus areas namely Technology Development (R&D), Pilot Project, Charging Infrastructure and Demand Creation. The scheme has been extended for a further period upto 31st March 2018.

Under Demand creation focus area, the purchaser of electric / hybrid vehicles (xEVs) is given an upfront reduction purchase price by the dealer at the time of purchase of xEVs. The detailed demand incentives allowed under the scheme for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles is given at Annexure-13 of the Gazette notification of FAME India Scheme, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in). However, no financial assistance is extended to the manufacturers of xEVs, at present, under the scheme.

Also, specific projects/proposals received under different focus areas are funded by the Government under this scheme.

Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises have not signed any agreement with foreign companies for attracting foreign investments with a view to establishing units for manufacturing electric vehicles.

Since FAME India Scheme, at present, is not applicable PAN-India, the Department captures the data of vehicles which are supported through demand incentive in the covered areas under the scheme. Market creation through demand incentives is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheeler Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses Since inception of this scheme, the Government has given support through demand incentives to 174760 electric/hybrid vehicles.

[English]

Food Security under PDS

2482. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD:
SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI:
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes of the Government of India to provide food security under Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the process of linking of Aadhaar no. with ration cards of the people has been completed, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India has made Aadhaar Card mandatory for the beneficiaries under Public Distribution System, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any investigation into the numerous cases of ration being denied to people because of lack of Aadhaar Cards/linkage of ration to Aadhaar Cards, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action against Fair Price Shops that have been reported to deny ration to people for lack of Aadhaar Cards, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that legitimate ration cardholders are not denied

supplies from ration shops for not having Aadhaar card, if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government is aware that people have starved to death as a result of not getting timely supply of rations, if so, the total number of people who have died in the country in the last few months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government is implementing the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which provides for coverage of 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population to receive foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 1/2/3 per kg. for coarse grains/wheat/rice respectively. The Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs and 80.72 crore persons are covered for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains.

(b) As per the information received from States/UTs, out of total 23.10 crore ration cards, 18.89 crore ration cards have been seeded with Aadhar. At present the Aadhar seeding at national level is 81.75%.

(c) to (g) The Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has issued a Notification dated 08.02.2017 [as amended from time to time] which *inter-alia* provides for linking of Aadhaar of eligible beneficiaries under NFSA with Ration Card. However, as per provisions of said Notification, those eligible beneficiaries under NFSA who do not possess Aadhaar, are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details to their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT. The said notification further provides that till the Aadhaar is assigned to the beneficiaries, entitlements under NFSA shall be given to such individuals on production of Ration Card and either Aadhaar Enrollment ID slip or copy of his/her request made to State Government for Aadhaar Enrollment along with any of the 8 documents listed in the said notification. In the light of the provisions of the above notification, benefits under NFSA cannot be denied by State/UT Governments for the only reason that eligible beneficiaries do not possess Aadhaar. A letter dated 24.10.2017 has also been issued to all the States/UTs with directions to strictly comply with the provisions of the above notification.

The above mentioned notification as well as the letter dated 24.10.2017 has been uploaded on the official website of Department of Food and Public Distribution.

In the recent past a few reports have been published in print media about starvation deaths in Jharkhand, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. However, the State Governments have informed that the deaths couldn't be attributed to starvation.

[Translation]

Pulses Cultivation

2483. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cultivation of pulses can be an important solution for the problem of malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the other benefits of pulses

cultivation; and

- (d) the steps being taken by the Government for enhancing cultivation of pulses?

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. The cultivation of pulses is one of the solutions for reducing malnutrition due to their nutritive value which are given in the enclosed Statement. The details of other benefits of pulses include enriching the soil health, fixing atmospheric nitrogen in the soil. Pulses are also an integral part of the cropping system all over the country because these crops fit in well in the crop rotation and inter-cropping followed by the farmers. Pulse crops, besides being rich in protein and some other nutrients.

- (d) Government has been implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses under Krishonnati Yojana in 638 districts of 29 states of the country.

Statement

The nutrient composition of some common pulses per 100 g Edible Portion on Dry Matter basis (EPDM) of whole, dried, raw pulses is given here under:

Pulse	Energy (kcal/ 100g EPDM)	Protein (g/100g EPDM)	Carbohyd rate Available (g/100g EPDM)	Total Dietary Fibre (g/100g EPDM)	Total fat (g/100g EPDM)	Calcium (mg/ 100g EPDM)	Iron (mg/ 100g EPDM)	Zinc (mg/ 100g EPDM)	Folic acid (ug/ 100g EPDM)	Vitamin A(ug/ 100g EPDM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chickpea (Desi)	332	21.2	40	21.2	5	157	8.1	3.26	390	13
Chickpea (Kabuli)	359	20.8	48.9	13.1	6.1	97	5.9	3.11	400	7
Cowpea	333	21	51	11.4	2.5	125	5.8	1.91	640	3
Lentil	319	24.1	45.1	16.6	1	75	7.5	3.56	150	3
Mung bean	321	20.2	48.7	17.1	1.3	93	4.1	1.63	620	15
Pea	310	23.4	38.4	22.2	2.1	42	4.5	3.32	170	9
Pigeon pea	306	22.4	39.6	22.5	1.5	137	5.3	2.95	350	27

Source: FAO/INFOODS global food composition database for pulses.

Organic Farming

2484. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:

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

(a) the details of area where organic farming is being practiced in the country including Rajasthan, State and UT-wise;

(b) the details of policies/programmes/schemes/projects formulated or implemented for promotion of organic farming along with the details of the funding till date and the achievements made thereunder including the changes in the agricultural economy of the region, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a cluster based programme is being formulated/implemented to develop a number of organic clusters in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance granted to the farmers for the purpose during the current year, State and UT-wise;

(d) whether it is true that despite various measures being taken by the Government, the production of organic crops is very low and only a small portion of country's cropped land is under organic farming and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action to create awareness amongst the farmers about organic farming and encourage them to opt for it and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has fixed any target to bring a large portion of cropped land under organic farming 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) and (f) Organic Farming has been promoted in States & UTs through specific programmes of Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) & Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Under PKVY farmers group/clusters are provided assistance of Rs. 50,000 per hectare for organic inputs certification, grading, packing and marketing for 3 years.

As per under the programme, so far, 2 lakhs hectare in 10,000 clusters has been covered till date. Under MOVCDNER an area of 50,000 hectare has been targeted to be covered under organic farming for 3 years and financial assistance is provided for cluster development, input production, supply of seeds/planting materials, branding, labeling, packing etc. Under this programme, so far, 0.45 lakhs hectare area against 0.5 lakhs hectares has been brought under organic farming, 79 Farmers Producer Companies(FPCs)/ Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) and 2406 Farmers Interested Groups (FIGs) has been formed. The details of area covered, clusters formed, funds allocated, release, State/ UT-wise during the year 2015-16 till date is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III. Organic Farming is also supported by other schemes viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Network Project on Organic Farming under the activities of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR) and National Programme for Organic Produce (NPOP) under activities of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA).

(d) No such reports have been received from states. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prescribed crop specific Package of Practices for organic farming to realize optimum yield. However, as per the Network Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) study, during the conversion period from inorganic to organic (2-3 years) yield levels are expected to be low in the intensively cultivated areas.

(e) The Department has been focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed:

- (i) The provision of Rs. 80,000 per cluster financial assistance allocated for 10,000 clusters under PKVY scheme for the mobilization of farmers.
- (ii) The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a subordinate office of DAC&FW undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannual Newsletter "Bio-fertilizers" as well as quarterly Newsletter called Organic Farming.

In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcasted on 4 different FM Radio Stations including Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow. NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 5 Days Trainers Training & 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in

various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 300 no., 296 and 110 of FTFD in 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively and has achieved targeted 298 no., 294 and 110 in the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. The training on Waste Decomposer technology for making organic Compost has also been provided under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to farmers.

- (iii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute (ICAR) also imparts training to educate farmers on organic farming practices.

Statement-I

*Cultivated area under Organic Certification during last Five years
(organic + in-conversion both combined) (in ha.)*

Sl. No.	State Name	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321.28	321.28	321.28	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5909.13	12325.03	20524.67	18251.586	17683.893
3	Arunachal Pradesh	231.49	71.49	3688.61	4185.26	4011.270
4	Assam	2299.212	2828.26	16258.02	28433.244	23870.399
5	Bihar	9351.955	180.60	247.10	91.7	1.200
6	Chhattisgarh	1887.64	4113.25	5163.53	10584.939	12712.137
7	Goa	8290.6	12853.94	15621.24	16957.593	15762.433
8	Gujarat	45275.627	46863.89	49353.55	76813.064	64241.064
9	Haryana	7532.62	3835.78	6753.66	4869.048	5011.599
10	Himachal Pradesh	3965.386	4686.05	10053.92	12759.125	12376.722
11	Jammu and Kashmir	5121.141	10035.38	21111.22	25515.01	22608.315
12	Jharkhand	254.946	762.30	24698.80	30363.733	26813.947
13	Karnataka	27191.273	30716.21	52473.16	93963.34	81089.096
14	Kerala	10568.409	15020.23	22980.90	25899.395	24812.778
15	Lakshadweep	350.688	895.91	895.52	895.521	895.523
16	Madhya Pradesh	144239.756	232887.36	397546.62	461774.726	464859.434
17	Maharashtra	66504.92	85536.66	134524.27	198352.289	224007.521
18	Manipur	11.25	0	168.20	251.4	241.400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Meghalaya	1780.49	373.13	1989.29	4609.422	9629.598
20	Mizoram	1182	0	764.24	213.8	210.000
21	Nagaland	2916.96	5168.16	8362.43	6186.934	4699.934
22	New Delhi	58.4	0.83	69.13	23.03	9.230
23	Odisha	18186.405	49813.51	81533.83	95896.981	92190.100
24	Pondicherry	0	2.84	2.84	2.835	2.835
25	Punjab	1601.474	1534.39	2677.58	961.203	1032.530
26	Rajasthan	38289.048	66020.35	107523.24	155020.273	151609.913
27	Sikkim	43107.744	60843.51	76392.38	75851.211	75218.279
28	Tamil Nadu	3066.977	3640.07	11964.08	14456.5	5712.796
29	Telangana	0	0	2902.83	10355.587	9687.841
30	Tripura	209.726	203.56	203.56	203.56	203.560
31	Uttar Pradesh	32889.853	44670.10	53954.84	61081.828	56249.385
32	Uttrakhand	20563.754	24739.46	36880.23	37221.387	30907.417
33	West Bengal	1279.412	2095.51	16266.61	17890.412	5176.026
Total		504439.56	723039.04	1183871.38	1489935.93	1443538.17

Statement-II

State-wise Organic Area Covered under PKVY Scheme 2015-16 to till date

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cluster	Area in hactare.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	472	9440
2	Bihar	427	8540
3	Chhattisgarh	200	4000
4	Gujarat	100	2000
5	Goa	4	80
6	Haryana	20	400
7	Jharkhand	250	5000
8	Karnataka	545	10900
9	Kerala	619	12380
10	Madhya Pradesh	1380	27600
11	Maharashtra	1258	25160
12	Odisha	320	6400
13	Punjab	250	5000

1	2	3	4
14	Rajasthan	1150	23000
15	Tamil Nadu	112	2240
16	Telangana	690	13800
17	Uttar Pradesh	620	12400
18	West Bengal	120	2400
19	Assam	220	4400
20	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380
21	Mizoram	34	680
22	Manipur	30	600
23	Nagaland	24	480
24	Sikkim	150	3000
25	Tripura	50	1000
26	Meghalaya	45	900
27	Himachal Pradesh	210	4200
28	Jammu and Kashmir	28	560
29	Uttrakhand	585	11700
30	Andman and Nicobar	68	1360
Total		10000	200000

Statement-III

Details of the State-wise funds allocated, Release and Expenditure under PKVY schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16 (Rs. in lakh)		2016-17 (Rs. in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)		2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)	No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters		
		1st year	2nd year	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	2017-18 (Rs. in lakh)						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rel- ease	Expen- diture			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1854.47	1100.15	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	798.17	759.88	0.00	0	39	167.03	0.00
2	Bihar	1400.49	1050.37	0	988.17	664.26	0.00	573.86	0.00	0	100	428.28	214.14
3	Chhattisgarh	805.17	603.88	329.47	568.12	314.78	314.78	329.92	0.00	0	12	51.39	25.70
4	Gujarat	428.28	178.45	18.31	302.19	238.83	0.00	175.49	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
5	Goa	17.13	7.14	0	12.09	0	0.00	7.02	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	85.66	53.53	0	60.44	45.98	1.10	35.10	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkhand	428.28	321.21	178.45	302.19	203.14	0.00	175.49	0.00	0	150	642.43	321.21
8	Karnataka	2334.15	1945.12	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	785.27	956.43	1088.57	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Kerala	509.66	382.22	355.296	359.61	0	0.00	208.83	307.24	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
10	Madhya Pradesh	3768.90	2826.67	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	754.41	1544.33	0.00	0	500	2141.42	1070.71
11	Maharashtra	3991.61	2598.51	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	0.00	1635.58	0.00	0	326	1396.21	698.10
12	Odisha	1370.51	1027.88	1027.88	967.02	650.03	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
13	Punjab	214.14	160.6	160.6	151.10	0	0.00	87.75	0.00	0	200	856.57	428.28
14	Rajasthan	3233.55	2373.69	2082.27	2281.56	1491.13	597.78	1324.96	0.00	0	395	1691.72	845.86

15	Tamil Nadu	479.68	399.73	399.42	338.46	207.264	207.26	196.55	194.64	0	0	0.00	0.00
16	Telangana	1284.85	1070.71	0	906.58	448.77	0.00	526.47	0.00	0	390	1670.31	835.15
17	Uttar Pradesh	2462.64	2052.2	2002.16	1737.62	1270.64	402.44	1009.08	0.00	0	45	192.73	96.36
18	West Bengal	513.94	214.14	214.14	362.63	393.66	271.18	210.59	374.07	0	0	0.00	0.00
19	Assam	1413.34	576.39	556.39	997.24	0	0.00	579.12	1804.19192	0	0	0.00	0.00
20	Arunachal Pradesh	122.06	51.41	51.41	86.13	81.08	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0	0.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	218.43	89.08	89.08	154.12	138.65	138.65	89.50	211.94	0	0	0.00	0.00
22	Manipur	192.73	107.07	0	135.99	0	0.00	78.97	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
23	Nagaland	154.18	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	0.00	63.18	128.98	0	0	0.00	0.00
24	Sikkim	963.64	409.105	201.63	679.94	0	0.00	394.86	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
25	Tripura	321.21	133.84	133.84	226.65	308.83	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0	0.00	0.00
26	Meghalaya	289.09	144.55	144.55	203.98	296	159.02	118.46	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
27	Himachal Pradesh	706.67	395	345.005	498.62	0	0.00	289.56	797.58	0	100	642.43	321.21
28	Jammu and Kashmir	179.88	74.95	74.95	126.92	17.81	26.79	73.71	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	3533.35	1962.97	1902.21	2493.10	2019.4	1641.29	1447.81	2668.08	0	35	224.85	112.42
30	Andman and Nicobar	485.39	130	0	342.49	0	0.00	198.89	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
31	Other admin, charges		24.85	0	0	0							
Total		33763.09	22619.60	18891.69	23822.96	15218.88	7138.08	13834.58	8445.20	0	2792	12246.79	6039.88

Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 14485.08 lakh

[English]

Flood Shelter Homes

2485. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that flood shelter homes are being constructed in an improper manner which cannot accommodate people during floods, as was clearly evident during the recent floods in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider a common policy between the Union and the State Governments about plan and design of construction of flood shelter homes which could be utilised in the non-flood season also for other social activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No such report has been received in this Ministry. As per the information made available by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the flood shelters cum school buildings were constructed in flood affected mandals viz. Sakhinetipalli, Razole, Mamidikuduru, P. Gannavaram and Mummidivaram during the years 2000-02 for the purpose of running the existing schools uninterruptedly in the flood affected areas of Amalapuram division in East Godavari District. The constructions are still in working condition and are being used for the intended schools purpose.

Subsequently, 219 Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (MFCS) under National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) Phase-I (29 sanctioned for East Godavari, out of which 22 are completed) have been sanctioned for construction in Andhra Pradesh and out of which 184 have been completed.

The MPCs constructed under NCRMP Phase-I will be maintained by the local community and could be utilized in the non-flood/ cyclone seasons for other social activities.

Budget for Welfare of SCs

2486. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a law was enacted for the first time in the country exclusively in Andhra Pradesh State Assembly before partition to spend the entire Annual budget meant for various schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exclusively for the development plans of these castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of years for which the unspent amount shall remain exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without any diversion to Union Budget or to any other Union Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The Government of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh enacted "The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act, 213" (Act No. 1 of 213) to ensure the accelerated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The act emphasis on achieving equality in the next ten years focusing on economic, educational and human development along with ensuring the security and social dignity and promoting equity among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by earmarking a portion, in proportion to population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of the total plan outlay of the State of Andhra Pradesh as the outlay of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan of the state.

(c) The funds from allocation for welfare of SCs & STs of the Union Budget are not diverted to any other scheme as well the funds allocated for welfare of SCs is non-lapseable and also not re-appropriated.

Production Capacity of Fertilizer

2487. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that certain fertilizer units are understating and underutilizing their production capacities and if so, details thereof;

(b) the action taken to re-assess the production capacity and quality of fertilizers produced;

(c) the action proposed against the erring/defaulting companies and the concerned officials; and

(d) the details of such companies/officials against whom action has been taken during the last two years and the current year?

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 details of the reassessed capacity and actual production of urea manufacturing units during the period 2016-17 is enclosed as Statement. Out of 30 urea manufacturing units, only 5 urea units viz., GSFC- Baroda, BVFCL-Namrup-II & III, MFL- Chennai and SPIC- Tuticorin had produced urea below their production capacity during the year 2016-17 due to technical reasons/policy constraints.

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

Statement

Unit-wise Reassessed Capacity and production of Urea during 2016-17

(Fig. in 'LMT')

Name of Plants	Annual Reassessed Capacity	2016-17
1	2	3
Public Sector:		
NFL: Nangal-II	4.79	5.02
NFL: Bhatinda	5.12	5.68
NFL: Panipat	5.12	5.43
NFL: Vijaipur	8.65	10.58
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	8.65	11.39
Total (NFL):	32.31	38.10
BVFCL: Namrup-II	2.40	0.60
BVFCL: Namrup-III	3.15	2.50
Total (BVFCL):	5.55	3.11
RCF: Trombay-V	3.30	4.08
RCF: Thal	17.07	21.44
Total(RCF):	20.37	25.52
MFL: Chennai	4.87	4.68
Total Public Sector:	63.09	71.41

1	2	3
Coop. Sector:		
IFFCO: Kalol	5.45	6.02
IFFCO: Phulpur	5.51	6.32
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	8.65	9.92
IFFCO: Aonla	8.65	10.69
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	8.65	10.34
Total (IFFCO):	36.89	43.27
KRIBHCO: Hazira	17.29	23.53
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	54.19	66.81
Total (Pub.+Coop.)	117.28	138.21
Private Sector:		
GSFC: Vadodara	3.71	3.59
SFC: Kota	3.80	3.94
KFCL (DIL): Kanpur	7.23	7.23
ZACL: Goa	3.99	4.65
SPIC: Tuticorin	6.20	5.63
MCF: Mangalore	3.80	3.80
GNFC: Bharuch	6.37	6.90
IGF: Jagdishpur	8.65	11.61
NFCL: Kakinada-I	5.97	7.88
NFCL: Kakinada-II	5.97	7.10
CFCL: Gadepan-I	8.65	9.66
CFCL: Gadepan-II	8.65	10.36
TCL: Babrala	8.65	12.14
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	8.65	9.32
Total Private Sector:	90.26	103.79
Total (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	207.54	242.01

*Data from mfms.nic.in as on 18.07.2017

Agriculture Input Subsidies

2488. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA HANSDAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient feature of guidelines to be followed by the States while approving input subsidies to farmers under NDRF/ SDRF in case of crop loss due to drought, flood, hailstorm, pest-attack and coldwave/frost;

(b) the various rates of input subsidies given to the States for different foodgrain crops like paddy, wheat and other cereals;

(c) the names of States reported to have been affected by notified list of disasters; and

(d) the details of Central team deputed and sent for assessment of losses, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The assistance is provided to the affected farmers from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The extant norms inter-alia provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for damage caused to all types agriculture/ horticulture crop areas due to the notified natural disasters only (i.e. cyclone, cloud-burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, flood, hailstorm, landslides, avalanche, fire, pest attack, cold waves/ frost). As such under the SDRF/ NDRF norms, assistance is provided in the form of input subsidy towards cropped area-wise and not specific crop-wise. These rates are Rs. 6,800/- per ha. for rainfed crops areas, Rs. 13,500/- per ha. for assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas, and Rs. 18,000/- per ha. for all type of perennial crops areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2000/- and restricted to sown areas., where crop loss is more than 33% and above.

Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed. In addition to regular schemes the farmers are entitled for compensation under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is being implemented by the concerned State Governments.

During the year 2017-18, the 14 State Governments (viz; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) have submitted memoranda to this Ministry. Accordingly, GOI has constituted 14 Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) for assessment of losses caused by the notified disaster in these States.

[*Translation*]

Expensive Agricultural Equipments

2489. SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has come to the notice of the Government where the agricultural equipment purchased by farmers from Government subsidized shops or institutions has been found to be more expensive than the agricultural products available at other shops in the market;

(b) if so, the details of the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any provision of sending the subsidy on agricultural equipment into farmers' accounts 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) and (b) To promote farm mechanization in the country Government of India has introduced Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) w.e.f. April 2014. As per the guidelines of SMAM the complete freedom is given to the farmer for procurement of Agricultural machinery as per his/her choice from the approved list of manufacturers.

The subsidy to the farmers is provided through State Governments. To bring the transparency in distribution of agricultural machinery, Government of India has launched the software for online application for subsidy wherein a provision has been made to declare the MRP of agricultural machinery by the manufacture.

(c) Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is on boarded w.e.f. 30th September 2017 to provide the subsidy through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) into farmer's account or manufacturer's accounts.

Protection of Farmers from Exploitation

2490. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating formulation of a scheme in future for protecting the farmers from exploitation by the middlemen and capitalists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons due to which the farmers are not getting the minimum support price fixed by the Government; and

(d) whether the Government is intent on taking any concrete initiative for the farmers in future, 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) The Government has circulated a new model Act "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017" in April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The model Act provides for direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, which aims to reduce the number of intermediaries between producer and buyer for facilitating better remunerative prices for farmers' produce. The Government is also implementing a scheme called National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) for transparent price discovery with competitive and remunerative price for the farmers' produce through online bidding system, which will help protect the farmers from exploitation by the middlemen and capitalists.

(c) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is ensured to the farmers for procurement of fair and average quality produce from them by the Government agencies under Minimum Price Support Scheme. However, the trading in the wholesale agriculture produce market is different as the price is determined by the demand and supply forces based on the quality of the produce and may vary from MSP.

(d) The Government is taking following initiatives for the farmers:

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and fertility reduce cost of inputs and improve soil.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance its availability to the crop and

reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured and imported urea is now neem coated.

- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) envisages providing e-marketing platform at national level for transparency in bidding and better price discovery to enable farmers in getting remunerative prices for their produce.
- (vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is available to the farmers at low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment.
- (viii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) enables State Governments to implement the scheme as per their requirement in areas which requires focused attention for increasing production and productivity. The States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements.
- (ix) Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a Centrally Sponsored scheme, assistance is provided to farmers for distribution of Seeds (HYVs/Hybrids), production of seeds (only in pulses), INM and IPM techniques, resource conservation technologies/tools/farm mechanization, efficient water application tools, cropping system based trainings to farmers and also assistance for value addition.

- (x) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) programme, is being implemented since 2014-15 with the objective of increasing production and productivity of oilseeds for meeting the domestic requirement of vegetable oil. The various interventions of this mission are implemented through the State Department of Agriculture/ Horticulture.
- (xi) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetable, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. The Mission subsumes national Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH.

The other steps taken by the Government for farmers are as under:

- (i) The Government has drafted a new model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017, which was circulated on 24.04.2017 for adoption by the States through legislation of their respective Acts. The Act provides the options of alternate markets beyond the existing APMC regulated market yards including private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards and Market Yards of National Importance (MNI) so as to reduce the number of intermediaries between producer and buyer and increase the share of the farmer in consumer's rupee.
- (ii) The Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural

commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. 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.

[English]

**Assistance for Development of Agriculture,
Horticulture and Animal
Husbandry**

2491. SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the grants-in-aid provided by the Government to various States including Karnataka to boost agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and other related activities during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the funds which are yet to be released by the Government to various States; and
- (c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released 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) The details of grants-in-aid provided by the Government to various States including Karnataka to boost agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and other related activities during the last three years and the current year are as per enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds allocated and released by the Government to various States are as per enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The central share funds are released to the State Governments based on their Annual Action Plans and submission of utilization certificates and progress reports for previous releases.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare during 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	Soil Health Management (SHM)	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under NMAET	National E-Governance Plan Agriculture (NEGP - A, Phase - II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	75.64	17.98	13.00	3.93	1.24	22.64	1.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.50	2.04	4.73	0.62	0.12	7.13	0.74
3	Assam	95.82	8.86	3.00	1.82	0.51	7.49	0.00
4	Bihar	74.68	1.54	5.00	5.52	2.53	23.61	3.00
5	Chhattisgarh	47.94	3.20	11.44	1.22	0.66	11.83	1.16
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.12	0.00	0.10
7	Gujarat	13.92	14.01	22.50	0.00	0.81	44.86	1.76
8	Haryana	36.49	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.34	2.83	0.95
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.98	0.00	7.58	1.99	0.24	11.85	0.18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10.20	1.01	2.50	7.36	0.32	3.24	1.02
11	Jharkhand	23.35	1.19	10.00	0.00	0.51	15.06	0.00
12	Karnataka	134.19	20.22	15.00	0.50	1.27	11.47	0.00
13	Kerala	3.13	0.41	5.00	1.01	1.13	17.68	0.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	214.71	45.06	24.98	5.60	1.43	50.06	1.63
15	Maharashtra	194.71	34.08	40.00	5.04	2.16	34.13	0.47
16	Manipur	14.82	1.98	5.00	0.00	0.13	6.71	0.47
17	Meghalaya	9.63	0.63	4.84	0.00	0.14	1.72	0.40
18	Mizoram	7.08	6.68	4.88	0.08	0.12	2.44	0.33
19	Nagaland	19.41	4.55	5.46	0.40	0.13	7.56	0.56
20	Odisha	53.98	9.26	13.00	1.51	0.80	44.48	1.93
21	Punjab	40.83	0.40	0.00	1.75	0.26	19.95	1.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Rajasthan	213.88	47.85	25.00	0.00	1.43	24.43	1.78
23	Sikkim	2.42	0.69	4.60	6.12	0.12	3.51	0.24
24	Tamil Nadu	73.49	8.43	30.00	1.85	1.32	36.94	2.24
25	Telangana	66.03	6.19	10.00	3.70	0.93	13.47	0.67
26	Tripura	29.66	5.12	4.50	0.50	0.18	1.94	0.41
27	Uttar Pradesh	254.85	11.73	20.00	6.79	3.54	69.98	4.84
28	Uttrakhand	8.98	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.23	6.96	0.74
29	West Bengal	54.32	6.03	5.00	3.75	1.17	17.14	1.85
Total		1799.64	261.56	304.00	62.98	23.90	521.12	30.32

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Wefare during 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM)	Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalyan States (HMNEH)	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.54	11.11	64.68	0.00	263.54	121.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.49	0.37	23.77	12.82	13.92	0.00
3	Assam	5.62	18.87	29.09	2.97	267.71	1.00
4	Bihar	9.01	7.29	17.00	0.00	545.73	35.00
5	Chhattisgarh	5.19	17.82	111.88	3.80	341.75	10.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
7	Gujarat	7.94	0.08	109.47	2.91	290.03	140.68
8	Haryana	2.55	0.01	65.45	0.00	254.68	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.02	1.00	42.42	0.81	86.11	1.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.18	2.41	45.00	0.77	78.25	0.00
11	Jharkhand	3.58	0.00	49.69	0.40	153.15	15.00
12	Karnataka	9.62	1.16	96.08	4.65	632.22	124.25
13	Kerala	2.37	1.56	40.00	1.10	300.70	3.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	13.92	11.20	42.23	6.81	511.78	66.50
15	Maharashtra	20.34	10.45	140.00	0.59	942.09	177.50
16	Manipur	1.10	0.25	44.17	8.62	43.00	2.72
17	Meghalaya	1.25	0.34	27.60	0.97	60.64	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.50	0.00	41.00	12.30	113.92	4.50
19	Nagaland	0.62	1.71	34.76	11.36	52.75	0.00
20	Odisha	7.09	16.68	71.75	3.88	482.07	10.14
21	Punjab	2.09	2.70	58.50	0.00	413.71	0.00
22	Rajasthan	15.80	7.82	42.67	0.31	695.28	75.00
23	Sikkim	0.19	0.05	44.50	0.57	9.49	4.26
24	Tamil Nadu	8.44	14.38	55.36	0.15	298.95	56.63
25	Telangana	6.93	3.93	45.00	0.00	179.64	77.57
26	Tripura	0.39	3.25	37.00	0.81	80.27	2.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	21.21	14.00	37.32	0.50	589.47	3.00
28	Uttarakhand	0.91	2.22	32.73	0.29	80.70	6.97
29	West Bengal	5.98	0.00	18.74	0.00	582.34	0.00
Total		165.87	150.66	1467.85	77.36	8363.89	962.65

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries during 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Programme for Dairy Development	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Livestock Health & Disease Control	National Livestock Mission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	28.44	6.00	1.47	3.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.94	0.16	0.00	5.40	2.56
3	Assam	0.00	7.82	2.00	0.00	4.52
4	Bihar	3.00	11.87	0.00	15.10	6.93
5	Chhattisgarh	1.50	1.89	10.80	8.15	1.13
6	Goa	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1.19	23.10	0.00	22.35	15.00
8	Haryana	0.00	4.35	4.69	0.10	7.04
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.88	5.71	9.91	2.85
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3.65	2.81	0.00	7.46	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.21	5.00	1.00	7.00
12	Karnataka	2.00	10.86	0.00	16.67	0.00
13	Kerala	25.24	9.55	10.00	2.94	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4.30	24.00	9.45	16.65
15	Maharashtra	1.38	6.47	1.00	11.84	8.27
16	Manipur	2.58	0.19	6.50	3.62	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.10	0.00	2.35	1.43
18	Mizoram	0.17	2.03	2.50	0.25	0.68
19	Nagaland	1.90	0.05	6.48	2.69	6.19
20	Odisha	3.07	1.92	11.06	5.10	5.26
21	Punjab	7.60	8.11	0.00	0.95	3.94
22	Rajasthan	1.16	6.90	5.00	13.27	0.00
23	Sikkim	1.99	0.65	5.00	2.18	0.51
24	Tamil Nadu	15.01	20.77	23.76	5.69	12.43
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.15	2.77
26	Tripura	6.42	0.39	5.51	2.78	4.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	2.63	3.14	10.00	16.06	8.13
28	Uttarakhand	8.00	6.56	5.00	2.72	0.00
29	West Bengal	0.52	1.32	4.00	5.66	20.68
Total		89.95	165.99	159.02	176.30	141.23

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	Soil Health Management (SHM)	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under NMAET	National E-Governance Plan for Agriculture (NEGP - A, Phase - II)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	50.12	39.57	19.50	2.89	4.58	11.00	11.41	1.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.93	2.18	3.00	0.00	0.17	0.51	5.78	0.79
3	Assam	67.84	8.87	0.00	1.02	1.42	5.76	6.82	0.00
4	Bihar	55.79	1.70	2.50	1.52	4.88	10.50	27.72	2.14
5	Chhattisgarh	37.50	3.19	5.50	2.25	2.81	6.04	10.10	0.80
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.07	0.19	0.14
7	Gujarat	9.22	6.47	5.00	0.00	6.03	1.78	24.80	1.21
8	Haryana	11.39	8.31	1.57	0.00	2.88	0.54	5.44	0.67
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.55	0.00	7.00	0.91	0.47	3.95	8.66	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6.48	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.77	0.75	5.30	0.72
11	Jharkhand	29.46	0.00	6.02	0.17	0.54	3.21	13.27	0.00
12	Karnataka	52.11	13.36	5.00	2.93	6.50	19.45	20.09	0.00
13	Kerala	0.77	0.02	1.50	0.40	0.61	3.82	6.57	2.31
14	Madhya Pradesh	134.11	26.15	11.00	0.00	8.88	28.27	35.46	0.00
15	Maharashtra	111.64	19.83	25.00	3.20	9.32	25.99	24.81	0.00
16	Manipur	13.02	0.67	3.50	0.00	0.18	1.07	8.36	0.33
17	Meghalaya	6.23	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.21	1.45	1.30	0.28
18	Mizoram	2.03	5.07	3.00	0.00	0.14	0.89	3.87	0.22
19	Nagaland	11.75	1.20	6.00	0.41	0.22	1.54	10.69	0.84
20	Odisha	67.70	5.58	15.27	1.97	2.70	10.28	24.26	1.36
21	Punjab	14.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	1.61	7.15	0.74
22	Rajasthan	106.54	34.91	0.00	7.71	8.76	23.74	15.48	2.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
23	Sikkim	3.24	0.30	1.04	0.15	0.12	4.09	2.14	0.19
24	Tamil Nadu	35.87	8.06	31.83	3.06	4.70	4.00	25.07	1.71
25	Telangana	38.79	9.68	12.60	1.68	3.53	10.71	7.44	0.74
26	Tripura	18.94	2.62	3.50	0.28	0.23	1.34	1.38	0.28
27	Uttar Pradesh	120.16	13.19	11.82	8.38	17.16	20.52	59.43	3.39
28	Uttarakhand	6.67	0.70	7.00	0.20	0.65	19.63	5.58	0.51
29	West Bengal	33.13	9.85	6.00	4.78	4.80	2.14	25.12	1.39
Total		1067.03	221.47	196.65	44.15	96.44	224.65	403.70	24.74

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization under NMAET (SMAM)	Submission on Seeds and Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)	National Agroforestry Bamboo Mission (NABM)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Micro Irrigation)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Other Interventions)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.28	9.69	55.75	0.00	192.66	177.68	28.79
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	0.63	35.50	3.50	31.55	0.00	2.60
3	Assam	0.00	15.00	20.00	0.70	94.10	0.50	4.53
4	Bihar	0.00	7.12	4.00	0.00	111.20	10.00	18.60
5	Chhattisgarh	4.00	3.26	77.55	5.13	145.07	7.50	12.80
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	2.30	0.00	21.70	0.00	0.30
7	Gujarat	7.55	0.79	47.82	4.76	174.55	204.10	8.95
8	Haryana	0.00	0.13	50.75	0.00	141.54	16.94	18.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.75	2.71	24.49	1.17	28.30	0.75	6.85
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.95	5.74	52.00	0.00	37.36	0.00	4.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Jharkhand	2.54	0.00	25.79	0.00	78.32	0.00	14.97
12	Karnataka	0.00	7.39	67.69	4.00	346.93	111.75	101.37
13	Kerala	0.00	0.25	25.00	0.00	90.48	0.86	7.67
14	Madhya Pradesh	26.02	9.34	40.50	10.29	264.09	134.33	27.41
15	Maharashtra	15.96	1.29	96.25	1.75	438.00	88.38	18.88
16	Manipur	2.91	0.04	35.75	6.96	20.46	1.36	1.40
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.98	18.00	0.00	8.26	0.00	1.43
18	Mizoram	2.03	0.00	34.50	8.30	19.39	2.25	1.02
19	Nagaland	2.85	1.31	17.25	8.73	25.25	0.00	2.34
20	Odisha	5.67	0.00	54.45	4.98	292.36	8.35	20.35
21	Punjab	0.00	3.28	30.35	0.00	107.97	0.00	43.00
22	Rajasthan	0.00	5.43	45.00	0.68	325.97	52.37	90.47
23	Sikkim	0.65	0.00	33.25	2.46	4.07	4.26	0.60
24	Tamil Nadu	21.39	9.97	58.73	0.35	259.74	72.75	57.03
25	Telangana	4.76	9.73	35.25	0.50	135.91	95.15	16.17
26	Tripura	2.44	0.00	32.75	1.24	21.54	0.00	1.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	16.51	12.55	22.00	1.27	177.41	7.50	30.01
28	Uttarakhand	0.78	3.97	22.50	0.00	36.20	3.50	6.10
29	West Bengal	5.65	0.00	28.00	0.00	284.56	0.00	4.80
Total		132.57	110.60	1093.17	66.77	3914.94	1000.28	552.89

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries during 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Programme for Dairy Development	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Livestock Health & Disease Control	National Livestock Mission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.50	9.90	0.00	4.93	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.72	1.14	2.65	4.68	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Assam	0.00	10.51	0.00	2.51	0.00
4	Bihar	10.59	0.00	7.50	10.84	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2.04	3.43	0.00	4.81	10.35
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	5.05	8.73	9.81	0.00
8	Haryana	0.28	1.46	0.00	3.74	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	2.86	0.00	3.01	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.45	1.75	0.40	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00
12	Karnataka	4.46	2.25	11.60	13.24	7.46
13	Kerala	1.06	0.46	5.00	4.85	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.64	0.38	19.81	3.96	0.00
15	Maharashtra	0.00	23.42	0.00	9.41	5.00
16	Manipur	0.00	0.20	5.34	7.64	0.55
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.02	0.00	2.08	0.87
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.17	1.78	2.81	0.00
19	Nagaland	1.00	0.29	4.75	4.56	4.54
20	Odisha	10.67	0.51	0.00	9.14	5.20
21	Punjab	20.92	4.82	6.00	7.19	0.00
22	Rajasthan	2.30	0.47	0.00	5.96	4.39
23	Sikkim	3.39	0.50	0.00	0.16	1.97
24	Tamil Nadu	2.00	4.36	0.00	4.07	4.87
25	Telangana	2.92	3.06	0.00	5.66	0.00
26	Tripura	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.46	5.56	2.00	16.42	0.25
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	6.17	0.00	1.53	4.11
29	West Bengal	0.00	0.01	4.85	4.02	0.00
Total		73.95	89.72	81.76	148.43	51.62

Details of State-wise funds released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)	Soil Health Management (SHM)	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Paramparagat Krishri Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under NMAET	National E-Governance Plan (NEGP - A, Phase-II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	47.62	30.83	18.00	6.52	13.94	7.98	13.15	1.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5.15	5.30	4.00	0.51	0.37	0.81	11.35	0.81
3	Assam	39.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65	0.00	5.83	0.00
4	Bihar	35.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.64	29.24	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	53.39	4.00	2.40	6.20	3.43	3.15	17.14	0.64
6	Goa	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00
7	Gujarat	21.36	23.34	5.46	0.00	5.29	2.39	21.93	0.00
8	Haryana	10.40	0.00	0.00	2.58	0.00	0.46	3.34	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	15.83	0.00	6.83	1.81	0.29	0.00	8.07	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	6.79	0.58
11	Jharkhand	9.41	1.27	7.00	3.37	0.64	2.03	16.53	0.00
12	Karnataka	99.29	15.83	4.00	9.27	10.30	8.15	8.41	1.15
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.81	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	185.08	25.78	0.00	38.77	13.74	17.88	29.70	0.00
15	Maharashtra	139.96	36.52	26.63	17.21	19.11	29.58	27.66	0.00
16	Manipur	7.40	0.91	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.69	0.00
17	Meghalaya	3.15	0.00	1.50	0.42	0.00	2.96	3.74	0.22
18	Mizoram	1.13	10.86	6.53	0.44	0.06	1.39	4.23	0.33
19	Nagaland	10.90	5.40	9.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	10.75	0.32
20	Odisha	34.67	8.42	18.35	0.00	3.04	6.50	28.42	1.13
21	Punjab	9.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	103.44	24.76	0.00	0.00	11.08	14.91	29.25	0.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
23	Sikkim	3.84	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	44.52	7.83	33.50	0.60	6.45	2.07	21.09	2.97
25	Telangana	8.29	0.00	9.60	4.41	4.68	4.49	3.77	0.58
26	Tripura	6.08	0.62	5.20	2.89	0.59	3.09	1.27	0.44
27	Uttar Pradesh	92.93	4.15	16.43	0.00	24.42	12.71	45.87	0.00
28	Uttrakhand	9.74	0.51	8.00	0.00	1.45	20.19	6.34	0.79
29	West Bengal	56.02	5.00	10.51	0.00	10.95	3.94	27.05	1.19
Total		1061.77	211.34	200.19	95.00	133.67	152.19	407.87	13.36

Details of State-wise funds released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2016-17

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation under NMAET (SMAM)	Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/ Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalyan States (HMNEH)	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (NABM) (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Micro Irrigation)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Other Interventions)	Sub Mission on Agro forestry (SMAF)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.99	9.40	64.02	0.00	222.59	265.70	43.00	3.15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.33	0.00	0.00	1.39	11.92	0.00	2.00	0.00
3	Assam	1.08	12.64	22.00	0.00	210.45	0.00	11.00	0.00
4	Bihar	14.00	7.05	17.96	0.00	90.61	0.00	21.60	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	10.00	5.94	61.47	1.43	193.04	24.00	20.80	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	10.35	0.30	0.50	0.00
7	Gujarat	6.00	0.12	65.45	1.53	155.31	250.00	24.00	4.50
8	Haryana	0.00	0.04	59.55	0.00	126.85	24.00	3.00	1.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	4.19	24.25	0.24	52.76	0.50	8.00	1.15
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3.64	7.40	96.09	0.00	38.49	0.00	5.40	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Jharkhand	2.25	0.00	30.13	0.00	72.72	12.00	18.70	0.00
12	Karnataka	44.41	6.56	69.50	1.34	242.31	169.00	60.00	3.25
13	Kerala	1.00	0.35	15.00	0.00	92.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	20.30	35.62	1.16	293.49	84.00	37.10	4.20
15	Maharashtra	15.00	6.73	50.44	0.00	250.91	247.50	58.30	0.00
16	Manipur	0.00	0.54	10.00	1.94	12.83	0.00	3.60	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.90	0.68	18.75	0.00	10.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	2.00	0.25	31.50	4.17	20.58	3.90	4.20	0.00
19	Nagaland	3.33		15.00	2.44	34.94	0.00	4.50	0.00
20	Odisha	35.78	0.93	43.68	1.03	334.91	10.80	29.00	0.00
21	Punjab	52.09	0.61	30.00	0.00	95.81	1.20	0.00	2.00
22	Rajasthan	4.25	3.89	43.13	0.00	261.98	72.00	57.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	1.44		25.25	0.00	14.40	3.90	1.50	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	30.30	8.40	47.14	0.23	204.87	110.00	33.50	2.50
25	Telangana	5.97	9.99	20.96	0.00	256.99	165.00	24.00	0.00
26	Tripura	2.00		23.50	0.00	34.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	37.98	7.99	31.96	0.00	201.89	12.00	29.20	0.00
28	Uttrakhand	2.56	2.82	47.50	0.00	46.57	10.00	5.00	0.00
29	West Bengal	4.00		8.00	0.00	280.78	3.90	16.00	0.00
Total		355.25	116.82	1009.49	16.89	3876.15	1469.70	520.90	22.50

Note: During 2016-17 under HMNEH additional amount of Rs. 47.89 crore was released from Prime Minister's Development Package for J&K and Rs.43.20 crore was released to liquidate the pending liabilities.

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries during 2016-17

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Programme for Dairy Development	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Livestock Health & Disease Control	National Livestock Mission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.36	15.82	6.75	17.15	8.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.07	1.01	0.15	5.41	1.85
3	Assam	4.68	11.99	2.87	0.04	0.00
4	Bihar	12.87	6.44	0.00	6.60	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1.75	1.86	0.00	2.64	4.61
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	19.74	1.00	15.99	11.96
8	Haryana	0.00	1.51	15.00	7.82	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.98	0.00	2.97	1.87
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.05	2.11	0.00	1.55	0.00
11	Jharkhand	3.08	0.14	10.00	0.58	2.18
12	Karnataka	0.00	4.24	1.00	16.50	8.73
13	Kerala	13.05	4.42	10.00	2.23	1.04
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.55	4.94	8.50	4.19	12.79
15	Maharashtra	0.00	3.85	15.00	23.56	13.88
16	Manipur	0.00	0.36	3.51	3.75	1.74
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.04	0.20	1.05	2.69
18	Mizoram	4.38	0.34	0.64	3.41	3.31
19	Nagaland	1.00	2.17	2.46	4.63	4.65
20	Odisha	12.43	0.93	15.92	4.81	7.16
21	Punjab	17.78	5.60	1.00	10.71	3.44
22	Rajasthan	9.02	0.75	1.50	20.02	8.72
23	Sikkim	4.36	2.68	0.12	0.57	1.55
24	Tamil Nadu	6.89	9.04	8.50	10.88	11.65
25	Telangana	4.32	1.26	0.00	12.05	6.03
26	Tripura	0.00	0.76	6.71	0.26	2.21
27	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	5.88	1.32	53.29	30.42
28	Uttrakhand	7.03	5.60	6.61	1.59	1.85
29	West Bengal	0.00	1.39	0.00	3.13	10.61
Total		119.67	116.85	118.75	237.45	163.50

Details of State-wise funds released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)	Soil Health Management (SHM)	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Param-paragat Krishri Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	Support to State Extension Programmes for Reforms (SMAE)	National E-Governance Plan (NEGP - A, Phase-II)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	54.45	19.53	17.00	9.01	9.10	0.70	9.73	0.89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.56	1.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.95	4.91	0.00
3	Assam	123.99	11.07	0.69	1.38	0.00	18.04	5.00	0.00
4	Bihar	28.68	4.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	2.14	36.01	1.71
5	Chhattisgarh	40.89	6.58	2.40	1.24	8.82	0.26	10.93	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00
7	Gujarat	5.00	6.00	6.00	3.39	19.78	0.00	18.67	0.00
8	Haryana	2.15	0.00	0.00	4.50	10.55	0.00	11.66	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.23	0.00	6.00	0.56	1.01	11.19	7.21	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9.05	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00
11	Jharkhand	25.72	5.48	4.20	0.00	0.00	3.21	13.01	0.00
12	Karnataka	96.55	7.85	7.50	4.32	11.24	10.89	9.27	0.00
13	Kerala	0.13	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	13.78	8.60	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	103.80	5.00	2.00	0.00	15.62	10.71	30.40	0.00
15	Maharashtra	151.56	27.18	12.50	0.00	10.56	6.98	22.63	0.00
16	Manipur	4.68	0.00	1.38	0.68	0.00	0.00	5.07	0.00
17	Meghalaya	5.23	0.75	1.20	0.00	0.40	0.00	6.34	0.08
18	Mizoram	1.15	5.30	6.50	0.00	0.12	2.12	4.43	0.23
19	Nagaland	8.14	4.15	8.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	9.60	0.23
20	Odisha	54.12	9.38	6.00	0.00	4.51	6.11	29.47	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
21	Punjab	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28	8.98	0.00
22	Rajasthan	37.56	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.46	16.46	0.91
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.91	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	36.90	8.39	34.00	0.00	8.60	1.95	30.93	0.00
25	Telangana	0.22	0.00	7.20	8.02	6.98	8.35	7.52	0.00
26	Tripura	15.49	0.69	3.76	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.53	0.31
27	Uttar Pradesh	83.10	5.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	38.27	2.78
28	Uttrakhand	3.83	0.28	5.00	0.00	0.92	27.81	4.27	0.00
29	West Bengal	84.70	18.91	7.00	0.00	5.85	3.74	26.53	0.00
Total		1001.23	161.57	156.73	33.27	114.19	145.55	387.23	7.15

Details of State-wise funds released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation under NMAET (SMAM)	Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material under NMAET (SMSP)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/ Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Micro Irrigation)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Other Interventions)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	59.29	13.95	56.70	0.00	103.28	425.00	92.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.75		0.00	0.19	10.63		2.50
3	Assam	10.00	14.74	15.00	0.00	139.60	3.00	0.00
4	Bihar	4.17	7.00	0.00	57.11		0.00	12.50
5	Chhattisgarh	30.00	1.91	66.50	0.48	83.03	12.50	20.00
6	Goa	0.00		2.05	0.00	8.89		0.00
7	Gujarat	6.48	0.42	66.00	0.00	105.49	165.00	25.00
8	Haryana	45.00	0.01	30.00	0.00	37.39		2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.01	3.92	10.00	0.00	11.47	2.00	11.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.80	6.76	96.50	0.00	24.76	3.00	
11	Jharkhand	1.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	10.00
12	Karnataka	30.00	1.58	54.00	0.63	120.07	180.00	42.50
13	Kerala	4.89	0.18	14.00	0.00	41.50		25.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	43.11	6.36	10.00	0.44	113.10	150.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	17.06	26.55	60.00	0.00	204.15	190.00	47.50
16	Manipur	2.85	6.00	1.09	7.17			3.60
17	Meghalaya	0.50	1.42	10.00	0.00	10.41		2.20
18	Mizoram	3.66	0.00	31.50	2.84	5.20	4.80	7.50
19	Nagaland	11.41	1.57	15.00	1.42	27.65		6.00
20	Odisha	23.55	0.36	20.00	0.72	138.50		21.60
21	Punjab	48.50	0.02	15.00	0.00	129.92		0.00
22	Rajasthan	9.00	4.19	38.00	0.00	232.65		49.00
23	Sikkim	1.38	12.00	0.00	2.99			0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	23.28	14.30	20.00	0.00	223.11	171.00	132.00
25	Telangana	10.00	10.68	10.00	0.00	63.85	138.00	25.00
26	Tripura	7.76	0.32	10.00	0.00	19.78		3.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	43.97	15.01	24.00	0.00	217.52	30.00	25.00
28	Uttarakhand	3.56	3.92	14.00	0.00	39.16	7.20	10.00
29	West Bengal	10.00		10.00	0.00	149.31	6.00	12.50
Total		459.81	132.34	733.25	7.81	2327.67	1499.50	591.40

Note:- During 2017-18 under HMNEH an amount of Rs. 75.00 crore was released from Prime Minister's Development Package for J&K.

Details of State-wise funds released under the Schemes being implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Programme for Dairy Development	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Livestock Health & Disease Control	National Livestock Mission	National Dairy Plan-I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.21	18.19	4.37	12.69	8.50	55.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.92	0.00	
3	Assam	0.00	1.45	0.00	9.28	0.00	
4	Bihar	35.67	1.76	24.90	12.15	0.00	37.04
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.09	1.00	7.52	2.81	5.16
6	Goa	7.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	Gujarat	10.90	21.42	0.00	14.15	25.47	255.87
8	Haryana	6.51	0.00	3.17	6.16	3.00	43.13
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	2.74	1.87	2.88	0.00	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.42	1.97	3.06	8.12	
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.68	1.58	5.75	0.00	3.54
12	Karnataka	2.60	1.38	8.57	18.06	0.00	130.71
13	Kerala	4.92	2.54	1.36	5.16	1.30	29.57
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.59	1.76	16.19	17.37	0.00	19.14
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	3.00	26.23	12.00	85.85
16	Manipur	0.00	0.17	2.00	2.61	2.24	
17	Meghalaya	3.87	0.10	0.00	1.01	2.72	
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.54	2.62	
19	Nagaland	1.11	1.19	3.00	1.25	7.05	
20	Odisha	0.00	0.31	0.00	8.71	4.47	18.18
21	Punjab	10.89	0.88	5.00	4.44	0.00	76.96
22	Rajasthan	19.00	1.13	12.46	11.84	15.00	179.49
23	Sikkim	4.32	1.67	0.00	0.20	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	11.80	5.34	12.00	11.56	9.59	71.2
25	Telangana	2.75	23.60	3.21	10.40	9.00	17.75
26	Tripura	0.00	1.32	0.00	1.26	0.00	
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.31	11.19	20.00	61.48	0.00	117.85
28	Uttarakhand	11.80	6.17	0.00	3.13	2.65	16.06
29	West Bengal	1.90	0.41	10.79	11.39	0.00	21.72
30	Centralised						12.93
Total		159.56	106.85	136.44	271.20	116.52	1197.54

Statement-II

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palms (NMOOP)		Rainfed Area Development & Climate Change (Erstwhile Rainfed Area Development)		Soil Health Management (SHM)		Soil Health Card (SHC)	
		Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	119.50	54.45	41.99	19.53	17.00	17.00	5.16	9.01	12.14	9.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.12	6.56	5.60	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.00
3	Assam	152.79	123.99	25.09	11.07	2.00	0.69	3.39	1.38	3.76	0.00
4	Bihar	101.67	28.68	6.07	4.00	2.50	1.13	8.08	0.00	11.78	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	93.26	40.89	13.25	6.58	6.00	2.40	1.17	1.24	8.45	8.82
6	Goa	0.58	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.23	0.00
7	Gujarat	37.91	5.00	29.30	6.00	10.00	6.00	4.52	3.39	16.82	19.78
8	Haryana	15.68	2.15	5.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.20	4.50	7.10	10.55
9	Himachal Pradesh	13.20	12.23	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.75	0.56	1.35	1.01
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20.74	9.05	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.23	0.00
11	Jharkhand	53.19	25.72	6.48	5.48	7.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00
12	Karnataka	146.07	96.55	17.91	7.85	10.00	7.50	5.76	4.32	14.99	11.24
13	Kerala	1.22	0.13	0.09	0.00	1.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	377.28	103.80	60.25	5.00	4.00	2.00	6.09	0.00	20.83	15.62
15	Maharashtra	161.29	151.56	48.10	27.18	25.00	12.50	0.90	0.00	21.12	10.56
16	Manipur	15.04	4.68	1.04	0.00	5.50	1.38	0.90	0.68	0.28	0.00
17	Meghalaya	8.38	5.23	1.49	0.75	2.00	1.20	0.32	0.00	0.53	0.40
18	Mizoram	2.31	1.15	13.45	5.30	6.50	6.50	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.12
19	Nagaland	20.29	8.14	6.11	4.15	8.00	8.00	2.56	0.00	0.45	0.00
20	Odisha	79.88	54.12	14.49	9.38	12.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	4.51
21	Punjab	14.88	5.35	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.93	0.00	7.52	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22	Rajasthan	190.76	37.56	62.30	15.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.78	0.00
23	Sikkim	5.95	0.00	0.25	0.00	3.00	1.00	2.72	0.00	0.18	0.13
24	Tamil Nadu	51.28	36.90	11.27	8.39	34.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	11.47	8.60
25	Telangana	51.11	0.22	11.92	0.00	9.00	7.20	9.32	8.02	9.31	6.98
26	Tripura	19.03	15.49	0.92	0.69	4.00	3.76	0.36	0.00	0.44	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	173.99	83.10	15.60	5.00	20.00	15.00	3.00	0.00	44.68	0.00
28	Uttrakhand	17.70	3.83	0.54	0.28	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.92
29	West Bengal	116.43	84.70	30.59	18.91	7.00	7.00	1.56	0.00	11.70	5.85
Total		2074.53	1001.23	431.34	161.57	215.00	156.73	77.42	33.27	243.61	114.19

Details of State-wise funds allocated & released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)		Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under NMAET		National E-Governance Plan (NEGP-A) Phase- II		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechansation (SMAM) under NMAET		Sub Mission on Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP) under NMAET	
		Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.27	0.70	19.47	9.73	0.89	0.89	35.00	59.29	13.10	13.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.95	9.83	4.91	0.58	0.00	6.00	2.75	0.25	
3	Assam	5.79	18.04	16.31	5.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	15.20	14.74
4	Bihar	10.02	2.14	48.02	36.01	2.52	1.71	10.00	14.50		4.17
5	Chhattisgarh	3.81	0.26	14.93	10.93	0.78	0.00	30.00	30.00	4.90	1.91
6	Goa	0.07	0.00	1.58	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	
7	Gujarat	1.75	0.00	24.90	18.67	0.00	0.00	7.00	6.48	3.00	0.42
8	Haryana	0.35	0.00	11.66	11.66	0.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.68	0.01
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.32	11.19	9.62	7.21	0.00	0.00	9.00	9.01	5.00	3.92
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	0.00	14.15	7.07	0.74	0.00	3.50	1.80	7.00	6.76
11	Jharkhand	8.18	3.21	26.01	13.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.58	
12	Karnataka	9.56	10.89	18.54	9.27	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	6.00	1.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Kerala	23.50	13.78	17.20	8.60	0.00	0.00	9.00	4.89	0.69	0.18
14	Madhya Pradesh	36.86	10.71	48.62	30.40	0.00	0.00	50.00	43.11	12.00	6.36
15	Maharashtra	30.32	6.98	45.25	22.63	0.00	0.00	20.00	17.06	10.00	26.55
16	Manipur	0.79	0.00	10.14	5.07	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.85	0.25	
17	Meghalaya	1.18	0.00	6.34	6.34	0.31	0.08	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.42
18	Mizoram	0.90	2.12	5.91	4.43	0.23	0.23	5.00	3.66	0.50	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.63	1.29	9.60	9.60	0.45	0.23	16.00	11.41	2.30	1.57
20	Odisha	5.62	6.11	46.95	29.47	1.61	0.00	30.00	23.55	0.95	0.36
21	Punjab	9.44	4.28	17.96	8.98	0.00	0.00	48.50	48.50	3.35	0.02
22	Rajasthan	30.17	8.46	32.92	16.46	1.33	0.91	9.00	9.00	7.65	4.19
23	Sikkim	3.95	0.00	3.81	1.91	0.00	0.00	2.50	1.38	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	1.97	1.95	37.87	30.93	2.13	0.00	30.00	23.28	10.70	14.30
25	Telangana	21.97	8.35	15.04	7.52	0.55	0.00	10.00	10.00	9.04	10.68
26	Tripura	1.32	1.65	3.07	1.53	0.31	0.31	10.00	7.76	1.00	0.32
27	Uttar Pradesh	12.02	0.96	76.55	38.27	2.78	2.78	25.00	43.97	13.87	15.01
28	Uttarakhand	16.73	27.81	8.55	4.27	0.56	0.00	7.50	3.56	4.00	3.92
29	West Bengal	2.11	3.74	42.45	26.53	1.71	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.60	
Total		258.82	145.55	643.22	387.23	17.50	7.15	475.00	459.81	147.66	132.34

Details of State-wise funds allocated and released under schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)/ Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	National Agroforestry & Bamboo Mission (Erstwhile National Bamboo Mission) (NABM)	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Micro Irrigation)	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Other Interventions)					
1	2	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase
1	Andhra Pradesh	64.03	56.70	0.00	0.00	213.89	103.28	425.00	425.00	60.00	92.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32.30	0.00	0.75	0.19	41.92	10.63	1.00	0.00	5.00	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	Assam	28.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	290.99	139.60	5.00	3.00	30.00	0.00
4	Bihar	26.31	7.00	0.00	0.00	175.69	57.11	16.00	0.00	25.00	12.50
5	Chhattisgarh	69.23	66.50	0.57	0.48	166.08	83.03	25.00	12.50	40.00	20.00
6	Goa	2.52	2.05	0.00	0.00	17.77	8.89	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	71.39	66.00	0.90	0.00	220.13	105.49	275.00	275.00	50.00	25.00
8	Haryana	61.84	30.00	0.00	0.00	122.12	37.39	15.00	0.00	5.00	2.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	32.00	10.00	0.37	0.00	24.42	11.47	7.00	2.00	23.00	11.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	46.00	96.50	0.00	0.00	113.84	24.76	2.00	0.00	10.00	3.00
11	Jharkhand	40.18	10.00	0.00	0.00	128.77	0.00	30.00	15.00	37.00	10.00
12	Karnataka	72.97	54.00	1.26	0.63	264.72	120.07	300.00	180.00	85.00	42.50
13	Kerala	46.42	14.00	0.00	0.00	128.44	41.50	7.00	0.00	15.00	25.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	45.35	10.00	0.89	0.44	236.73	113.10	250.00	150.00	40.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	88.97	60.00	0.17	0.00	419.62	204.15	380.00	190.00	95.00	47.50
16	Manipur	32.00	6.00	2.17	1.09	17.17	7.17	5.00	0.00	6.00	3.60
17	Meghalaya	25.50	10.00	0.00	0.00	21.10	10.41	5.00	0.00	6.00	2.20
18	Mizoram	31.50	31.50	3.11	2.84	10.43	5.20	8.00	4.80	10.00	7.50
19	Nagaland	31.50	15.00	2.83	1.42	57.57	27.65	3.00	0.00	10.00	6.00
20	Odisha	49.91	20.00	1.44	0.72	289.04	138.50	15.00	0.00	36.00	21.60
21	Punjab	39.86	15.00	0.00	0.00	284.47	129.92	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	50.89	38.00	0.02	0.00	241.28	232.65	70.00	0.00	98.00	49.00
23	Sikkim	30.50	12.00	0.00	0.00	6.09	2.99	10.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	55.03	20.00	0.06	0.00	224.14	223.11	285.00	171.00	50.00	132.00
25	Telangana	32.90	10.00	0.00	0.00	127.68	63.85	276.00	138.00	50.00	25.00
26	Tripura	33.00	10.00	0.09	0.00	40.38	19.78	5.00	0.00	5.00	3.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	37.27	24.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	217.52	50.00	30.00	50.00	25.00
28	Uttarakhand	31.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	85.71	39.16	12.00	7.20	20.00	10.00
29	West Bengal	24.91	10.00	0.00	0.00	306.80	149.31	10.00	6.00	25.00	12.50
Total		1233.28	733.25	14.63	7.81	4716.99	2327.67	2498.00	1609.50	897.00	591.40

Fencing on Border

2492. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to erect fencing on India and Pakistan border at Banaskantha, Patan and Kutch in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that border of India and Pakistan is not safe; and

(d) if so, the total length of border between India and Pakistan and the measures taken for its security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government has sanctioned 340 Kms of fence along the Indo-Pakistan/Border at Banaskantha, Patan and Kutch in Gujarat. Out of this, 280 Kms of fence work has been completed.

(c) and (d) It is not correct to state that the border between India and Pakistan is not safe. The total length of Indo-Pakistan border is 3323 Kms. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for security arrangements at the Indo-Pakistan Border. The arrangements include deployment of Border Security Force, construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts, introduction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments, providing weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

Land Pooling Policy

2493. SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

(a) whether the differences between various agencies involved in notification and implementation of the Land Pooling Policy in Delhi have since been resolved, if so, the details and present status thereof;

(b) whether the Government/DDA has also finalized the Land Pooling Policy for the urbanized villages

and if so, the details thereof along with the names of the zones and villages likely to be covered thereunder; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is proposed to be notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Land Pooling Policy was notified by the Government of India vide notification dated 5 September 2013. However, the Regulations for operationalization of the Land Pooling Policy are under consideration in the Delhi Development Authority.

This policy is applicable in urbanizable area of urban extension in Delhi. A list of 89 villages declared as 'Urban areas' vide notification dated 16 May 2017 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement-I

Planning Zone	Sl. No.	Name of Villages under Land Pooling
1	2	3
Zone J 1	1	Neb Sarai
Zone K-1	2	Bakkarwala
16	3	Baprola
	4	Goela Khurd
	5	Hastsal (Part)
	6	Kamruddin Nagar
	7	Kirari Suleman Nagar (Part)
	8	Qutabpur
	9	Mundka (Part in Zone L & Rohini Sub-city)
	10	Nangloi Jat (Part)
	11	Nangli Sakrawati (Part in Zone L)
	12	Nawada Majra (Part)
	13	Nilothi (Part)
	14	Safipur Ranhola
	15	Rajapur Khurd

1	2	3	1	2	3
	16	Tajpur Khurd (Part in Zone L)		47	Nangal Thakran
	17	Tilangpur Kotla		48	Bawana (Part in Zone P-I)
Zone L	18	Asalatpur Khawad		49	Puath-Khurd (Part in Zone M)
28	19	Chhawla (Part in Zone K-I)		50	Sultanpur Dabas
	20	Daryapur Khurd		51	Salahpur Majra
	21	Daulatpur		52	Budhanpur
	22	Ditchaon Kalan		53	Katawada
	23	Dindarpur (Part in Zone K-I)		54	Jat Khor
	24	Hasanpur		55	Chandpur
	25	Jafarpur Kalan		56	Ladpur
	26	Jafarpur (HiranKunda)		57	Kanjhawala
	27	Jhuljhuli		58	Karala (Part in Zone M)
	28	Kharkhari Jatmal		59	Madanpur Dabas (Part in Zone M)
	29	Kharkhari Nahar		60	Mohammadpur Majri (Part in Zone M)
	30	Kharkhari Pond		61	Rani Khera (Part in Zone M)
	31	Khaira		62	Rasulpur
	32	Khera Dabur		63	Ghewra (Part in Zone L)
	33	Malikpurzer Najafgarh		64	Sawda
	34	Neelwal		65	Daryapur Kalan (Part in Zone P-I)
	35	Pindawala Kalan		66	Khera Khurd (Part in Zone M & Part in Zone P-I)
	36	Paprawat		67	Akbarpur Majra
	37	Pindwala Khurd	Zone P-II	68	Bhalsawa Dairy/Jahangirpuri (Part in Zone C)
	38	Qazipur	23	69	Burari (Part in Zone O)
	39	Rawla Khanpur		70	Ibrahimpur (Part in Zone O)
	40	Roshanpura (Part in Zone K-I)		71	Jharoda Majra (Part in Zone O)
	41	Sarangpur		72	Jindpur (Part in Zone P-I)
	42	Shamspur Khalsa		73	Kadipur
	43	Surehara		74	Kamalpur Majra
	44	Sherpur Dairy			
	45	Ujwa			
Zone N 21	46	Bazidpur Thakran			

1	2	3
	75	Khampur (Part in Zone P-I)
	76	Mohammadpur Ramzanpur (Part in Zone O)
	77	Mukandpur (Part in Zone C)
	78	Mukhmalpur
	79	Nanglipuna (Part in Zone P-I)
	80	Saleempur Majara, Burari (Part in Zone O)
	81	Tiggipur (Part in Zone O)
	82	Fatehpur Jat (Part in Zone O)
	83	Samapur (Part in Zone C)
	84	Libaspur (Part in Zone C)
	85	Seeraspur (Part in Zone P-I & Part in Zone C)
	86	Bijapur (Part in P-I)
	87	Alipur (Part in Zone P-I)
	88	Tikri Khurd (Majorly in Zone P-I, about only 3-5 Ha in P-II)
	89	Gadi Khasro

[*Translation*]

Disabled Friendly Buildings

2494. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Will the Minister OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has not made all its old multi storey flats differently abled friendly by installing lifts and ramps;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to make DDA flats differently abled friendly; and

(c) whether DDA has any plan to provide ample space for parking and installing lifts and ramps to facilitate the differently abled person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP

SINGH PURI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that all old multi-storeyed flats completed by the DDA have been allowed to provide lifts as per the lift installation policy framed by it.

(b) The DDA has intimated that as per prevailing policy the flats are allotted to differently abled persons on ground floor only.

(c) The DDA has intimated that parking and facilities such as lifts and ramps to facilitate differently abled persons are being provided in all its ongoing and future projects as per the extant Acts and Codes.

Proposal for Old Age Homes and De-Addiction Scheme

2495. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received under Old Age Homes and de-addiction schemes from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 2016-17;

(b) the number of proposals out of the total proposals, sanctioned and approved, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which sanction is likely to be given to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The number of proposals received under Old Age Homes and de-addiction schemes received from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 2016-17 and the number of proposals out of the total proposals, sanctioned and approved, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Proposals, for release of grant in aid are processed as per the norms and guidelines of the relevant Schemes and subject to their completeness in all respects and availability of funds. The release of funds is a continuous ongoing process. Therefore, no conclusive timeline can be indicated for release of grant in aid.

Statement

Item	Madhya Pradesh		Uttar Pradesh	
	Old Age Homes	De-Addiction Centres	Old Age Homes	De-Addiction Centres
The number of proposals received under Old Age Homes and de-addiction schemes from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 2016-17	7	23	13	29
The number of proposals out of the total proposals, sanctioned and approved, State-wise	3	12	11	26

*[English]***Food Processing Technology**

2496. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institutional mechanism is in place to promote education in food technology and improve manpower in food processing industry to develop indigenous technologies for food processing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government has any plans to come up with a proposal to create a institutional mechanism to promote food technology in the food processing sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Two academic cum research Institutes under administrative control of Ministry of Food Processing Industries namely; National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu are imparting education and conducting research in food technology to improve manpower in food processing

industry and to develop indigenous technologies for food processing in the country.

NIFTEM was set up to promote cooperation and networking among existing Institutions both within the country and International bodies and bring in International best practices for improving food processing sector, provide industry-friendly short term courses including regular degrees and management courses with equal and complementary emphasis on research and education. NIFTEM is intended to be a centre for integrated research, education, enterprise incubation and outreach in the areas of food sciences and technology. The Institute is conducting following regular Undergraduate (UG) & Postgraduate (PG) degree courses since 2012-13 to meet the manpower requirement of Food Processing Industries:

- (1) B.Tech (Food Technology Management).
- (2) M.Tech in Five streams:-
 - (a) Food Process Engineering and Management,
 - (b) Food Safety and Quality Management,
 - (c) Food Technology and Management,
 - (d) Food Supply Chain Management,
 - (e) Food Plant Operations Management.

Besides, the Institute has commenced Ph.D. programme from 2013-14 in five PG Departments. It has also started MBA programme in dual specializations (I)

Compulsory: Food and Agri Business Management, (II) Optional: One of Marketing/ Finance/ International Business in academic year 2016-17.

IIFPT offers academic programmes in Food Process Engineering and Food Science and Technology to 60 Undergraduates (UG) & 30 Postgraduates (PG). Besides, it offers doctorate degree (Ph.D) programme to 20 scholars annually. Its curriculum is designed in such a way that during final year, students are mainly focusing on the training and development of the indigenous technologies for food processing in the country. In addition, IIFPT also offers various training programmes, internship programmes and trainings to farmers, entrepreneurs and youths under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY) for skill development.

- (c) Does not arise.

Separate Flag for State

2497. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision for providing or prohibiting a separate flag for any State of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Karnataka Government has set up a committee to study the demand for an official State flag;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether creation of a State flag will disrupt the unity and integrity of the nation and will reduce the stature of the national flag and similar demands may come from other States in the country; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per Article 51A (a) of the Constitution of India, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. However, there is no reference in the Constitution of India for a separate flag for a State.

(c) to (f) The Government of Karnataka has not made available any details about the setting up of Committee in this regard.

Organic Farming in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2498. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policies, programmes and projects for promotion of organic farming in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (b) the details of funding under the scheme till date; and
- (c) the details of achievements made thereunder and the changes it has brought in the agricultural economy of the region and to the farmers, 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) and (b) The Government is promoting organic farming under the scheme of Paramaparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in the State of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The details of funds allocated for 68 clusters during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are Rs. 485.39 lakhs, Rs. 342.49 lakhs and Rs. 198.89 lakhs respectively. An amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is released during the period 2015-16.

(c) Under the PKVY scheme, groups of farmers are motivated to take up organic farming, where 50 or more farmers have formed clusters having 20 hectares land. As on date, 47 clusters covering an area of 1020 hectares & 1275 no. of farmers in various zones have been identified for Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) Certification. The farmers are now adopting organic farming in their fields. The details of achievements (organic area covered and clusters formed) State/UT-wise under PKVY is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*State-Wise Organic Area Covered under PKVY Scheme 2015-16 to till date*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Cluster	Area in hectare.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	472	9440
2	Bihar	427	8540
3	Chhattisgarh	200	4000
4	Gujarat	100	2000
5	Goa	4	80
6	Haryana	20	400
7	Jharkhand	250	5000
8	Karnataka	545	10900
9	Kerala	619	12380
10	Madhya Pradesh	1380	27600
11	Maharashtra	1258	25160
12	Odisha	320	6400
13	Punjab	250	5000

1	2	3	4
14	Rajasthan	1150	23000
15	Tamil Nadu	112	2240
16	Telangana	690	13800
17	Uttar Pradesh	620	12400
18	West Bengal	120	2400
19	Assam	220	4400
20	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380
21	Mizoram	34	680
22	Manipur	30	600
23	Nagaland	24	480
24	Sikkim	150	3000
25	Tripura	50	1000
26	Meghalaya	45	900
27	Himachal Pradesh	210	4200
28	Jammu and Kashmir	28	560
29	Uttarakhand	585	11700
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	1360
Total		10000	200000

Cold Storage Infrastructure

2499. DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL:
SHRI SUBHASH PATEL:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

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

(a) whether a grant-in-aid of 35 per cent of the total cost is provided for installation of cold storage infrastructure, including transport, plant, machinery and technical civil works in general areas to the interested farmers in the country particularly to small and marginal farmers and farmer's self-help groups; and

(b) if so, the total number of farmers and farmer's self-help groups benefited from the scheme in the country during the last three years, 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) and (b) Government of India is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Pradhan Mantri Kissan SAMPADA Yojana under which assistance is available for establishment of cold storage/cold chain and refrigerated transport vehicle projects.

Credit linked back ended subsidy of 35% in general areas and 50% in hilly and scheduled areas for capital cost of project which includes plant & machinery and technical civil works is available. Under these schemes assistance can be availed by individuals, group of farmers/ growers/ consumers, partnership/proprietary firms, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs), companies, corporations, cooperatives, cooperative marketing federations, local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) & marketing boards and State Governments.

The component of cold storage under these schemes is project based and entrepreneur driven. The storage facilities are used by farmers on rental and price arbitrage models. The number of farmers using these facilities varies from place to place, crop to crop and season to season.

Knee Implants

2500. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed ceiling prices of Knee Implants to prevent unethical profiteering and ensure affordable and quality healthcare for all; and

(b) 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) and (b) The Government has notified the ceiling prices of Knee Implants system on 16.08.2017 as a step to prevent unethical profiteering and to ensure affordable and quality healthcare for all. The notified ceiling prices are effective from August 16, 2017, the date of its publication in

Government Gazette. The Government, while fixing the ceiling prices, has kept interest of all the stakeholders in mind and prices have been fixed accordingly, which are as follows:

Type of Knee Implant	Average MRP Earlier (Rupees)	Average Price Reduction	New Ceiling Price and MRP* (Rupees)
Cobalt Chromium (most widely used)	1,58,324	65%	54,720
Special Metal like Titanium & Oxidized Zirconium	2,49,251	69%	76,600
High Flexibility Implant	1,81,728	69%	56,490
Revision Implants	2,76,869	59%	1,13,950

*Companies will print the MRP by adding GST on these ceiling prices

[*Translation*]

Evaluation of CPSUs

2501. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI JANAK RAM:

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 categorisation of the performance of CPSUs during each of the last three

years; and

(c) the details of the CPSUs being currently rejuvenated along with the assistance being provided to the loss making CPSUs by the Government?

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 MoU signing CPSEs.

(b) The details of the categorization of performance of MoU signing CPSEs during each of the last three year is enclosed as Statement.

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to revival/restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments on a case to case basis. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), as a nodal department, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/ incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)". As per the guidelines, the responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. 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

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	4	5	6
1	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-	Very Good	NS/NE
2	Air India Charters Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
3	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
4	Air India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	NS/NE
5	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-	Fair	Poor
6	Airports Authority of India	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
7	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd	Very Good	Good	Very Good

1	2	4	5	6
8	Anatrix Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
9	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn of India Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
10	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	-	NS/NE
11	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
12	BEL Optronic Devices Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
13	BEL Thales System Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
14	Bengal Chemical & Pharma Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Very Good
15	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	Good	Merged with BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	
16	Bharat Broadband Nigam Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
17	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Very Good	Very Good	#
18	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
19	Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)	Good	Good	Very Good
20	Bharat Electronics Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
21	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Good	Good	Excellent
22	Bharat Immunological & Biological Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
23	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
24	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
25	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-	Fair	NS/NE
26	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
27	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
28	Bharitya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Fair
29	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
30	BHEL-EML	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
31	Biotechnology Industry Research Assis. Council	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
32	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp Ltd.	Poor	Good	Good
33	Brahmputra Crackers and Polymers Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
34	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	Fair	Good	Poor
35	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company (BBJ) Ltd.	Good	Good	NS/NE
36	Bridge & Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good

1	2	4	5	6
37	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited(BECIL)	-	Fair	Good
38	Burn Standard Co.	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
39	Cement Corporation of India	Very Good	Good	Poor
40	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	#
41	Central Cottage Industries Corp. of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
42	Central Electronics Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
43	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute	Excellent	Excellent	#
44	Central Railside Warehousing Compy Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
45	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
46	Certification Engineers (India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very good
47	Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
48	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
49	Coal India Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
50	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
51	Concor Air Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
52	Container Corporation of India Ltd (CONCOR)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
53	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
54	CREDA-HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	Good	-	Excellent
55	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
56	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Poor
57	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
58	Eastern Coal field Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
59	Educational Consultants India Ltd.(EdCIL)	Good	Excellent	Good
60	Electronics Corp. of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
61	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
62	Engineers India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
63	Kamarajar Port Ltd. (Earlier known as Ennore Port Ltd.)	Excellent	Excellent	Good
64	Export Credit Guarantee Corp. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
65	FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals (I) Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Fair
66	Fertilizers and Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Poor
67	Food Corporation of India	Very Good	Very Good	NS/NE

1	2	4	5	6
68	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	Good	Good	Exempted
69	FSNL	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
70	GAIL (I) Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
71	Gail Gas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
72	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Eng. Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
73	Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-	-	Good
74	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
75	Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
76	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
77	High Speed Rail Corp. of India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
78	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
79	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Good
80	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Poor	-	NS/NE
81	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good
82	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
83	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
84	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	Fair	Poor	NS/NE
85	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Fair
86	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
87	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
88	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
89	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
90	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Good	Good	Good
91	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
92	HLL Biotech Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
93	HLL Infra Tech Services Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
94	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Fair
95	HMT Bearing Ltd.	Good	-	NS/NE
96	HMT International Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
97	HMT Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
98	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor

1	2	4	5	6
99	Hoogly Printing Co. Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
100	Hotel Corp. of India Ltd.	-	Good	Poor
101	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
102	HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
103	HSCC (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
104	India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
105	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
106	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	-	Fair	NS/NE
107	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
108	Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corpn Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Good
109	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
110	Indian Railway Station Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
111	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
112	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (IREDA)	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
113	Indian Tourism Development Corp. (ITDC)	Good	Good	Good
114	Instrumentation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
115	Ircon Infrastructure & Services Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
116	IRCON International Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
117	IRCON Pb Tollways Limited	-	-	Very Good
118	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
119	ITI Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
120	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Fair
121	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Good
122	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
123	Karnatka Trade Promotion Organisation	Excellent	Very Good	Poor
124	KIOCL Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
125	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Good
126	Kumararupa Frountier Hotel Ltd.	-	-	Very Good
127	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Fair	-	NS/NE
128	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair

1	2	4	5	6
129	Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
130	Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd.(MTML)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
131	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	Good	Good	Fair
132	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
133	Manganese Ore (I) Ltd. (MOIL)	Excellent	Good	Very Good
134	Mazagoan Dock Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
135	MECON Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
136	Millennium Telecom Limited	-	-	Excellent
137	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
138	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
139	MMTC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
140	MSTC Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
141	Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
142	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-	Poor	NS/NE
143	National Aluminium Co. Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
144	National BC Fin. & Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
145	National Building Construction Corpn Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
146	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
147	National Film Development Corp. Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Poor
148	National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Fair
149	National Handloom Dev. Corp.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
150	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated (NICS)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
151	National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	NS/NE
152	National Mineral Dev. Corp. (NMDC)	Very Good	Good	Very Good
153	National Minorities Finance Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
154	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
155	National Research Dev. Corpn.	Good	Very Good	Under Evaluation
156	National Safai Karamchari's Fin. & Dev. Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
157	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

1	2	4	5	6
158	National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corpn.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
159	National Seeds.Corpn. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
160	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
161	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Fair
162	NBCC Services Limited	-	-	Excellent
163	NEPA Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
164	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
165	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
166	NHDC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
167	NHPC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
168	NLC TAMILNADU POWER LTD	Fair	Fair	Poor
169	NMDC-CMDC Limited	-	-	Poor
170	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO)	Very Good	Good	Good
171	North Eastern Handicraft & Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
172	North Eastern Reg. Agri. Marketing Corpn. (NERAMAC)	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
173	Northern Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	#
174	NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Good	-	Exempted
175	NTPC Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
176	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
177	Nuclear Power Corpn. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
178	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
179	Oil & Natural Gas Co. Ltd. (ONGC)	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
180	Oil India Limited	Very Good	Good	Very Good
181	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
182	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
183	PEC Limited	Good	Good	Fair
184	PFC CAPITAL ADVISORY SERVICES LTD.	Excellent	Good	Exempted
185	PFC CONSULTING LTD.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
186	PFC GREEN ENERGY LTD.	Very Good	Excellent	NS/NE

1	2	4	5	6
187	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Good	Poor	NS/NE
188	Power Finance Corporation Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
189	Power Grid Corpn. of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
190	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	-	Very Good	Exempted
191	Power System Operation Corporation Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
192	Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
193	Projects & Development India Ltd.	Fair	Good	Fair
194	Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd.	-	Good	Fair
195	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
196	Railtel Corporation of India Ltd	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
197	Railtel Enterprises Ltd.	-	-	Fair
198	Railway Energy Management Compony Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
199	Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
200	Rajasthan Electronics & Instrumentation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
201	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	NS/NE	Poor	NS/NE
202	Rashtirya Ispat Nagam Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
203	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
204	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
205	REC Transmission Projects Co. Ltd.	-	-	Excellent
206	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Very Good	Good	NS/NE
207	RITES Afrika Limited	Very Good	Excellent	Poor
208	RITES INFRASTRUCTURE SERVISSES LTD.	Excellent	Excellent	Exempted
209	RITES Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
210	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
211	SAIL REFRACTORY CO. LTD. (SRCL)	Good	Good	Very Good
212	Sambar Salt Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Poor
213	SJVN Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
214	Scooters India Ltd.	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
215	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Good
216	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Poor
217	SIDCUL CONCOR INFRA COMPANY LTD.	Very Good	Good	Fair

1	2	4	5	6
218	SJVN Arun-3 Power Development Co. Ltd.	-	-	Very Good
219	SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	Very Good
220	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	-	Very Good	Very Good
221	South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	#
222	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Poor
223	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
224	TAMILNADU TELECOMMUNICATION CO. LTD.	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
225	Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Good	Poor
226	TCIL BINA ROAD	Excellent	Very Good	NS/NE
227	THDC Ltd. (Tehri Hydro Development Corpn. Ltd.)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
228	Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
229	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
230	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
231	Powergrid Vizag Transmission Ltd. (VTL)	-	Excellent	NS/NE
232	WAPCOS Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
233	Western Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	#

NS/NE: Not Submitted/Not Evaluated

#: MoU signed on consolidated basis with Holding Company (CIL).

Subsidy Benefits

2502. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are getting the expected benefit of subsidy on fertilizers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some companies are resorting to showing less production capacity and thereby receives huge subsidy on the basis of production percentage; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that poor and marginal farmers get maximum benefit of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (c) Government of India is providing subsidy to importers/manufacturers/ marketers of Urea and P&K fertilizers for selling fertilizers at subsidized

rates to the farmers including poor and marginal farmers.

The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Urea is statutorily controlled by the Government. At present, it is Rs. 5360 per MT (exclusive of Central/State levies) w.e.f. 1st November, 2012. Further, an extra MRP of 5% (of Rs. 5360/- per MT) is charged by the fertilizer manufacturing entities on Neem Coated Urea.

The difference between the delivered cost of fertilizers at farm gate and net market realization by the urea units is given as subsidy to the urea manufacturer/importer by the Government of India.

The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers. Under the policy, a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidized P&K fertilizers depending on their nutrient content. Under this policy, MRP is fixed by fertilizer companies as per market dynamics at reasonable level.

Accordingly, any farmer who is procuring Urea and P&K fertilizers is availing the benefit of subsidy provided by the Government of India.

(b) At present, payment of subsidy is not linked with the production capacity.

[English]

Urban Infrastructure Projects

2503. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted approval and released funds for implementing a number of urban infrastructure projects of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year, city-wise including Madurai city in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the present status of those projects and the steps taken/being taken for expediting these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has approved and released funds for implementing urban infrastructure projects in

Statement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Fund allocated/released to Tamil Nadu under AMRUT

All amounts in Rupees crore

Name of State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Committed Central Assistance	Fund Released	Committed Central Assistance	Fund Released	Committed Central Assistance	Fund Released
Tamil Nadu	1372.41	274.48	1582.80	316.56	1801.37	360.27

In addition to the above, Rs. 61.34 crore has been released in 2016-17 and Rs. 111.52 crore in 2017-18 as Reforms incentive.

Present status of projects in Tumul Nadu

Total cost of projects completed	Amount for which contracts awarded	Amount for which projects are under tendering
42.31	3332.99	7819.48

Tamil Nadu under its various schemes, viz., Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Swacchh Bharat Mission - Urban [SBM (U)], Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST), Urban Transport (UT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban [PMAY (U)] and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Under AMRUT, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs does not approve projects for individual cities but accords approval to the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) only. Selection, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by State Government. Further, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs does not release central share of funds city-wise, but funds are released State-wise. Similarly, funds are released to the State under SBM (U). In other schemes, approval and release of funds are made city/project-wise.

The details of funds allocated/released to Tamil Nadu under the aforesaid schemes during last three years and the current year have been attached as Statement.

The Ministry is continuously monitoring the progress of these projects through regular review meetings, video conferences as well as personal visits by higher officials of Ministry in order to expedite the implementation of the projects.

*Smart Cities Mission (SCM)***Fund allocated/released to Tamil Nadu under SCM**

Sl. No.	Name of cities	During			Total released
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	Tiruchirapalli	2	—	—	2
2	Tirunelveli	2	—	—	2
3	Dindigul	2	—	—	2
4	Thanjavur	2	—	109	111
5	Tiruppur	2	—	—	2
6	Salem	2	—	109	111
7	Vellore	2	—	109	111
8	Coimbatore	2	188	6	196
9	Madurai	2	—	109	111
10	Erode	2	—	—	2
11	Thoothukudi	2	—	—	2
12	Chennai	2	188	6	196
Total		24	376	448	848

City wise details of projects identified in Tamil Nadu

State/City	DPR Under Preparation		DPR Approved		Tender Issued		Work Ordor Issued		Work Completed		Total Number of Projects	Total Cost (Rs. crore)
	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (Rs. crore)		
Tamil Nadu	106	5938.43	2	210.36	9	601.30	9	1421.38	4	198.61	130	8370.08
Chennai	42	1141.96	2	210.36			3	19.88			47	1372.20
Coimbatore	23	713.09			9	601.30	1	352.00	3	0.22	36	1666.61
Madurai	17	1342.00									17	1342.00
Salem	4	859.10					5	1049.50			9	1908.60
Thanjavur	10	740.98									10	740.98
Vellore	10	1141.30							1	198.39	11	1339.69

*Heritage City Pevelopment and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)**Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Date	Tota cost of the Project (in crore)	Amount released so far (in crore)	Progress status (till November,2017)
1	Development and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Ekamba'eswarar Temple	17.02.2016	9 89	1.97	Execution work is in progress. 20% progress
	2nd installment released for the above project	14.06.2017		5.11	
2	Development and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Varadharajji Perumal Temple Zone.	1702.2016	763	1.52	Execution work is in progress. 20% progress
	2nd installment released for ths above project	14.06.2017		4.56	
3.	DPR for Development and Inlfrastructure Works Around Kamatchi Amman Temple	10.10.2017	2.46	0.98	Selection of contractor in progress
Total			19.98	14.14	

Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Date	Tota cost of the Project (in crore)	Amount released so far (in crore)	Progress status (till November, 2017)
1	Development of support infrastructure at Velankkanni Town.	21.12.2015		0.19	
	2nd installment for Development of support infrastructure components at Velankanni (60% of total cost)	17.10.2016	0.97	0.58	Completed
2	Heritage linked infrastructure development of Three Delineated zones (Town Core, Beach Civic & Recreational zone, Transit mode)	29.12.2016	10.37	4.14	Selection of contractor is in progress
3.	DPR for "Additional Heritage linked infrastructure development of Three Delineated zones (Town Core, Beach Civic & Recreational zone, Transit node)	16.11.2017	8.66	3.46	Selection of contractor is in progress
Total			20.00	8.37	

Swacchh Bharat Mission - Urban [SBM (U)]

Govt. has released funds for construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHL), Community and Public Toilets (CT/PT). The funds are released to State Mission Directorate and not to the individual city of the State. The funds released since inception of SBM (U) to Govt. of Tamil Nadu for construction of IHHL and CT/PT are as under:-

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Year	IHHL	CT/PT
1	2	3
2014-15	1.5800	4.9100

1	2	3
2015-16	47.1074	0.0000
2016-17	57.9384	48.3548
2017-18	61.2624	0.0000

The present status of construction of IHHL and CT/PT is as under-

Type of toilets	Number of toilets constructed	Number of toilets under construction
IHHL	4,29,630	1,41,686
CT/PT	11,211	5,239

Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIPSST)

All amounts in Rupees crore

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Release of funds during				Status of physical progress
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	Comprehensive water supply scheme for Sriperumbudur	8.142	Nil	8.142	Nil	82%
2	Under Ground sewerage scheme, Sriperumbudur	11.244	11.244	11.244	Nil	80%
3	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, Sriperumbudur	8.875	8.875	Nil	Nil	100%

*Urban Transport (UT)***Metro projects approved in Tamil Nadu and their status**

- The Chennai Metro Rail Project phase-I covering 45.046 kilometer was approved in February, 2009 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,600 crore. About 27.5 kilometer of Chennai Metro Rail Project phase-I is operational. Physical and financial progress of this project as on 30 November, 2017 is 91.95% and 89.30% respectively.
- Extension of Corridor-I of Chennai Metro Rail Phase-I Project from Wahsermanpet to Wimco Nagar covering 9.051 kilometer at an estimated completion cost of Rs. 3,770 crore was approved in June, 2016. Physical and financial progress of the project as on

30 November, 2017 are 17.78% and 5.25% respectively.

- Details of funds released by Government of India during last three years and current year for both of the above projects namely 'Chennai Metro Rail Project phase-I' and 'Extension of corridor-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project phase-I' are as under

(Amount in Rupees crore)

Year	Funds releasee
2014-15	1006.80
2015-16	1773.59
2016-17	1585.01
2017-18	1181.06

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

(Amount in Rupees Crore)

Sl. No. Sub-Scheme	Phase	Name of the City/Town	Project Title	Approved Cost	ACA Committed till 2014	ACA released till 2014	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	Total ACA Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	UIG	MP	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	44.21	15.47	10.06		3.80		13.86
2	UIG	MP	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewage treatment plant at Koyambedu (Phase - II) in, Chennai	116.10	40.64	26.41		10.16		36.57
3	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Chinnasekkadu in Chennai city	10.20	3.57	0.89		0.54		1.43
4	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Puzhal, Surapattu, Puthagaram and Kathirvedu in Chennai city	69.60	24.36	6.09		2.19		8.28
5	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Vadaperumabakkam and Theyyambakkam in Chennai city	15.36	5.37	1.34		0.81		2.15
6	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Edayanchavadi, Sadayankuppam and Kadapakkam in Chennai city	22.84	8.00	2.00		1.15		3.15
7	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Palavakkam	22.99	8.05	2.01		0.94		2.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Kottivakkam	19.96	6.99	1.75			0.98	2.72
9	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme in Perungudi	24.90	8.71	2.18			1.31	3.49
10	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme for Annai Sivagami Nagar in Thiruvottiyur in Chennai city	7.60	2.66	0.66			0.20	0.86
11	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Surapattu	33.00	11.55	2.89			1.73	4.62
12	UIG	TP	Chennai	Providing Underground sewerage scheme in Nolambur	24.57	8.60	2.15			0.85	3.00
13	UIDSSMT	MP	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	70.60	42.36	28.24	-	14.12	-	42.36
14	UIDSSMT	TP	Mettur	Sewerage	56.52	33.91	22.61	-	-	11.30	33.91
15	UIDSSMT	TP	Thirupathur	Sewerage	76.83	46.10	30.73	-	-	15.37	46.10
16	UIDSSMT	TP	Arakkonam	Sewerage	77.45	46.47	30.98	-	-	15.49	46.47
17	UIDSSMT	TP	Periakulam	Sewerage	17.13	10.28	6.85	-	-	3.43	10.28
18	UIDSSMT	TP	Kangayam	Water Supply	14.24	8.54	5.69	-	2.85	-	8.54
19	UIDSSMT	TP	Arani	Water Supply-	32.28	19.37	12.91	-	-	6.46	19.37
20	UIDSSMT	TP	Periakulam	Water Supply	13.50	8.10	5.40	-	-	2.70	8.10
21	UIDSSMT	TP	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	11.21	6.73	4.49	-	-	2.24	6.73
22	UIDSSMT	TP	Tindivanam	Water Supply	45.07	27.04	18.03	-	-	9.01	27.04
			-	Total	826.15	322.86	224.37	-	16.97	90.64	331.97

*Pradhan Mamtri Awas Yojana-Orban [PMAY (U)]***Status of projects under PMAY - (U)**

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of Projects	Central Assistance Involved (Rs. In cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. In cr.)	No. of Houses Involved (Nos)	Houses Under Progress (Nos)	Houses Completed (Nos)	Houses Occupied (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	A.Vellalapatti	2	1.11	0.30	74	43	31	31
2	Abiramam	1	0.50	0.20	33	13	20	20
3	Achampudur	2	2.10	0.16	140	1	5	5
4	Acharapakkam	2	5.57	2.14	371	352	19	19
5	Adikaratti	1	1.40	0.56	93	77	16	16
3	Adiramapattinam	2	8.06	3.06	537	518	19	19
7	Aduthurai	3	3.81	1.45	254	238	16	16
8	Agaram	2	4.59	1.75	306	292	14	14
9	Agastheeswaram	3	3.15	1.18	210	189	21	21
10	Alagappapuram	1	0.74	0.29	49	5	44	44
11	Alampalayam	4	6.68	0.71	445	94	45	45
12	Alanganallur	3	3.59	1.32	239	212	27	27
13	Alangayam	2	10.23	3.91	682	649	33	33
14	Alangudi	1	1.25	0.50	83	41	42	42
15	Alangulam	4	4.05	0.83	270	130	10	10
16	Alanthurai	3	5.09	1.94	339	251	31	31
17	Alur	1	1.73	0.69	115	33	82	82
18	Alwarkurichi	2	3.80	0.55	253	5	16	16
19	Alwarthirunagiri	2	1.62	0.43	108	26	24	24
20	Ambasamudram	2	21.83	1.13	1,455	1,455		
21	Ambur	2	14.24	0.86	949	134		
22	Ammainaickanur	2	3.38	1.28	225	210	15	15
23	Ammapettai (Erode)	3	3.53	1.39	235	71	12	12
24	Ammapettai (Thanjavur)	3	8.21	3.17	547	521	26	26
25	Ammoor	3	2.64	1.02	176	166	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Anaimalai	3	8.12	1.07	541	239	90	90
27	Anakaputhur	1	1.25	0.44	83	83		
28	Ananthapuram	3	2.48	0.94	165	157	8	8
29	Andipatti Jakkampatti	3	2.84	0.96	189	61	89	89
30	Anjugrammam	3	11.58	2.31	772	273	19	19
31	Annamalai Nagar	2	0.92	0.19	61	24	37	37
32	Annavasal	4	6.45	2.34	430	409	21	21
33	Annur	2	4.59	1.78	306	278	13	13
34	Anthiyur	3	1.25	0.44	83	48	4	4
35	Appakudal	3	3.39	1.31	226	211	15	15
36	Arachalur	3	3.06	1.10	204	185	19	19
37	Arakandanallur	2	3.27	1.21	218	211	7	7
38	Aralvaimozhi	3	1.56	0.57	104	89	15	15
39	Arani	3	2.12	0.77	141	127	14	14
40	Arani	2	9.90	0.96	660	65	—	—
41	Aranthangi	1	3.59	1.43	239	199	1	1
42	Arasiramani	3	12.68	4.83	845	804	41	41
43	Aravakurichi	1	0.86	0.34	57	27	30	30
44	Arcot	2	15.80	2.79	1,053	292	—	—
45	Arimalam	4	5.42	1.64	361	324	37	37
46	Ariyalur	3	25.22	4.76	1,681	588	—	—
47	Ariyappampalayam	3	3.27	1.14	218	201	17	17
48	Arumanai	3	2.49	0.95	166	159	7	7
49	Arumbavur	4	12.54	4.10	836	802	34	34
50	Arumuganeri	2	25.70	1.84	1,713	7	11	11
51	Aruppukkottai	1	2.99	0.08	199	199	—	—
52	Athani	3	1.94	0.77	129	119	10	10
53	Athanur	1	0.24	0.10	16	—	16	16
54	Athur	2	3.38	0.76	225	29	9	9
55	Athur	3	2.91	1.08	194	181	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	Attayampatti	1	0.23	0.09	15	2	13	13
57	Attur	1	11.40	1.82	760	733	–	–
58	Avadi	3	21.81	6.31	1,454	294	–	–
59	Avalpoondurai	3	1.07	0.39	71	69	2	2
60	Avanashi	5	8.82	0.51	588	74	19	19
61	Ayakudi	3	8.30	2.68	553	403	27	27
62	Aygudi	1	0.63	0.25	42	18	24	24
63	Ayothiapattinam	3	3.06	1.16	204	192	12	12
64	Ayyalur	3	8.09	3.07	539	508	31	31
65	Ayyampalayam	3	4.64	1.75	309	295	14	14
66	Ayyampettai	3	6.26	2.38	417	396	21	21
67	Azhagiapandipuram	3	1.77	0.65	118	103	15	15
68	B. Meenakshipuram	3	4.34	1.61	289	128	32	32
69	B. Mallapuram	1	0.68	0.27	45	19	26	26
70	Balakrishnampatti	4	7.28	2.75	485	475	10	10
71	Balagamudram	2	5.87	2.26	391	377	14	14
72	Bargur	2	2.85	1.09	190	178	12	12
73	Belur	3	2.21	0.82	147	134	13	13
74	Bhavani	1	8.82	–	588	300	–	–
75	Bhavanisagar	3	1.88	0.72	125	66	9	9
76	Bhuvanagiri	3	11.66	4.24	777	155	79	79
77	Bikketti	1	1.71	0.68	114	101	13	13
78	Bodinayakanur	2	23.00	7.09	1,533	913	37	37
79	Boothapandi	3	4.16	1.55	277	257	20	20
80	Boothipuram	2	0.92	0.37	61	22	39	39
81	Chengalpattu	1	1.83	0.67	122	30	–	–
82	Chengam	2	2.51	0.96	167	56	10	10
83	Chennai	69	563.79	156.36	35,860	10,323	4,073	2,569
84	Chennasamudram	3	1.55	0.61	103	98	5	5
85	Chennimalai	3	2.40	0.92	160	100	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
86	Cheranmadevi	1	1.35	0.54	90	47	43	43
87	Chetpet	2	2.78	1.04	185	160	10	10
88	Chettiarpatti	2	2.67	1.02	178	167	11	11
89	Chettipalayam	1	1.62	0.65	108	54	54	54
90	Chidambaram	1	12.02	0.56	801	250		
91	Chinnakkampalayam	2	2.16	0.77	144	73	39	39
92	Chinnalapatti	3	3.23	1.22	215	200	15	15
93	Chinnamanur	1	14.25	1.36	950	450		
94	Chinnasalem	2	7.82	2.98	521	516	5	5
95	Chithode	4	28.94	0.45	1,929	90	10	10
96	Chitlapakkam	1	1.17	0.47	78	44	34	34
97	Cholapuram	3	2.70	1.04	180	155	25	25
98	Coimbatore	14	94.82	32.06	6,321	3,547	1,180	1,180
99	Colachel	2	6.77	1.33	451	431	20	20
100	Coonoor	1	6.14	2.45	409	166	1	1
101	Courtalam	1	0.12	0.04	8	—	—	—
102	Cuddalore	4	108.21	37.23	7,214	3,230	70	70
103	Denkanikottai	2	8.00	3.05	533	498	35	35
104	Desur	2	1.52	0.52	101	93	8	8
105	Devadanapatti	2	1.61	0.64	107	46	61	61
106	Devakottai	2	7.76	0.13	517	58	—	—
107	Devarshola	3	2.18	0.85	145	137	8	8
108	Dhali	1	1.22	0.49	81	26	55	55
109	Dhaliyur	2	3.78	1.29	252	106	46	46
110	Dharapuram	2	7.61	0.34	507	56	—	—
111	Dharasuram	3	2.10	0.81	140	133	7	7
112	Dharmapuri	1	37.23	14.89	2,482	1,033	67	67
113	Dindigul	4	43.16	1.72	2,877	627	266	266
114	Edaganasalai	3	22.50	8.54	1,500	1,427	73	73
115	Edaicode	3	3.98	1.48	265	248	17	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
116	Edakalinadu	3	48.33	19.09	3,222	1,861	9	9
117	Edappadi	1	27.39	1.15	1,826	1,800		
118	Elathur	3	1.97	0.72	131	60	6	6
119	Elumalai	3	5.91	2.24	394	366	28	28
120	Eral	2	1.41	0.34	94	12	22	22
121	Eraniel	3	4.56	1.63	304	265	39	39
122	Eriodu	1	0.39	0.16	26	5	21	21
123	Erode	10	73.29	17.33	4,886	3,794	36	36
124	Erumaipatti	1	1.40	0.56	93	4	89	89
125	Eruvadi	3	4.56	1.21	304	159	6	6
126	Ethapur (Yethapur)	3	2.37	0.91	158	148	10	10
127	Ettayapuram	4	4.17	1.29	278	172	12	12
128	Ettimadai	1	1.64	0.65	109	27	82	82
129	Ezhudesam	1	1.20	0.48	80	4	76	76
130	Ganapathipuram	3	9.09	3.44	606	572	34	34
131	Gangaikondan	1	1.58	0.63	105	46	59	59
132	Gangavalli	2	5.49	2.12	366	346	20	20
133	Ganguvarpatti	3	3.68	1.17	245	73	42	42
134	Gingee	3	4.94	1.84	329	322	7	7
135	Gobichettipalayam	2	15.12	–	1,008	–	–	–
136	Gopalasamudram	3	14.24	2.30	949	104	32	32
137	Gudalur	1	11.09	4.43	739	463	1	1
138	Gudalur	2	6.00	0.41	400	284	–	–
139	Gudalur	3	2.21	0.77	147	140	7	7
140	Gudiyatham	1	13.73	2.20	915	271	–	–
141	Gummidipoondi	2	2.78	1.10	185	180	5	5
142	Hanumanthampatti	3	2.97	0.79	198	86	34	34
143	Harur	3	3.77	0.93	251	243	8	8
144	Hosur	3	21.05	5.42	1,403	441	4	4
145	Huligal	1	1.28	0.51	85	69	16	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
146	Idikarai	2	6.26	2.35	417	402	15	15
147	Ilampillai	2	2.37	0.89	158	148	10	10
148	Ilanji	2	1.88	0.49	125	8	13	13
149	Ilayangudi	1	1.07	0.43	71	50	21	21
150	Illuppur	5	8.43	1.94	562	287	83	83
151	Irugur	1	1.53	0.61	102	81	21	21
152	Jagathala	1	1.46	0.58	97	67	30	30
153	Jalakandapuram	1	0.51	0.20	34	6	28	28
154	Jambai	3	5.91	2.36	394	389	5	5
155	Jayankondam	2	27.59	6.65	1,839	350	—	—
156	Jolarpet	1	29.94	11.98	1,996	1,200	—	—
157	Kadambur	3	3.15	1.20	210	197	13	13
158	Kadathur	2	1.20	0.34	80	35	45	45
159	Kadayal	3	3.15	1.18	210	195	15	15
160	Kadayampatti	3	5.15	1.59	343	162	38	38
161	Kadayanallur	1	5.64	—	376	—	—	—
162	Kalakad	2	9.32	1.85	621	23	41	41
163	Kalambur	3	1.97	0.76	131	123	8	8
164	Kalappanaickenpatti	3	3.00	1.17	200	186	14	14
165	Kalavai	3	4.77	1.84	318	300	18	18
166	Kaliyakkavilai	2	5.70	2.13	380	353	27	27
167	Kalladaikurichi	2	4.29	0.70	286	24	37	37
168	Kallakkurichi	2	10.74	1.30	716	200	—	—
169	Kallakudi	4	5.34	1.76	356	332	24	24
170	Kallukuttam	3	3.32	1.13	221	183	38	38
171	Kalugumalai	2	3.14	0.46	209	18	7	7
172	Kamayagoundanpatti	3	2.13	0.79	142	83	49	49
173	Kambainallur	2	5.18	1.17	345	293	52	52
174	Kambam	2	7.50	0.17	500	190	—	—
175	Kamuthi	4	2.85	0.98	190	119	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
176	Kanadukathan	1	0.66	0.26	44	17	27	27
177	Kanam	3	2.88	1.10	192	185	7	7
178	Kancheepuram	3	42.53	13.00	2,835	2,662	–	–
179	Kandanur	1	0.95	0.38	63	44	19	19
180	Kangeyam	1	1.76	0.49	117	85	–	–
181	Kaniyur	2	0.69	0.13	46	34	12	12
182	Kanjikoil	3	2.25	0.88	150	147	3	3
183	Kannamangalam	1	0.32	0.13	21	15	6	6
184	Kannampalayam	2	1.62	0.36	108	20	19	19
185	Kannankurichi	3	3.12	1.18	208	196	12	12
186	Kannivadi (Dindigul)	1	0.90	0.36	60	20	40	40
187	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)	1	0.92	0.37	61	21	40	40
188	Kanniyakumari	3	1.19	0.41	79	67	12	12
189	Kappiyarai	1	1.38	0.55	92	25	67	67
190	Karaikkudi	1	1.29	0.52	86	84	2	2
191	Karamadai	2	10.46	4.07	697	651	46	46
192	Karambakkudi	3	6.27	2.35	418	396	22	22
193	Kariamangalam	2	2.81	1.07	187	173	14	14
194	Kariapatti	2	2.81	1.02	187	161	26	26
195	Karumandi Chellipalayam	3	3.66	1.46	244	197	7	7
196	Karumathampatti	2	8.42	3.20	561	178	36	36
197	Karungal	2	2.49	0.24	166	2	38	38
198	Karunguzhi	2	7.59	2.91	506	436	13	13
199	Karuppur	2	3.08	1.20	205	194	11	11
200	Karur	4	21.39	3.16	1,426	279	11	11
201	Kasipalayam (G)	1	1.65	0.66	110	84	26	26
202	Kattumannarkoil	3	18.87	7.15	1,258	606	85	85
203	Kattuputhur	3	1.41	0.53	94	87	7	7
204	Kaveripakkam	1	0.96	0.38	64	38	26	26
205	Kaveripattinam	1	0.38	0.15	25	3	22	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
206	Kayalpattinam	1	11.25	—	750	—	—	—
207	Kayatharu	2	9.41	1.20	627	13	6	6
208	Keelakarai	1	23.15	9.26	1,543	753	—	—
209	Keeramangalam	3	8.24	3.07	549	516	33	33
210	Keeranur	3	1.97	0.75	131	122	9	9
211	Keeranur	1	1.46	0.58	97	19	78	78
212	Keeripatti	3	1.94	0.69	129	103	26	26
213	Keezhkulam	2	4.16	1.55	277	258	19	19
214	Kelamangalam	1	0.47	0.19	31	2	29	29
215	Kembainaickenpalayam	3	1.56	0.58	104	93	11	11
216	Kethi	4	5.58	1.76	372	192	8	8
217	Kilampadi	3	2.70	1.06	180	126	7	7
218	Kilapavoor	4	8.94	2.99	596	483	21	21
219	Kilkunda	3	1.83	0.70	122	115	7	7
220	Killai	3	6.33	2.33	422	281	44	44
221	Killiyoor	3	2.66	1.00	177	165	12	12
222	Kilpennathur	3	5.34	1.69	356	252	13	13
223	Kilvelur	3	5.09	1.64	339	324	15	15
224	Kinathukadavu	1	0.44	0.17	29	—	29	29
225	Kodaikanal	1	12.35	4.94	823	602	21	21
226	Kodavasal	3	2.90	1.09	193	179	14	14
227	Kodumudi	3	1.62	0.60	108	101	7	7
228	Kolappalur	1	1.01	0.40	67	34	33	33
229	Kolathupalayam	3	5.06	1.93	337	164	34	34
230	Kolathur	3	4.76	1.83	317	297	20	20
231	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	3	7.14	2.67	476	440	36	36
232	Kollankoil	3	1.35	0.52	90	85	5	5
233	Komaralingam	4	4.35	0.99	290	152	65	65
234	Kombai	2	1.19	0.47	79	26	53	53
235	Konganapuram	1	1.62	0.65	108	16	92	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
236	Koothappar	1	1.53	0.61	102	41	61	61
237	Koradacheri	3	2.75	1.02	183	168	15	15
238	Kotagiri	2	2.34	0.74	156	140	16	16
239	Kothanallur	4	14.10	3.43	940	868	13	13
240	Kottaiyur	1	0.17	0.07	11	3	8	8
241	Kottakuppam	2	14.79	5.65	986	976	10	10
242	Kottaram	3	3.11	1.16	207	191	16	16
243	Kottur	3	3.48	1.15	232	183	7	7
244	Kovilpatti	3	36.98	5.77	2,465	2,327	46	46
245	Krishnagiri	2	38.96	12.58	2,597	700		
246	Krishnarayapuram	3	2.49	0.94	166	158	8	8
247	Kuchanur	3	1.76	0.65	117	73	31	31
248	Kuhalur	3	2.63	1.00	175	128	7	7
249	Kulasekaram	3	4.14	1.51	276	250	26	26
250	Kulithalai	1	0.81	0.32	54	54		
251	Kumarapalayam	1	3.26	1.30	217	166	14	14
252	Kumarapuram	3	3.71	1.39	247	230	17	17
253	Kumbakonam	3	13.52	0.79	901	187	16	16
254	Kundrathur	3	4.73	1.85	315	254	13	13
255	Kunnathur	1	1.79	0.71	119	98	21	21
256	Kurinjipadi	3	13.83	5.12	922	334	79	79
257	Kurumbalur	4	5.76	1.97	384	357	27	27
258	Kuthalam	3	4.68	1.78	312	291	21	21
259	Kuthanallur	1	6.75	2.70	450	300		
260	Kuzhithurai	2	5.87	0.98	391	387	4	4
261	Labbaikudikadu	1	0.38	0.15	25	15	10	10
262	Lakkampatti	2	3.81	1.47	254	72	9	9
263	Lalgudi	3	3.62	1.37	241	222	19	19
264	Lalpet	1	1.38	0.55	92	18	74	74
265	Madambakkam	1	0.12	0.05	8	3	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
266	Madathukulam	3	3.96	1.07	264	146	56	56
267	Madukkarai	2	6.44	2.39	429	414	15	15
268	Madukkur	2	2.75	1.06	183	170	13	13
269	Madurai	17	259.20	43.25	17,114	2,991	1,527	1,527
270	Maduranthakam	1	14.55	4.48	970	750	—	—
271	Mallankinaru	2	1.44	0.46	96	69	27	27
272	Mallasamudram	1	1.64	0.65	109	12	97	97
273	Mallur	3	3.74	1.49	249	233	16	16
274	Mamallapuram	1	1.55	0.62	103	82	21	21
275	Mamsapuram	2	2.70	1.03	180	167	13	13
276	Manachanallur	5	12.24	1.07	816	115	13	13
277	Manalmedu	3	9.80	3.79	653	622	31	31
278	Manalurpet	3	4.22	1.08	281	173	5	5
279	Manamadurai	1	1.26	0.50	84	49	35	35
280	Manapparai	4	6.72	0.88	448	93	59	59
281	Manavalakurichy	3	2.42	0.88	161	146	15	15
282	Mandaikadu	4	2.40	0.76	160	121	13	13
283	Mandapam	4	4.47	1.06	298	158	18	18
284	Mangadu	3	5.76	2.24	384	373	11	11
285	Mangalampet	1	1.56	0.62	104	8	96	96
286	Manimutharu	2	2.96	0.80	197	44	71	71
287	Mannargudi	1	8.63	1.01	575	575	—	—
288	Maraimalainagar	2	6.87	0.17	458	272	—	—
289	Marakkanam	3	19.04	7.42	1,269	1,254	15	15
290	Marandahalli	2	2.60	0.67	173	118	55	55
291	Markayankottai	3	2.00	0.59	133	61	28	28
292	Marudur	3	5.09	1.97	339	317	22	22
293	Marungur	2	1.86	0.62	124	32	72	72
294	Mayiladuthurai	2	18.36	4.78	1,224	772	—	—
295	Mecheri	2	6.35	2.38	423	395	28	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
296	Melacheval	3	2.99	0.92	199	129	30	30
297	Melachokkanathapuram	3	2.93	0.88	195	88	46	46
298	Melagaram	2	3.00	0.62	200	1	6	6
299	Melathiruppanthuruthi	3	2.58	0.98	172	161	11	11
300	Melattur	4	9.93	3.69	662	621	41	41
301	Melpattampakkam	3	2.03	0.75	135	91	14	14
302	Melur	2	22.68	3.60	1,512	487	33	33
303	Melvisharam	1	15.05	6.02	1,003	86	—	—
304	Mettupalayam	4	6.42	0.52	428	132	26	26
305	Mettupalayam	1	0.81	0.32	54	48	—	—
306	Mettur	1	29.57	11.83	1,971	279	7	7
307	Minjur	3	3.20	1.26	213	206	7	7
308	Modakurichi	3	1.31	0.52	87	86	1	1
309	Mohanur	1	1.14	0.46	76	11	65	65
310	Moolakaraipatti	4	3.83	1.15	255	183	14	14
311	Mopperipalayam	2	6.00	2.33	400	110	8	8
312	Mudukulathur	4	3.27	0.92	218	62	15	15
313	Mukkudal	3	4.25	1.28	283	193	13	13
314	Mulagumudu	3	7.46	2.73	497	455	42	42
315	Mulanur	3	3.56	1.38	237	176	16	16
316	Musiri	2	3.18	1.19	212	205	7	7
317	Muthupet	3	1.94	0.59	129	105	24	24
318	Muthur	3	2.70	1.05	180	106	15	15
319	Mylaudy	4	2.81	0.83	187	136	9	9
320	Naduvattam	4	3.41	1.31	227	183	23	23
321	Nagapattinam	2	8.25	2.02	550	508	42	42
322	Nagercoil	4	96.78	16.19	6,452	5,987	387	387
323	Nagojanahalli	1	1.13	0.45	75	45	30	30
324	Nallampatti	3	1.07	0.36	71	58	13	13
325	Nalloor	2	4.19	1.57	279	259	20	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
326	Namagiripettai	3	8.60	3.29	573	546	27	27
327	Namakkal	3	40.83	14.79	2,722	2,056	516	84
328	Nambiyur	3	2.93	1.03	195	180	15	15
329	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri	1	0.86	0.34	57	44	13	13
330	Nangavalli	3	5.75	2.18	383	358	25	25
331	Nangavaram	4	5.16	1.79	344	251	24	24
332	Nanguneri	2	1.28	0.19	85	10	17	17
333	Nannilam	4	4.97	1.70	331	259	17	17
334	Naranammalpuram	2	7.74	1.03	516	18	10	10
335	Narasimhanaicken-palayam	3	2.36	0.85	157	60	21	21
336	Narasingapuram	2	12.83	2.84	855	457	18	18
337	Naravarikuppam	3	1.04	0.36	69	59	10	10
338	Nasiyanur	3	3.93	1.51	262	67	10	10
339	Natham	3	6.18	2.35	412	388	24	24
340	Natrampalli	3	4.43	1.58	295	270	25	25
341	Nattarasankottai	1	0.83	0.33	55	22	33	33
342	Nazerath	2	1.59	0.45	106	4	12	12
343	Needamangalam	3	3.45	1.17	230	199	31	31
344	Neikkarapatti	3	2.39	0.91	159	153	6	6
345	Nellikuppam	1	36.24	6.56	2,416	1,400		
346	Nemili	3	2.64	1.02	176	172	4	4
347	Nerkuppai	3	1.55	0.58	103	94	9	9
348	Nerunjipettai	3	2.03	0.78	135	118	9	9
349	Neyyoor	4	2.45	0.75	163	121	17	17
350	Nilakkottai	1	1.25	0.50	83	10	73	73
351	Odaipatti	3	5.99	0.98	399	48	47	47
352	Odaiyakulam	2	7.01	2.70	467	195	33	33
353	Oddanchatram	1	31.71	12.68	2,114	986	19	19
354	Odugathur	3	6.03	2.30	402	392	10	10
355	Olagadam	3	1.29	0.35	86	61	25	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
356	Omalur	1	0.57	0.23	38	4	34	34
357	Orathanadu	1	0.45	0.18	30	7	23	23
358	Othakalmandapam	2	7.91	2.99	527	493	34	34
359	P.J. Cholapuram	3	4.65	1.78	310	288	22	22
360	P. Mettupalayam	3	2.57	0.98	171	96	7	7
361	P.N. Patti	2	3.96	1.51	264	248	16	16
362	Pacode	3	4.58	1.72	305	287	18	18
363	Padaiveedu	2	2.69	1.07	179	152	27	27
364	Padmanabhapuram	1	10.94	1.22	729	694	35	35
365	Palakkodu	2	2.54	0.95	169	158	11	11
366	Palamedu	2	3.35	1.20	223	193	30	30
367	Palani	1	4.50	0.23	300	237	3	3
368	Palani Chettipatti	2	0.93	0.37	62	5	57	57
369	Palappallam	3	3.83	1.41	255	231	24	24
370	Palayam	3	3.09	1.18	206	194	12	12
371	Palladam	1	13.92	5.57	928	637	101	101
372	Pallapalayam	3	4.80	1.79	320	73	20	20
373	Pallapalayam	1	1.28	0.51	85	55	30	30
374	Pallapatti	4	1.26	0.36	84	50	11	11
375	Pallathur	1	0.66	0.26	44	22	22	22
376	Pallavaram	1	5.73	1.94	382	382	–	–
377	Pallikonda	3	2.15	0.83	143	133	10	10
378	Pallipalayam	2	2.22	0.29	148	36	12	12
379	Pallipattu	3	3.53	1.34	235	224	11	11
380	Palugal	3	9.47	3.55	631	577	54	54
381	Pammal	1	0.53	0.21	35	35	–	–
382	Panagudi	4	5.84	1.53	389	199	13	13
383	Panaimarathupatti	3	1.95	0.66	130	109	21	21
384	Panapakkam	3	2.94	0.83	196	190	6	6
385	Pandamangalam	3	1.28	0.40	85	60	25	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
386	Pannaikadu	2	2.06	0.69	137	118	19	19
387	Pannaipuram	3	2.39	0.78	159	55	40	40
388	Panpoli	4	4.05	1.37	270	225	10	10
389	Panruti	2	24.38	3.69	1,625	1,200	—	—
390	Papanasam	1	1.41	0.56	94	51	43	43
391	Papparpatti	2	2.40	0.91	160	149	11	11
392	Pappireddipatti	3	2.90	1.07	193	182	11	11
393	Paramakudi	1	10.98	4.39	732	700	32	32
394	Paramathi	1	1.67	0.67	111	6	105	105
395	Parangipettai	3	6.60	2.42	440	399	41	41
396	Paravai	2	1.59	0.38	106	55	51	51
397	Pasur	1	1.10	0.44	73	48	25	25
398	Pattamada	2	12.00	1.22	800	12	12	12
399	Pattinam	3	4.05	1.59	270	251	19	19
400	Pattiveeranpatti	2	3.26	1.24	217	203	14	14
401	Pattukkottai	4	21.72	2.50	1,448	211	—	—
402	Peerankaranai	1	0.17	0.07	11	—	11	11
403	Pennadam	3	7.43	2.78	495	454	41	41
404	Pennagaram	3	4.10	1.22	273	260	13	13
405	Pennathur	4	7.07	1.49	471	257	4	4
406	Peraiyur	1	0.35	0.14	23	—	23	23
407	Peralam	1	1.10	0.44	73	37	36	36
408	Perambalur	3	44.37	4.51	2,958	449	—	—
409	Peranamallur	1	0.87	0.35	58	25	33	33
410	Peravurani	2	8.93	3.09	595	549	46	46
411	Periya Negamam	1	1.13	0.45	75	20	55	55
412	Periyakodiveri	3	2.27	0.88	151	142	9	9
413	Periyakulam	1	14.25	1.98	950	250	—	—
414	Periyanaicken-palayam	3	3.26	1.15	217	205	12	12
415	Pernampattu	1	10.46	1.67	697	401	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
416	Perumagalur	1	0.92	0.37	61	35	26	26
417	Perundurai	3	3.38	1.33	225	165	16	16
418	Perungalathur	2	3.08	0.08	205	–	13	13
419	Perungulam	2	5.03	0.82	335	80	28	28
420	Perur	2	5.19	1.87	346	316	30	30
421	Pethampalayam	3	1.91	0.65	127	98	21	21
422	Pethanaickenpalay am	3	6.84	2.62	456	430	26	26
423	Pillanallur	3	1.50	0.50	100	79	21	21
424	Pollachi	1	5.19	2.08	346	135	17	17
425	Polur	3	1.83	0.70	122	114	8	8
426	Ponmanai	3	6.35	2.36	423	390	33	33
427	Ponnamaravathi	4	2.45	0.88	163	142	11	11
428	Ponnampatti	3	3.83	1.45	255	238	17	17
429	Ponneri	4	4.56	1.42	304	294	10	10
430	Poolambadi	4	10.97	3.83	731	653	28	28
431	Poolampatti	3	6.65	2.55	443	417	26	26
432	Pooluvapatti	2	7.83	2.90	522	513	9	9
433	Poonamallee	2	5.52	2.00	368	270	25	25
434	Pothanur	1	0.80	0.32	53	–	53	53
435	Pothatturpettai	2	2.94	0.88	196	166	30	30
436	Pudukkottai	6	51.03	13.66	3,402	2,300	60	60
437	Pudupalayam	2	3.80	1.44	253	238	15	15
438	Pudupatti (C)	2	1.13	0.45	75	40	35	35
439	Pudur (S)	2	3.36	0.99	224	26	36	36
440	Puduvayal	1	0.36	0.14	24	10	14	14
441	Puliankudi	1	11.75	–	783	783	–	–
442	Puliyur	3	2.34	0.91	156	143	13	13
443	Pullampadi	3	4.29	1.64	286	273	13	13
444	Punjai Thottakurichi	3	1.28	0.31	85	24	8	8
445	Punjaipugalur	4	1.83	0.47	122	56	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
446	Punjaipuliampatti	1	7.35	—	490	—	—	—
447	Puthalam	3	4.32	1.47	288	249	39	39
448	Puthukkadai	3	4.26	1.54	284	257	27	27
449	Puvalur	3	2.85	1.08	190	180	10	10
450	R. Pudupatti	3	4.34	1.63	289	239	50	50
451	R.S. Mangalam	1	0.44	0.17	29	13	16	16
452	Rajapalayam	1	4.40	—	293	—	—	—
453	Ramanathapuram	3	18.14	7.25	1,209	1,039	170	170
454	Rameswaram	1	9.93	3.97	662	644	18	18
455	Ranipet	1	16.29	6.52	1,086	999	87	87
456	Rasipuram	1	6.92	1.00	461	319	—	—
457	Rayagiri	4	7.91	2.55	527	350	23	23
458	Reethapuram	4	5.73	1.75	382	274	27	27
459	Rudravathi	3	3.62	1.36	241	136	17	17
460	S. Kannanur	3	2.72	1.00	181	163	18	18
461	S. Kodikulam	2	2.76	1.07	184	174	10	10
462	Salangapalayam	3	1.49	0.52	99	92	7	7
463	Salem	7	144.34	46.26	9,374	5,526	1,697	1,697
464	Samalapuram	3	1.59	0.59	106	94	12	12
465	Samathur	2	2.15	0.70	143	47	45	45
466	Sambavar Vadagarai	4	6.99	2.51	466	420	20	20
467	Sankagiri (Sankari)	3	3.09	1.19	206	193	13	13
468	Sankaramanallur	2	3.60	1.35	240	65	48	48
469	Sankarankoil	1	3.26	—	217	—	—	—
470	Sankarapuram	2	3.06	1.12	204	195	9	9
471	Sankarnagar	2	1.49	0.51	99	35	30	30
472	Sarcarsamakulam	2	3.17	1.22	211	95	10	10
473	Sathankulam	2	2.55	0.27	170	15	10	10
474	Sathyamangalam	1	9.71	1.13	647	500	—	—
475	Sattur	1	3.92	—	261	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
476	Sayalgudi	4	5.64	1.45	376	89	21	21
477	Sayapuram	2	3.89	0.51	259	27	52	52
478	Seerapalli	4	3.75	1.10	250	180	14	14
479	Seithur	2	3.44	1.25	229	204	25	25
480	Senthamangalam	3	3.77	1.46	251	230	21	21
481	Sentharapatti	3	5.54	2.12	369	347	22	22
482	Sethiathoppu	3	3.21	1.03	214	75	34	34
483	Sevugampatti	1	0.78	0.31	52	26	26	26
484	Shenkottai	1	7.74	–	516	516	–	–
485	Sholavandan	3	4.25	1.59	283	256	27	27
486	Sholingur	3	2.72	1.03	181	174	7	7
487	Sholur	3	4.77	1.85	318	310	8	8
488	Singampunari	1	1.26	0.50	84	58	26	26
489	Sirkali	1	14.40	3.12	960	619	–	–
490	Sirugamani	2	2.87	1.10	191	183	8	8
491	Sirumugai	2	5.19	2.00	346	180	24	24
492	Sithayankottai	3	4.95	1.87	330	305	25	25
493	Sivagangai	2	17.03	3.93	1,135	501	25	25
494	Sivagiri (Erode)	3	2.39	0.72	159	116	43	43
495	Sivagiri (Tirunelveli)	4	22.22	3.90	1,481	466	31	31
496	Sivakasi	1	8.91	–	594	–	–	–
497	Srimushnam	4	9.62	3.63	641	235	40	40
498	Sriperumbudur	3	4.31	1.66	287	278	9	9
499	Sriramapuram	2	5.96	2.25	397	372	25	25
500	Srivaikuntam	2	3.05	0.66	203	54	14	14
501	Srivilliputhur	1	11.70	2.17	780	780	–	–
502	Suchindrum	2	2.06	0.64	137	33	74	74
503	Suleeswaranpatti	3	3.36	0.85	224	140	51	51
504	Sulur	1	0.99	0.40	66	24	42	42
505	Sundarapandiam	1	0.75	0.30	50	8	42	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
506	Sundarapandiapuram	2	1.20	0.22	80	4	10	10
507	Surandai	4	9.66	1.70	644	131	8	8
508	Swamimalai	1	0.72	0.29	48	15	33	33
509	T. Kallupatti	1	1.80	0.72	120	23	97	97
510	Tambaram	1	9.00	2.70	600	300	—	—
511	Tenkasi	1	5.81	—	387	387	—	—
512	Thadikombu	1	1.65	0.66	110	55	55	55
513	Thakkolam	2	3.20	1.21	213	209	4	4
514	Thalainayar	3	11.46	4.24	764	685	79	79
515	Thamaraikulam	3	3.18	0.96	212	32	49	49
516	Thammampatti	3	2.00	0.77	133	125	8	8
517	Thanjavur	5	108.38	11.00	7,225	1,181	10	10
518	Tharamangalam	2	4.31	1.65	287	275	12	12
519	Tharangambadi	4	7.83	2.18	522	495	27	27
520	Thathaiyangarpet	3	1.92	0.61	128	105	23	23
521	Thazhakudy	3	0.77	0.27	51	39	12	12
522	Thedavur	1	1.76	0.70	117	12	105	105
523	Thengampudur	3	1.91	0.71	127	118	9	9
524	Theni	3	27.96	11.18	1,864	1,385	192	192
525	Thenkarai (Coimbatore)	1	1.47	0.59	98	72	26	26
526	Thenkarai (Theni)	2	2.10	0.67	140	88	52	52
527	Thenthamaraikulam	3	2.90	1.08	193	172	21	21
528	Thenthiruperai	2	1.49	0.38	99	22	13	13
529	Therur	3	4.46	1.69	297	276	21	21
530	Thevaram	4	3.92	1.10	261	144	52	52
531	Thevur	3	3.53	1.37	235	221	14	14
532	Thiagadurgam	2	2.70	1.04	180	178	2	2
533	Thingalnagar	3	4.77	1.79	318	298	20	20
534	Thirparappu	3	5.46	2.03	364	339	25	25
535	Thirukarungudi	2	4.74	0.66	316	37	38	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
536	Thirukkattupalli	2	4.05	0.44	270	4	26	26
537	Thirumalayampalay am	1	1.70	0.68	113	63	50	50
538	Thirumangalam	1	5.25	2.10	350	226	33	33
539	Thirumazhisai	3	3.65	1.40	243	231	12	12
540	Thirumuruganpoon di	1	1.14	0.46	76	56	20	20
541	Thirunageswaram	3	2.39	0.88	159	145	14	14
542	Thiruneermalai	2	2.84	1.05	189	178	8	8
543	Thirunindravur	1	1.74	0.70	116	86	30	30
544	Thiruporur	1	0.36	0.14	24	10	14	14
545	Thiruppanandal	2	4.73	1.42	315	267	48	48
546	Thirupuvanam (Sivagangai)	3	3.09	1.17	206	193	13	13
547	Thirupuvanam (Thanjavur)	3	2.07	0.80	138	129	9	9
548	Thiruthangal	1	3.06	0.56	204	204	–	–
549	Thiruthuraipoondi	2	17.85	4.96	1,190	1,155	1	1
550	Thiruvaaiyaru	3	4.67	1.82	311	296	15	15
551	Thiruvalam	1	1.05	0.42	70	30	40	40
552	Thiruvallur	2	6.60	2.64	440	323	105	105
553	Thiruvarur	2	5.19	1.49	346	251	–	–
554	Thiruvattar	2	7.91	3.12	527	514	13	13
555	Thiruvenkadam	4	5.67	1.73	378	235	18	18
556	Thiruvonnainallur	3	4.77	1.82	318	309	9	9
557	Thiruvidaimarudur	2	4.32	0.74	288	243	45	45
558	Thiruvithancode	3	2.60	0.93	173	141	32	32
559	Thisayanvilai	2	5.34	0.44	356	15	23	23
560	Thondamuthur	3	3.47	1.17	231	181	20	20
561	Thondi	4	4.58	1.26	305	222	17	17
562	Thoothukudi	8	149.17	56.06	9,457	6,501	1,269	825
563	Thorapadi	3	3.63	1.33	242	198	24	24
564	Thottiyam	2	3.36	1.29	224	209	15	15
565	Thuraiyur	2	10.95	3.52	730	214	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
566	Thuvakudi	2	6.87	1.23	458	307	15	15
567	Timiri	3	4.05	0.72	270	118	7	7
568	Tindivanam	2	13.50	1.55	900	550	—	—
569	Tiruchendur	4	12.20	2.54	813	245	16	16
570	Tiruchengode	2	27.63	1.30	1,842	381	—	—
571	Tiruchirappalli	14	176.26	37.84	11,298	2,774	2,160	1,648
572	Tirukalukundram	3	5.88	2.21	392	235	18	18
573	Tirukoilur	1	0.60	0.24	40	28	12	12
574	Tirunelveli	11	110.13	34.63	6,603	4,629	1,974	1,552
575	Tirupathur	2	11.31	1.56	754	260	—	—
576	Tirupathur	3	0.95	0.34	63	50	13	13
577	Tiruppur	12	113.59	36.95	7,383	4,868	476	476
578	Tiruttani	2	8.64	0.71	576	231	—	—
579	Tiruvannamalai	2	19.61	2.42	1,307	240	—	—
580	Tiruverkadu	2	11.06	1.42	737	159	—	—
581	Tiruvethipuram	2	21.42	7.37	1,428	200	—	—
582	Tittacheri	2	2.93	1.01	195	169	26	26
583	Tittakudi	3	8.04	2.91	536	196	37	37
584	TNPL Pugalur	1	1.31	0.52	87	8	79	79
585	Udangudi	2	2.91	0.86	194	55	29	29
586	Udayarpalayam	3	5.01	1.91	334	312	22	22
587	Udhagamandalam	4	17.42	6.97	1,161	907	72	72
588	Udumalaipettai	4	18.48	6.41	1,232	363	210	210
589	Ulundurpettai	2	5.07	1.88	338	318	20	20
590	Unjalur	3	0.72	0.20	48	32	16	16
591	Unnamalaikadai	3	2.39	0.89	159	148	11	11
592	Uppidamangalam	1	1.41	0.56	94	20	74	74
593	Uppiliapuram	4	3.00	1.00	200	174	26	26
594	Usilampatti	2	2.87	0.49	191	147	20	20
595	Uthamapalayam	3	2.46	0.89	164	69	70	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
596	Uthangarai	2	2.48	0.94	165	153	12	12
597	Uthayendram	2	10.19	3.92	679	647	32	32
598	Uthiramerur	2	11.09	4.25	739	722	17	17
599	Uthukkottai	3	3.32	0.68	221	209	11	11
600	Uthukuli	4	1.49	0.37	99	31	8	8
601	V. Pudur	2	3.53	0.60	235	37	45	45
602	V. Pudupatti	1	1.76	0.70	117	42	75	75
603	Vadakarai Keezhpudugai	2	2.88	0.72	192	40	30	30
604	Vadakkanandal	2	16.98	6.50	1,132	1,120	12	12
605	Vadakkuvalliyur	4	9.80	3.19	653	493	24	24
606	Vadalur	3	8.87	3.38	591	125	37	37
607	Vadamadurai	3	10.73	4.08	715	671	44	44
608	Vadipatti	2	5.70	2.11	380	345	35	35
609	Vadugapatti (Erode)	3	1.46	0.53	97	88	9	9
610	Vadugapatti (Theni)	3	2.54	0.85	169	33	45	45
611	Vaitheeswarankoil	4	4.38	1.36	292	277	15	15
612	Valangaiman	3	4.46	1.69	297	278	19	19
613	Valavanur	2	5.72	2.17	381	375	6	6
614	Vallam	3	8.01	0.86	534	140	10	10
615	Valparai	1	0.78	0.31	52	40	12	12
616	Valvathankoshtam	3	2.54	0.94	169	157	12	12
617	Vanavasi	3	5.36	2.08	357	336	21	21
618	Vandavasi	1	4.50	–	300	–	–	–
619	Vaniputhur	3	3.17	1.23	211	166	4	4
620	Vaniyambadi	1	13.52	3.80	901	172	–	–
621	Varadarajanpettai	4	5.85	1.78	390	357	33	33
622	Vasudevanallur	4	6.24	1.93	416	224	16	16
623	Vathalagundu (Batlagundu)	3	3.00	1.14	200	186	14	14
624	Vathirairuppu	2	6.90	2.63	460	421	39	39
625	Vazhapadi	4	8.73	2.47	582	400	38	38
626	Vedapatti	2	4.23	1.50	282	116	51	51
627	Vedaranyam	2	16.23	4.10	1,082	656	15	15
628	Vedasandur	3	0.93	0.33	62	52	10	10
629	Veeraganur	3	7.05	2.69	470	442	28	28
630	Veerakkalpudur	3	4.55	1.70	303	285	18	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
631	Veerapandi (Coimbatore)	2	16.44	6.26	1,096	674	67	67
632	Veerapandi (Theni)	3	2.84	1.12	189	133	54	54
633	Veeravanallur	2	1.83	0.29	122	22	13	13
634	Velankanni	3	1.62	0.56	108	90	18	18
635	Vellakoil	1	3.51	0.86	234	232	2	2
636	Vellalur	2	5.34	2.03	356	331	25	25
637	Vellimalai	3	4.82	1.82	321	299	22	22
638	Vellore	5	32.98	8.13	2,072	638	434	242
639	Vellottamparappu	3	1.41	0.52	94	87	7	7
640	Velur	1	1.67	0.67	111	111	111	—
641	Vengampudur	3	2.93	1.09	195	159	19	19
642	Venkarai	3	2.16	0.71	144	105	39	39
643	Vennanthur	1	1.59	0.64	106	4	102	102
644	Veppathur	3	4.41	1.58	294	268	26	26
645	Verkilambi	3	4.62	1.71	308	286	22	22
646	Vettaikaranpudur	2	9.26	3.50	617	237	43	43
647	Vettavalam	3	8.36	3.07	557	500	27	27
648	Vikramasingapuram	2	20.93	0.56	1,395	1,395	—	—
649	Vikravandi	3	3.87	1.47	258	251	7	7
650	Vilapakkam	2	3.72	0.62	248	65	68	68
651	Vilathikulam	2	3.42	0.74	228	38	50	50
652	Vilavur	3	8.13	3.05	542	496	46	46
653	Villukuri	3	2.54	0.96	169	157	12	12
654	Viluppuram	2	57.39	9.38	3,826	839	—	—
655	Virudhachalam	2	24.15	3.70	1,610	650	—	—
656	Virudhunagar	3	17.48	6.99	1,165	947	188	188
657	Walajabad	3	6.68	2.57	445	249	17	17
658	Walajapet	2	7.92	0.17	528	10	—	—
659	Zamin Uthukuli	1	0.57	0.23	38	10	28	28
Grand Total		1,705	5,899.19	1,610.49	3,89,143	2,12,429	31,494	27,988

Protection to Indigenous Bovine Breeds

2504. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any mission to promote the natural breeding of vechur cattle as its milk is considered good for health and medicines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of programmes and schemes

implemented by the Government to protect indigenous bovines along with the details of allocations set aside, yearwise during the last three years;

(c) whether the importing of foreign bovine breeds have adversely affected the demand of indigenous breeds among Indian farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the country's indigenous cattle breeds including the Gujarati Gir and Sahiwal of Punjab and Rajasthan are facing a decline in demand from farmers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to enhance the demand of indigenous breeds of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds including Vechur breed of cattle in Kerala.

(b) In order to complement and supplement the efforts made by the States for development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing following schemes:

- (i) Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
 - (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding
 - (b) Indigenous Breeds
 - (c) National Mission on Bovine Productivity
- (ii) National Dairy Plan-I
- (iii) Breed Improvement Institutes
 - (a) Central cattle Breeding Farms
 - (b) Central Herd Registration Scheme
 - (c) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute

Budget allocated year wise during the last three years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	2014-15 (Actual exp)	2015-16 (Actual exp)	2016-17 (Actual exp)	2017-18 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	159.02	81.76	118.64	190.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	National Dairy Plan	164.00	300.00	314.32	389.98
3.	Breed Improvement Institutes	40.79	40.21	48.20	60.00

Part (c) No, Madam, As per the 19th livestock Census (2012) country has 151.17 million cattle out 190.9 total cattle population which is 79.18% of the total cattle population.

Part (d) and (e) Demand for indigenous cattle breeds including Gir of Gujarat, Sahiwal of Punjab and Rajasthan has been increasing since inception Rashtriya Gokul Mission in December 2014.

Oilseeds Production

2505. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production and acreage of major oilseeds in the country during the last year and the current year;

(b) whether the country produced only 30% of its requirement of edible oils in 2016-17 and if so, the reasons for farmers not being able to grow more edible oilseeds in a mission mode by offering higher prices and other incentives;

(c) whether it is a fact that presently farmers get 20% less than the Minimum Support Price in the open market and if so, the reasons for this wide difference between the Minimum Support Price for oilseeds and the market price;

(d) whether the Government is considering an alternate incentive scheme to help farmers grow more oilseeds in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any specific scheme has been taken up to encourage farmers to grow more oilseeds in rainfed and upland areas of the country including agri-climate zones like Prakasham and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh 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) The details of

production and acreage of oilseeds in the country during last and current years are given below:

Area: Lakh hectare Production: Lakh tonnes

Crops	2016-17*		2017-18**	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
1	2	3	4	5
Soybean	113.16	137.94	105.59	122.16
Rapeseed-Mustard	60.24	79.77	-	-
Groundnut	53.11	75.65	41.91	62.13
Sesame	17.14	7.84	14.88	6.64
Castorseed	8.30	14.21	7.59	13.96
Sunflower	3.44	2.41	1.59	0.88
Linseed	2.94	1.54	-	-
Nigerseed	2.53	0.83	2.67	1.02
Safflower	1.20	0.78	-	-
Total	262.06	320.97	174.24	206.79

* 4th Advance Estimates of DES

** 1st Advance Estimates of DES

(b) India produced 10.1 million tonnes of edible oils including 7.31 million tonnes from primary sources and 3.44 million tonnes from secondary sources, which comes to about 40% of the total requirement of edible oils during 2016-17. Oilseed crops are largely grown under rainfed conditions (more than 70%) and are more prone to pests & diseases and climatic changes. These crops are grown with minimum inputs due to high risk and poor resource base of small and marginal farmers in rainfed areas. In order to increase production and yield of oilseeds and area expansion of oil palm, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is under implementation since 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton through Central Nodal Agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Government.

Under the PSS, procurement limit has been enhanced from existing 25% to 40% of estimated production. The objectives of PSS are to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production

and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices with low cost of intermediation. During 2017-18, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) procured 744180.09 metric tonnes of oilseeds at MSP under PSS as on 20.12.2017.

(e) Government is implementing a special programme on Targeting Rice Fallow Area (TRFA) in the six eastern states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal to bring additional area of 1.5 million hectares under oilseeds and pulses during 2017-18. Another initiative has been taken to replace 1.92 lakh hectares by oilseeds and pulses in wheat blast affected area of West during 2017-18.

In Prakasam and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh, oilseed crops are being promoted mainly under rainfed and upland areas. The farmers are benefited through cluster demonstrations of oilseeds, adopting water conservation furrows and inter cropping with red gram. Distribution of oilseed minikits of new varieties for increasing production are being taken up.

[*Translation*]

New Rake Points

2506. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new rake points for fertilizers at Obedullah Ganj (Distt. Raision), Singrauli (Distt. Singrauli) Bargawa (Distt. Singrauli) and Buthini (Distt. Sehore);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these rake points are proposed to be opened; and

(c) whether there is a need for strengthening of infrastructure for rake points currently being operated in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the time by which such strengthening will be done?

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 rake points for all the commodities including fertilizers are opened by Ministry of Railways depending upon the requirement of State Governments/ Customers and taking into consideration the commercial viability of the rake points.

Ministry of Railways has informed that Rake point at Obaidullah Ganj is included in the ongoing sanctioned

work of third line between Itarsi-Habibganj section. Singrauli is an existing rake point and Bargawan has already been notified as rake point. Further, a private freight terminal has already been commissioned near Budni and there is no proposal for opening any rake point at Buthini.

(c) No, Madam. Strengthening of Infrastructure for rake points is an ongoing continuous process.

[English]

Natural Disasters

2507. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of data on natural disasters in the country in the past five years;

(b) whether the Government is taking any active measures to increase awareness and forewarning in areas that see regular natural disasters;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government plans to promote faster responses to natural disasters in the rural areas;

(d) the steps taken to ensure disaster risk reduction in the North Eastern Region;

(e) whether the NDMA has special provisions to meet disasters pertaining to the Indian Himalayas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (f) The details of the losses due to natural disasters including heavy rains reported by the State Governments during the last five year are given in the enclosed Statement.

The primary responsibility for disaster management, including preparedness rests with the States. There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters including taking necessary measures to educate people at the time of natural calamities which include spreading awareness/ sensitising people at the State/ District and local Governments level and reduce/ minimize the losses during natural disaster. These setups have been networked with the early warning system and also with the National Emergency Operation Centre for receiving and dissemination of alerts/ advisories/ information relating to the natural calamities. Twelve battalions of National

Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have been deployed throughout the country specifically for rescue, relief and response during disaster. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, these specialist battalions have been presently stationed at the various strategic locations all over the country. The States have also been encouraged to develop State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). Regular mock drills are organized by the NDRF. NDRF teams are constantly engaged in familiarization exercises (FAMAX) as also in community awareness/ preparedness programmes in far flung and inaccessible rural areas. The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices including the preparedness and minimizing the effects of disasters in the country the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters including taking necessary measures to educate people at the time of natural calamities which include spreading awareness/ sensitising people at the State/ District and local Governments level and reduce/ minimize the losses during natural disaster. These setups have been networked with the early warning system and also with the National Emergency Operation Centre for receiving and dissemination of alerts/ advisories/ information relating to the natural calamities. Twelve battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have been deployed throughout the country specifically for rescue, relief and response during disaster. Based on vulnerability profile of different regions of the country, these specialist battalions have been presently stationed at the various strategic locations all over the country. The States have also been encouraged to develop State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). Regular mock drills are organized by the NDRF. NDRF teams are constantly engaged in familiarization exercises (FAMAX) as also in community awareness/ preparedness programmes in far flung and inaccessible rural areas. The measures as taken by the Government of India and the State Governments are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices including the preparedness and minimizing the effects of disasters in the country including North-Eastern Region and Himalayan States. Further, the strengthening of the disaster management is a continuing process of the governance.

NDMA has focused on conduct of Mock Exercises, school Children sensitization and awareness generation programmes in North-Eastern and Himalayan States, which includes multi state mega mock exercises on earthquake on Mandi scenario and Shillong scenario involving Himalayan States and all North-Eastern States.

Statement

State-wise details of damage due to cyclonic storms/heavy rains/floods/landslides/earthquake etc. during the years 2013-14 to 2017-18

(Provisional)

Year	2013-14					2014-15					2015-16					2016-17					2017-18 (as on 21.12.17)				
	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Hou- ses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Hou- ses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Hou- ses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Hou- ses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Hou- ses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1	Andhra Pradesh	60	2517	59639	13.12	61	4777	40379	3.30	88	3669	32836	2.17	19	32	2277	0.48	31	55	6557	0.45				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52	401	2316	2.20	61	1992	2742	0.28	20	1198	1802	0.14	42	1903	1629	0.235	48	3564	1379	0.08				
3	Assam	—	—	—	0.013	90	8961	138000	3.67	66	2482	61434	2.86	115	3191	66887	2.82	160	2763	111070	2.80				
4	Bihar	231	6458	156986	4.00	144	28	5621	1.16	158	51	130576	8.08	243	583	129922	3.72	514	275	118410	8.10				
5	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	27	199	6053	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	694	2.98	52	102	909	—				
6	Gujarat	186	274	407	—	27	112	875	—	156	19388	62006	2.59	85	252	128	—	229	16381	42834	11.12				
7	Goa	—	—	139	0.04	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	1	—	61	—				
8	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—				
9	Himachal Pradesh	52	23648	5633	0.53	45	698	1963	0.136	133	686	3406	0.13	40	136	2283	0.20	75	199	2195	0.80				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	30	74	72574	—	304	61326	253184	6.48	21	97	1989	—	3	—	—	—	7	4	90	—				
11	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1483	—	12	3	2668	—				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12	Karnataka	86	286	11061	2.27	27	85	19125	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	10	217	23654	3.76	70	745	1533	—
13	Kerala	182	1366	10672	0.11	132	527	8292	0.20	67	4	6431	—	—	48	56	5770	0.017	130	77	5880	—
14	Madhya Pradesh	390	1166	22816	9.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	400	80000	—	—	—	—	—
15	Maharashtra	365	2164	147369	7.49	151	53	44	—	2	—	—	—	—	145	1035	8164	0.15	134	164	—	—
16	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	29	11849	0.39	—	—	—	24723	0.018	16	2902	17821	0.55
17	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	66	8822	10701	0.159	5	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	163	—
18	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	3452	0.09
19	Nagaland	—	2880	982	0.08	17	2860	14537	0.31	5	—	180	0.04	7	738	4119	0.42	22	665	7700	0.05	—
20	Odisha	59	5688	474250	11.00	50	672	83140	3.65	5	—	839	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	399	562	0.42
21	Punjab	41	954	9774	4.00	31	127	24795	1.06	11	14	126	—	—	12	—	98	0.005	4	6	34	—
22	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	174	24657	0.32	82	635	15010	—	—	80	5711	54776	8.34
23	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2012	—	—	13	2090	361	0.018	11	80	810	0.01
24	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	75	341	3750	—	470	12030	475762	3.83	25	564	8278	0.34	48	8671	13465	0.07	—
25	Telangana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	6535	37991	2.59	—	—	—	—
26	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1139	0.015	1	—	11179	—	5	1	937	—	17	13	3222	—
27	Uttar Pradesh	380	519	54994	7.97	132	107	75564	5.00	40	15	14	—	—	82	266	46793	5.96	110	101	21,545	3.96
28	Uttarakhand	3547	9470	10625	0.36	66	348	1824	0.013	31	177	410	—	—	114	1575	3324	0.10	57	737	1380	—
29	West Bengal	183	45285	169296	1.31	169	145	33621	0.508	193	23120	822978	13.02	200	3320	84765	4.48	197	2857	497362	10.60	—
30	Puducherry	01	48	694	0.003	—	—	—	—	4	1095	4327	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5845	102998	1210227	63.74	1696	92180	725390	26.855	1543	64230	1654817	33.57	1,550	23,544	5,49,422	28.27	2057	46488	915878	47.44	—

[*Translation*]

**Welfare Schemes
for Farmers**

2508. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

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

(a) whether as per National Crime Records Bureau, protests and violent incidents have increased due to agricultural crisis and according to experts, atmosphere of disappointment has been emerged among farmers in the absence of irrigation facilities, prevalence of drought and due to non-obtaining of remunerative prices for their produce, if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government has assured the farmers to double their income in five years;

(c) if so, the increase made in farmers income during the last three years along with the road map drawn by the Government to tackle existing agricultural crisis;

(d) the number of agricultural fields in which irrigation facility has been made available by the Government;

(e) the funds allocated to farmers by the Government under the Crop Insurance Scheme, so far; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to waive off the agricultural loans, 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 reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), no specific information is available with them. NCRB has as provided the State/ UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested,

cases charge sheeted, persons charge sheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under rioting due to agrarian disputes in the country during 2014-2016 as given in the enclosed Statement. Data on agrarian riots may include rioting due to land disputes, water and crop /disputes between agriculture labourers/farmers.

(b) and (c) The Central Government is working expeditiously to achieve the target of doubling the-income of farmers by 2022. For this purpose, the Government has constituted a Committee on 13.04.2016 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 by the year 2022. As of now, six Volumes of the draft Reports prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion.

Parallely the Committee has been making various suggestions for consideration of the Government. The Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production- centeredness. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:-Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP) etc.

(d) A total of 68385 thousand hectares area has been irrigated in country.

(e) As sum of Rs. 9000.75 crore has been allocated under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) during the current financial year.

(f) No, Madam.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Odisha	21	16	0	63	63	0	10	10	10	0	57	57	0	14	17	0	66	61	0	0
21 Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan	38	33	29	181	170	27	8	9	39	39	40	21	15	8	55	55	84	0	0	0
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	92	50	15	108	58	19	72	59	0	365	122	0	0	0	0
25 Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	5	0	2	2	0	21	21	0	0	0	0
26 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Uttar Pradesh	92	76	2	819	645	21	752	483	11	5482	3518	76	1709	1400	22	13853	10563	684	0	0
28 Uttrakhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 West Bengal	7	27	0	98	79	0	19	27	0	16	28	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Total State(s)	628	482	43	3540	3243	277	2683	1665	74	10353	7581	361	4837	3710	105	22720	16777	922	0	0
30 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	628	482	43	3540	3243	277	2683	1665	74	10353	7581	361	4837	3710	105	22720	16777	922	0	0

Source: Crime in India

Production Cost of Medicines

2509. SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of uncontrolled medicines is several times more than the controlled medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government has any policy to reduce the prices of the cancer, AIDS and life-saving drugs 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 (c) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) follows the market based policy for fixing the prices wherein the production cost is not taken into consideration. The Government does not maintain data about the production cost of controlled/uncontrolled medicines.

(d) The Government fixes the ceiling price of formulations specified in the Schedule I of the DPCO, 2013 including various medicines under Anti-Cancer (72 formulations), Cardio Vascular (65 formulations), Anti-TB (Lung) (28 formulations) and Anti-Viral (HIV) (41 formulations) in Schedule-1 for price control. Further, the DPCO, 2013 has provisions under which the Government can fix the ceiling price of any drug in public interest. Recently, the government has used this power for fixing the ceiling price of Coronary Stents, Knee Implants and Cardio and Anti Diabetic drugs. Further, the Government had issued a compulsory license for a drug "NEXAVAR" used for the treatment of cancer. The patent is held by M/s Bayer Corporation. After the issue of the compulsory license, the Indian company M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. has been able to sell the medicine at a much lower price.

Till December 2017, the government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 medicines under revised Schedule-1 based on National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM, 2015) which also includes drugs used for cancer,

AIDS and other life-saving drugs. The Government by implementing the provisions of DPCO, 2013 has helped the consumers make the following savings:-

Particulars	Saving to Consumers in Rs. Crores
NLEM 2011	2,422.24
NLEM 2015	2,643.37
NLEM 2015 - Coronary Stents	4,450.00
Para 19 - Knee Implants	1,500.00
Para 19 - Cardio and Anti Diabetic drugs	350.00
Grand Total	11,365.61

Sindri Fertilizer Industry

2510. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive Sindri Fertilizer Industry that falls under Dhanbad district in Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof and its present status;

(b) whether the Government has completed all the formalities to revive the above fertilizer industry; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said fertilizer industry is likely to be started?

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 (c) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet had approved on 13.07.2016 to revive Sindri Fertilizer factory on 'nomination basis' by setting up a gas-based Ammonia-Urea Plant of 1.27 Million Metric ton per annum (MMTPA) capacity. Accordingly, a Joint Venture (JV) Company, namely, Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) has been formed to take up revival of Sindri Unit. JV Company HURL is conducting pre-project activities. Commercial production from Sindri plant is likely to start by September, 2020.

[English]

**Wage policy for Workers
in CPSEs**

2511. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Wage Policy for the 8th round of wage negotiations for workmen in Central Public Enterprises would be undertaken by the managements of the enterprises with the trade unions/associations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any time frame has been fixed for effecting the wage revision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines vide OM No.W-02/0015/2016-DPE(WC)-GL-XXIV/17 dated 24th November, 2017 conveying the decision of the Government that the 8th round of wage negotiations (which falls due on general basis from 01.01.2017) with the workers of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) may be undertaken by the Managements of the Enterprises with their Trade Unions/Associations.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines, management of the CPSEs would be free to negotiate wage revision for workmen where the periodicity of wage settlement of five years or ten years has expired generally on 31.12.2016 keeping in view the affordability and financial sustainability of such wage revision for the CPSEs.

However, no time frame has been laid down in the guidelines issued, by the Government for completion of wage negotiations by the management of CPSEs with Trade Unions/Associations.

Smuggling of Psychotropic Substances

2512. SHRI MEHBOOB ALI KAISER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of smuggled psychotropic substances seized by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) during each of the last three years and the current year

in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi;

- (b) the total number of Narcotics offices situated throughout the country along with their strength and jurisdictions;
- (c) the details of projects/work proposed by the administrative branch of NCB headquarters for equipping the offices outside the national capital; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to curb the smuggling of psychotropic substances in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Details of seizures of Psychotropic substances by Narcotics Control Bureau for the last 03 years and current year (upto Oct, 2017) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with its headquarter at Delhi has 03 regional offices namely Northern Region (Delhi), Eastern Region (Kolkata) and South-West Region (Mumbai) besides having 13 Zonal Offices and 12 Sub-Zonal Offices across the country. Total sanctioned strength of NCB is more than 1100 officials.

(c) The NCB has procured lands at various places such as Chandigarh, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Guwahati, Jammu, Bangalore, Indore and Bhubaneswar to build office cum residential complexes.

(d) The measures taken by the Government to prevent trafficking of Psychotropic substances inter alia include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighbouring countries and empowerment of Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

Statement

Psychotropic Substances seized by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) during last three years and current year (upto Oct, 2017) in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi

Name of State	Name of Drugs	2014	2015	2016	2017 (Oct)*
Punjab	Buprenorphine	71200 Pcs	-	6924 Pcs	-
	Methaqualone	-	4.785 Kg	-	-
	ATS	-	-	0.48 Kg	-
	Other	-	10.11 Kg	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	Proxymon	-	-	3400 Pcs	4704 Pcs
Haryana	Psychotropic Substance		NIL		
Rajasthan	Psychotropic Substance		NIL		
	Methamphetamine	3.35 Kg	0.37 kg	-	-
	Methaqualone	6.3 Kg	56.01 kg	19.205 Kg	15.155 Kg
Delhi	Alzola	-	2940 Pcs		
	ATS	-	20.7 Kg	1.086 Kg	0.44 Kg
	Ketamine	-	0.88 Kg	-	-
	Lorzepam	-	93 Pcs	-	-
	Zolpidem	-	5710 Pes	-	-
	Mephedrone	-	3.05 Kg	-	-
	Other	-	85695 Pcs	-	-

*Provisional Data

Sale of Acid

2513. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any regulation to supervise the sale of acids and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the punitive measures instituted by the Government for those who violate these regulations; and

(c) the efforts being made to enforce strict regulations and its compliance regarding the sale of acids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In pursuance to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Writ Petition (Cii.) No. 129 of 2006 Laxmi vs. U.O.I., draft Model Poison Rules 2013 were formulated by the Ministry of Home

Affairs and the same were circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations through a Ministry of Home Affairs' advisory which is available at www.mha.nic.in.

Vide the aforementioned communication, Ministry of Home Affairs had advised all States/ UTs to prepare their Poison Rules and requested the following actions would need to be taken immediately in the State/UT, where rules to regulate sale of acid/corrosive substances are not operational, to regulate the existing sales, through wide publicity in the media including local language:

- i. Banning over the counter sale of acid/corrosives unless the seller maintains a logbook/register recording the sale of acid which will contain the details of the person(s) to whom acid(s) is/are sold and the quantity sold. The log/register shall also contain the address of the person to whom it is sold.

- ii. A sale will be made only when the buyer produces a photo ID issued by the Government which also has the address of the person and proves that he/she is above 18 years of age.
- iii. The logbook/register should also specify the reason/purpose for procuring acid.
- iv. All stocks of acid must be declared by the seller with the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) within 15 days and in case of undeclared stock of acid, it will be open to the concerned Sub-Divisional Magistrate to confiscate the stock and suitably impose a fine on such seller up to Rs. 50,000/-.
- v. The concerned SDM may impose a fine up to Rs.50,000/- on any person who commits breach of any of the above directions. Educational institutions, research laboratories, hospitals, Government Departments and the departments of Public Sector Undertakings, which are required to keep and store acid/corrosive, shall maintain a register of usage of acid and the same shall be filed with the concerned SDM.
- vi. A person shall be made accountable for the possession and safe keeping of acid in their premises. The acid shall be stored under the supervision of this person and there shall be compulsory checking of the students/ personnel leaving the laboratories/place of storage where acid is used.

'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.

[*Translation*]

National Advisory Council

2514. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether working group of National Advisory Council had emphasised that the slum dwellers should be resettled at the spot where they are currently living;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard; and
- (c) the details of the resettlement of the slum

dwellers in the country, State/Union Territory-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Housing is a State Subject and rehabilitation of slum dwellers comes under the purview of State Governments.

The recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) Urban Poverty Working Group were addressed in the then ongoing scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], which has subsumed the ongoing projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), provides assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirements of slum dwellers and other urban poor through following four verticals:

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

Central assistance of Rs. 49,561.60 Crore has been sanctioned for construction of 32,00,431 houses under the PMAY(U). State/UT-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

States / UT wise details of central assistance sanctioned and Houses sanctioned under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. In cr.)	Houses Sanctioned (Nos)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.14	609
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,147.12	541,743
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	103.40	3,270

1	2	3	4
4	Assam	1,040.81	69,346
5	Bihar	2,004.47	125,022
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0.68	34
7	Chhattisgarh	883.41	61,219
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	45.76	2,928
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	7.14	460
10	Delhi (UT)	26.94	1,300
11	Goa	1.13	55
12	Gujarat	2,690.96	181,628
13	Haryana	600.14	29,198
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.02	4,925
15	Jammu and Kashmir	152.77	9,510
16	Jharkhand	1,902.26	124,271
17	Karnataka	3,616.69	220,913
18	Kerala	1,111.44	72,150
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	5,500.43	358,860
21	Maharashtra	2,593.55	163,478
22	Manipur	396.89	26,462
23	Meghalaya	.11.82	780
24	Mizoram	216.00	13,914
25	Nagaland	229.36	13,564
26	Odisha	1,284.49	80,032
27	Puducherry (UT)	87.49	5,826
28	Punjab	613.18	43,325
29	Rajasthan	894.75	51,425
30	Sikkim	7.74	516
31	Tamil Nadu	5,959.83	392,684
32	Telangana	2,857.57	189,873

1	2	3	4
33	Tripura	1,215.93	78,860
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,782.85	174,372
35	Uttarakhand	268.81	12,296
36	West Bengal	2,199.62	145,583
Total		49,561.60	3,200,431

[English]

Condition of Police Stations

2515. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructural conditions of a large percentile of the police stations in the country are so poor that efficient methods of prevention of crimes, detection of crimes and handling of law and order situations etc. are affected and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the sanctioned strength of the police personnel and the vacancies, cadre and State/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of police stations in the country functioning without telephones, VHF Sets and vehicles besides investigation kits;

(d) whether the Ministry has any proposal to ensure that all the police stations in the country are well equipped with all these basic infrastructural facilities including investigation kits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No Madam, Police is a state subject and primary responsibility, including proper infrastructural facilities in the Police Stations, lies with the State Governments. However, the State Governments under the Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) Scheme are supplemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The major items of Police infrastructure for State Police supported under the Scheme are weapons, equipment, training infrastructure & police communication, computerization, forensic science, police building/housing, mobility etc.

(b) The details of the sanctioned strength of the

police personnel and the vacancies, cadre and State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) As per Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) report, the total number of police stations as on 01.01.2017, functioning without telephones are 267, without VHF sets/wireless are 129 and police stations without vehicles are 273 in the country.

(d) and (e) Under the MPF Scheme the State Governments formulate their State Action Plan (SAP) as per their strategic priorities. The said SAP is approved by the High Powered Committee in the MHA and allocated funds are directly released to the States/Ordnance Factory Board. Equipment, including investigation forensic kits, to be procured under the MPF Scheme depends on priorities of State Governments.

Statement

States/UTs-wise Sanctioned & Actual Vacancy Strength with Vacancy of Total (Civil + Armed) Police Force as on 1.1.2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DGP/SPL. DGP			Adl. DG			IGP			DIG		
		Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	-	11	11	-	28	28	-	12	12	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	3	3
3	Assam	5	5	-	14	13	1	14	8	6	15	9	6
4	Bihar	3	5	-2	8	6	2	22	21	1	23	15	8
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	-1	3	2	1	8	7	1	10	4	6
6	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
7	Gujarat	5	5	-	20	18	2	32	26	6	25	20	5
8	Haryana	7	-	7	9	5	4	20	11	9	14	1	13
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	-8	7	5	2	20	16	4	14	10	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	2	4	4	-	16	15	1	21	8	13
11	Jharkhand	2	3	-1	6	10	-4	14	10	4	14	15	-1
12	Karnataka	7	8	-1	21	20	1	28	25	3	19	13	6
13	Kerala	8	8	-	9	11	-2	15	11	4	8	4	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	10	-5	15	41	-26	30	29	1	22	23	-1
15	Maharashtra	6	6	-	30	30	-	44	44	-	38	38	-
16	Manipur	1	1	-	3	2	1	9	3	6	9	8	1
17	Meghalaya	1	1	-	6	3	3	6	2	4	6	3	3
18	Mizoram	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-1	6	4	2
19	Nagaland	1	1	-	2	1	1	8	8	-	12	10	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Odisha	7	7	-	13	13	-	29	22	7	19	8	11
21	Punjab	3	2	1	11	11	-	32	32	-	14	11	3
22	Rajasthan	2	5	-3	9	31	-22	23	31	-8	18	10	8
23	Sikkim	1	1	-	2	4	-2	3	3	-	4	2	2
24	Tamil Nadu	6	4	2	25	25	-	44	35	9	35	23	12
25	Telangana	3	3	-	10	10	-	28	28	-	9	9	-
26	Tripura	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	1	3	7	4	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	14	-7	21	34	-13	51	58	-7	50	62	-12
28	Uttarakhand	1	2	-1	2	2	-	5	6	-1	9	6	3
29	West Bengal	10	10	-	31	25	6	56	41	15	58	28	30
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-1	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	2
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	1	1	-	12	15	-3	20	19	1	19	2	17
34	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
All India Total		111	129	18	307	353	46	617	547	70	522	367	155

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	AIGP/SSP/SP			Addi. SP			ASP		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	San- ctioned	Actual	vacancy
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	66	52	14	109	95	14	511	503	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	19	9	21	30	-9	38	25	13
3	Assam	117	114	3	94	79	15	408	353	55
4	Bihar	47	67	-20	55	53	2	449	302	147
5	Chhattisgarh	48	35	13	45	72	-27	220	245	-25
6	Goa	14	14	-	-	-	-	32	21	11
7	Gujarat	115	91	24	-	-	-	376	362	14

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8	Haryana	64	23	41	21	7	14	230	116	114
9	Himachal Pradesh	48	56	-8	40	35	5	154	120	34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	137	161	-24	-	-	-	335	335	-
11	Jharkhand	46	51	-5	40	31	9	380	281	99
12	Karnataka	195	159	36	10	28	-18	544	462	82
13	Kerala	90	85	5	17	19	-2	351	303	48
14	Madhya Pradesh	65	22	43	266	215	51	1009	731	278
15	Maharashtra	294	294	-	-	-	-	848	615	233
16	Manipur	22	22	-	33	27	6	96	72	24
17	Meghalaya	37	36	1	25	11	14	99	71	28
18	Mizoram	20	20	-	19	18	1	48	44	4
19	Nagaland	23	18	5	15	12	3	48	31	17
20	Odisha	112	53	59	100	87	13	416	315	101
21	Punjab	160	192	-32	-	-	-	294	294	-
22	Rajasthan	163	95	61	299	240	59	573	393	180
23	Sikkim	27	26	1	22	29	-7	52	47	5
24	Tamil Nadu	142	166	-24	128	106	22	802	771	31
25	Telangana	52	45	7	72	40	32	220	192	28
26	Tripura	28	32	-4	17	9	8	139	192	-53
27	Uttar Pradesh	151	188	-37	-	304	-304	26	718	-692
28	Uttarakhand	21	31	-10	32	28	4	109	70	39
29	West Bengal	131	112	19	55	52	3	432	416	16
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	11	-6	-	-	-	22	17	5
31	Chandigarh	4	4	-	-	-	-	14	14	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
33	Delhi	51	56	-5	34	23	11	296	262	34
34	Daman and Diu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-1
36	Puducherry	3	3	-	-	-	-	21	21	-
All India Total		2530	2357	173	1570	1651	81	9596	8719	877

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Inspector			S.I.			A.S.I		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	San- ctioned	Actual	vacancy
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Andhra Pradesh	679	619	60	2623	2339	284	3195	2952	243
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111	113	-2	447	355	92	439	350	83
3	Assam	623	489	134	2927	2211	716	2178	2065	113
4	Bihar	1559	969	590	12418	7008	5410	9039	6098	2941
5	Chhattisgarh	711	671	40	2085	1317	768	2775	1660	1115
6	Goa	75	68	7	370	250	120	201	197	4
7	Gujarat	1123	608	515	3725	1924	1801	9645	7990	1655
8	Haryana	826	675	151	2151	1120	1031	4887	3397	1490
9	Himachal Pradesh	208	184	24	494	416	78	921	836	85
10	Jammu and Kashmir	771	766	5	2481	1910	571	3386	2966	420
11	Jharkhand	907	632	275	7557	2452	5105	7170	5473	1697
12	Karnataka	1376	1298	78	4067	2720	1347	9713	8980	733
13	Kerala	547	476	71	2850	2302	548	2195	1404	788
14	Madhya Pradesh	2293	1888	405	5850	4246	1604	9979	8648	1331
15	Maharashtra	8391	8164	227	11032	8842	2190	18804	18214	590
16	Manipur	316	298	18	1183	999	184	1899	1222	677
17	Meghalaya	175	174	1	836	750	86	257	269	-12
18	Mizoram	176	168	8	458	403	55	488	376	112
19	Nagaland	192	131	61	360	372	-12	407	419	-12
20	Odisha	1078	956	122	3462	1939	1523	4719	3832	887
21	Punjab	996	838	158	2559	2237	322	4560	4142	418
22	Rajasthan	1138	930	208	3973	2825	1148	5959	3914	2045
23	Sikkim	54	82	-28	160	135	25	170	221	-51
24	Tamil Nadu	2784	3123	-339	9725	6942	2783	-	-	-
25	Telangana	819	738	81	2936	2523	413	2818	2440	378
26	Tripura	235	161	74	816	658	158	645	425	220
27	Uttar Pradesh	5760	2449	3311	42604	14395	28209	—	-	-
28	Uttrakhand	225	169	56	1401	1223	178	—	-	-

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
29	West Bengal	1714	1204	510	10804	7884	2920	14764	10960	3804
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	52	14	265	178	87	256	10	246
31	Chandigarh	55	55	-	314	303	11	257	207	50
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	-	18	16	2	8	-	8
33	Delhi	1283	1278	5	6416	4805	1611	6498	6910	-412
34	Daman and Diu	8	6	2	29	28	1	29	16	13
35	Lakshadweep	10	6	4	38	4	34	43	19	24
36	Puducherry	68	60	8	292	149	143	104	68	36
All India Total		37355	30501	6854	149726	88180	61456	128408	106683	21725

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	H. Constable			Constable			Total		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	San- ctioned	Actual	vacancy
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Andhra Pradesh	7967	7522	445	37562	29296	8266	52771	43437	9934
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1589	1197	392	5856	5535	321	8538	7630	908
3	Assam	4130	3281	849	24138	19178	4960	34663	27805	6858
4	Bihar	10944	4492	6452	57855	43565	14290	92422	62601	29821
5	Chhattisgarh	5780	4717	1063	33792	31401	2391	45478	40133	5345
6	Goa	1034	982	52	3900	3640	260	5630	5174	456
7	Gujarat	15408	11862	3546	54002	35650	18352	84476	58556	25920
8	Haryana	9710	6311	3399	41105	30914	10191	59044	42580	16464
9	Himachal Pradesh	1727	1640	87	6972	6776	196	10606	10103	503
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8376	7601	775	36694	35980	714	52225	49748	2477
11	Jharkhand	8118	6070	2048	38961	26219	12742	63215	41247	21968
12	Karnataka	28072	26461	1611	58249	42139	16110	102301	82313	19988
13	Kerala	9591	9362	229	38307	40087	-1780	53988	54075	-87
14	Madhya Pradesh	18354	15888	2466	49478	45029	4449	87366	76770	10596
15	Maharashtra	84399	81671	2728	96240	91479	4761	220126	209397	10729
16	Manipur	3639	3080	559	11317	6169	5148	18527	11903	6624

1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
17	Meghalaya	645	626	19	5747	4775	972	7840	6721	1119
18	Mizoram	745	645	100	1895	1455	440	3858	3136	722
19	Nagaland	1895	1917	-22	6123	7107	-984	9086	10027	-941
20	Odisha	3135	2872	263	27314	25382	1932	40404	35486	4918
21	Punjab	10059	8511	1548	50214	46070	4144	68902	62340	6562
22	Rajasthan	11193	7902	3291	65841	58573	7268	89191	74949	14242
23	Sikkim	394	606	-212	1593	1343	250	2482	2499	-17
24	Tamil Nadu	92757	88296	4461	14720	26581	-11861	121168	126072	-4904
25	Telangana	7414	7099	315	37693	26832	10681	52074	39959	12115
26	Tripura	1647	1129	518	8997	7741	1256	12537	10354	2183
27	Uttar Pradesh	80397	21105	59292	247942	133315	114627	377009	172642	204367
28	Uttarakhand	2131	1639	492	12186	11644	542	16122	14820	1302
29	West Bengal	-	—	-	79722	54752	24970	107777	75484	32293
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	728	573	155	2400	2751	-351	3747	3594	153
31	Chandigarh	1275	1303	-28	3873	3206	667	5794	5093	701
32	Dadra and NagarHaveli	87	86	1	235	230	5	354	338	16
33	Delhi	19667	20152	-485	40910	41596	-686	75207	75119	88
34	Daman and Diu	110	104	6	319	225	94	500	384	116
35	Lakshadweep	108	69	39	361	303	58	562	404	158
36	Puducherry	627	502	125	2188	2073	115	3305	2878	427
All India Total		453852	357273	96579	1204701	949011	255690	1989295	1545771	443524

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Construction of Houses

2516. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under various schemes and programmes like JNNURM, RAY, IAY, etc. for poor people in the country like SC/ST and people below poverty line, during the last three years, year and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the number of housing units targeted for construction for SC/ST people and the target period, along with the budgetary allocation/requirement for this purpose, State/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of houses constructed for the urban poor including SC/ST and people below poverty line year-wise and State/Union Territory (UT)- wise under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All {PMAY(U)-HFA} during each of last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As reported by the Department of Rural Development, details of houses constructed for the

beneficiaries in rural areas year-wise and State/UT- wise under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) which has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs aims to provide a pucca house to all eligible urban poor including SC/ST by the year 2022 under its flagship scheme, "The PMAY (U)" which was launched on 25 June 2015. The scheme guidelines require States/UTs to conduct a demand assessment for ascertaining the housing requirement and approve projects accordingly. Necessary budgetary allocation is made for providing central assistance to States/UTs.

Statement-I

State/UT wise details of houses constructed during each of last three year for urban poor including SC/ST and people below poverty line under various schemes and programmes (JnNURM, RAY & PMAY- U) of MoHUA

Sl. No.	State	Houses Constructed		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,876	3,7581	3,299
3	Arunachal Pradesh	176	144	
4	Assam	794	103	66
5	Bihar	4,058	1,123	12,184
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	2	4,963
7	Chhattisgarh	2,062	4,620	3,307
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48	1	103
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	3
10	Delhi (UT)	8,080	4,499	4,244
11	Goa	-		
12	Gujarat	6,380	11,378	28,928
13	Haryana	706	790	549
14	Himachal Pradesh	409	8	43

1	2	3	4	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	726	477	203
16	Jharkhand	1,539	2,473	3,886
17	Karnataka	3,406	4,407	11,920
18	Kerala	2,190	1,721	301
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-
20	JVladya Pradesh	7,104	5,460	5,316
21	Maharashtra	15,755	22,693	15,732
22	Manipur	730	42	24
23	Meghalaya	180	242	248
24	Mizoram	338	143	118
25	Nagaland	1,799	67	494
26	Odisha	1,118	1,183	2,775
27	Puducherry (UT)	288	535	79
28	Punjab	905	1,947	338J
29	Rajasthan	12,102	9,445	4,453
30	Sikkim	169	-	1
31	Tamil Nadu	18,248	19,584	6,636
32	Telangana	2,552	95	2,792
33	Tripura	178	4	161
34	Uttar Pradesh	5,921	8,195	9,639
35	Uttrakhand	483	312	1,412
36	West Bengal	15,137	7,612	7,191
Total		116,457	113,064	131,418

Statement-II

House constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin for the last three years

(Units in Nos)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	46722	65091	30394
2	Arunachal Pradesh	110	1	0
3	Assam	99704	71803	249740

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	493874	277879	695106
5	Chhattisgarh	27274	23881	125075
6	Goa	1093	27	594
7	Gujarat	65355	39749	39841
8	Haryana	7196	12956	16870
9	Himachal Pradesh	1620	3031	4463
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1736	1981	3137
11	Jharkhand	30681	29310	143577
12	Karnataka	104098	157936	80120
13	Kerala	46448	50673	71043
14	Madhya Pradesh	45465	18987	367557
15	Maharashtra	45082	120321	136872
16	Manipur	1248	96	869
17	Meghalaya	10076	863	7059
18	Mizoram	276	378	534
19	Nagaland	1114	628	933
20	Odisha	11474	276072	76467
21	Punjab	2120	601	2462
22	Rajasthan	92069	64740	107876
23	Sikkim	1538	213	754
24	Tamil Nadu	28869	28580	144891
25	Telangana	57437	45763	2759
26	Tripura	23056	6248	7084
27	Uttar Pradesh	220739	159905	478252
28	Uttarakhand	4196	7748	8710
29	West Bengal	182128	358458	421476
30	Andaman And Nicobar	148	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		1652737	1823919	3224515

^Figures reported by States/UTs on Monthly Progress report/MIS

*Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaassoft as on 26.12.2017

DBT System

2517. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to fast track the implementation of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for payment of fertilizer subsidy to farmers and if so, the detailers thereof;

(b) whether this will cause significant change from the current system where firms are paid subsidy On receipt of their fertilizer at railhead point or any approved godown of a district and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is well equipped with the new system and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has calculated how much each farmer will actually require due to which the subsidy cannot be directly apportioned to the farmers; 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 Government has introduced Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system for fertilizer subsidy on Pilot Basis in 17 districts across the country. Based on the experience gained from pilot DBT, the Department has decided to launch the Pan-India Rollout of DBT in a phase-wise manner across all States/UTs. As on date 19 States/UTs have been brought under DBT System.

(b) Under the proposed fertilizer DBT system, 100% subsidy on various fertilizer grades shall be

released to the fertilizer companies, on the basis of actual sales made by the retailers to the beneficiaries. The farmers will continue to pay the subsidized price w.r.t. Urea and P&K fertilizers i.e. the fertilizers will be available for farmers, as before at reasonable rates. Sale of all subsidised fertilizers to farmers/buyers will be made through Point of Sale (PoS) devices installed at each retailer shop and the beneficiaries will be identified through Aadhaar Card, KCC, Voter Identity Card etc.

(c) Implementation of the DBT Scheme requires deployment of PoS devices at every retailer shop, training of retailers, making sales transactions through PoS devices at retail point. Till date 85% of the PoS devices have been deployed, 4482 training sessions have been conducted and 1.7 lakh (approx.) retailers have been sensitized across the country. Efforts are being made to augment the IT Infrastructure and manpower to support the implementation of DBT across the country in consultation with the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Shortage of Police Personnel

2518. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:
SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of police personnel in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the sanctioned and existing strength, vacant posts and requirement of State police personnel and IPS Officers in the country, rank and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any root cause analysis to identify the reasons for the deficiency and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has enrolled the help of other national intelligence agencies to train new and existing personnel at all level in the police to handle cyber terror and crime along with the use of modern sophisticated technology to track miscreants and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of police personnel in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to conduct special recruitment drive to fill the vacant posts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

(a) As per data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), as on 1.1.2017, against total sanctioned strength of 19,89,295 Police personnel in all the States and Union Territories, 15,45,771 personnel were in position leading to a shortfall of 4,43,524 personnel.

(b) The details of the sanctioned and existing strength, vacant posts and requirement of State police personnel including IPS Officers in the country, rank and State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) Recruitment is continuous process. So far as the shortage of police personnel is concerned, the vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc. All these factors are recurring in nature. The training of police personnel is an ongoing process by the Government to handle specific requirements. Various sensitization programmes and refresher courses including training to handle cyber crimes, are regularly organized by the Government agencies.

As per rule 4(2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954, the central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre. In order to mitigate the shortage in Indian Police Service, the Limited Competitive Examination(LCE) was introduced as a third mode of recruitment of IPS officers in the year 2009.

Further, as 'Police' is a State subject, under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to conduct special recruitment drives to fill the vacant posts. The Centre advises the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in Police administration.

Statement

*States/UTs-wise Sanctioned and Actual Vacancy Strength with Vacancy of Total
(Civil + Armed) Police Force as on 1.1.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	DGP/SPL. DGP			Adl. DG			IGP			DIG		
		Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy	Sanct- ioned	Act- ual	Vac- ancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	8	-	11	11	-	28	28	-	12	12	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	3	3
3	Assam	5	5	-	14	13	1	14	8	6	15	9	6
4	Bihar	3	5	-2	8	6	2	22	21	1	23	15	8
5	Chhattisgarh	1	2	-1	3	2	1	8	7	1	10	4	6
6	Goa	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1
7	Gujarat	5	5	-	20	18	2	32	26	6	25	20	5
8	Haryana	7	-	7	9	5	4	20	11	9	14	1	13
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	9	-8	7	5	2	20	16	4	14	10	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	2	4	4	-	16	15	1	21	8	13
11	Jharkhand	2	3	-1	6	10	-4	14	10	4	14	15	-1
12	Karnataka	7	8	-1	21	20	1	28	25	3	19	13	6
13	Kerala	8	8	-	9	11	-2	15	11	4	8	4	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	5	10	-5	15	41	-26	30	29	1	22	23	-1
15	Maharashtra	6	6	-	30	30	-	44	44	-	38	38	-
16	Manipur	1	1	-	3	2	1	9	3	6	9	8	1
17	Meghalaya	1	1	-	6	3	3	6	2	4	6	3	3
18	Mizoram	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-1	6	4	2
19	Nagaland	1	1	-	2	1	1	8	8	-	12	10	2
20	Odisha	7	7	-	13	13	-	29	22	7	19	8	11
21	Punjab	3	2	1	11	11	-	32	32	-	14	11	3
22	Rajasthan	2	5	-3	9	31	-22	23	31	-8	18	10	8
23	Sikkim	1	1	-	2	4	-2	3	3	-	4	2	2
24	Tamil Nadu	6	4	2	25	25	-	44	35	9	35	23	12
25	Telangana	3	3	-	10	10	-	28	28	-	9	9	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26	Tripura	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	1	3	7	4	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	14	-7	21	34	-13	51	58	-7	50	62	-12
28	Uttarakhand	1	2	-1	2	2	-	5	6	-1	9	6	3
29	West Bengal	10	10	-	31	25	6	56	41	15	58	28	30
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-1	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	2
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	1	1	-	12	15	-3	20	19	1	19	2	17
34	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
All India Total		111	129	18	307	353	46	617	547	70	522	367	155

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	AIGP/SSP/SP			Addi. SP			ASP		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	San- ctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	66	52	14	109	95	14	511	503	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28	19	9	21	30	-9	38	25	13
3	Assam	117	114	3	94	79	15	408	353	55
4	Bihar	47	67	-20	55	53	2	449	302	147
5	Chhattisgarh	48	35	13	45	72	-27	220	245	-25
6	Goa	14	14	-	-	-	-	32	21	11
7	Gujarat	115	91	24	-	-	-	376	362	14
8	Haryana	64	23	41	21	7	14	230	116	114
9	Himachal Pradesh	48	56	-8	40	35	5	154	120	34
10	Jammu and Kashmir	137	161	-24	-	-	-	335	335	-
11	Jharkhand	46	51	-5	40	31	9	380	281	99
12	Karnataka	195	159	36	10	28	-18	544	462	82

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13	Kerala	90	85	5	17	19	-2	351	303	48
14	Madhya Pradesh	65	22	43	266	215	51	1009	731	278
15	Maharashtra	294	294	-	-	-	-	848	615	233
16	Manipur	22	22	-	33	27	6	96	72	24
17	Meghalaya	37	36	1	25	11	14	99	71	28
18	Mizoram	20	20	-	19	18	1	48	44	4
19	Nagaland	23	18	5	15	12	3	48	31	17
20	Odisha	112	53	59	100	87	13	416	315	101
21	Punjab	160	192	-32	-	-	-	294	294	-
22	Rajasthan	163	95	61	299	240	59	573	393	180
23	Sikkim	27	26	1	22	29	-7	52	47	5
24	Tamil Nadu	142	166	-24	128	106	22	802	771	31
25	Telangana	52	45	7	72	40	32	220	192	28
26	Tripura	28	32	-4	17	9	8	139	192	-53
27	Uttar Pradesh	151	188	-37	-	304	-304	26	718	-692
28	Uttarakhand	21	31	-10	32	28	4	109	70	39
29	West Bengal	131	112	19	55	52	3	432	416	16
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	11	-6	-	-	-	22	17	5
31	Chandigarh	4	4	-	-	-	-	14	14	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
33	Delhi	51	56	-5	34	23	11	296	262	34
34	Daman and Diu	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
35	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-1
36	Puducherry	3	3	-	-	-	-	21	21	-
All India Total		2530	2357	173	1570	1651	81	9596	8719	877

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Inspector			S.I.			A.S.I		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	San- ctioned	Actual	Vacancy
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Andhra Pradesh	679	619	60	2623	2339	284	3195	2952	243
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111	113	-2	447	355	92	439	350	83

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3	Assam	623	489	134	2927	2211	716	2178	2065	113
4	Bihar	1559	969	590	12418	7008	5410	9039	6098	2941
5	Chhattisgarh	711	671	40	2085	1317	768	2775	1660	1115
6	Goa	75	68	7	370	250	120	201	197	4
7	Gujarat	1123	608	515	3725	1924	1801	9645	7990	1655
8	Haryana	826	675	151	2151	1120	1031	4887	3397	1490
9	Himachal Pradesh	208	184	24	494	416	78	921	836	85
10	Jammu and Kashmir	771	766	5	2481	1910	571	3386	2966	420
11	Jharkhand	907	632	275	7557	2452	5105	7170	5473	1697
12	Karnataka	1376	1298	78	4067	2720	1347	9713	8980	733
13	Kerala	547	476	71	2850	2302	548	2195	1404	788
14	Madhya Pradesh	2293	1888	405	5850	4246	1604	9979	8648	1331
15	Maharashtra	8391	8164	227	11032	8842	2190	18804	18214	590
16	Manipur	316	298	18	1183	999	184	1899	1222	677
17	Meghalaya	175	174	1	836	750	86	257	269	-12
18	Mizoram	176	168	8	458	403	55	488	376	112
19	Nagaland	192	131	61	360	372	-12	407	419	-12
20	Odisha	1078	956	122	3462	1939	1523	4719	3832	887
21	Punjab	996	838	158	2559	2237	322	4560	4142	418
22	Rajasthan	1138	930	208	3973	2825	1148	5959	3914	2045
23	Sikkim	54	82	-28	160	135	25	170	221	-51
24	Tamil Nadu	2784	3123	-339	9725	6942	2783	-	-	-
25	Telangana	819	738	81	2936	2523	413	2818	2440	378
26	Tripura	235	161	74	816	658	158	645	425	220
27	Uttar Pradesh	5760	2449	3311	42604	14395	28209	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	225	169	56	1401	1223	178	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	1714	1204	510	10804	7884	2920	14764	10960	3804
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66	52	14	265	178	87	256	10	246
31	Chandigarh	55	55	-	314	303	11	257	207	50
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3	-	18	16	2	8	-	8

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	Delhi	1283	1278	5	6416	4805	1611	6498	6910	-412
34	Daman and Diu	8	6	2	29	28	1	29	16	13
35	Lakshadweep	10	6	4	38	4	34	43	19	24
36	Puducherry	68	60	8	292	149	143	104	68	36
All India Total		37355	30501	6854	149726	88180	61456	128408	106683	21725

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Sl. No.	States/UTs	H. Constable			Constable			Total		
		Sanc.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanct.	Actual	Vacancy	Sanctioned	Actual	vacancy
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Andhra Pradesh	7967	7522	445	37562	29296	8266	52771	43437	9934
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1589	1197	392	5856	5535	321	8538	7630	908
3	Assam	4130	3281	849	24138	19178	4960	34663	27805	6858
4	Bihar	10944	4492	6452	57855	43565	14290	92422	62601	29821
5	Chhattisgarh	5780	4717	1063	33792	31401	2391	45478	40133	5345
6	Goa	1034	982	52	3900	3640	260	5630	5174	456
7	Gujarat	15408	11862	3546	54002	35650	18352	84476	58556	25920
8	Haryana	9710	6311	3399	41105	30914	10191	59044	42580	16464
9	Himachal Pradesh	1727	1640	87	6972	6776	196	10606	10103	503
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8376	7601	775	36694	35980	714	52225	49748	2477
11	Jharkhand	8118	6070	2048	38961	26219	12742	63215	41247	21968
12	Karnataka	28072	26461	1611	58249	42139	16110	102301	82313	19988
13	Kerala	9591	9362	229	38307	40087	-1780	53988	54075	-87
14	Madhya Pradesh	18354	15888	2466	49478	45029	4449	87366	76770	10596
15	Maharashtra	84399	81671	2728	96240	91479	4761	220126	209397	10729
16	Manipur	3639	3080	559	11317	6169	5148	18527	11903	6624
17	Meghalaya	645	626	19	5747	4775	972	7840	6721	1119
18	Mizoram	745	645	100	1895	1455	440	3858	3136	722
19	Nagaland	1895	1917	-22	6123	7107	-984	9086	10027	-941
20	Odisha	3135	2872	263	27314	25382	1932	40404	35486	4918

1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
21	Punjab	10059	8511	1548	50214	46070	4144	68902	62340	6562
22	Rajasthan	11193	7902	3291	65841	58573	7268	89191	74949	14242
23	Sikkim	394	606	-212	1593	1343	250	2482	2499	-17
24	Tamil Nadu	92757	88296	4461	14720	26581	-11861	121168	126072	-4904
25	Telangana	7414	7099	315	37693	26832	10681	52074	39959	12115
26	Tripura	1647	1129	518	8997	7741	1256	12537	10354	2183
27	Uttar Pradesh	80397	21105	59292	247942	133315	114627	377009	172642	204367
28	Uttarakhand	2131	1639	492	12186	11644	542	16122	14820	1302
29	West Bengal	-	—	-	79722	54752	24970	107777	75484	32293
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	728	573	155	2400	2751	-351	3747	3594	153
31	Chandigarh	1275	1303	-28	3873	3206	667	5794	5093	701
32	Dadra and NagarHaveli	87	86	1	235	230	5	354	338	16
33	Delhi	19667	20152	-485	40910	41596	-686	75207	75119	88
34	Daman and Diu	110	104	6	319	225	94	500	384	116
35	Lakshadweep	108	69	39	361	303	58	562	404	158
36	Puducherry	627	502	125	2188	2073	115	3305	2878	427
ALL INDIA TOTAL		453852	357273	96579	1204701	949011	255690	1989295	1545771	443524

Note: Negative value of vacancy indicates 'surplus'. Source: Data on Police Organizations (1.1.2017), Publisher: BPR&D

Budget for Loan Waiver

2519. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various States/UT Governments demanding additional budget for loan waiver to farmers including Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, details thereon and the action taken in this regard?

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.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Food Prices

2520. SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:
SHRI RADHEYSHYAM BISWAS:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is true that prices of essential commodities including vegetables and fruits are on the rise and set to rise further in the country, if so, give details thereof;

(b) whether it is true that the Government has set up Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) to give suggestion on the pricing of essential commodities;

(c) if so, the details of the role and responsibilities of the PMC;

(d) whether it is also true that prices of some of the essential commodities were monitored by PMC, if so, the details thereof for the last two years;

(e) whether the Government has received all the necessary information on the price trends and availability of essential food items during the last 3 years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(f) the details of measures taken to check price rise of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Prices of essential commodities including vegetables and fruits, as reflected by the All-India Inflation rates, based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI), in recent months are provide given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) in the Department of Consumer Affairs monitors retail and wholesale prices of 22 essential commodities including cereals (rice and wheat), pulses (gram, arhar, urad, moong and masoor dal), vegetables (potato, onion and tomato), edible oils (groundnut, mustard, vanaspati, soya, sunflower and palm oil) & others (atta, milk, sugar, tea, gur and salt). PMC disseminates these price information online on its website at http://fcainfoweb.nic.in/pmsver2/reports/report_menu_web.aspx, for public access. PMC also provides policy inputs based on these prices to the highest levels, including Committee of Secretaries, Inter Ministerial Committee etc. to facilitate appropriate policy intervention. The requisite details of prices trends of 22 essential food items are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items

which, inter-alia, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits, and provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Besides, Government is also implementing schemes like Price Stabilization Fund (PSF), etc. to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for promoting production of horticultural products.

Statement-I

All-India Inflation rates (%)

(A) Based on Consumer Price Index (Base 2012=100)

Commodity	2017		
	September	October	November (P)
Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI)	1.25	1.90	4.42
Fruits	5.07	5.05	6.19
Vegetables	3.92	7.54	22.48

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

(B) Based on Wholesale Price Index (Base 2012=100)

Commodity	2017		
	September	October	November (P)
Food Article	2.04	4.3	6.06
Fruits	2.93	3.96	4.19
Vegetables	15.48	36.61	59.8

O: Provisional

Source: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP)

Statement-II

All India Daily Average Prices

Items	Daily Average Retail Price (Rs./Kg)				Daily Average Wholesale Price (Rs./Qtl.)			
	Price As On	1 Year Ago	2 years Ago	3 Years Ago	Price As On	1 Year Ago	2 years Ago	3 Years Ago
	28-12-2017	28-12-2016	28-12-2015	26-12-2014	28-12-2017	28-12-2016	28-12-2015	26-12-2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	30.04	28.38	27.19	28.06	2662.58	2547.58	2424.61	2512.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat	23.9	24.6	22.93	22.54	2122.8	2212.59	2050.71	2004.62
Atta (Wheat)	26.49	27.32	24.4	24.11	2325.7	2399.34	2174.03	2076.25
Gram Dal	74.69	122.74	68.68	45.52	6756.64	11412.34	6308.88	4049.56
Arhar Dal	73.63	109.04	149.31	75.94	6665.92	9958.82	14083.89	7087.04
Urad Dal	75.57	110.39	141.13	77.96	6832.56	10027.27	13343	7161.3
Moong Dal	73.98	81.35	106.22	98.04	6731.01	7268.01	9892.82	9184.09
Masoor Dal	62.22	79.19	86.79	72.49	5528.89	7099.05	8023.19	6713.49
Sugar	42.02	40.74	32.11	34.02	3880.78	3804.39	2957.25	3119.42
Milk@	42.18	40.1	39.1	37.49	3930.67	3643.02	3631.32	3486.05
Groundnut Oil (Packed)	126.63	135.75	124.83	116	11969.44	12613.13	11709.14	10877.44
Mustard Oil (Packed)	106.72	113.07	112.01	99.51	9845.18	10314.19	10339.2	8954.6
Vanaspati (Packed)	79.13	78.14	71.1	74.83	7295.12	7125.58	6491.37	6777.74
Soya Oil (Packed)	87.51	85.47	81.55	82.69	8077.03	7876.13	7500.26	7514.27
Sunflower Oil (Packed)	94.51	94.68	95.74	93.55	8767.96	8787.57	8901.69	8537.06
Palm Oil (Packed)	72.94	70.81	62.52	64.9	6792.66	6588.96	5816.96	6074.25
Gur	45.01	43	38.87	39.6	4029.04	3821.46	3443.83	3504.02
Tea Loose	205.43	199.75	204.01	206.91	18337.92	17733.11	18340.27	19193.22
Salt Pack (Iodised)	15.08	14.97	15.03	14.51	1265.75	1235.51	1267.89	1250.42
Potato	15.38	15.47	15.16	21.44	1118.12	1134.6	1176.93	1670.49
Onion	42.68	14.92	23.1	26.46	3500.86	1106.88	1863	2164.67
Tomato	26.47	14.6	27.54	21.44	2053.26	1079.62	2192.91	1611.84

@: Rs./ltr.

Source:-State Civil Supplies Department

Allocation for Warehouse Infrastructure Fund

2521. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:

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

(a) the details about the total allocation made by the Government for Warehouse Infrastructure Fund for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has sanctioned financial assistance from Warehouse Infrastructure Fund for the States to construct new warehouses mainly to prevent post harvest losses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of scientific warehousing storage house developed under this fund for the last three years, State-wise including Haryana;

(d) whether the Government has launched the web portal of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) and Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) System under Digital India Mission recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the said initiative aims at simplifying Warehousing Registration Rules, digitizing entire process of registration, monitoring and surveillance as well as

creation and management of NWRs in electronic form through two repositories, 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 INDUSTRIES (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) was constituted in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), out of the priority sector lending shortfall by Commercial Banks, with a corpus of Rs.5,000 crore for the year 2013-14. Further, a corpus of Rs.5,000 crore was allocated for the financial year 2014-15. There was no corpus allocated towards WIF for the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. Thus the cumulative allocation towards WIF was Rs.10,000 crore as on 31.03.2015. Since inception, the cumulative sanction under WIF is Rs.7,332 crore and the disbursement made is Rs.4,029 crore. Out of this, an amount of Rs.250.76 crore was sanctioned in 2017-18. The details regarding State-wise utilisation of corpus of Rs.5000 crore each allocated under WIF during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The total number of scientific warehousing storage house developed under this fund since inception till December 2017, including Haryana is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The web portal of WDRA viz. www.wdra.gov.in has been launched on 26.09.2017. The process of online registration of warehouses and issue of electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (eNWRs) has become operational from 26.09.2017. These activities have been taken up under the Transformation Plan of WDRA, which was approved by the Government.

(e) The Warehousing (Development & Regulation) Registration of Warehouses Rules 2017 has been notified on 23.02.2017 with a simplified process of warehouse registration. The web portal of WDRA launched on 26.09.2017 includes online registration of warehouses, to facilitate the process of registration. Two repositories, one sponsored by the National Commodity Derivative Exchange (NCDEX), namely, M/s National E-Repository Limited (NERL) and other sponsored by the Central Depository Services Ltd (CDSL), namely, M/s CDSL Commodity Repository Limited (CCRL), have been set up for the purpose of creation and management of e NWRs.

Statement-I

Warehouse Infrastructure Fund Position of sanction since inception as on 22.12.2017

Sl. No.	State	WIF 2013-14 Sanctions	WIF 2014-15 Sanctions	Total Total sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	228.00	228.00
2	Assam	0.00	47.16	47.16
3	Bihar	488.83	113.07	601.90
4	Chhattisgarh	79.66	0.00	79.66
5	Gujarat \$	663.57	285.17	948.74
6	Haryana \$	70.46	44.29	114.75
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	8.55	8.55
8	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Karnataka \$	224.38	877.43	1101.81
10	Kerala	44.09	1.66	45.75
11	Maharashtra	5.65	0.00	5.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Mizoram	31.05	0.00	31.05
14	Odisha	77.34	79.52	156.86
15	Punjab	210.95	6.80	217.75
16	Rajasthan &	8.17	185.05	193.22
17	Tamil Nadu \$	729.37	763.91	1493.28
18	Telangana	0.00	972.79	972.79
19	Tripura	5.24	12.53	17.77
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	West Bengal	680.44	259.27	939.71
23	Multi-State (NCMSL)	128.00	0.00	128.00
Total		3447.21	3885.21	7332.42

\$ Sanctions accorded in 2017-18 from WIF 2013-14
& Sanctions accorded in 2017-18 from WIF 2014-15
Source: NABARD

Statement-II

State-wise details of storage since inception under WIF as on 22 December 2017

Sl. No.	State	No. of project sanctioned	Capacity (MT) envisaged
1	2	3	4
1	Andhara Pradesh	45	400000
2	Assam	2	10000
3	Bihar	144	615000
4	Chhattisgarh	54	301200
5	Gujarat	1954	1129480
6	Haryana	26	312890
7	Himachal Pradesh	3	3480
8	Karnataka	350	1274608
9	Kerala	27	54361
10	Maharashtra	5	15800
11	Mizoram	27	8350
12	Odisha	398	193900
13	Punjab	12	519800
14	Rajasthan	5	314500
15	Tamil Nadu	2122	955580
16	Telangana	364	1830000
17	Tripura	44	17400
18	West Bengal	203	315970
19	NCMSL	22	364600
Total		5807	8636915

Source: NABARD

[*Translation*]

Financial Condition of Farmers

2522. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
DR. ANSHUL VERMA:

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

(a) the number of farmers/farmer households in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to conduct a door to door survey for identifying financial conditions of farmers and agriculture related problems being faced them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more than 33 per cent farmers in the country are living below poverty line and another 30 per cent under debt and if so, the details thereof, State and UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government is implementing various schemes for promotion of agriculture and mitigate the plight of farmers and improve their financial condition in the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide hands on training for farmers in the Israel model of agriculture to improve and develop farming sector and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the area of land on which old techniques like plough by oxen are used for cultivation and the area of land for which irrigation facilities are not available, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the "Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households" conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during its 70th round, the number of agricultural households is estimated to be 90.2 million in rural areas in the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013. As per the Survey results, about 51.9 per cent of the agricultural households were reported to be indebted during the reference period. State/ UT-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the Survey, the NSSO conducts door to door visit/ survey of the agricultural households covered under the sample frame.

The number of farmers who are below the poverty line (BPL) are not separately estimated in the aforementioned Survey. However, as per the estimates of the Expert Group constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission, based on NSSO's periodical survey on

consumption expenditure, population living below poverty line in rural areas was estimated to be 25.7 per cent in 2011-12.

(d) With a view to improve the economic condition of farmers in the country and promote agriculture, various schemes are being implemented by the Government. These include, *inter-alia*, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, 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), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), etc. As a result of implementation of these schemes and other focussed interventions by the Union and State Governments, foodgrains production in the country has increased from 252.02 million tonnes and 251.57 million tonnes in 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively to an estimated level of 275.68 million tonnes in 2016-17 (Fourth Advance Estimates).

(e) Government is implementing Indo-Israel Agriculture Action Plan 2015-18 under which Centre of Excellence (CoE) are being established with technical cooperation from Israel experts. The main objective of establishment of these CoEs is to demonstrate technologies, impart training and produce planting material. The Israeli experts travel to these centres and impart hands-on training to field staff and farmers.

(f) As per the Input Survey 2011-12 conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the estimated number of operational holdings using animal operated implements, is given in the table below:

(Million)		
Sl. No.	Type of Animal Operated Implements	Number of Operational Holdings using the Implements
1.	Wooden Plough	54.96
2.	Mould Board Plough	24.28

State/UT-wise net un-irrigated area in the country as per the latest Land-Use Statistics 2014-15 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Estimated number of Agricultural Households and Indebted Households for each State/Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs*	Estimated number of agricultural households ('00)	Estimated number of agricultural households ('00)	Proportion of agricultural households with outstanding loan**
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	35968	33421	92.9
Arunachal Pradesh	1080	206	19.1
Assam	34230	5995	17.5
Bihar	70943	30156	42.5
Chhattisgarh	25608	9538	37.2
Gujarat	39305	16743	42.6
Haryana	15693	6645	42.3
Himachal Pradesh	8811	2457	27.9
Jammu and Kashmir	11283	3463	30.7
Jharkhand	22336	6464	28.9
Karnataka	42421	32775	77.3
Kerala	14043	10908	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	59950	27414	45.7
Maharashtra	70970	40672	57.3
Manipur	1762	421	23.9
Meghalaya	3544	84	2.4
Mizoram	758	47	6.2
Nagaland	2621	65	2.5
Odisha	44935	25830	57.5
Punjab	14083	7499	53.2
Rajasthan	64835	40055	61.8
Sikkim	674	97	14.3
Tamil Nadu	32443	26780	82.5

1	2	3	4
Telangana	25389	22628	89.1
Tripura	2445	559	22.9
Uttarakhand	10608	5387	50.8
Uttar Pradesh	180486	79081	43.8
West Bengal	63624	32787	51.5
Group of UTs	718	267	37.2
All-India	902011	468481	51.9

Source: Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India based on Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, NSS 70th round.

*Figures in respect of States with negligible sample size are not presented. Due to the same reason, a single estimate is provided for Group of UTs.

**relates to all kinds of outstanding loan irrespective of the purpose for which taken.

Statement-II

*Net Un-Irrigated Area for the year 2014-15
(‘000 hectares)*

States/UTs	Net Un-Irrigated Area
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3309.06
Arunachal Pradesh	169.16
Assam	2531.68
Bihar	2291.47
Chhattisgarh	3214.96
Goa	90.44
Gujarat	6068.50
Haryana	548.18
Himachal Pradesh	437.22
Jammu and Kashmir	427.49
Jharkhand	1177.94
Karnataka	6455.12

1	2
Kerala	1628.60
Madhya Pradesh	5767.16
Maharashtra	14100.53
Manipur	313.75
Meghalaya	205.17
Mizoram	128.54
Nagaland	287.00
Odisha	3215.47
Punjab	0.84
Rajasthan	9639.79
Sikkim	65.15
Tamil Nadu	2093.38
Telangana	2650.24
Tripura	176.64
Uttarakhand	370.21
Uttar Pradesh	2208.61
West Bengal	2136.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.55
Chandigarh	0.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.47
Daman and Diu	2.73
Delhi	0.00
Lakshadweep	2.35
Puducherry	2.49
All India	71746.57

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 Hectares Source: Land Use Statistics 2014-15, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Possession of Flats

2523. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
Will the Minister off HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large number of complaints regarding delay by builders in delivering the possession of the houses/flats to the customers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that possession of the houses are handed over to the customers on the time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been receiving complaints regarding delay by builders in delivering the possession of the houses/flats to the customers. Land and Colonisation being State subjects, these complaints are referred to the State/Union Territory concerned for appropriate action.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain information regarding delay by builders in delivering the possession of the houses/flats to the customers. Under the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (Act), the Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records for public viewing of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given.

Further Section 4(2)(I)(D) of the Act provides for compulsory deposit of seventy per cent of the amount realized from allottees in a separate account to cover the cost of construction and land cost.

The Act also, inter alia, makes the promoter liable for refund of amount, with interest and compensation, in applicable cases, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, in case the promoter fails to complete or is unable to give possession of the apartment, plot or building as per the terms of the agreement for sale or duly completed by the specified date.

Reservation for Women in Police Force

2524. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made 33 per cent reservation for women in Police Forces giving higher priority to women security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to the said rule, representation of women have increased in Police Forces;

(d) if so, the details thereof, during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has also included women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the said reservation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (f) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 22.04.2013 and 12.05.2015 advising to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to provide 33% reservation to women in police forces to increase the representation of women in police forces.

On 20.03.2015, Government of India has approved reservation of 33% for women horizontally and in each category (SC, ST, OBC and others) in direct recruitment in Non-Gazetted posts from Constable to Sub-Inspector in police forces of all the Union Territories including Delhi Police.

However, as per Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) annual publication "Data on Police Organization as on 01.01.2017", details of State/UT-wise & rank-wise actual strength of women police and percentage of reservation for women as approved by the Govt. are given in enclosed Statement-I. State-wise data of the percentage of women police for the last three years as on 01.01.2015, 01.01.2016 & 01.01.2017 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and Rank-wise Actual Strength of Women Police and Percentage of Reservation for Women as approved by the Govt.

As on 1.1.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	DGP/SpIDG/ ADGP	Addl DG	IGP	DIG	AIGP/ SSP/SP/ COM	ADL. SP/ Dy.COM ASP/Dy.	ASP/Dy, Asst.COM	INSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	2	-	4	4	29	16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
3	Assam	-	-	1	-	8	9	69	6
4	Bihar	-	1	1	1	8	2	18	34
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	3	12	30	55
6	Goa	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	4
7	Gujarat	1	-	1	2	14	-	21	9
8	Haryana	-	-	2	-	5	-	16	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	1	1	8	2	6	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1	-	-	8	-	24	48
11	Jharkhand	-	-	4	-	5	3	11	27
12	Karnataka	1	-	1	2	9	19	8	48
13	Kerala	-	2	-	1	4	2	3	22
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	4	2	1	11	42	88	181
15	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	42	-	56	682
16	Manipur	-	-	-	3	4	10	16	2
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	9
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	57
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	6	8	16	11
20	Odisha	-	1	4	3	3	1	14	213
21	Punjab	-	-	4	-	17	-	21	35
22	Rajasthan	-	1	5	1	16	22	34	40
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	2	1	5	10	19
24	Tamil Nadu	1	2	3	5	41	13	24	535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
26	Tripura	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	5
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	1	4	2	9	15	47	51
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	1	10	6	3	9
29	West Bengal	-	1	2	-	15	5	26	49
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	9
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
32	Dadra and Nagar Havel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	1	2	-	8	2	15	97
34	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	All India	10	18	41	27	274	189	641	2,372

Sl. No.	State/UT	S.I	A.S.I.	Head Const.	Const.	Total	% of Reser- vation of Women
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	161	318	1,482	2,064	33.33%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	39	17	9	716	787	10%
3	Assam	119	18	65	2,738	3,033	30%
4	Bihar	185	166	121	6,375	6,912	38%
5	Chhattisgarh	88	57	187	2,358	2,791	30%
6	Goa	44	23	124	556	758	0%
7	Gujarat	356	300	629	4,163	5,496	33%
8	Haryana	182	287	314	3,300	4,166	0%
9	Himachal Pradesh	23	21	93	1,803	1,968	0%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	75	29	354	1,847	2,386	0%
11	Jharkhand	95	167	430	2,516	3,258	33%
12	Karnataka	164	353	340	3,950	4,895	20%
13	Kerala	71	-	122	3,722	3,949	0%
14	Madhya Pradesh	621	258	441	2,702	4,352	33%
15	Maharashtra	1,016	283	5,460	18,665	26,208	33%
16	Manipur	83	125	258	1,535	2,036	0%
17	Meghalaya	68	8	28	412	537	4%
18	Mizoram	117	92	160	142	580	0%

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	Nagaland	46	38	278	1,061	1,464	33%
20	Odisha	283	177	43	4,401	5,143	33%
21	Punjab	246	89	224	3,597	4,233	0%
22	Rajasthan	252	65	170	7,702	8,308	30%
23	Sikkim	13	4	35	280	369	30%
24	Tamil Nadu	1,595	-	12,903	1,431	16,553	33%
25	Telangana	24	60	183	879	1,160	33%
26	Tripura	75	31	69	1,010	1,201	10%
27	Uttar Pradesh	456	-	206	6,792	7,583	20%
28	Uttrakhand	129	-	44	1,328	1,530	30%
29	West Bengal	321	341	-	6,596	7,356	0%
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	2	43	396	478	33%
31	Chandigarh	12	7	67	963	1,067	33%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	-	9	36	50	33%
33	Delhi	598	656	957	4,831	7,167	33%
34	Daman and Diu	4	3	4	34	46	33%
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	8	23	32	33%
36	Puducherry	12	-	13	241	268	33%
All India		7,482	3,838	24,709	100,583	140,184	

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Actual Strength of Women Police & Ration to Total Strength as on 01.01.2015*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Actual Strength of State/UTs (Civil + Armed) Police	Actual Strength of women in States/ UTs Police	Percent- age of women in Police
1	2	3	4	5
		01-01- 2015	01-01- 2015	01-01- 2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56,884	2,075	3.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,305	790	6.99
3.	Assam	51,915	574	1.11
4.	Bihar	70,858	2,354	3.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	55,215	2,628	4.76
6.	Goa	6,791	378	5.57
7.	Gujarat	73,313	2,835	3.87

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	41,690	2,651	6.36
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	13,784	1,546	11.22
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	69,215	2,264	3.27
11.	Jharkhand	56,488	3,036	5.37
12.	Karnataka	73,746	3,843	5.21
13.	Kerala	49,437	3,023	6.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90,628	4,782	5.28
15.	Maharashtra	1,79,676	19,690	10.96
16.	Manipur	24,939	2,039	8.18
17.	Meghalaya	12,418	489	3.94
18.	Mizoram	9,515	560	5.89
19.	Nagaland	21,863	275	1.26
20.	Odisha	49,992	4,292	8.59
21.	Punjab	75,671	5,210	6.89
22.	Rajasthan	95,225	6,853	7.20
23.	Sikkim	4,801	353	7.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,12,649	14,224	12.63
25.	Telangana	48,475	1,402	2.89
26.	Tripura	23,852	1,077	4.52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,65,040	7,220	4.37

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	18,850	1,521	8.07
29.	West Bengal	65,746	4,713	7.17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,865	445	11.51
31.	Chandigarh	5,991	1,018	16.99
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	24	9.49
33.	Daman and Diu	351	34	9.69
34.	Delhi	77,083	6,458	8.38
35.	Lakshadweep	305	32	10.49
36.	Puducherry	3,272	164	5.01
All India		17,21,101	1,10,872	6.44

*State/UT-wise Actual Strength of Women Police &
Percentage Total Strength as on 01.01.2016*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Actual Strength of State/UTs (Civil + Armed) Police	Actual Strength of women in States/ UTs Police	Percent- age of women in Police
		01-01- 2016	01-01- 2016	01-01- 2017

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,587	2101	4.24%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,923	793	7.26%
3.	Assam	45,484	1770	3.89%
4.	Bihar	93,798	6710	7.15%
5.	Chhattisgarh	55,330	2742	4.96%
6.	Goa	6,745	378	5.60%

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	70,491	2850	4.04%
8.	Haryana	42,386	2694	6.36%
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	14,178	1707	12.04%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	69,978	2266	3.24%
11.	Jharkhand	56,189	3024	5.38%
12.	Karnataka	70,934	4354	6.14%
13.	Kerala	53,881	2924	5.43%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86,759	4294	4.95%
15.	Maharashtra	176,044	21249	12.07%
16.	Manipur	25,146	2040	8.11%
17.	Meghalaya	12,548	528	4.21%
18.	Mizoram	8,435	573	6.79%
19.	Nagaland	22,264	1463	6.57%
20.	Odisha	55,441	4882	8.81%
21.	Punjab	69,751	4057	5.82%
22.	Rajasthan	89,346	7692	8.61%
23.	Sikkim	4,565	367	8.04%
24.	Tamil Nadu	109,948	14280	12.99%
25.	Telangana	47,428	1484	3.13%
26.	Tripura	24,018	1066	4.44%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	181,827	7589	4.17%
28.	Uttarakhand	19,991	1519	7.60%
29.	West Bengal	67,852	6768	9.97%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	3,912	451	11.53%
31.	Chandigarh	5,869	919	15.66%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	334	46	13.77%
33.	Daman and Diu	390	43	11.03%
34.	Delhi	76,348	7004	9.17%
35.	Lakshadweep	369	32	8.67%
36.	Pondicherry	3,177	253	7.96%
All India		17,31,666	122,912	7.10%

Statement

*State/UT-wise Actual Strength of Women Police & their Percentage in State/UT
Police as on 01.01.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Actual Strength of State/UTs (Civil+Armed) Police	Actual Strength of women in States/UTs Police	Percentage of women in State Police	Percentage of women in Total Police
		01-01-2017	01-01-2017	01-01-2017	01-01-2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,452	2064	4.17%	1.47%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,612	787	6.77%	0.56%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
3. Assam		55,403	3,033	5.47%	2.16%
4. Bihar		78,203	6,912	8.84%	4.93%
5. Chhattisgarh		59,596	2,791	4.68%	1.99%
6. Goa		7,017	758	10.80%	0.54%
7. Gujarat		76,036	5,496	7.23%	3.92%
8. Haryana		45,667	4,166	9.12%	2.97%
9. Himanchal Pradesh		16,067	1,968	12.25%	1.40%
10. Jammu and Kashmir		78,348	2,386	3.05%	1.70%
11. Jharkhand		59,341	3,258	5.49%	2.32%
12. Karnataka		91,002	4,895	5.38%	3.49%
13. Kerala		62,476	3,949	6.32%	2.82%
14. Madhya Pradesh		98,466	4,352	4.42%	3.10%
15. Maharashtra		225,475	26,208	11.62%	18.70%
16. Manipur		25,118	2,036	8.11%	1.45%
17. Meghalaya		12,360	537	4.34%	0.38%
18. Mizoram		7,513	580	7.72%	0.41%
19. Nagaland		23,131	1,464	6.33%	1.04%
20. Odisha		56,709	5,143	9.07%	3.67%
21. Punjab		80,486	4,233	5.26%	3.02%
22. Rajasthan		89,500	8,308	9.28%	5.93%
23. Sikkim		5,355	369	6.89%	0.26%
24. Tamil Nadu		128,197	16,553	15.97%	11.81%
25. Telangana		47,020	1,160	2.47%	0.83%
26. Tripura		23,864	1,201	5.03%	0.86%
27. Uttar Pradesh		198,919	7,583	3.81%	5.41%
28. Uttrakhand		19,957	1,530	7.67%	1.09%
29. West Bengal		96,287	7,356	7.64%	5.25%
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		3,925	478	12.18%	0.34%
31. Chandigarh		5,912	1,067	18.05%	0.76%
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		338	50	14.79%	0.04%
33. Delhi		82,979	7,167	8.64%	5.11%
34. Daman and Diu		384	46	11.98%	0.03%
35. Lakshadweep		404	32	7.92%	0.02%
36. Puducherry		3,728	268	7.19%	0.19%
All India		1,926,247	140,184	7.28%	

[English]

NERUDP

2525. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and status of

implementation of the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP); and

(b) the details of funds allocated so far under NERUDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP

SINGH PURI): (a) The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is being implemented in the capital cities of five North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya) for improvement of basic urban services in Water Supply, Sewage, and Solid Waste Management sectors at an estimated cost of Rs. 1371 crores (\$ 286 million) funded by 70% loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the remaining 30% as a contribution by the Government of India (Gol). This funding of Rs 1371 crore is in turn provided to the participating States by the Government of India as 90% grant and 10% as loan. The Scheme spread over three Tranches approved by Gol on 26 February, 2009 will come to an end on 22 June, 2019.

(b) The funds allocated so far to the five State Capitals including Consulting Services for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. (MoHUA) under NERUDP are as follows:

Sl. No.	City	Funds allocated
(i)	Agartala	Rs. 267 crores
(ii)	Aizawl	Rs. 547 crores
(iii)	Gangtok	Rs. 107 crores
(iv)	Kohima	Rs. 169 crores
(v)	Shillong	Rs. 94 crores
(vi)	MoHUA	Rs. 7 crores
Total		Rs. 1191 crores

[Translation]

New Pesticide Laboratories

2526. SHRI OMPRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to prepare any scheme to set up new pesticide laboratories in the coming years;

(b) if so, the number of such laboratories proposed to be set up in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

(c) 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) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, grants in aid are provided to the States, inter alia, for strengthening and establishment of Pesticides testing Laboratories. In the last three years, an amount of Rs. 625.83 lakhs have been sanctioned to the States under SMPMA Scheme. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Grant-in-Aid provided to the States under the SMPMA Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jammu and Kashmir	32.90		
2	Odisha	15.00		
3	Sikkim	48.35		
4	Uttar Pradesh	71.10		
5	Arunachal Pradesh		54.00	
6	Jharkhand		50.00	
7	Madhya Pradesh		45.00	
8	Manipur		45.00	
9	Nagaland		57.45	
10	Andhra Pradesh			60.00
11	Karnataka			20.00
12	Mizoram			64.53
13	Uttarakhand			17.50
14	Gujarat			45.00
Total		167.35	251.45	207.03

[English]

Development of Agriculture in North Eastern States

2527. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a plan for the development of agriculture in the North-Eastern States including in Tripura and Manipur so that they achieve self-sufficiency in food; and

(b) 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) Through existing schemes of this Ministry, Government is focussing on development of agriculture in the North-Eastern States, including in Tripura and Manipur. The important schemes are as follows:

- Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- Mission Organic - Value chain Development for North Eastern Region
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
- National Agriculture Market (eNAM)
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

2528. PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

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

(a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All Scheme along with its present status;

(b) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, and utilised under this scheme during the last three years and the current year across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala and West Bengal;

(c) the details of the target set and achievements made under this scheme so far along with the response received therefrom;

(d) whether the Government is planning to include new Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policy under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of the Government's target of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)]. Salient features of the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise, including the States of Kerala and West Bengal, details of central assistance sanctioned and released under PMAY(U) during each of the last three year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) As on date, central assistance of Rs. 49,561.60 Crore has so far been sanctioned for construction of 32,00,431 houses under PMAY (U).

(d) and (e) There is no such policy proposal under consideration. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has, however, formulated 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing' to enable States and Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation in order to meet the growing need of affordable housing in the country.

Statement-I

1.0 Background of the Mission

In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission on 25 June 2015. PMAY (U) addresses urban housing shortage among the Weaker section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) category including the Slum Dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban poor by the year 2022. The Mission comprises following four components:

(a) "In-situ" Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):

- i. Slum redevelopment grant of Rs. 1 lakh per house is admissible for ali houses built for eligible slum dwellers using land as resource with participation of private developers.
- ii. After Redevelopment, de-notification of slums has to be done by State/UT Government.

(b) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):

- i. Beneficiaries of EWS and LIG having annual household income of less than 3 lakh and 3-6 lakh respectively seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 lakh.
- ii. CLSS for Middle Income Group (MIG) has also been launched to cover aspirational middle class having annual household income of Rs. 6-12 lakh (MIG-I) and Rs. 12-18 lakh (MIG-II) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions are eligible for interest subsidy of 4% and 3% on loan amounts of Rs 9 Lakh & 12 Lakh respectively.

(c) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP):

Central assistance of Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided by Government of India in projects where at least 35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category

(d) Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC):

Central assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh is available to individual eligible EWS families for new construction/ enhancement.

2.0 Salient Features**(a) Beneficiary**

- Family comprising husband, wife and unmarried children or;
- Adult earning member irrespective of marital status

(b) Flexibility to States:

- Housing shortage to be decided based on demand assessment by States
- Appraisal & Approval of projects at State level

(c) Ownership of houses:

- House to be in the name of adult female member of the family or in joint name
- Preference to persons with disabilities, ST/ SC/ OBC, Minorities, Transgender, senior citizens, women with overriding priority to widows and other weaker & vulnerable sections of the society
- All dwelling units to have toilet facility & provision for safe drinking water and power supply

(d) Technology Submission

- Adoption of modern, innovative and green construction technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses which are disaster resistant and environment friendly. 16 new emerging construction technologies have been identified for adoption in PMAY(U).

Statement-II

States/UT wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released during each of last three year and current year under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Approved (Rs. in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	9.14	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,147.12	6.77	335.90	235.56	461.98
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	103.40	14.86	-	28.90	0.36
4	Assam	1,040.81	-	0.04	13.85	147.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Bihar	2,004.47	114.51	7.30	287.32	229.35
6	Chandigarh (UT)	0.68	-	0.04	0.07	0.57
7	Chhattisgarh	883.41	14.31	77.61	60.32	80.19
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	45.76	-	0.02	1.57	9.10
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	7.14	-	0.07	1.45	
10	Delhi (UT)	26.94	-	1.26	2.38	23.30
11	Goa	1.13	-	0.02	0.20	0.91
12	Gujarat	2,690.96	142.87	122.78	608.77	485.64
13	Haryana	600.14	18.10	1.86	8.60	22.95
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.02	-	0.12	11.50	16.50
15	Jammu and Kashmir	152.77	-	-	2.49	8.84
16	Jharkhand	1,902.26	60.25	50.17	193.55	150.83
17	Karnataka	3,616.69	141.82	2.65	195.93	161.78
18	Kerala	1,111.44	11.49	1.26	56.54	113.40
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	5,500.43	113.32	121.26	417.69	816.26
21	Maharashtra	2,593.55	-	30.88	482.12	356.13
22	Manipur	396.89	-	-	23.40	136.36
23	Meghalaya	11.82	-	0.02	0.52	4.67
24	Mizoram	216.00	-	12.67	0.18	2.85
25	Nagaland	229.36	16.23	-	60.56	8.60
26	Odisha	1,284.49	77.08	33.36	111.00	24.77
27	Puducherry (UT)	87.49	-	0.13	4.46	19.08
28	Punjab	613.18	3.78	0.83	6621	13.16
29	Rajasthan	894.75	87.57	42.68	105.39	49.61
30	Sikkim	7.74	-	-	0.02	0.25
31	Tamil Nadu	5,959.83	54.35	55.88	634.60	904.42
32	Telangana	2,857.57	48.13	263.61	142.70	35.87
33	Tripura	1,215.93	29.97	0.08	287.51	114.03
34	Uttar Pradesh	2,782.85	65.41	4.79	77.88	287.37
35	Uttarakhand	268.81	65.35	0.21	29.58	52.94
36	West Bengal	2,199.62	6.81	91.25	446.48	354.95
	Total	49,561.60	1,092.96	1,258.68	4,597.91	5,095.53

Urban Transport

2529. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban transport in the country is under financial stress and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government plans to come out with a rational pricing policy for metro rails/bus services to recover losses in urban transportation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve public transport infrastructure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Transport, which is integral part of urban development, is a State subject. Therefore, the responsibility for development of urban transport infrastructure lies with the State Governments. The fare fixation of metro rail projects are governed by the provisions contained in the relevant acts. The fare for bus services are determined by the respective State Governments/ UTs.

(c) During the last three years, Government of India has approved nine metro rail project proposals under the model of 50:50 equity sharing with the State Governments, in Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Lucknow, Chennai, Pune, Noida-Greater Noida and Delhi Metro with a total length of about 180 km. Approximately 180 km of new metro rail lines have been opened for public. In addition, an amount of Rs 352.74 cr. was also provided to various State Governments during this period for procurement of 7509 buses.

Import of Arecanut, Cocoa Powder and Black Pepper

2530. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of arecanut, cocoa powder and black pepper imported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any significant changes were noticed in the import of the said commodities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the value of the said commodities imported during the aforesaid period, year and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The total quantum of arecanut, cocoa powder and black pepper imported during the last three years and current year is given below:

	(Quantity in tons)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr- Sept)
Areca Nut	50036	45190	16151	9887
Cocoa Powder	10780	14811	13295	8894
Black Pepper	20671	18122	18238	10360

Source: Department of Commerce

(b) There is significant decrease of 64% in import of arecanut and moderate decrease of 10% in cocoa powder in 2016-17 over the corresponding period of previous year 2015-16 as per import statistics mentioned in para (a) above. However, there is slight increase of less than 1% in import of black pepper in 2016-17 over the corresponding period of previous year 2015-16 as per trade statistics mentioned in para (a) above in quantity terms. Whereas in value terms, there is a slight decrease as mentioned in para (c) below:

(c) The details of value of import of arecanut, cocoa powder and black pepper during the aforesaid period is given below:

	(in Rs. Crore)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr- Sept)
Areca Nut	682	722	286	254
Cocoa Powder	134	222	217	133
Black Pepper	1067	1070	1021	370

Source: Department of Commerce

12.00 hrs.*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have received notices for adjournment motion from some Hon. Members on various issues. Though these issues are important, these issues may be raised on other occasions. Therefore, those notices are disallowed.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will give an opportunity on other occasions.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shri Saugat Royji. What has happened now? Now sit down. Why are you speaking? Now sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, let the business go on.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Will you shout or put your question, now sit down. You may speak after papers are laid.

*...(Interruptions)***12.02 hrs.****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Madam, I beg to lay a copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1266(E) Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2017 under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 on the Table.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8243/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay following papers on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8244/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8245/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. 74 to 83/DRPCA(U)(VC), PUSA (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2017, regarding admission and enrolment of Bachelor/Masters' and Doctoral Degree courses, Course of study, Medium of instruction and other Administrative procedures as contained in Ordinance No. 74 to 83 under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8246/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3499(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in

Gazette of India dated 2nd November, 2017, order indicating the supplies of urea to be made by domestic manufactures of urea to states and Union Territories during Rabi, 2017-2018 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 together with a corrigendum thereto published in the Notification No. S.O.3696(E) dated 21st November, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8247/16/18]

(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) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8248/16/18]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8249/16/18]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Madras Fertilizer Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizer Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8250/16/18]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8251/16/18]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Noida, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8252/16/18]

- (f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8253/16/18]

- (g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8254/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, 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 of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8255/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Central Government General Pool Residential Accommodation Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.598(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2017 issued under article 309 of the Constitution together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.989 dated 1st August, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8256/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.2666 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2017 appointing the persons, mentioned therein, as members of the Central Adviosry Council under sub-section (2) of Section 91 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8257/16/18]

- (3) 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 NBCC (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NBCC (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8258/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8259/16/18]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8260/16/18]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year

2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8261/16/18]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8262/16/18]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8263/16/18]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8264/16/18]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited, Kochi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited, Kochi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8265/16/18]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8266/16/18]

- (j) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8267/16/18]

- (k) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad Company Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad Company Limited, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8268/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central

Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, 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 Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8269/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8270/16/18]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, 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 National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8271/16/18]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, 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 Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8272/16/18]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art

Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8273/16/18]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8274/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Appropriation Accounts of Defence Services for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8275/16/18]

- (2) Appropriation Accounts of Postal Services for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8276/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and

Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (2) Annual Report of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8277/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

(1) S.O.2457(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2017, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases related to RC-10/2017/NIA/DLI on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before the NIA Special Court and High Court of Delhi in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 read with sub-section (8) of Section 24 of Cr PC 1973.

(2) S.O.2534(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 at Jammu and Srinagar under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(3) S.O.2535(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 i.e. the Sessions Court for exclusive trial of Bomb Blast Cases at Chennai under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of

the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(4) S.O.2536(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 i.e. 3rd Senior most Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Lucknow under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(5) S.O.2556(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2017, regarding termination of appointment of Special Public Prosecutor for conducting cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before any trial Court.

(6) S.O.2557(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2017, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases related to RC-13/2015/NIA/DLI on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before the NIA Special Court and High Court of Gujarat in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 read with sub-section (8) of Section 24 of Cr PC 1973.

(7) S.O.2834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2017, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency in accordance with sub-I section (1) of Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 read with sub-section (8) of Section 24 of Cr PC 1973.

(8) S.O.2835(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2017, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases on behalf of the National Investigation

- Agency in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 read with sub-section (8) of Section 24 of Cr PC 1973.
- (9) S.O.3093(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 i.e. the District Judge-IV-cum-Additional Sessions Judge in-charge, Patiala House Court, New Delhi under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (10) S.O.3235(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 i.e. the Court of Senior Most Additional Sessions judge at Mohali under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (11) S.O.3421(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2017, regarding constitution of Special Court i.e. City Civil Court and Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay and appointment of Judge to preside over the said Special Court under Section 11(1) and 11(3) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- (12) S.O.3569(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2017, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases related to RC-10/2017/NIA/DLI on behalf of the National Investigation Agency before the Supreme Court of India in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 read with sub-section (8) of Section 24 of Cr PC 1973.
- (13) S.O.3861(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2017, regarding appointment of Judge to the Special Court constituted under Section 11(1) of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 i.e. the Court of II Additional District and Sessions judge, Krishna at Vijayawada-cum-Metropolitan Sessions judge, Vijayawada under sub-section (3) of Section 11 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8278/16/18]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8279/16/18]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Kollam, for the year 2015-2016.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Kollam, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8280/16/18]
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. F.1/6/2016/HP-I/Estt./4049-4056 (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated 9th November, 2017 regarding declaration of

Dwarka a new separate independent Police District under Section 10 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8281/16/18]

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): Madam I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:—
- (i) The Insecticides (Third Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1229(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2017.
 - (ii) S.O.3304(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2017 which is relating to inclusion of the substances, mentioned therein, in the Schedule of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8282/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 4(d) of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—
- (i) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Seventh Amendment) Order, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O. 2752(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2017.
 - (ii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Eighth Amendment) Order, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O. 3293(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2017.
 - (iii) The Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Ninth Amendment) Order, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O. 3556(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8283/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.3224(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2017.
- (ii) S.O.3225(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2017 notifying fertilisers, mentioned therein, to be imported into the country for a period of two years under clause 20B of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.
- (iii) S.O.3226(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2017 notifying fertilisers, mentioned therein, to be imported into the country for a period of four years under clause 20B of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.
- (iv) S.O.3227(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2017 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.2970(E) dated 25th November, 2014 and in Notification No. S.O.2778(E) dated 10th October, 2015.
- (v) S.O.3228(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2017 notifying fertilisers, mentioned therein, to be imported into the country for a period of one year under clause 20B of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8284/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, 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 National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the year 2016-2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8285/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant

Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016- 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8286/16/18]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coconut Development Board, Kochi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8287/16/18]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8288/16/18]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, 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 National Labour Cooperatives Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8289/16/18]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (Employees Provident Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8290/16/18]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the National Institute of Agriculture of the working of the National Institute of Agriculture Extension Management, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8291/16/18]

(11) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the years 2012-2013 and 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8292/16/18]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1998-1999 to 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1998-1999 to 2003-2004 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8293/16/18]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8294/16/18]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Odisha Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-2015.

(ii) Annual Report of the Odisha Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8295/16/18]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2014-2015.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8296/16/18]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8297/16/18]

(g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-2015.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8298/16/18]

(h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro

Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2014-2015.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (12) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8299/16/18]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8300/16/18]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, 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 National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8301/16/18]

- (15) 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 National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016 -2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8302/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL GURJAR): Madam, I beg to lay the following 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) A copy of Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8303/16/18]

- (b) (i) A copy of Review by the Government of the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8304/16/18]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2017-2018.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8305/16/18]
- (3) (i) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Parbhani, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gsandhi Seva Sangh, Parbhani, for the year 2016-2017.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8306/16/18]
- (4) (i) Annual Report of the Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8307/16/18]
- (5) (i) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupati, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupati, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.
- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8308/16/18]
- (7) (i) Annual Report of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Secunderabad, for the year 2016-2017.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8309/16/18]
- (8) (i) Annual Report of the VELUGU Special School, Madanapalle, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the VELUGU Special School, Madanapalle, for the year 2011-2012.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8310/16/18]
- (10) (i) Annual Report of Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8311/16/18]
- (12) (i) Annual Report of the HOPE, Durgapur for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the HOPE, Durgapur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8312/16/18]

- (14) (i) Annual Report of the Society of Khrist Jyoti, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society of Khrist Jyoti, Varanasi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8313/16/18]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Association for the Blind, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the National Association for the Blind, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8314/16/18]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8315/16/18]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8316/16/18]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Narayan Seva Sansthan, Udaipur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the Narayan Seva Sansthan, Udaipur, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8317/16/18]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Association for the Blind, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Association for the Blind, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8318/16/18]

- (23) A copy of the Board of the National Trust (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. 164/Modified/RRs/NAT/2014-15/Vol.I in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2017 under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8319/16/18]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Association for the Blind, Delhi,

New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of CAG thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the National Association for the Blind, Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8320/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of Shri Kiren Rijiju, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 309 of the Constitution:—
- (i) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Library Attendant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.260 in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2017.
- (ii) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Accountant post) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.261 in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd September, 2017.
- (iii) The National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Laboratory Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.362 in Gazette of India dated 3rd November, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8321/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

- (i) The Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Inspector, Junior Hindi Translator, Ministerial (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.359 in weekly Gazette of India dated 4th November, 2017.

- (ii) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Director General, Additional Director General, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commandant posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1037 in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2017.

- (iii) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Judge Attorney General (Deputy Inspector General), Additional Judge Attorney General (Commandant), Deputy Judge Attorney General (Deputy Commandant) and Judge Attorney (Assistant Commandant) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.249 in Gazette of India dated 7th August, 2017.

- (iv) The Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised (Communication Group 'A' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.248 in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 2017.

- (v) The Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised Veterinary Officers, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.361 in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8322/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—
- (i) The Border Security Force, General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment

- (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2017.
- (ii) The Border Security Force (Engineering Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1157(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2017.
- (iii) The Border Security Force, Headquarters (Public Relations Officer) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1231(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2017.
- (iv) The Border Security Force, (Printing Press Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2017.
- (v) The Ministry of Home Affairs, Border Security Force, Communication (Non-Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1250(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2017.
- (vi) The Border Security Force, Constable (Tradesman) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1230(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2017.
- (vii) The Border Security Force (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1446(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2017.
- (viii) The Border Security Force Water Wing Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1232(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2017.
- (ix) The Border Security Force, Air Wing, Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1315(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2017.
- (x) The Border Security Force, Air Wing Storeman Cadre Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1355(E) in Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2017.
- (xi) The Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group 'B' (Combatised Technical Staff) post Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1496(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2017.
- (xii) The Border Security Force Engineering (Civil) Combatant (Group 'B' posts), Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1495(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2017.
- (xiii) The Border Security Force Combatised Para-Medical Staff Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1497(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2017.
- (xiv) The Border Security Force, Headquarters, Head Constable (Draftsman) Group 'C' Post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1508(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th December, 2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8323/16/18]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
- (i) The National Disaster Management Authority (Financial Advisor) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1476(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2017.
- (ii) The National Disaster Management Authority (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1477(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th December, 2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8324/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015 to 2016-2017.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2014-2015 to 2016-2017.
- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8325/16/18]
- (7) A copy of the 48th Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union and its implementation for the year 2016-2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8326/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): Madam, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:—

1. A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
 2. A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8327/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8328/16/18]
- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8329/16/18]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2015-2016.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8330/16/18]
- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8331/16/18]
- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop

Construction Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8332/16/18]

- (f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8333/16/18]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8334/16/18]

- (h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8335/16/18]

- (i) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Cement

Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8336/16/18]

- (j) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8337/16/18]

- (k) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8338/16/18]

- (l) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8339/16/18]

- (m) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8340/16/18]

- (n) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (c) and (n) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8341/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8342/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Scooters India Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8343/16/18]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the HMT Limited and the Department, of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy

Industries and Public Enterprises for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8344/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): I beg to lay a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8345/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS' WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): I beg to lay the following papers Table:—

1. A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.
2. A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8346/16/18]

[English]

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): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Section 394 of

the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8347/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2014-2015.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2014-2015, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8348/16/18]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (b) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8349/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of

Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-2016, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8350/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Raebareli, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8350A/16/18]

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

- (1) A copy of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1040(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd August, 2017 under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8351/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1373(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 7th November, 2017 containing corrigenda to the Notification No. G.S.R.629(E) dated 23rd June, 2017 under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8352/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1204(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2017, fixing the price specified, mentioned therein, of

the Schedule hereto annexed as the fair and remunerative price that shall be payable by the owners of the vacuum pan process sugar factories specified, mentioned therein, of the said Schedule or their agents for the sugarcane delivered at the gate of the factory or any purchasing centre for the sugar year 2015-2016 ending with the 30th September, 2016 subject to the rebate payable there for under clause (3 A) of the said order.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1205(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2017, fixing the price specified, mentioned therein, of the Schedule hereto annexed as the fair and remunerative price that shall be payable by the owners of the vacuum pan process sugar factories specified, mentioned therein, of the said Schedule or their agents for the sugarcane delivered at the gate of the factory or any purchasing centre for the sugar year 2016-2017 ending with the 30th September, 2017 subject to the rebate payable there for under clause (3 A) of the said order.
- (iii) S.O.3934(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2017, rescinding Notification No. S.O.3348(E) dated 28th October, 2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8353/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8354/16/18]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 22nd December, 2017 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two Members from Rajya Sabha vice Shri Shantaram Naik and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, retired from the Rajya Sabha, to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two Members from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Members, Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee.'

12.08 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Tenth Report presented to the House on 29 December, 2017 have recommended that leave of absence from the sittings of the House be granted to the following members for the period mentioned against each:—

1. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose 15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018
2. Shri Rama Chandra Hansdah 17.07.2017 to 11.08.2017

3. Shrimati Rita Tarai 15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018

4. Dr. Gokaraju Gangaraju 15.12.2017 to 05.01.2018

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The members will be informed accordingly.

12.08½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

49th Report

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: The Report of the Business Advisory Committee, Shri Ananth kumar.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.08¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

31st and 32nd Reports

[*Translation*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): Madam, I beg to lay the following on the Table:—

1. 31st Report on the action taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 24th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Textiles.
2. 32nd Report on action taken by the Government on Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 25th Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

12.09 hrs.

[*English*]

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the subject 'Review of the Functioning of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)', pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment***

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on the subject 'Review of the Functioning of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)', pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

12.09¼ hrs.

- (ii)(a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizer***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I would like to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on 'Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Regions (PCPIRs)' pertaining to the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8355/16/18.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8356/16/18.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I would like to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(c) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): I would like to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 193rd Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the subject 'Problems being faced by Refugees and Displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir', pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR):

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8357/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8358/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8359/16/18.

Hon. Chairperson, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 193rd Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the subject 'Problems being faced by Refugees and Displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir', pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.11 hrs.

(iv)(a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 281st Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 281st Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 282nd Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 282nd Report of the Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8360/16/18.

** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8361/16/18.

12.11¾ hrs.*[English]*

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF RAJYA SABHA TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) SECOND BILL, 2015

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 vice Shri Sharad Yadav, ceased to be a member of the Joint Committee on disqualification of his membership from the Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 vice Shri Sharad Yadav, ceased to be a member of the Joint Committee on disqualification of his membership from the Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2017*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section 2, dated 02.01.2018.

Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: INCREASE IN
BASIC CUSTOMS DUTY ON VARIOUS GOODS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): On behalf of, Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move the following resolution.

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of No.91/2017-Customs, dated 14th December, 2017 [G.S.R. 1514 (E). dated 14th December, 2017] which Seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on the following goods, as under:-

Tariff Head/ Sub-Head/ Item	Description	From	To
1	2	3	4
8516 50 00	Microwave Ovens	10%	20%
8517 12 10	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (push button type)	10%	15%
8517 12 90	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (other than push button type)	10%	15%
8521 90 90	Other video recording or reproducing apparatus, whether or not incorporating a video tuner	10%	15%
8525 80	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders	10%	15%

1	2	3	
8528 71 00	Reception apparatus for television not designed to incorporate a video display or screen [whether or not incorporating radio broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus]	10%	20%
8528 72	Other color reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus	10%	20%
8539 50 00	Light-emitting diode (LED) lamps	10%	20%
9028 30	Electricity meters	10%	15%
9405	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included.	10%	20%

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"In pursuance of section 8A(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of No.91/2017-Customs, dated 14th December, 2017 [G.S.R.1514 (E). dated 14th December, 2017] which Seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on the following goods, as under:-

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8539 50 00	Light-emitting diode (LED) lamps	10%	20%
9028 30	Electricity meters	10%	15%
9405	Lamps and lighting fittings including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included.	10%	20%

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Recent attack on CRPF training centre in Pulwama killing 5 security personnel of CRPF

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we take up 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADIYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Hon. Speaker, it is a very important issue.

HON. SPEAKER: All right. Please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon. Speaker, a tragic incident which you have also mentioned today during obituary references occurred on the last day of 2017 when the people of the country were celebrating New Year. Pakistani sponsored terrorists attacked CRPF training centre in Pulwama in which five CRPF personnel laid their lives while safeguarding the unity and integrity of the country: Three terrorists who had attacked the camp have also been killed which is a proud moment for our defence forces.

We would like to express our concern that our soldiers are laying their lives to safeguard the country, but it seems that our Government is not serious towards their safety and security. A number of incidents have taken place during the last three years, be it Uri, Pampore, Pathankot or Udhampur. A number of committees have also been constituted in this regard, but the Government is committing mistakes one after another. Eight of our soldiers died in an attack in Pulwama in August last year and one soldier died in the attack on BSF battalion on 1st of October. Shri S.P. Vaid, State Police Officer was provided with an intelligence input about the possible terrorist attack. I would like to know how terrorists entered the area when there is a four kilometer long perimeter wall covering the area of 130 acres. There was neither flood light nor patrolling up to 300 meters on the point from where they have entered. Lt. General Philip Campoze has also submitted his report on which the Government has not taken any action till date and our soldiers are

continuously sacrificing their lives. It is not just the negligence on the part of the Government but one of the MP from BJP, Shri Nepal Singh has commented that soldiers have to lay their lives and there is nothing new in it." ...(Interruptions) Is it not shameful? ...(Interruptions) They are comparing the village brawl with the sacrifice of our soldiers. I would like to ask why these people are keeping mum now who had once made tall claims that they will take revenge from Pakistan, ten pak soldiers will be killed in lieu of killing of one of our soldier, a befitting reply will be given to Pakistan. ...(Interruptions) Even the Prime Minister of our country has neither commented nor given any statement on this incident. I would like to know till when it will continue like this 82 soldiers have lost their lives in my area during the last one year. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Have you completed your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: 116 soldiers have lost their lives during the last three years. I would like to know from the Government why security forces were not deployed as per the intelligence input, we want to know about their policy towards Pakistan because the National Advisor of the Government met his counterpart from Pakistan in Bangkok. ...(Interruptions) even when Kulbhushan Jadhav and our soldiers are facing such inhuman treatment, our NSA is meeting with their NSA. ...(Interruptions) We have failed to understand their foreign policy, we want a clarification in this regard. We want the Government and the BJP to apologize for the comments made by one of their MPs.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mullapalli Ramchandran is allowed to associate himself with the subject raised by Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT KUMAR): Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Jyotiraditya ji and Congress Party should not play politics on these issues. ...(Interruptions) because our soldiers have lost their lives in Pulwama. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: It is not about politics. ...(Interruptions) It is the issue of security of the nation. ...(Interruptions) The Prime Minister should speak on it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: The entire country's in grief in the wake of martyrdom of our soldiers in Pulwama. We pay our tribute to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now you will not tell anything. All of you have been in the Government for years.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you have also been the Minister of Defence, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: We shot three infiltrating terrorists dead and during the last one year, the Indian Army has killed more than 200 terrorists.....*(Interruptions)* I just want to submit that Minister of State of the Ministry Home Affairs hon'ble Hansraj Ahir is present here and he will provide details in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Your Member of Parliament has made a shameful comment...*(Interruptions)* He said that such things happen. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Jyotiraditya ji, why are you shouting?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker, Jyotiradityaji wants to do politics in it, but we do not. So the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Jyotiradityaji, what happened today?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: In this way nothing will go in the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you repeatedly standing and speaking? I allowed you to speak. What happened now?

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. It is not a matter of today only, do not speak like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Hon'ble Speaker, they are saying that we are doing politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: It is not a matter of today only.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: You are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Politics is not allowed in this matter. It is not a new thing. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Only Minister's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, he wants to start debate during mention of zero hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, if anybody should be given credit, anybody should be saluted, they are our martyrs, our army and our brave soldiers. Under the leadership of Narendra Bhai Modiji, during the last three and a half years the Government of India has made every effort from surgical strike to the security of our borders. I request you to allow hon'ble Minister, Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Hon. Speaker, Madam, hon'ble member Shri Scindia raised the issue regarding the incident which happened yesterday. The entire country is in shock. I also agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)* it is sad incident and also a challenge for us. Accepting this challenge, the Government takes action and will take action in future. I, through you, would like to inform the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, on 31st December, 2017 at 3.35 AM, three terrorists equipped with modern weapons attacked the group centre of Central Reserve Police Force, 185 Battalion located at Latepura, Pulwama. The terrorists

* Not recorded

entered the administrative block of the camp firing and throwing grenades and in the beginning three jawans of CRPF were injured with bullets and their names are - Sepoy Sharif Ahmed Gani, Sepoy Narendra Kumarji and Sepoy Manim Samadan. Out of these, sepoy Sharif Ahmed Gani was martyred on the spot and after getting the news of the incident troops of 55 RR and SOGC of the Army reached there and encounter started. During the encounter, three other soldiers of CRPF - hfawaldar Tufail Ahmad, Sepoy Rajendra Nayan and Sepoy D.K. Pandya were martyred. Other injured jawans have been admitted in 92 Army base hospitals at Badami Bagh. During the said action, it is now confirmed that Inspector Kuldip Raiji died due to cardiac arrest. Two terrorists were killed by the security forces which have been identified as Fardin Khaude and Manjun Ahmed Bana. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Only Minister's statement will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker Madam, during a search drive started on 1st January, 2018, another terrorist hiding there, fired at security forces and he was killed in the counter attack. *...(Interruptions)* That terrorist is being identified. There security personnel have also got injured in this attack. The administrative building of group centre of the Central Reserve Police Force located in Pulwama has been partially damaged and FIR No. 150/2017 has been registered in this regard. *...(Interruptions)* The charges levelled are under Section 302, 307 (RPC), 7/271 A Act. *...(Interruptions)* This case has been registered at Avantipura police station. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You complete your point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Hon. Speaker Madam, I have to say about this incident. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to tell that regarding this incident you had asked about a committee i.e. General Philip Compare Committee formed regarding security issue. Its report has come. It mentions about the measures to be taken for security of our camps and the Ministry of Defence is also working in this regard.

* Not recorded

...(Interruptions) I had talked about the police modernization here and also mentioned about Jammu and Kashmir. Modernization will be carried out there with the funds provided for this purpose.

After carrying out security audit there, provisions of new equipments necessary for the security are being made. From CCTV to detection system, all are going to be implemented by the Government. *...(Interruptions)* But, with your permission, I would like to tell that since the formation of the Government of our Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Home Affairs have worked a lot in this regard. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to tell this much only that from 2010 to 2013, 1218 terrorist incidents have taken place. From 2014 to 2017, these incidents have declined and 1094 incidents have taken place. *...(Interruptions)*

Besides, 108 citizen, were killed in the terrorist incidents from the year 2010 to 2013. But since the formation of Modiji's Government, 100 citizens have been killed from the year 2014 to 2017. This number has also declined. *...(Interruptions)*

In addition to this, I would also like to tell that in our army's and Security forces' confrontation with terrorists, 471 terrorists were killed from the year 2010 to 2013 and now 580 terrorists have been killed from the year 2014 to 2017. *...(Interruptions)* This is an achievement of the Government. The Government spares no efforts in fighting with terrorists and the Government is committed to provide all the equipments and carry out modernization. The Government is working in this direction. *...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulabarga): Hon. Speaker Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: No, not now. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You have spoken and I have given him the opportunity to speak. Not again. Nothing right now. Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Only Saugatji's speech will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam Speaker, I have given notice for adjournment motion on the strike by thousands of doctors all over the country. The strike call has been given by the Indian Medical Association. They are protesting against the National Medical Commission Bill which takes away the autonomy of the Indian Medical Council. Madam, you should take cognizance of the strike by the doctors.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Bill will be brought. Speak on the Bill then. Bill is being brought today. Speak on the Bill then.

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: All medical services in the country have stopped. It is a totally draconian Bill. The doctors are on the warpath. I would request you to take cognizance of this. These Bills are put in here surreptitiously, and then the Minister goes on to pass the Bill with the majority in Parliament.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Alright, your point is over. Today, the Bill is coming. Speak on the Bill then.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The fact that the protests of the civil society, of the doctors against the undemocratic Bill which takes away the representative character of the Indian Medical Council should be taken into account and this Bill should be scrapped. That is my demand. The Minister has just gone away without replying. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.K. Raghavan, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, Adv. Joice George, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Jose K. Mani, and Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. Saugata Roy.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I fully associate with Prof. Saugata Roy. My 'Zero Hour' submission is on denial of super specialty treatment to insured persons under the ESIC, especially

to poor cashew workers and other traditional industrial workers.

Madam Speaker, the ESIC imposed conditions such as two years with 156 attendance after the two contribution periods not less than 78 attendance and continuous remittance of four contribution periods for providing super specialty treatment for industrial persons and their dependents vide order dated 7-11-2016 and vide letter dated 9-7-2017. Madam Speaker, according to the new order and the letter, if a poor cashew worker wants to get super specialty medical benefit, she has to complete 156 days of attendance and out of the four contribution periods she should have 78 attendance during the particular contribution period, and in minimum two contribution periods 78 attendance is also required.

Madam, owing to this order, most of the insured persons are ousted from the benefit of super specialty treatment. The cashew workers and other weaker sections among the insured persons are ousted from the benefit of super specialty treatment.

The orders of the Corporation ousting the poor workers from the purview of the super-speciality treatment are not justified and need to be reviewed. ... (Interruptions)

On the 31st July, 2017, during Question Hour, I had raised a pointed question to the hon. Minister and the then Labour Minister had assured this House that the order denying super-speciality treatment to the poor and marginalised sections of the workers, especially the cashew workers would be relaxed and reviewed. ... (Interruptions) It is quite unfortunate to see that even after giving an assurance in the Lok Sabha during the Question Hour that the order would be relaxed and reviewed so far nothing is done. I would request the hon. Parliamentary Affairs to protect the interest of the Members and the assurance given in this House. ... (Interruptions)

The hon. Labour Minister is also here. He may kindly respond to the issue of denial of treatment to the poor and marginalised sections of the workers. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mullappaly Ramachandran, Adv. Joice George, Shri M.B. Rajesh and Dr. Kulamani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri N.K. Premachandran.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You can associate.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI (Chittorgarh): Hon. Speaker Madam, three districts come under my Parliamentary Constituency, Chittorgarh in which Pratapgarh district is tribal dominated. If any development has taken place there, it is under BJP's rule. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will happen right now. You have given your chance to him. Now you will not get a change to speak again.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that the Government has sanctioned one Navodaya Vidyalaya in this remote tribal dominant district. ...*(Interruptions)* A large number of Central Government employees reside in that district, hence, there is an urgent need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there so that children of these employees will study there. The Government has sanctioned new national highway, by-pass, Navodaya Vidyalaya or railway services for this area and people here are witnessing development works for the first time after Independence during the regime of this Government.

Through you, I would urge upon the Government to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Pratapgarh in this session so as to raise the standard of education there. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Kharge, you must understand that I called your name but you had said that Shri Jyotiraditya would speak on your behalf.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Raising question on statement is not allowed.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Raising questions on statements is not allowed. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am unable to understand your point. You should give it in writing.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (Kurnool): Thank you, Madam Speaker.

First of all, I would like to wish everyone a happy and prosperous new year. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the problems faced by the farming community because of non-settlement of insurance claims. The best scheme that has been formulated for the benefit of agriculturists since Independence is the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, with very attractive premium rates. ...*(Interruptions)* However, due to implementation glitches, the suicides by farmers are still continuing across the country. The Scheme has not been able to provide relief to the farmers and the implementation of the Scheme on the ground is not inspiring. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana aims at speedy settlement of claims through the use of technology. The real relief to the farmer is when the claim amount is received within a month of crop loss. ...*(Interruptions)* The Scheme appears to be efficient in terms of collection of premiums but not so in terms of payment of claims. The Scheme has substantially increased the insurance cover but does not serve the cause of farmers when payment is not made in time for the crop failure. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would request the Government to look into the issues which are coming in the way of its effective implementation. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Butta Renuka.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kapil Patil - not present;
Shrimati Aparupa Poddar- not present.

Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda.

...(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS ... *Contd.*

(ii) **Re: Need to resolve drinking water problem in Karnataka**

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur):
Madam, I am raising a very important issue pertaining to the State of Karnataka. Providing drinking water should be the paramount consideration for both the Government of India as well as the respective States. ...(Interruptions)

Karnataka is facing a very severe water problem. In fact, people are agitating for several days Seeking implementation of water projects. The northern part of Karnataka is facing acute shortage of drinking water. ...(Interruptions) They are insisting on the implementation of the Mahadayi project; likewise, the southern part people are also Seeking the implementation of the Mekadatu Scheme. But the problem is that there are some Inter-State disputes with regard to these projects.

The only way to solve this issue is the immediate intervention of the hon. Prime Minister as without his intervention this issue cannot be resolved and the people of Karnataka cannot be provided with water. Under similar circumstances, late Indira ji had intervened and solved the interstate problem to enable the people to get water. Likewise, I would request the hon. Prime Minister of this country to immediately intervene and See that water disputes, particularly with regard to Mahadayi and Mekadatu, are resolved so that the people of Karnataka get sufficient water for drinking purposes.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulamani Samal is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, On Mahadayi issue the hon. Chief Minister of Goa has already written a letter to the former Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri B.S. Yeddyurappa to provide 7.56 TMC feet of water for drinking purposes. ...(Interruptions) He is ready to have an outside tribunal

negotiation. ...(Interruptions) Now, it is the responsibility of the Chief Minister of Karnataka to have talks with the Goa Chief Minister because Goa Chief Minister has already come one step forward. We should better utilize this opportunity for the interest of the farmers and for drinking water purposes because we have the drought-prone area in North Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): This is just politics. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Both the Chief Ministers should hold a talk in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): Madam Speaker, at the outset. Congratulate the Minister of Railways for introducing first ever AC local train of India in Western Railway of suburban Mumbai recently iortrre-setratey. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Both the Chief Ministers should hold talk in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is a State matter.

...(Interruptions)

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: It is a major achievement for us. I congratulate Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Shri Piyush Goyal and former Minister of Railways Shri Suresh Prabhuji. Besides, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the complaints of commuters of Central Railway. ...(Interruptions) It is Seen that priority is given to Western Railway for any repair work proposed for suburban railway and it takes considerably long time in reaching the Central Railway. More than fifty thousand passengers travel in Central Railway daily. The annual income of Central Railway is more than Rs. 1,200 crore and more than 1600 trains operates daily but when it comes to undertake any repair work then the same is turned down under the shield of some technical reason. I would like to cite an example of this AC local train. It was proposed to introduce AC local train in Central Railway but the same has been

introduced in Western Railway. The Central Railway was to get 72 bombardier local train under MUT 2, but these trains were handed over to Western railway and the Central Railway could only receive second hand seimens local train in place of bombardier local train. There is resentment among commuters of Central Railway as a result thereof. Central Railway claims that 90 per cent suburban trains maintain punctuality, but the same data is 46 per cent as per the CAG report and coaching operation information system. Even the AC conversion from DC was first undertaken on western line, though, the number of commuters on the Central Railway is higher and Central Railway has a wider network as well. Despite this fact, step-motherly treatment is meted out to Central Railways repeatedly due to which there is resentment among passengers of central railway line. The rate of tickets is similar on both lines but priority is given to Western railway line. The Members of Parliament had requested the former Minister of Railway, Shri Suresh Prabhu ji to release MPLADS fund for providing facilities such as toilets, etc. at railway stations. Two years have passed since I had provided MPLAD fund, but no work has been undertaken by the Railways in this regard.

I urge upon the Hon. Minister to check this step-motherly treatment with Central Railway line and introduce AC local train on central line and good quality bombardier trains should ply on Central line so that the large number of passengers could travel on this central line.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Shirang Appa Barne and Shri Rahul Shewale are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

[English]

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY (Malkajgiri): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding sanction of Sainik School in my constituency, Malkajgiri district of Telengana State. Sainik schools are a system of schools established and managed by the Sainik Schools Society to prepare students for entry into the National Defence Academy. It helps the deserving students to get high quality education, irrespective of their income, class or background. There were two Sainik Schools in the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh - one at Korukonda at Vizianagaram district and another at Kalikiri of Chittoor district. With the bifurcation

of that State, those two Sainik Schools had gone to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, depriving the students of Telangana the chance of admission. The students of Telangana have now become non-locals in Telangana once they pass out from A.P. schools.

In this connection, I would like to submit that the students of Telangana are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of schools in comparison with the standard of Sainik School. The Sainik Schools will facilitate a large number of students in neighbouring districts and excel them in developing their skills in academics, sports and other extra-curricular activities.

Keeping this in view, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to take necessary steps for opening of a Sainik School in my constituency, Malkajgiri District of Telangana, which is the biggest constituency in India.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ch. Malla Reddy.

SHRI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon. Speaker Madam, around 2,65,000 Grameen Dak Sevaks are engaged in 1,55,000 post offices across the country. These Dak Sevaks perform their duties with utmost sincerity in extreme weather conditions, be it chilly winter in December-January or summer in May-June or the raining season during July-August. But, it is regretted to inform the House that benefits of the Seventh Pay Commission are not being provided to Grameen Dak Sevaks whereas recommendations of the same have been implemented in almost all the departments.

The Hon. Supreme Court has also issued instructions to provide all kinds of benefits to these Grameen Dak Sevaks while performing their duties. But Dak Sevaks are realizing that stepmotherly treatment is being meted out to them by the Government.

I hail from a rural area. Hence, I understand the problems and plight of Grameen Dak Sevaks. The present income of these employees is insufficient in view of the price rise.

Hence I, through this House, request the Government to provide the benefits of Seventh Pay Commission to Gramin Dak Sevaks, keeping in view their services to enable them to look after their families properly.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Madam, I may please be allowed to associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Rama Devi.

HON. SPEAKER: You are allowed to associate yourself.

Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Rajesh Ranjan, Naranbhai Kachhadia, Janardan Singh Sigrival, Sharad Tripathi and K. Ashok Kumar are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Rama Devi.

SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS (Wardha): Hon. Speaker, I through you, would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister towards Ordnance factory, Pulgaon where 19 soldiers were martyred in an explosion on 31 May, 2016. In this incident, 13 firemen and 6 army men were martyred. It was a tragic incident. 19 soldiers killed in the incident were to be accorded the status of martyr and one family member of each of the soldiers were to be provided Government job on compassionate ground which has not been done so far. Firemen are given Firemen Award by the Hon. President.

Hence, I, through you, request hon. Minister of Defence to provide all the Government liabilities to the families of 19 martyred soldiers so that they could face this distress and firemen martyred in the incident should be awarded by the President.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ramdas Tadas.

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): Madam, several National Saving Schemes are being implemented in the country by the Department of Post for years. About 8 lakh agents are working in these schemes in our country. These agents are registered with the Government. In the past, these agents were paid commission to run these schemes which has now been discontinued. As a result, these agents are facing a lot of problem. Most of these agents are women.

Madam, I, through you and this House, would like to request hon. Minister that the commission paid to the agents earlier should again be given to them so that they could discharge their responsibilities in a more efficient way. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri A.T. Nana Patil and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Rakshatai Khadse.

Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not should in between. Let the list be completed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): Madam, I like to draw your attention towards extreme backwardness of my Parliamentary Constituency Palamu.

Madam, since Independence till date there is only a small realacastic soda factory in the name of factories and industries. About 1295 personnel are employed in this factory. Apart from this, a cement factory was set up at Japala in 1972 which was shut down in 1992 and it is still lying closed.

Madam, a large number of labourers migrate to other States from my Constituency each year in search of employment. As a result, migration has become a serious problem. These labourers face various difficulties there and many of them die in other States. When their bodies arrive at their native place, it creates a poignant scene.

Madam, in my Parliamentary Constituency, minerals like coal, limestone, sandstone and graphite are found in huge quantity. We can set up thermal power plants, cement factories or graphite related any industry there to exploit those minerals.

Madam, I think the Government has not paid much attention towards my Parliamentary Constituency as it should have Through you, I would like to request the Union Government regarding my extremely backward Parliamentary Constituency, Palamu. Both the districts of Palamu Parliamentary Constituency come under the list of 125 extremely backward districts of the country. I, through you request the Union Government to pay attention towards it. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram.

[*English*]

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY (Tripura East): Madam, Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council and nine other ADCs in Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya and Mizoram constituted under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution have been drawing attention of the successive Governments at the Centre to empower the Councils by further amendment of the Constitution.

The existing provisions are found today very inadequate and they are not commensurating with the order of the day. It is more so after the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution.

Madam, the ADCs are very badly needed today. A stringent law is needed for safeguarding and managing its land and to check further alienation, rational and enhanced flow of funds from each and every Ministry/ Department of the Central Government. A progressive policy is also needed for codifying the customary laws of the population and inclusion of all the leading languages including the Kokborok under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and creation of urban bodies, etc.

Madam, Tripura and Assam are going to hold its Assembly elections next month and Mizoram next year. Now the Ministers of the Central Government and other leaders of the Ruling Party are in Tripura. They have been propagating for creation of State Councils. I would like to know whether the Government would clarify the concept of the State Councils and how is it going to benefit the ADCs and this region.

I urge for an urgent step to amend the provisions of the Sixth Schedule and empowerment of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council and other ADCs to fulfill the desire and aspirations of the tribal population, in particular, and the population of the North-Eastern region and democratic movement in general.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri M.B. Rajesh are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Jitendra Chaudhary.

[*English*]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Madam, I would like to Seek intervention of the Central Government to

address the issue faced by students in Kerala who had sought education loan from the State Bank of Travancore and now plan to benefit from the Kerala Government's Educational Loan Repayment Scheme.

In an unwelcome step, SBT, the premier bank of Kerala was merged with the State Bank of India. Before the merger with the State Bank of India, in a controversial decision in July 2015, the SBT had sold its educational NPAs worth Rs. 150 crore to be recovered from 8568 defaulters to Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company for Rs. 63 crore. To resolve the issue of mounting educational NPAs in the State and to facilitate the youths in repayment of their educational loan, the Government of Kerala in August 2017 launched a scheme worth Rs. 900 crore. Thousands of students whose loans from SBT had been transferred to the Reliance Asset Reconstruction agency are now facing the risk of missing out from the benefit of this scheme due to non-availability of their documents.

Madam Speaker, meanwhile all the other banks in the State except SBI have complied with the requirement of the scheme and have shown unmatched zeal to extend all the necessary support to the students' community in order to close the loan accounts. On the other hand, the State Bank of India, the country's largest Public Sector Bank, which aspires to match the global aspirations, exploited the students by claiming that they have not maintained a copy of their loan documents after their accounts were transferred to Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company.

Madam, this is untrue. The statement by the authorities of the SBI is irresponsible because in the loan portfolios their educational loan is still alive and they have a copy of the documents. As the deadline for the application is approaching, the students fear that owing to the negligence and irresponsibility on the part of the bank authorities, they may miss out on their only chance of getting rid of the burden of loan any time soon. Considering the gravity and urgency of the matter, I would like the Central Government to intervene in the matter and prevail upon the concerned authorities of the SBI and extend full help to the students so that they can benefit from the scheme.

Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you can associate with him.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. P.K. Biju, Shri M.B.Rajesh and Adv. Joice George may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jose K Mani.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (Barrackpur): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for letting me highlight a serious issue related with Aadhaar.

Madam Speaker, Aadhaar was basically required for an efficient welfare scheme delivery system. But the very purpose of Aadhaar is not only getting defeated but also has become discriminatory and in the next two minutes I will tell you how it has so become. Aadhaar claims to make the delivery of welfare schemes more efficient by making people validate their identity through biometric authentication. However, there are numerous cases where the very authentication fails and the reason it fails is because people do not have the biometrics, like people who are affected with leprosy.

[Translation]

Many times it has been Seen that they do not have fingers.

[English]

Madam Speaker, you have been very kind and you understand that much better than anybody else. There are people who are elderly. This country is basically of farmers, labourers.

[Translation]

With continuous use they tend to lose their fingerprints.

[English]

The same thing happens with the labourers also.

There was one case and that is why this issue is being highlighted here. There was one Sajida Begum, a resident at a leprosy hospital in Bengaluru who struggled to make her ends meet since her pension was stopped in August, 2017, which everybody is aware of, for lack of Aadhaar card. Finger prints and Iris scan are mandatory for Aadhaar verification. But those biometrics sometimes fail and we are aware as to why it does. The hospital authorities wrote on behalf of this lady. In this case they made an amend. But what I would like to say here, through you, is this - why can we not have a special mechanism where we do not need to have an advocacy

and these kinds of people who fall in this category automatically are given?

Otherwise, we will be doing a great disservice to the poorest of the poor.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jitendra Chaudhury, Shri Dushyant Chautala, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde and Shri Shrirang Appa Barne are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dinesh Trivedi.

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): Madam, with great pain, I rise to raise the following issue again regarding the agony and disappointment of the people across the Western Ghats, especially the people of my constituency, Idukki.

The then UPA Government, on extraneous reasons, had appointed Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel headed by Prof. Madavgadkil for recommending certain measures to bring the entire Western Ghats under a regulatory regime. Succumbing to public protest, the then Government had appointed a High Level Working Group headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan to make some proposals and the Kasturirangan Report was submitted on 31st August 2011. The Kasturirangan Committee has recommended to declare certain areas as ESAs but against those criteria, the Committee had proposed to include 9993 square kilometres of land in Kerala as ecologically sensitive area. In my constituency, 47 villages have been proposed to be included in the Western Ghats,

Again succumbing to public protest, the State Government has appointed another Committee to conduct a study. That Committee has submitted a Report to reduce the ESA further and on the basis of the inputs provided by the Government of Kerala, the Central Government has issued a draft notification on 14th March, 2014 and that has lapsed on 4th September 2015. Three times, the Central Government has repromulgated the draft notification and the final draft notification was issued on 28th February, 2017. It is going to expire on 30th August, 2018.

In the meantime, the Government of India has issued another notification under Section 5 of the EPA on 13.11.2013 prohibiting the activities within the area proposed by the HLWG headed by Dr. Kasturirangan. Due to that prohibitory order, the basic amenities cannot be provided including the MNREGA works.

The issue now is, the State Government headed by Shri Pinarayi Vijayan has taken a decision on the basis of the assurance given by the Minister on the floor of this House on 22.7.2014 that the final notification would be finalized only on the basis of the inputs provided by the State Government. The State of Kerala headed by Shri Pinarayi Vijayan has submitted a proposal to declare the ESA confined within the existing forest area under the control of the Forest Department. In principle, the Government has accepted it also. All the six State Governments have submitted their proposals and the Central Government may issue their final notification.

We are not in a position to construct a Government Medical College in that area. People are sacrificing a lot there. When somebody is sacrificing his life for the entire Western Ghats, I am prepared to sacrifice my life as well to this cause.

My request to the Government is only to issue a final notification within the time frame so as to meet the developmental aspiration of the people of my constituency and across the Western Ghats.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Biju and Shri M. B. Rajesh is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Adv. Joice George.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Madam Speaker, today I rise to mention a very serious matter before you. When Manohar Parrikar Ji was the Defence Minister, he had said that the Government would work for facilitating entry of our daughters in N.D.A. and Military schools in the coming days. When Arun Jaitley was the Defence Minister, he had said that 29.33 per cent of the cadets who pass out from Military schools join N.D.A. and about 6 per cent children of Rashtriya Military School join elite institutions like N.D.A.

Madam Speaker, as our country has got the first female Defence Minister, I, through you, would like to request the Government to ensure one unit for our daughter out of the three units in the new battalion set up in N.D.A. so that our daughters could join border line infantry, military, air force and navy in future. Today, if I talk about Haryana, 10 per cent soldiers of Indian army are from Haryana. Today, if the daughter of any poor farmer wants to join academy of elite forces like air force, navy and others, she does not have the money to get

degrees like engineering and others to go there. If they get training from institutions like military schools, they will be able to go there and we will be able to make them join such institutions in proper way. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Harish Meena, Shri Raghav Lakhanpal, Shri Rahul Kaswan, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Ajay Mishra Teni, Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shrimati Rakshatai Khadse and Shri Shrirang Appa Barne are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Dushyant Chautala.

13.00 hrs.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.R. Sundaram, not present.

[English]

*SHRI C. MAHENDRAN (Pollachi): Hon. Madam Speaker, The proposed legislation on National Medical Commission, 2017 has so many shortcomings attached to it. The proposed bill is trying to replace the National Medical Council with the National Medical Commission and ensures appointment of even non-medical members in the Commission. If the bill is passed in the present format, the representation from States in the National Medical Commission will see a drastic reduction. That's why I say this bill is particularly against the interests of States.

HON. SPEAKER: You speak on this issue when the Bill comes up for discussion.

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Madam Speaker, I wish to state that there would be unnecessary intervention of the Union into the powers of the State.

HON. SPEAKER: At the time of discussion on the Bill you can speak.

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Madam Speaker, Clause 49 of the Bill proposes that the practitioners of alternative medicines, such as Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani, can be allowed to practise modern allopathic medicine after attending a short-term "bridge course". This may lead to quackery in the field of medicine. I urge that the proposed Bill should be withdrawn.

HON. SPEAKER: At the time of discussion on Bill, you can speak.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Even though Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma vehemently opposed the conduct of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) meant for admission into Under Graduate Medical Courses, the* Union Government went ahead with the implementation of NEET. Now the Union Government has brought this National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 which is nothing but an interference in the protected rights of the State Government. Moreover, the State Governments will have to give up their rights. In the interest of general public, I request that this National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 should be withdrawn immediately and then referred to a specially constituted Parliamentary Committee for eliciting its recommendations. I urge upon the Union Government to hear the views of all the stakeholders including those in the medical profession and ensure changes in the proposed Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY NISHAD (Muzaffarpur): Madam Speaker, today the world is stepping towards moon and mars, but we are still using bridges made of Bamboo. Hon'ble Nitin Gadkari ji understood my plight and announced a new national highway 527 for my constituency. On behalf of the people of my constituency, I congratulate the hon'ble Minister ji for this gesture.

Madam, all the schemes of hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Bhai Modi ji are being implemented. I would like to give an example. There is an orphaned girl named Urmila in Jarangaon of Gaya Ghat Block falling under my Lok Sabha constituency. She had constructed a toilet there by borrowing money. The matter was highlighted by media. Then the hon'ble Chief Minister called the girl and congratulated her. When I got to know about this news. I paid a visit to her house. The entire village got inspiration from this incident and within 25 days toilets were constructed in each house and now the entire village has become open defecation free (ODF).

I provided a gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana and a solar light under Pradhan Mantri Atal Jyoti Yojana to her and got her insured under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Bima and paid the premium on her behalf. Today, all these schemes are being implemented. But there is shortage of bridges and culverts in rural areas due to which people have to cover a long

distance to reach the destination and large quantities of fuel is consumed and also we have to buy crude oil from outside.

Through you, I urge upon the Union Government that a new Pradhan Mantri Setu Yojana should be introduced on the lines of other schemes for the larger benefit of people so as to save time and money of the people. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Raghav Lakhanpal, Shri Harish Meena and Shri Rahul Kaswan are permitted to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Ajay Nishad.

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (Sidhi): Madam Speaker, first of all, I wish you all a very happy new year 2018. Madam, at the outset, I would like to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister and former Minister of Railways, Shri Suresh Pradhu ji as well as the present Minister of Railways, Shri Piyush Goyal ji that two trains connecting the national capital city to the state capital city have been announced for industrial district Singrauli for the first time in my parliamentary constituency by the Government under the guidance of hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Prime Minister ji I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this. But, there is a minor problem that both these trains reach Shahdol while passing from Singrauli and Bargwan stations, but there are three major stoppages *i.e.* - Gajravara, Sarai and Madvas. Madvas railway station is directly connected to my district. Madam, I would like to urge upon the Minister of Railways that it would be beneficial for the people of my constituency if stoppage of both these trains is provided at Madvas.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shrimati Riti Pathak.

[English]

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (Silchar): Madam Speaker, on the midnight of 31st December, 2017 the Draft List of NRC came out and it has created some panic for the simple reason that the authority had told the Supreme Court of India that they will release a list of 2.38 crore citizens and they have almost finished verifying that. But the number of people who have found a place in the First Draft is 1.93 crore. Assam has 14 MPs in Lok Sabha. But

the anomaly is that the people who have voted for us today are living in fear thinking as to whether they will be in the National Register of Citizens. So, my only request to the Government is that no genuine citizen should be left out of that Register.

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Radheyshyam Biswas is permitted to associate with the matter raised by Kumari Sushmita Dev.

Jyotiraditya ji, you may speak now but please don't level allegation against anyone.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA (*Guna*): Madam, I would like to bring to your kind notice that Assistant Sub-Inspector, Satish Raghuvanshi had committed suicide on the grill of wireless tower installed between police station and city Kotwali in Ashok Nagar under my parliamentary constituency. It is only sad but a sensitive issue also because a note recovered from his pocket contains names of various police officers who had exploited him. The role of the Superintendent of Police (S.P.) is suspicious because several names have been deleted from the above mentioned note. Through you, I urge upon the Government that an inquiry in the matter should be conducted because there is resentment among Raghuvanshi community and other communities. A C.B.I inquiry should be conducted into matter at the earliest. No FIR has been registered so far in this case. Had the State Government taken action on the basis of rules and procedure, then there would have been no need to raise the matter in this temple of democracy. I urge that a CBI inquiry should be conducted in this case so as to ensure delivery of justice in a time bound manner and strict action should be taken against these officers. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 o' clock.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over text of the matter at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to set up animal shelters with proper fodder and water facility for 'Anna Pratha' cattle causing damage to crops in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (*Banda*): The problem of roaming cattle - 'Anna Pratha' in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of my Parliamentary Constituency are causing damage to crops. Taking cognizance of the issue the Centre and the State Government have directed to formulate a scheme in this regard. but there is some delay in it. As a result, Rabi crop is getting damaged.

Therefore, it is requested that the Government should set up at least one animal shelter in every Panchayat with proper fodder and water facility for Anna Pratha cattle at its own level as early as possible.

- (ii) **Need to set up a training centre of para-military force in Madhogarh Tehsil of Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (*Jalaun*): A number of youth from my Parliamentary Constituency join the Army to serve the nation. They are serving in various defence forces including Para-military forcer, Indo-Tibet

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Border Police (ITBP), Border Security Force (BSF) through NDA and direct recruitment and are safeguarding the country and its people.

Especially from Madhogarh, a large number of youth join the Army and the situation in many villages is such that at least one person from each house is serving in the Army. Besides, a vast government land is lying unused in Madhogarh. If a training centre of para-military force is opened here in Madhogarh, it will definitely inspire the youth to join the Army.

Therefore, I demand from the Government to open a training centre of para military force in Madhogarh Tehsil.

(iii) Need to make public the details of Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Central Government had conducted a socio-economic and caste based census through S.E.C.C. in 2011 and the Ministry of Rural Development was assigned the job of its overall coordination. The objective of BPL census in rural and urban areas was to identify these people to provide them housing facility. The details of the census conducted by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India in respect of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were submitted to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with the directions to make the details public category-wise, but this has not been done so far. The first census took place in the country in the year 1931. It could not take place in the year 1941 due to world war. The Mandal Commission had recommended caste based census. At the time of census of 2011, the then members of Parliament were unanimous and the Government had also given assurance that caste based census would be conducted. The Rural Development Ministry in its reply to my question number 1039 dated 21st December, 2017 stated that the S.E.C.C had submitted the details of caste based census to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Therefore, the details of caste based census should be made public as early as possible so that the people from backward communities could get their due rights.

(iv) Need to develop infrastructure around Mata Shakumbhari Devi Temple in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL (Saharanpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the

development of famous Shaktipeeth, Mata Shakumbhari Devi Temple housed in Saharanpur district.

Mata Shakumbhari Devi Shaktipeeth is a very famous and prominent temple in northern India and has mythological importance also. It is situated in Tehsil Behat area in the foothills of the Shivalik Mountain in district Saharanpur. Crores of devotees visit here during the religious fair held here twice in a year.

The temple of Mata Shakumbhari Devi is located on the banks of a river flowing from the Shivalik and is at a distance of more than one kilometer from Bhuradev Mandir Road. As the temple is away from the main road devotees have to cross this mountain river to have 'darshan' and due to 'kutchra' and rocky road people face a lot of difficulty especially when water flow increases in the river during rains. Many devotees and their vehicles get washed away in the high flow of water.

The department of Central Road Fund had earmarked an estimated amount of approx. 122.50 crores for construction of 300 meter long four lane bridge and an additional approachable four lane road of 1300 meter long, parking and beautification with a view to develop the above said place. It was forwarded to the State Government wide letter no.-1345/23.12.2015 G.I. 228/2015 by the said department.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to coordinate with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to develop infrastructure around Mata Shakumbhari Devi Temple.

(v) Need to provide allotted quantity of wheat of Churu district in Rajasthan under Food Security Scheme

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (Churu): On the basis of the census 2011, the benefits of food security is being provided in 69 percent rural areas and 53 percent urban areas, which is inadequate. The quota for allocation of wheat for my district has been fixed at 68000 quintal, whereas actually only 48000 quintal wheat is being provided. As a result, gross irregularity is being committed in the distribution of ration. My Parliamentary constituency, Churu is a drought hit area, where almost famine like conditions prevail.

I request the Government to issue direction to the State Government to provide the benefit of food security to all the selected BPL families and other eligible families by allocating 68000 quintals of wheat to Churu district.

(vi) Need to accord approval to DPR of Warkhede Londhe Medium Barrage Project on river Girna in Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): In my Jalgaon Parliamentary Constituency Warkhede, Londhe Medium Barrage Project is an under construction project on Girna river in Chalisgaon Taluka, After the completion of this project, irrigation to 7542 acres areas in two Tehsils of Jalgaon district will be provided and problem of drinking water in Municipality of Chalisgaon Taluka and 31 villages adjacent to it will be solved for good. The project has received environmental clearance and at present, the project is under consideration of the Central Water Commission. The present cost of the project is Rs. 526.64 crore. I have been trying to get the construction work of this project started for the last one decade, but so far nothing concrete has come out.

I request the Government to clear the DPR of this project at the earliest and essential funds be made available through special Central assistance under drought prone area scheme for the construction of the scheme. So that the work related to the project is started at the earliest.

(vii) Need to regulate price of diagnostic tests for swine influenza

[*English*]

SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA (West Delhi): The incidence and deaths caused by swine influenza and dengue have increased in the country over the last three years.

While the Government has taken many steps at the Central level to raise awareness and guide state health departments, the issue of pricing of diagnostic tests remains unattended. Across states and cities, both governmental and private-run hospitals and laboratories have been charging patients differentially for the diagnostic tests. Broadly, government hospitals and laboratories have been conducting the tests for free, while private organisations have been charging indiscriminately. Several steps have been taken at the State level but of no avail.

I, therefore, urge the Government to formulate a national policy to uniformly regulate the pricing of the diagnostic tests for swine influenza.

(viii) Need to construct a railway line from Dildarnagar (U.P.) to Sasaram (Bihar) via Nuanv-Kochas-Kargahar

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): A new rail line from Gorakhpur to Dildarnagar via Nuanv-Kochas-Kargahar till Sasaram is urgently required. I would like to apprise the Government that Sasaram is a world heritage city of historical and archaeological importance and is also a big business and cultural hub. But, overall development of the area is still awaited in the absence of rail line from Dildarnagar (U.P.) to Nuanv-Kochas-Kargahar-Sasaram Junction.

I would like to inform that the construction of a new rail line from Gorakhpur to Mau-Gajipur-Dildarnagar (U.P.) via Nuanv-Kochas-Kargahar will make journey to Garwa Ranchi-Bhuvaneshwar-Cultak - Vishkhatnam-Vijaywada - Hyderabad - Sikanderabad-Chennai-Bangaluru easy and save time of the passenger's alongwith ensuring profit for the Railways.

Hence, I request the Government to take action at the earliest to construct the said new rail line which will make the dream of the people residing in this area come true.

[*English*]

(ix) Need for research on thalassemia gene therapy

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): Thalassemia is a genetic blood disorder, which necessitates regular blood transfusions. The estimated number of patients in India is 1,00,000 with approximately 10,000 new cases every year, which constitutes a significant burden.

However, a national prevention and control programme needs to be formulated to adequately address the disease burden. The Central Government should initiate research on Thalassemia gene therapy. It is important to mention the significant strides made by Gujarat in expanding prevention policies with the aim of making the state thalassemia-free. I request the Central Government to replicate these efforts nationwide by drafting and implementing a national policy.

(x) Regarding construction of a new railway line connecting Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): DPR for New rail line from Bahraich to Shrawasti, Balrampur,

Utraulla, Domariyaganj, Bashi, Mehdawal and Khalilabad connecting Buddhist circuit has been completed after conducting survey. The construction of this new rail line will interconnect 4 districts providing rail service to the Buddhist monks and tourists visiting Kapilvastu, the birth place of Gautam Buddha.

Hence, I demand that quick action should be taken by the Government in this regard.

(xi) Need to identify all accident-prone spots on Mumbai-Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8 and take remedial steps

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANGA (Palghar): Mumbai-Ahmedabad National Highway No.8 is a heavy traffic highway in the country. The vehicles going to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Mumbai, Southern India and Eastern India are passing through this Highway. But there are many dangerous curves, especially in my Constituency. Mendhevon Khind is known as dangerous spot and there are as many as seven to eight dangerous curves in this Khind. Due to dangerous curves, many accidents have taken place and many people have lost their lives on this spot. I, therefore, request the Government to undertake survey of dangerous spots on this Highway and remove the dangerous curves immediately.

(xii) Regarding implementation of Regional Connectivity Scheme-UDAN in Mandsaur Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SUDHIR GUPTA (Mandsaur): In my Parliamentary constituency Mandsaur, Neemuch, Javara are leading areas in tourism and agriculture. Air strips are already constructed in Mandsaur and Neemuch. The regional connectivity should be increased to connect the common man of the country with air service as per the intention of hon'ble Prime Minister. Will any proposal be sought from the State Government for providing regional air connectivity to my Parliamentary Constituency?

(xiii) Need to expedite construction of Kanker and Keskal bye-pass roads, Antagarh-Koyali Beda-Partapur, Antagarh-Ambedka roads in Chhattisgarh

SHRI VIKRAM USENDI (Kanker): It is proposed to construct road upto the stretch of total 50 kilometers from

Kanker Makri to Bedma on National Highway number 30 in Chhattisgarh in which the length of Kanker bye-pass is 10.5 kms. According to the contract, this work has to be completed by the year 2018, but the construction of by e-pass is going on at a very slow pace. The National Highway Department has issued pre-termination notice to the company in which it has been mentioned that the contract would be cancelled in case there is no progress in the construction work. Upto 50 per cent of construction work of Kanker bye-pass was to be completed by December, 2017, but the contractor has been able to undertake only 10 per cent of the work. On the other hand, the construction work of Keshkal bye-pass has been stopped for the last few months due to which the people of that area are facing a lot of problems and they are angry with the slow pace of construction work of the bye-pass. Alongwith it, the road proposed to be constructed in LWE affected districts i.e. between the two development blocks, Antagarh to Koyali Beda and Partapur upto the stretch of 22 kilometers has not been constructed even after 9 years. It clearly shows the alleged inefficiency of the officers of the concerned department along with the contractor. The officers could take strict action against the contractor, but they didn't do so. Whereas, there is good security arrangement on the said road. There are four BSF camps and 2 police stations for this purpose. The contractor has no problem regarding security. But in spite of this, the construction work of the road has not been completed. The road from Antagarh to Ambedka has also not been constructed. The slow pace of construction work of road upto the stretch of 22 kms between the two development blocks from Antagarh to Koyali Beda and Partapur have made the people of that area angry. They have to face many troubles and consequently, they have staged Dharna and obstructed traffic. They have also given warning for violent protest. Therefore, I request the Government to expedite construction of Kanker and Keskal bye-pass roads, Antagarh to Koyali Beda-Partapur, Antagarh-Ambedka roads by taking this matter seriously.

(xiv) Need to provide necessary assistance to farmers in Dindori Parliamentary Constituency to grow quality onions and also set up onion-based processing industry there

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN (Dindori): In my Parliamentary Constituency, Dindori in Maharashtra, onion is produced in large quantity. The biggest market of the

onion in the world, Lasalgaon is situated there where onion worth lakhs of rupees is purchased and sold everyday. The farmers of my constituency have been unable to recover even the production cost of the onion for the last few years, due to which their financial condition is worsening. There is need to work on the proposals for the welfare of onion producer in India. Onion is a good source of vitamin B and vitamin C. It is also beneficial for addressing deficiency of iron and calcium. We can export onions if we grow quality onions in the country and for this, we need to improve its quality. Many companies are working for processing of onions in the country. The Government should make efforts for production of quality onions in my Parliamentary Constituency, Dindori. Processing of onions should be done to avoid perishing of onions worth crores of rupees.

I request the Government to encourage onion producing farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency, Dindori to grow quality onions and formulate scheme to set up onion based processing industry there.

(xv) Need to repair ghat roads in Wayanad district of Kerala

[English]

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): I am bringing to the notice of the Government pathetic state of affairs of the people of Wayanad district because of the non-cooperative attitude of the National Highways Authority of India. There is a ghat route connecting Calicut district and Wayanad district which has nine hairpin curves. The ghat road is totally damaged and thousands of people wait for hours for further movement.

Wayanad is a tribal district and the Calicut district is the only place they can go for health treatment, and Wayanad does not have rail facility or any airport. So I urge the National Highways Authority of India to take urgent steps to repair the ghat roads.

(xvi) Need to set up a branch of Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) at Kozhikode in Kerala

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Kozhikode is a strong hub of non-leather footwear products with 200 manufacturing units and over 500 ancillary units manufacturing over 5 lakh pair of footwear. The annual turnover is over Rs.700 Cr.

There was a proposal to create a branch of the Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI) at

Kozhikode which would have helped the footwear industry immensely with its technical knowhow and imparting training to the local manufacturers and workmen.

The Government of Kerala had communicated selection of 20 acres of land for the setting up of this institute to the FDDT officials. However, when the final list was drawn by the Government, Kozhikode was left out.

I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to redraw the list by including Kozhikode as well.

(xvii) Need to fix remunerative price for agricultural products and also provide market facility to the farmers

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA (Tumkur): Farmers are facing severe problems and hardships as they are not getting good price and comfortable market for the agricultural products they produce. There is no crop insurance facility to all the products they grow. Severe fluctuation and steep fall in the prices of the agricultural products require to be dealt with by keeping MSP remunerative. Creation of good market facility is also needed.

Hence, I urge the Union Government to bring stability in the prices for the agricultural products by fixing MSP as and when required and also create good marketing system.

(xviii) Need to abolish AADHAAR

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): We have a despicable Ring. It is called Aadhaar. It started off innocuously during the UP A regime but morphed into a monster from 2014. Today, it has two puposes - one, to enforce an all-encompassing surveillance state; two, to deny poor people of state-subsidized means of existence. It also threatens to block your investments, bank accounts and pension. In the first week of October, 11-year-old Santoshi Kumari died in Simdega, Jharkhand, after her family was repeatedly refused food by the local grocery owner because nobody had Aadhaar biometrics. How does Aadhaar matter? It is linked to systems like pensions, credit cards, financial instruments like mutual funds and bank accounts. It creates the scope of massive Big Brother scrutiny into your life. Two more things matter. One, even the best biometric system on earth is prone to error. Finger printing or retina scanning has an accuracy of less than 75% on an average. But when you go to claim your

pension or bank balance, any measure under 80% will deny you. This is not sci-fi, this is the truth. Children, even under the age of five, need this card to appear for exams or get a mid-day meal at creche. When we all, inevitably will depart we need Aadhaar to prove us dead. The sooner Aadhaar is abolished the better.

(xix) Need to maintain healthy teacher-student ratio in Kendriya Vidyalayas

DR. TAPAS MANDAL (Ranaghat): There are over 1100 Kendriya Vidyalayas catering to the educational needs of students of the country. These schools admit 1.5 lakhs new students every year. The Minister of HRD has a quota limit of 450 seats, fixed in 2014, but admission is much more (8000 students admitted against a quota of 450 in 2016-17). A healthy student teacher ratio is an integral part of quality education system. The RTE Act, 2009 states that the ratio should be 30:1 at primary, 35:1 at upper primary and 30:1 at secondary level.

Therefore I would urge upon the Government to look into this matter and ensure quality education without pressurising schools into taking more students.

(xx) Need to create 'Paika Regiment' in Odisha

SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): The Great Paik Rebellion of 1817 is considered as the first freedom struggle against the British East India Company rule in Odisha. This Paik Rebellion was fought under the leadership of Bakshi Jagabandhu. The reasons of this Paik Rebellion were the increase of land tax, rise of tax on salt and banning of cowrie currency. The Paik Rebellion had started in Khurda and spread to other districts like wild fire. The British army ultimately defused this Rebellion with iron hand. In order to remember the sacrifice of brave Paikas and their contribution to the freedom struggle, I request the Government to create 'Paika Regiment' in Odisha.

(xxi) Need to provide food processing and marketing facilities in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Maharashtra

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Maharashtra are fruit rich districts. High quality of fruits such as Alphonso (Hapus) Mangoes, Cashew Nuts etc. are grown in these two districts and exported to foreign countries. Besides, local natural fruits such as Jamun,

Kokam and other fruits are also found in the forest area of these districts.

However, there are no modern fruit processing and marketing facilities available in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts due to which local farmers and fruit growers are finding it difficult to process, sell and export their produce at reasonable rates to earn their livelihood.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to provide fruit processing and marketing facilities in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts as early as possible for the benefit of local people and farmers.

(xxii) Regarding problem being faced in export of processed fruit products to European Union

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): India is the largest cost-efficient producer of fruits like mango, banana, guava, papaya, pomegranate, etc. India also produces world standard processed fruit products such as mango, banana, guava, papaya puree and concentrate together with pomegranate juice and concentrate and supply the same to EU, which is the largest market for India. But, in spite of maintaining EU standards, we are being rendered uncompetitive when compared to other countries due to discrimination being shown by EU. For example, EU Customs Duty on our mango puree is 3.8% when compared to 0% for South Africa, Mexico, Pakistan, etc. On banana puree, EU is imposing 6.1% Customs Duty on Indian imports, whereas, except Brazil, all others are exempted from Customs Duty. Similarly, on mango puree concentrate, EU is imposing 6% plus 42 Euros per metric tonne on drinks and 20.5% plus 42 Euros per metric tonne for others. There are more such examples.

This kind of discrimination is resulting in insignificant presence of India's processed bananas and pomegranates and declining share in processed mangoes, guava and papaya. This is impacting not only our exports, but putting the farmers down the ladder.

In view of the above, I request hon. Minister of Commerce to discuss this issue with the EU forthwith and ensure that the Customs Duty on Indian imports be at par with other countries and ensure a level-playing field. Otherwise, it is not only processed food sector but also the farmers will be the losers.

(xxiii) Regarding problems faced by workers engaged in Mid-day meal Scheme

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is a praiseworthy scheme that provides

free lunches to schoolchildren. The Scheme has been a major contributing factor to increasing enrolment in schools, especially in poor and rural areas. The aim is simple—send your child to school, and he/she will be provided with a meal, nutritious and virtually free of cost.

What is even more praiseworthy is the efforts that are put in by those working behind the scenes, the cooks and workers are the ones who actually deliver the food and other services. These unsung heroes work in dismal working condition with paltry remuneration amounts. Despite their role, the government does not consider them permanent workers, but instead treats them as volunteers. This means that their wages are extremely low, with cooks being paid only Rs. 1000 per month. Given that the estimated number of Mid-Day Meal cooks is pegged at around 25 lakhs, their needs cannot be ignored. These cooks have been demanding a deserved pay hike for many years and their demands have only fallen on deaf ears.

Given the vital nature of these jobs in securing a healthy and educated future for our country, I urge the Government of India to not only regularise these workers, but also increase their honorarium to a respectable amount, considering the cost of living.

(xxiv) Need to expand the capacity of a unit of National Fertilizers Limited, Nangal, Punjab

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): In my Parliamentary Constituency Anandpur Sahib in Nangal. At present the capacity of the unit is about 7 lakh tonnes. It can be expanded easily because it has its large area of land with proper building and gas pipes installed and with abundant availability of gas. Water supply and sewage system and full infrastructure is ready and only machinery is needed. The production capacity of NFL unit, Nangal for urea production can be extended upto 13 lakh tonnes. It can fulfill the demand of urea for whole of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir which we now import. It will also contribute immensely to the objective of 'Make in India'.

So, I would urge upon the Government to expand the capacity of N.F.L Unit, Nangal and impress upon State Government of Punjab to contribute its share.

It will also generate direct and indirect employment opportunities as well as fulfill the fertilizer needs of the agriculture sector.

(xxv) Need to regularize the services of contractual employees in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): I wish to make a submission to the Government about the contractual employees in Bihar. About 12 lakh people are working on contractual basis in Bihar at present. They do more work than the regular employees but are paid only a fraction of them. In this regard, the Patna High Court has given a decision regarding contractual teachers that the contractual teachers should be paid equal to regular teachers following the principle of equal pay for equal work, but the Government of Bihar is defying the decision saying that they are not appointed by the State and that's why, the formula of equal pay for equal work does not apply here. These teachers have been appointed by local governing body (Niyojan Ikai) i.e. Panchayat, District Council, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation and therefore, it is the violation of the Hon. High Court order and against humanity.

So, I demand from the Government to regularise about 12 lakh employees alongwith about 6 lakh teachers who are working on contractual basis, in compliance of Supreme Court Order and on humanitarian ground.

(xxvi) Need to review decision to close railway crossing gate in Hailakandi district of Assam

[English]

SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS (Karimganj): In my constituency at Hailakandi district, there is a 100 year old road situated at northern side of Hailakandi railway station, which connects near about 3 lakh people with the district headquarters. On 5th December, Railway Authority closed railway crossing gate after constructing a new 'U' turn. Newly constructed 'U' turn has no sufficient space for vehicular traffic and it creates great problem to the people of that locality. So many social organisations and all political parties had submitted a memorandum to the General Manager (construction) Maligoan, through the Deputy Commissioner, Hailakandi with a demand to reopen the road and to construct an over-bridge for smooth connectivity of the road. In view of the above, I would urge you to look into the matter seriously so that the railway crossing gate is kept open till the construction of a new over-bridge.

14.03 hrs.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION BILL, 2017 –
Defferred

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananthkumarji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, the Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee.

HON. SPEAKER: Kindly hear him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, all the opposition parties *i.e.* Congress Party, Hon. Kharge Saheb and AIADMK, Trinamool Congress, TRS, Samajwadi Party, NCP, RSP, YSRCP, Telugu Desham want that the item No. 30 National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 - be referred to the Standing Committee. I want to say on behalf of the Government that the Government is ready to refer the Bill to the Standing Committee. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): It is good that the Government has accepted the proposal. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Madam, it is my humble request and the Supreme Court has also passed an order in this regard. The Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare had made a recommendation that a Bill be presented in the House so as to bring radical changes and transparency in the functioning of Medical Council of India. Therefore, this Bill is being presented.

Madam, I request you to kindly instruct the Standing Committee to submit its report before the ensuing Budget session so that we are able to pass the Bill during the Budget Session. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now it is done. There is no need to poke your nose into each matter.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This Bill is referred to the Standing Committee as per your wish. But I would like to instruct the Standing Committee to submit their report before the ensuing Budget Session.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now we will take up item no. 31.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know that minimum three months period is given to the Standing Committee to submit their report, but this Bill is being referred to Standing Committee for the record time. Hence, I would like to make it clear that we can give them this much time only.

...(Interruptions)

14.06 hrs.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Madam, with your permission, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Our strength has been our archaeological monuments and sites. This has been recognized worldwide that we are in this ancient monuments preservation and UNESCO World Heritage site at sixth position. For that purpose, the AMASRA Act came into statute in 1958. The concept of prohibited area, protected area and regulated area was notified on 16th June, 1992. According to which the monument area with boundary limits was taken as protected area - 100 metres from that place was taken as prohibited area and 2 Azoo metres from that place was taken as regulated area. On 29th March, 2010, this Bill was amended through an Act of Parliament. In between, from June, 1992 to 2010, a total

of 171 permissions were granted by the Director General of ASI through an expert advisory committee.

14.08 hrs.

(HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Now, there is a need to review this Bill. There were certain projects which came under 100 metres and because of this regulation those projects could not be completed. In the wider interest of the safety, security of the public and convenience of the public, this Act needs to be amended. The Government has come up with amendments in this Bill in 2018 where certain relaxations have been given only for the national interest projects. No private projects will be permitted. I repeat again, no private projects will be repeated except the Government projects and that too of national interest. I will just quote one or two examples like Metro at Kolkata or like a bridge at Agra, Sikandra or Kolhapur. That is why, this Bill needs to be amended.

I request the hon. Members to support these amendments.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI (North East Delhi): I am thank you for allowing me to speak on Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill which will be known as the Act of 2018.

I have been a student of ancient history and have completed my education from Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya. Hence, I have been given a good subject to speak on, though, I do not claim to be an eloquent speaker. I thank you for allowing me to speak. This Bill is important as it has a bearing with the tourism in the country. It is very important to protect and maintain ancient monuments so as to attract more tourists under the 'Incredible India Campaign.'

I would like to thank the Government of India and the Hon. Minister for bringing this Bill to address one such problem which was necessary to be addressed for especially for the tourism sector in the country. We have seen that a number of projects like Metro or flyovers have

been stalled for years due to provisions of this Act. People do not even know why the project is stalled. To remove such hurdles, this amendment in the Act is very important. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for this.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a surprising fact that I have noticed since I have elected to this House in 2014 and became member of Transport, Tourism and Cultural Standing Committee that 24 monuments in the country are not traceable. These 24 monuments are there on the papers but not on the ground. We have to pay attention towards this matter which is a case of encroachment. Besides, we have to ensure that developmental projects should not be stalled. Hence, I urge upon the House to pass this Bill.

As you all are aware that monuments exist in each part of the country and I am elected from Delhi. I have been asking questions about 18 monuments of Delhi, but I have not received answer to my question.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, ancient monuments remind us of our rich heritage and culture. We will be able to showcase rich heritage and culture of our country to the world when we protect these heritage structures in a proper manner. There are various examples where remains found in excavation show that India had a rich heritage and our country was a pioneer in every aspect. The role of earlier governments in streamlining smooth functioning remains doubtful and that doubt reflect in this august House sometimes.

I would like to draw attention of this august House to the fact that the country is moving on the path of development. Though, there are some people who are against this development. But, the country will continue to move on the path of development and new facilities such as Metro and flyovers will be constructed in the country. It has come to my notice that there are approximately 24 projects which are stalled because they are close to monuments. As per established rules, 100 meter area around a monument is considered prohibited area and another 100 meter area beyond the prohibited area is protected area and 100 meters area beyond the protected area is considered regulated area and in other words, total 300 meters area around the monument is categorized in three categories. The development projects such as construction of roads, flyovers and metro line should be allowed in regulated and protected areas. I feel that even the provision of 100 meters should be relaxed, if needed,

[Shri Manoj Tiwari]

to complete an important project. This Bill should be passed while thanking the Hon. Minister. I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this important Bill and I am hopeful that the House will definitely pass this amendment.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur):
Sir, I rise to dwell on the issue pertaining to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Sir, actually India is a country which is recognised for centuries as a rich heritage of history, tradition, culture and civilisation.

Sir, our monuments, our archaeological sites are the identities of our nation. That is why, we are all proud of our ancient monument and archaeological remains because it is the recognition of a country. It reminds us of our past history. Not only that, it also helps to forge our future.

So, naturally, it is such importance that we always provide to our national heritage. I do not have any substantial difference with the objectives or the purpose with which the Government has brought this Bill. But the way the Government is going to implement the Act, it is contrary to the welfare of our monuments and archaeological remains. The Government is surreptitiously trying to dilute the Act under the nomenclature of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains because, Sir, you are also aware that article 49 of our Constitution enshrines:

"It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest (declared by or under law made by Parliament) to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be."

The precursor of the present Act, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was promulgated more than a century ago, in the year 1904. The British, in recognition of the tremendous archaeological treasures of India, decided to accord them protection and entrusted the ASI with the task of preservation and protection of these amazing monuments, buildings, structures and remains. Later on,

the 1904 Act was replaced by the 1958 Act, which was prodded by none other than Jawaharlal Nehru. In the year 2010, the UPA Government had further infused legislative muscle in order to strengthen the Preservation Act of our country. I know the hon. Minister is also striving to promote our tourism, etc. Sometimes, we come to know this from his answer in the House. But I would like to ask him.

[Translation]

100 meters area around a monument is protected which is called security net and 200 meters area is called regulated area. What is the reason for diluting 100 metecj protected area and 200 meters regulated area. I want to know the names of beneficiaries for whom all these norms are being relaxed. We are in an era of technology. We are residing in Delhi and know that there is no need to demolish any monument for construction of metro rail. There are a number of monuments in Delhi and it is called the city of monuments. Not a single monument was demolished during construction of metro rail. You should visit Kolkata and See that East-West Corridor have been constructed there and Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) is being used so that no harm is caused to monuments. There is no need to demolish any monument unnecessarily and there is no need to relax the norms related to prohibited and regulated area. I would like to know, as to what the definition of 'Public Works', is, it is given in the Bill.

[English]

definition of public works which includes the construction of any infrastructure that is financed and carried out by the Central Government for public purposes.

"This infrastructure must be necessary for public safety and security and it must be based on a specific instance of danger to public safety also. There will be no reasonable alternative to carry out construction of the prohibited area.

If there is any question related to whether a construction project qualifies as public works, it should be referred to the National Monument Authority. This authority will make its recommendation with written reasons to the Central Government. But the decision of the Central Government will be final." That means, the Monument Authority which was created and strengthened by the UPA Government to protect and preserve our national monuments has been diluted by this Act. I think

the Government should not indulge itself in such kind of destruction of the ancient monuments.

Sir, the proposal of the Ministry of Culture uses the buzzwords - 'innovation', 'sustainability' and 'accountability'. None of these are clarified or explained in the proposal with respect to the nature of projects envisaged. Two of the three projects justified in the proposal have contradictions. The first relates to the construction of an elevated road next to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra to reduce road accidents and for organised traffic movement much to the detriment of said monuments.

While an elevated road would visually obliterate the historic structure, it would also encourage high speed traffic, one of the leading causes of road accidents. Traffic movement and automobile fumes would scar an elaborately painted gateway. Cranes and piles operating in the immediate vicinity of the 500-year old Mughal structure will cause excessive vibrations, much to the detriment of said monuments.

The other project, Rani-Ki-Vav in Patan, Gujarat is slated to be the site for a railway track. Whether a railway track is as irreplaceable or sustainable as an 11th Century, seven-storied, subterranean step-well, demonstrating the best in water management in the past, is surely not a very difficult question to answer. Incidentally, Rani-Ki-Vav is one of the recent most inclusions from India in UNESCO's World Heritage List.

That is why, I am really concerned that this kind of legislation will certainly open the Pandora's Box and nobody will be able at that time to resist the capricious and unscrupulous promoters to enter into this arena. I think this Government is indirectly extending its cooperating hands to the promoters in the country in order to encroach upon these valuable sites around the monuments and archaeological remains.

May I ask the hon. Minister, what makes this amendment shameful is that our Ministers live in Lutyens Bungalow Zone in New Delhi, where overhead metro lines have not been permitted, because quite rightly, they would have permanently marred the aesthetics of this area. Hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent to ensure that there are no ugly railway corridors across that area. Yet, the ruling class has no compunction in pushing for a legislation which would allow overhead contraptions in the vicinity of our £ national monuments.

Does this Government believe that the aesthetics around Government bungalows matter but not around monuments? Or, is it possible that they believe that monuments do not matter and only highways do?

That needs to be considered. That is why, my submission to this Government is that this Bill should be reconsidered because 'public work' has not been defined in a proper manner. Even the Standing Committee on Archaeology also suggested to the Government to protect and preserve the monuments.

Sir, you will be astonished to note that in India, five lakh monuments are unprotected and are endangered or are to be recognised as endangered monuments. Only 3,650 monuments are nationally protected in the country. This Government is not able to protect even these 3,650 monuments because they do not have the requisite staff, they do not have the requisite resources, they do not have the requisite engineering skills etc. That is why, they are now offering the valuable land to the promoters for carrying out their construction activities in order to extract their pound of flesh.

So, I must urge upon the Government that this Bill should be reconsidered so that our age-old ancient monuments and archaeological remains are protected because this Bill certainly will dilute the existing Act much to the service of the promoters. The power of the monument authorities will also be diluted. Further, the protection, that has been given by the existing Act, is being taken away in an unscrupulous and indiscreet way. That is why, I must say that I am here tracing the history of earth from its own monuments. So, we should not be deprived of our own monuments because our monuments are nothing but recognition of our civilisation and epitome of our culture. By dint of favourable actions, we have to protect and preserve our national monuments because in them lies the identity and recognition of our country.

Sir, Archaeological Survey of India and National Monuments Authority are in charge of protecting and preserving these monuments. They should be given more muscle, more teeth and more authority, but this Government is taking away the authority and power of these institutions in order to promote the promoters of some organisations who may extend help to this Government. So, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider this legislation and send it to the Standing Committee, again, for further scrutiny because we should

[Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury]

not and cannot afford to compromise our age-old heritage, national monuments and archaeological remains.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI (Chidambaram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for allowing me to speak in this discussion on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as amended in the year 2010, prohibits granting of any permission for new construction within the prohibited area of Centrally protected monument or site. The Government now feels that the prohibition of new construction within the prohibited area is adversely impacting various public works and developmental projects of the Central Government.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 was enacted to provide for the protection of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance and for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects.

The said Act was amended in the year 2010 which under Section 20A allows the Central Government or the Director General to grant permission for such public works or projects essential to the public or other constructions.

However, it prohibits carrying out any public work or project essential to the public or other constructions in any prohibited area.

In order to resolve the situation arising out of the prohibition on any construction under Section 20A of the Act, a need has been felt to amend the Act to allow for construction works related to infrastructure financed and carried out by any Department or office of the Central Government for public purposes, which is necessary for the safety or security of the public at large.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017, is to provide for a new definition of 'public works' in Section 2 of the Act; and amend Section 20A of the Act so as to allow for construction of public works related to infrastructure

financed and carried out by any Department or office of the Central Government for public purposes, which is necessary for the safety or security of the public at large and there is no reasonable possibility of any other viable alternative to such construction beyond the limits of the prohibited area.

The Act defines a 'prohibited area' as an area of 100 meters around a protected monument or area. The Central Government can extend the prohibited area beyond 100 meters. The Act does not permit construction in such prohibited areas except under certain conditions. The Act also prohibits construction in prohibited areas even if it is for public purposes. The present Bill amends this provision to permit construction of public works in prohibited areas for public purposes.

The Bill empowers the National Monuments Authority to consider an impact assessment of the proposed public works in a prohibited area including its archaeological impact; visual impact; and heritage impact. The Authority will make a recommendation for construction of public works to the Central Government only if it is satisfied that there is no reasonable possibility of moving the construction outside the prohibited area.

In our country, about 3,685 monument / sites declared as of national importance are conserved and preserved by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI). As per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010 and Rules framed thereunder, persons having buildings or houses in the prohibited area, that is, 100 meters on all sides from protected monuments of any Centrally-protected monument may undertake repairs and renovation after obtaining permission from the competent authority on the recommendation of the National Monuments Authority. Further, in case of regulated area, namely, 200 meters further beyond prohibited area, the persons may undertake construction, reconstruction, repairs and renovation only after obtaining permission from the competent authority on the recommendation of the National Monuments Authority.

There are 403 Centrally-protected Monuments in Tamil Nadu under the Chennai Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India. This includes the spectacular Rock-cut temples of Pallavas to magnificent temples of Cholas, Pandyas and Vijayanagara empires. Ancient temple architecture of Tamil Nadu has a very special place in the

world heritage map. In my Chidambaram Constituency we have the world heritage site of Gangai Konda Cholapuram temple. The big temple at Thanjavur is another world heritage monument. These monuments require utmost protection and care. Any law, which allows indiscreet construction around such monuments whether it is for Government's highway project or for any other construction activity cannot be permitted. We cannot compromise the safety and protection of our grand architectural monuments for any Government project.

At the same time there are certain categories of ancient monuments like megalithic burial monuments which fall under the category of protected monuments require reclassification and relaxation from the present Act. Out of 403 Centrally protected monuments, 162 are megalithic burial monuments. These megalithic monuments are found in abundance in Tamil Nadu. These monuments are identified and recorded mostly by foreign archaeologists during the British rule as well as after Independence.

Post-Independence, several thousands of such megalithic burial monuments are found recorded in remote/deserted places particularly in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu by the archaeologists from the ASI and research scholars from various universities.

In Tamil Nadu, particularly in the districts of Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Salem as well as in the Kongu districts of Erode, Tirupur, Coimbatore and Nilgris, also in the districts of Pudukottai, Madurai and Tirunelveli megalithic burial monuments of different types are found in abundance. These megalithic burial monuments are most studied and well recorded by the archaeologists in the past and present. These monuments have similarities in shape, size and have same construction pattern throughout Tamil Nadu.

Therefore it will be a good idea to create a few model sites of these megalithic burial monuments of each type and documented, preserved and protected for the future studies.

When these megalithic burial monuments were first identified and recorded by archaeologists, they were located in barren wastelands and secluded remote areas in Tamil Nadu. But rapid urbanisation had led to the expansion of cities and towns and have necessitated the

requirement for these lands for building houses and other infrastructure projects.

So lands once designated as remote and secluded areas are now part and parcel of urban or sub-urban areas. Naturally the need for the construction of buildings and public utilities nearby these megalithic burial monuments are necessary.

Objections to any construction or denial of any construction activities citing the old law will be detrimental to the expansion of cities and towns to meet the land requirements and demands of population growth and urbanisation. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to allow the construction of houses and utility infrastructure buildings by both public and private without doing any damage to these megalithic burial monuments. Permission for such construction can be executed with prior permission from the competent authority, that is, the Office of the Director General of Archaeology, ASI.

I once again urge the Government to relax the laws to accord permission for any construction around or nearby these megalithic burial monuments which fall under the Centrally protected list of monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India, particularly in the districts of Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur which are found in the thickly populated urban and sub-urban areas of Chennai metropolitan city.

I would also like to urge the Government to allocate Rs.10 crore for conducting further archaeological excavations at Keezhadi in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu and to establish site museum at Keezhadi for which the Government of Tamil had provided two acres of land.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I sincerely thank you for giving me the opportunity. Today, we are discussing about the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Law does not remain in an island. Law is needed for the purpose of public interest so that greater public interest is sub-served. This Bill has been brought really to meet the public interest. I may tell you that in Kolkata the East-West Metro Rail Project was stopped because of the prohibition clause in the amended Act of 2010. There was litigation in the Kolkata High Court. Possibly, the hon. Minister knows about the entire fact. One of the hon. Judges of the Kolkata High Court had taken great pain in the matter. At the time of hearing of that petition,

[Shri Kalyan Banerjee]

representatives of the State Government, Urban Development Ministry and the Archaeological Department were personally heard by that hon. Judge. Ultimately, it was found that because of such prohibition, the entire project which had already been commenced long back, was stopped in the prohibition area. If I am right, in the Judgment, the hon. Judge of the Kolkata High Court recommended that this law should be amended for greater public purpose.

Today, after passing of this Bill which has been brought, the East-West Metro Rail Project of Kolkata is going to be completed. This has been the dream of our hon. Chief Minister, which is going to be fulfilled after the passage of this Bill. Earlier, this project was under the Rail and Urban Development Department. But, now this project is under the Urban Development Department. The amendment which has been sought to be brought here is under clause 2(ja) of the Bill. Clause 2(ja) says:

"(ja) "public works" means construction works related to infrastructure financed and carried out by any department or offices of the Central Government for public purposes which is necessary for the safety or security of the public at large and emergent necessity is based on specific instance of danger to the safety or security of the public at large and there is no reasonable possibility of any other viable alternative to such construction beyond the limits of the prohibited area;' 'Viable alternative' are the most catching words in this definition.

This is, actually, essentially felt at the time of the hearing of that petition and the real practical problem was that there is no possibility of any other viable alternative. That is the catching word of this entire definition. Therefore, when there is no viable alternative in place, then relaxation is made by the Act itself to carry out the works for fulfilling the greater public interest. There is nothing. A Law is meant for fulfilling the public interest itself. That is the prime consideration with which the law has been brought.

In fact, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on a number of occasions, although I did not appear in that matter, the learned hon. Judge wanted to know from me that as to when the law is going to be brought in the Parliament so that Kolkata East-West Metro Project is completed. Our hon. Urban Development Minister also had given time

because of the instruction of the hon. Chief Minister, both in Kidderpore area and in other areas. Once it was stopped due to different reasons but personal initiative had been taken by the hon. Urban Development Minister of the State of West Bengal. Our hon. Chief Minister had also gone to inspect the areas. I find that the Law which was amended earlier in 2010, no one is disputing the proposition to this extent and no one can dispute the proposition to the extent that ancient monuments and archaeological sites have to be saved. No one can dispute that; But for the greater public interest, this was needed. It has been brought and I hope that after the Bill is passed, the East-West Metro Project would be completed by the Ministry concerned of the Central Government as quickly as possible. Kolkata can claim its pride in our entire country that the first metro rail project was at Kolkata which was a great success. Thereafter, in different cities, metro rail project is coming. Now, again, it has been felt that a metro rail project like Kolkata East and West Project is required. It had commenced but by reason of the prohibition, it had been stopped. Now, it will be completed. Therefore, this is the area where earlier the prohibition was, I just point out, in 2010 Amendment. Although certain relaxation was given, it was just a quote from that. It prohibits carrying out any public work or project essential for public or other construction in prohibited area. That is being substituted by the new defecation clause 2j(a). I am requesting the hon. Minister to take care in future that this power which is now being given should not be abused by anyone. It should be taken care of. I have pointed out to you through my reading what are the catching words of this.

Let us assume that you need to construct accommodation buildings for the Central Government officers. That may be in public interest. But do not stretch these clauses up to that level. Whenever power is exercised in future, the competent authority and the Central Government must apply their minds to the fullest extent to See that this power is not abused. This should only be evoked in cases of greatest public interest and when alternative land is not available.

Sir, I wish a very happy New Year to everyone present in this august House. Everyone should remain well including MOS Home Affairs Shri Kiren Rijju who has just come. With these words, I conclude my first speech in the New Year. Thank you.

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker, for allowing me to speak on

the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill.

The Government has approved changes to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 to allow public works near these structures. If Parliament clears this amending Bill, national monuments will be threatened.

We have a number of monuments and archaeological sites through out the length and breadth of our country because India has a hoary past. If you talk of historical monuments, we have everything right from prehistoric rock paintings in caves, sculptures, images and many other historical sites of national importance. If you walk a kilometer distance from Parliament, there is Jantar Mantar, a monument that symbolizes human curiosity and astronomical prowess, and we can see in what dilapidated condition it really is now.

Truth be told, our governments over the last 70 years have only cared about those monuments which foreigners care about. We have this odd tendency to please those visiting our country over the citizens who live in our country. This proposed legislation is proof of the fact that even the present Government thinks the same way.

There is a prohibition for construction in the original Act passed in 1958 and later amended in 2010, there was an expression, 'restriction for any person, government or organization to carry out construction near the vicinity of the monuments and archaeological sites', this amendment to the original Act is nullifying it. Not only does it nullify that clause, it also gives permission to the Central Government to give orders for construction. I believe this is an extremely dangerous provision which would result in widespread damage to our historical monuments and sites.

Sir, why should the Central Government get these powers and not the State Governments? This Government has been going whole hog on its mission to take away powers from the State and hand it over to the Central Government.

15.00 hrs.

You did the same with GST where New Delhi gets a veto vote over the State interests in the GST Council.

This legislation is the latest feather in the cap which does the same.

By usurping this power, the Central Government will decide which monument is worth preserving and which is not. It may also imply that monuments which are symbols for some religion or the other may be targeted by the strength of this very Act.

Those buildings which are not important for a certain stream of thought will be allowed to be desecrated and modified to suit their purposes. Instead of working on restoration and maintenance, it would be turned into a tool to earn revenue. It can become a debris dumping ground for all you know.

The true importance of monuments within State borders can only be seen by the respective State Governments. Our diverse country has different cultures and sensibilities across its length and breadth. It is not possible for someone sitting in Delhi to understand the religious, social, or emotional attachment of the locals for a particular structure. Delhi should not be the place to dictate these sensibilities.

There are monuments which might hold immense importance for the locals and the State at large, but if it does not hold the same value for the Central Government they will order its modification. There are more than 3,600 monuments of national importance throughout the length and breadth of the country. In Odisha, we have ancient sites right from the 4th century BC to 4th century AD. There is a place called Sisupalgarh, very close to Bhubaneswar city. We can find a large number of construction activities and urbanization going on throughout the archaeological sites. We have the Act of 1958 but we have just become silent spectators.

Coming to Barabati, in the very rich historical sites a number of construction work is going on throughout the area. It is very difficult to define the 100-metre restricted zone. For the modernisation purposes, for security reasons, or for a public utility, if you go for construction inside the premises of a particular archaeological site, the site would lose its aesthetic value. If we put up some structures, the visitors, tourists and researchers would be more attracted to the modern sites or the structures which we have just put up as new constructions. As per the original Act, you cannot put up any new structures inside the monuments and we cannot put a nail on a monument

[Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh]

but we see a large number of monuments are coming under vandalism attacks, public are entering everywhere and destroying the monuments. Who is the competent authority to check all this? We should fix responsibility. The Archaeological Survey of India is ultimately the custodian of these monuments but the work of the competent authority should be clearly defined. The responsibility should be fixed on a particular designated person so that if vandalism takes place, orders should be given and that person should be held responsible.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

Thank you.

15.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS ... *Contd.*

(v) Introduction of the Scheme of Electoral Bonds

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I had announced in the Budget Speech of 2017-18 to bring in a scheme of Electoral Bonds to clean the system of political funding in the country.

The Government has now finalised the Scheme of Electoral Bonds. The Scheme will be notified today.

The broad contours of the Scheme are:

- The electoral bond would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest-free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India will be eligible to purchase the bond.
- The electoral bond would be issued/purchased for any value in multiples of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,00,000 from the specified branches of the State Bank of India.
- The purchaser would be allowed to buy electoral bond(s) only on due fulfilment of all the extant KYC norms and by making payment from a bank account. It will not carry the name of the payee.

- Electoral Bonds would have a life of only 15 days during which it can be used for making donations only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which secured not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly.
- The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of ten days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the general election to the House of People.
- The bond shall be encashed by an eligible political party only through a designated bank account with the authorised bank.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shrirang Appa Barne.

...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already called the next speaker.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Sir, I have one clarification. ...(Interruptions) This is a very dangerous thing. You will have to give me one minute. ...(Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What clarification you would like to have?

SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE: The hon. Minister has stated that the names of the political parties cannot be disclosed. What is the purpose of not disclosing the names? As of today, when the political parties file return to the Election Commission, they have to give all the details like how and from where the donation has come. What is the purpose of this donation when you are not going to disclose it? What is the benefit of this?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me clear the misconception, if there is any, because we have gone

through this debate at the time of the Finance Bill itself. This announcement was a part of the General Budget itself. I had announced in the Budget speech itself that political funding in India needs to be cleaned up. Today, the system is, and this is no secret to any political party or to the world outside, that donations coming to political parties are coming otherwise than through banking instruments. The names of the donors, quantum and the source of the money are not known.

Electoral bonds substantially Seek to cleanse that system. Any person Seeking to donate money to a political party during that specified period can buy electoral bonds from the specified branch of the State Bank of India. Those bonds can be given only to a registered political party and only such parties, so that fake parties are not registered, which secured at least one per cent vote in the last election. Those parties will have to announce one designated account, that is the Congress or the BJP or the BJD will have one account given to the Election Commission in advance. These bonds can be encashed within 15 days of purchase by the donor to the political party.

Now, the element of transparency is that the donors buy these bonds. Obviously, their balance sheets will reflect that they have bought a certain amount of bonds. Political parties will file their returns and collectively also say that this is the extent of electoral bonds that they have received. And, therefore, this will be the cleaner money coming from the donor, cleaner money coming into the hands of a political party who would have cleansed substantially the whole process.

There would be a significant amount of transparency. Today, there is nil transparency. When the cash is given, the source of the money, the donor and where it is spent is not known. Therefore, at least now it will be known. The donor will be having an account of how many bonds he has purchased. The political party will be filing returns to the Election Commission, thereby indicating the total bonds it has received and which donor gave to which political party.

It is in order to ensure that the transformation into clean money takes place smoothly and people are incentivised to give that. That is the only factor which will not be known. So, there will be clean money, and a

substantial, significant amount of transparency as against the present system of unclean money and no transparency. ...(*Interruptions*)

15.11 hrs.

(SHRI RAMEN DEKA *in the Chair*)

[*Translation*]

15.11½ hrs.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2017- *Contd.*

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (Maval): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been presented in the House. I congratulate the Hon. Minister of Tourism and Culture, Dr. Mahesh Sharma and support this Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) There are a number of archaeological sites in the country. ...(*Interruptions*) A number of tourists visit these archaeological sites, but till date no public work could be undertaken in 100 meters area around any archaeological site. But, now visitors will be provided various facilities under the provision of this Bill. The Department of Archaeological Survey is a Government of India Organization and a number of public representatives and local MP's put forth their suggestions so as to bring reform in MPLADS, but the officers-employees of the Department do not extend their cooperation to them. This Department functions under the Government of India. When various State Governments offer to provide funds to repair these sites then hurdles are created. There are a number of archaeological sites with the State Governments and their Government would also like to carry out repair work there. A number of archaeological sites are located in cities where Municipal Corporation can contribute in carrying out repair work. There should be a provision in the Bill in this regard.

I would like to raise the issue of Maharashtra. There are many such sites of archaeological importance in my Parliamentary Constituency. Ajanta-Ellora caves in Maharashtra are a major attraction for the tourists from the country and abroad. Elephanta caves in my Parliamentary Constituency is a heritage site. Karla, Bhaja caves are

[Shri Shrirang Appa Barne]

also there. Many forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj like Raigarh fort and others are also situated in Maharashtra which are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Department. However, the department has failed to pay attention towards them. The forts are in poor condition today though these are visited by a large number of students and tourists regularly. Their condition can be improved if sufficient amount of funds are allocated by the Centre and all out efforts are made in this regard. Hon'ble Minister, the Elephanta Caves which is a heritage site of 6th Century is located in Dharapuri Village in my Parliamentary Constituency.

Approval was given in the budget of 2014 for the maintenance of this site. However, no work has been done there during the last three years. It is situated at a distance of 10 Kms from the Gateway of India where tourists from Mumbai and all over the country visit. This area was grappling with the problem of electricity. The Government of Maharashtra has solved this problem by spending Rs.22 crores. The Central Government had announced to improve the condition of these sites of archaeological importance but no step has been taken till date. Through this Bill, I would like to mention that if the Government had acted as per the announcement made by it, it would have benefited the tourists.

Besides, there is an ancient temple of Ekuradevi located near Karla and Bhaja Caves. It is a prime spot of worship for Koli people where lakhs of Koli bandhavs visit from Raigarh, Pune and Maharashtra. We have a very deep connection with it, as it is the place where the family deity "Kuldevta" of our Udhav Thakerey presides. The stairs in the temple have broken due to rains and I have written many letters to get them repaired. I even requested to repair the stairs from MPLAD fund, but Archaeological Department is not cooperating. I request to approve the ropeway facility there as it will increase the number of tourists and facilitate the old people as well. The forts of Lohagarh, Tikona, Rajmati, Bilaspur, etc. are housed in my area which are of the era when Chhattarpati Shivaji ruled there. Lonawala-Khandala hill stations are famous across the country. If Government provides adequate facilities at these hill stations, it will attract more tourists which will increase Government's revenue and people will be benefited. A fort named Janjira in my area Raigarh comes under the Archaeological Department. The walls of the fort which is situated on an

island are still intact even after so many years. It is a very beautiful fort and is visited by a large number of tourists. If light shows are organized in all these forts, it will attract more tourists.

Sir, I fully support this Bill. Through this Bill, the Government has made efforts to improve the tourist places and to promote tourism. Provisions have been made in the Bill to provide more facilities to the visitors and increase their numbers at these archaeological sites.

Sir, this amendment Bill will allow construction within the 100 meter area of these ancient places, but my demand to the Central Government is that more amount in budget should be provided for maintenance of these ancient places across the country. It will help in the construction and maintenance work at archaeological sites. I once again thank the Hon'ble Minister, Dr. Mahesh Sharma for giving consideration to archaeological sites. I conclude my speech while thanking him from the core of my heart.

[English]

SHRI THOTA NARASIMHAM (Kakinada): Sir, at the first instance, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the important issue of culturally important heritage and classical monuments in India. On behalf of Telugu Desam Party, I support this Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Culture, Dr. Mahesh Sharma Ji.

The proposed amendment seeks to amend the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMMASR), 1958. The present amending Bill is a clear example of this Government's commitment to reformative works at various levels. This amendment aims at recognizing the growing contemporary infrastructural necessities without disregarding the cultural heritage of our country.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that art and architecture are the mirrors of civilization of any country. Indian art and architecture not just only projects the genius in construction of great monuments with precise structural designs, but also displays plurality that evolved from different cultures at different times. Thus, Archaeological Survey of India along with the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Tourism and their connected branches bears this great responsibility of safeguarding our culture. In international arena it paves the way for gaining soft power for India.

At the same time, there is a remarkable change in the expectations of the people. People have been demanding not only to create primary necessities but also to expand infrastructural requirements at the archaeological sites. Majority of the Census Towns and urban centres of India possess one monument or the other with cultural importance. For instance, New Delhi itself hosts many nationally important archaeological sites. This indicates a conflict of interest between safeguarding cultural sites and meeting contemporary infrastructural needs.

Reconciliation of these conflicting interests requires necessary elbow room for different Departments with effective coordination and cooperation with the Archaeological Survey of India. Inclusion of the provisions like Archaeological, Visual and Heritage Impact Assessment by the competent authorities before giving recommendations to the Centre is an innovative measure to establish a balance between the two contrary requirements. Moreover, recognition of public works and essential projects within recognised sites, only after non-availability of other alternatives, makes it a last option for infrastructure development within the site.

However, I would like to request the Government to be more crystal clear with regard to definitions like 'infrastructure', 'public works' etc. to reduce ambiguity while implementing the provisions of the Act in this reconciliation process. I also would like to request the Heads of the Departments to be more sensible in upholding the spirit of the amendment to reduce misuse and avoid hurried decision-making.

Sir, I would also like to raise another important issue in this House with regard to prohibition of cultural and religious activities within these sites. I know that these restrictions are meant for protecting fragile monuments and their sustainability. But obstructing certain religious rituals is against public sentiment and their freedom of religious practices. By doing so, monuments, particularly the religious sites may lose public faith and image in the long run. In this regard, I would like to suggest for 'participatory approach' rather than a 'prohibitive approach' to such monuments.

Now, I would like to present some cases from my Parliamentary constituency, Kakinada.

The Chalukya Kumararama Bheemeshwara Swamy Temple of Samalkot and also another Siva Temple in

Draksharamam, East Godavari district, Chajarla of Guntur districts and Srikurmam of Srikakulam district are great archaeological monuments. All are considered very important temples of South India which have been recognised by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Sir, the Kumararama Bheemeshwara Swamy Temple in Samalkot located 12 kilometres from Kakinada, my Parliamentary constituency, was constructed in the 9th century by the Chalukya kings. In this temple, even religious rituals like *Abhishekam* are regulated which is causing public resentment. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take note of this. Apart from this, certain infrastructural needs—like chemical treatment to protect old monuments, steps to the tank, construction of toilets, improving upon drainage facilities and water pipelines and issues like decorative lighting, pathways as well as parking places—may also be attended to.

I would request the hon. Minister to take note of the public utilities and spiritual holiness of the monuments while protecting them physically.

Thank you once again for giving me this opportunity to speak.

PROF. A.S.R. NAIK (Mahabubabad): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017 introduced by the hon. Minister, Dr. Mahesh Sharma.

On behalf of TRS Party, I support the Bill to amend the Act to allow construction within 100 meters from the heritage sites in the interest of the public but the Government is restricting constructions only within 100 meters for public utility in the name of infrastructure or whatever it may be. The Government is not concentrating or giving suggestions to the Archaeological Survey of India to identify other monuments or famous monuments in the country.

Many monuments are in an endangered state. Such monuments are not recognized or identified or the Government is not concentrating to protect such monuments. They are in a collapsing state.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to identify such monuments. There are many monuments which are not recognized or identified by the Archaeological Survey of India. It is their duty to protect the national monuments

[Prof. A.S.R. Naik]

which are feathers on the cap of the country. Once we lose such monuments or if these monuments collapse, it will be highly impossible to reconstruct them again. The Central Government, after passing the Bill, should ensure not to misuse this provision to spoil the rich heritage structure of the national monuments.

However, I will give a list of some monuments which needs protection. It is unfortunate that the Archaeological Survey of India, in many cases, is acting as a silent spectator. They do not want to protect the monuments in spite of the involvement of the State Governments or the involvement of the Members of Parliament who want to allocate some amount for this cause from the funds sanctioned under the MPLADS. But they are only silent spectators resulting in further collapsing of the monuments resulting in loss of sculptures and shine. The Central Government should make the Archaeological Survey of India more professional and dedicated in preserving the national monuments and their attitude towards the State Governments should be pro-active. They should act as caretakers and not as owners of the monuments. This is happening in every State.

These monuments can be protected with the cooperation of the Tourism Department. There are many monuments to be protected. They are not allowing people to reach the monuments. There may be some restrictions or a limit of one or half a kilometer away from the monuments for the public to reach. With the cooperation of the Tourism Department, if you could identify the monuments or tourist spots, we can save these monuments for our future generations.

I would like to give some examples of monuments. Ramappa Temple is there in my parliamentary constituency which dates back to 12th century when it was constructed by the Kakatiya dynasty. The dismantled Kameshwar Temple in the complex has to be reconstructed at the earliest.

The Archaeological Department has given necessary orders to renovate the small temple. But till today nothing has happened. The Ramappa temple in Palampetta-Mulugu Assembly constituency, 1000 pillar temple, and Fort Warangal in Hanamkonda, which is located in Warangal constituency and Kutagulla which is a very famous temple are there. Apart from that we have Kotilingala Fort, Dulikatta Budha Stupam in Peddapalli

constituency and Allampur in Mahboobnagar constituency. These are all very famous monuments and there is no protection for them. There is no supervision.

Even if the State Governments want to do something for their protection of these monuments, they are not allowed to do so. That is the fate of the State Governments. They are helpless. We are unable to protect our own monuments which are located in our constituency or in our State or in our district.

I would request the hon. Minister to coordinate with the State Government or with the Archaeological Department to protect these monuments. A part of the thousand pillar monument was dismantled in 2006, but it is yet to be completed. The work is not in progress. They have dismantled part of this 1000 pillar monument.

The site at Kondapur is considered one of the important sites of the Satavahana Empire. This needs to be excavated fully. After a long gap, this year the excavation has started. However, considering the size and importance of the site, excavation has to be continued in the forthcoming excavation sessions till the site is completely excavated.

Last year the Ramappa temple was proposed for the selection of UNESCO World Heritage sites. Finally, another site in Mumbai was selected as the World Heritage site under the UNESCO. We are happy about it. But you have already proposed the Ramappa temple of Kakatiya dynasty for consideration of World Heritage site last year. The Government is in favour of the Ramappa temple, but preference was given to a site in Mumbai.

At least for this year, kindly consider my request and propose the Ramappa temple of erstwhile Warangal district for World Heritage site. Thank you.

*SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN (Thrissur): Sir I whole heartedly support the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017 that is being considered separately in Lok Sabha today. While, admitting that the historical monuments and archeological sites are to be protected; I want to highlight the plight of the people who live near such protected monuments and sites. Thrissur district of Kerala, happens to be the constituency I represent. It has some ancient Hindu temples of importance of which Triprayar Sree Rama temple, and Peruvanam Shiva temple are the most

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayam.

important ones. The archeological department does not give permission to the poor residents for reconstruction or renovation of their houses in the vicinity of these temples.

A retired person, who lives near the Peruvanam Shiva temple, wanted to sell of the house, to meet the expenses of treating his daughter having some serious medical problem. This was the only option for him to meet the expenses of treating his daughter. Since the temple premises are declared as protected historical monument, no one from outside is willing to purchase and live there. When this man was truly hard pressed, he approached me. I had made a personal request to the Minister, pleading this individual's case, and I am not complaining about that particular case now. But I am bringing the general plight of such people to your attention. Similarly, there are monuments and stone hinges in Ariyannur area, which are also historically protected monuments. In the 1970's the State Government had constructed cluster homes for the poor in this locality. Two families live in one single house. Now in 2017, all such cluster homes else where in the state have been reconstructed and they have become single family houses. But these cluster homes, that are constructed in the vicinity of protected monuments cannot be reconstructed. Even maintenance is not allowed in such places. The rich get special sanction, and they can easily reconstruct their houses. I want to state here, that corruption take place in the granting of permission, officials who work in this capacity, are engaged in corruption. Sir, one minute more.

Similarly, during Tipu Sultan's invasion, Tipu Sultan had constructed fort at Chetuva near Guruvayoor. It should be declared as a historical monument. This is the demand of the people of Chetuva. I want to support this amendment bill, and at the same time, urge the Government through you to resolve the problems of the poor who live in the premises of protected monuments. I thank you once again.

*DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Thank you Chairman Sir, with your permission I want to speak in my sweet mother tongue, Malayalam, which is also a classical language. Sir, I do not question the intention behind the bill introduced by the Hon'ble Minister. We all join in supporting the intention behind this bill. But I want to bring to the attention of the minister, the fact that the provisions of the existing bill are inadequate and the amendments suggested are also inadequate.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayam.

We do not have well thought out, and well planned programmes and policies, for the development and maintenance of places that are of historical importance. There is a saying that the generation which do not learn their history, will end up in the dust bins of history. Sir, I am not willing to judge from today's point of view the rights and wrongs of what happened in the past. But one fact I want to remind this House. I come from a place, where the first armed rebellion against the British colonialism took place. It was the Vishu day of 1721. Sir, for Kerala the Vishu is one of the auspicious days, just like Bihu is in your state. It was on that Vishu day, in 1721, 13 of April that the first armed rebellion against British East India Company was carried out by people of different castes creeds and ethnic groups. They look up arms to protect their soil and the chastity of their women. British East India Company, were capturing young boys and girls and selling them as slaves in various countries. The people came together and took up arms to stop such atrocities. Sir, 1721, Attingal uprising or the Anchu Tengu uprising was brutally suppressed by the British military might, but it ignited the passion and energy which went on to inspire succeeding generations to take up arms and revolt against the British might. My request to the Hon'ble Minister is that 2021, will be the third centenary year of this 1721 Attingal revolt. I request the help and cooperation of the Government of India, to appropriately commemorate the third centenary of the Attingal rebellion. A postal stamp, a coin, or a currency note, should be issued by the Reserve Bank. It is essential that we, study, teach research and propagate our history. Sir, the Anchu Tengu Fort is still intact. That fort is under the archeological department. I am thankful, that recently a walk way was built there and some repair work was also carried out. But such work alone is inadequate. I request that a sound and light show system must operate there. Similarly, more tourists must be attracted to this place, for which the place must have more facilities. Sir, this Anchu Tengu Panchayat is the most thickly populated panchayat in the entire Asia. Fifty percent of the population are traditional fishermen and forty eight percent of the population are engaged in traditional coir manufacturing. The gram panchayat is spread over more 3.46 square kilometers area. It has a population of 26,000. We cannot carry out even the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yogna there, because we cannot carve out 6 meters width for road construction. There is the Arabian ocean on the Western side, and there is the lake on the Eastern front. People

[Dr. A. Sampath]

are often victims of natural calamities. We live in times, when we talk of a digital India. No bank has opened a branch in that gram panchayat. As per the request of our respected Prime Minister, I had selected and adopted that gram panchayat, as part of my Sansad Adarsh Gram Yogna. Sir, two minutes more, as we are dealing with an important subject. Not a single ATM is installed in the entire area of Anchu Tengu Gram Panchayat, and this is the very place, hallowed with the memories of the Attingal armed uprising, whose third centenary year, I urge the Government to commemorate.

Sir, our's is a history, that we have inherited through several generations. Those memories need to be kept alive, those historical monuments must be protected. This bill, was presented in the House by the Minister for Tourism and Culture. My humble reminder is sir, that culture cannot be separated from our education. Is there any ongoing communication channel that function between the Ministry of Education or HRD and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs? Is there any channel of regular communication between the Culture Ministry and the elected representatives, the MPs and MLAs, regarding the maintenance of historical and cultural monuments that fall in their constituencies?

As the Member of Parliament from Kerala, Shri C.N. Jayadevan said, the burden falls on the poor who may happen to live in the vicinity of the protected monuments. They are evicted in the name of law. They need to be rehabilitated and other protection should be given to them.

Thousands of our youths, can find employment in maintaining our historical monuments, and show casing them before the world.

The Varkala Cliffs, come in my constituency area. Those cliffs of over hundred meters, are vertically formed. The Minister can remind the geological survey authorities, about their importance. These cliffs have crores of years of antiquity. They are among the rarest of cliffs that can claim similarly with the Grand Canyon Cliffs of America. They deserved to be included in the UNESCO list of heritage sights.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

DR. A. SAMPATH: One minute more, I am going to conclude. These cliffs, are nature's laboratories. We need

a proper geological museum, for maintaining the cliffs and educating the people of our rich geological sites and natural heritages.

Sir, I am going to conclude. Let me conclude by saying, let us not convert our historical monuments to garbage dump yard, due to our criminal negligence. History is not waste material. It is our common heritage. It is sacrosanct. By honouring our historical monuments, we are honouring our history, and we can achieve this objective by taking the local population into confidence and ensuring their participation. For this, the State Government and people's representatives too must be involved. So what we need is an integral approach with mass participation and not bureaucratic hegemony. What is also needed is developing awareness in the people about their heritage. It is not due to lack of legislation that we fail, but in it's implementation at the grass root level.

I hope the Minister will appreciate all that I said. Thank you sir.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (Kolhapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites And Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017. I felicitate the Hon'ble Minister, Mahesh Sharma Ji who has brought this Bill. I fully support this Bill. The 1958 Act in this regard confers the status of heritage to any archaeological site, historical site or the sculptures of artistic value which are in existence for not less than 100 years. Earlier, construction or repair work was not allowed within the 100 meters of such sites, no matter how much it was in public interest.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, there are 3600 such sites in the country and the Archaeological Department and the Central Government are responsible for their safety, maintenance and monitoring. The Hon'ble Minister has brought the amendment to the Bill 2017. This Bill has been introduced in public interest. It clearly states that infrastructure development should be done keeping in view the safety and security of the public. Some conditions have been laid in the Bill that the permission for construction will be given only to those sites which are funded by the Central Government and which lack sufficient arrangements. People have elected us to work for the country. We need to develop infrastructure in accordance with the rise in our population. If we go

through thousands and crores of years old history of our country, since the era of Ramayan and Mahabharat, we see that there are a number of ancient temples which are hundred years old; there are mosques, churches and sculptures which have a great historical value. It is our responsibility to protect all of them. These are our assets. However, Archaeological Department has protected some vacant sites also in the name of historical value. The Department does not give permission for any activity on such sites under the Act of 1958. I would like to raise the issue of my Parliamentary Constituency in this regard. I was waiting for this Bill for the last one year and I attended some meetings also.

The 138 years old Shivaji bridge on Panchganga river in my area is used by more than 50 thousand people every day. In the year 2013, the Central Government had given permission to construct an alternative bridge there with a cost of Rupees 15 crore. 70% work on the bridge has been completed and Rupees 10 crore 80 lakhs have been spent, but later the Archaeological Department issued a notice to stop the work on it as there were archaeological sites near it. What will happen if any untoward incident happens on this bridge which is being used by 50 thousand people every day just like the Mahad incident last year in which many people fell down due to break down of a bridge. I would like to thank Shri Gadkari ji for reconstructing that bridge within one year, then inaugurating it and putting into use. A similar bridge is needed in Kolhapur also, but Archaeological Department has rejected it. I and some other MPs also made several efforts but Archaeological Department creates hurdle in it.

Through You, I request the Government to take steps to prevent any such incident on Shivaji Bridge. The area near the bridge was given the status of archaeological site for the purpose of public safety. Only two sculptures were found there in 1952.

No activity has taken place there since then. The site is called Brahmpuri, but the Government has not spent a single pie on it. The bridge comes within the ambit of 100 meters of this site. Therefore, the work on the bridge was stopped. Through you, I request the Government to pass this Bill as early as possible.

There are 11 forts in Kolhapur district which are more than 100 years old. Panalgarh, Vishalgarh, Pannagarh and Bhudr garh forts are visited by tourists on

a large scale. Maximum number of forts in Maharashtra is in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kolhapur. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to allocate a sum of Rs 100 crores for the preservation and beautification of these forts. I request all the members to pass this Bill at the earliest.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017. I am grateful to Minister of Tourism, Shri Mahesh Sharma ji who has presented a very good and historical Bill. We all know that there is a need to amend some of the laws in our country and the Modi Government is working on it. This law was one of them. It was being demanded for past many years and the need of the hour is also to amend this law to boost development.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, this law protects and maintains our ancient monuments. It is very essential as ancient buildings make us recall our history. Our heritage showcases our culture also. We need to maintain these monuments so that our future generation is acquainted with living standard, food, culture and artisan skill of our ancestors and rulers. At that time, modern machinery was not available, so we are amazed to see how such types of buildings were constructed. Modern generation also marvel at how such types of buildings were constructed. It is essential for the coming generation to have knowledge regarding the maintenance of these buildings. We get inspired by this. It is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that these buildings are conserved properly. The Government is properly maintaining these buildings for the coming generation. My Congress friends were speaking and they see benefit in development work, but I want to say that there are some development work which are carried out selflessly. If development activities are carried out without harming the monuments like buildings and heritages, then I think that there should be no problem. The Government knows how to conserve ancient monuments, culture etc. very well. It is not a good thing if development activity is hampered. If there is no damage to ancient monuments and development is happening, then it should be taken forward.

There are big projects of development. Amendments are essential in the interest of the nation so that

[Shri Jugal Kishore]

development is carried out at a more rapid pace. If development takes place, employment will also be generated. The unemployed youths get employment in these very projects of development.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to express my admiration for hon. Minister, who has introduced this Bill. This Bill will ensure development and also maintenance of our ancient monuments. Along with this, several such projects have been given to Jammu and Kashmir by the Centre which is driving development at a rapid pace. If projects are carried out without damaging these monuments, then I think it should be taken forward and no impediment should come in its way.

Sir, the duty of Archeology Department is conservation of monuments. Monuments should not create huddles in the way of development, but development should also not damage the monuments. Our Government is taking care of it. The Bill presented by the hon. Minister of Tourism, I think, will not damage such monuments. This Bill prescribes 100 meters distance limit. I want to limit it less than 100 meters. The development and conservation can go along simultaneously.

Sir, I want to express my gratitude to hon. Minister. I support the Bill presented here and I conclude. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to say that I rise to oppose the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

I find it violative of two very important urgings of our Constitution. Article 51A which says it is a fundamental duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve our rich and composite culture and Article 49 which places the duty upon the State to protect historical site and ancient monuments. This duty is enshrined in the 2010 Bill which the Government is Seeking to amend. In that Bill, we created statutory buffer zones of hundred metres around each protected monument as a prohibited area in which construction was completely banned and then a further 200 metres as a regulated area in which there was a protective buffer zone so that we could actually investigate whether construction would be appropriate. So, construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation was

possible but only with the approval of the competent authority.

While replying to the debate that took place in this House back during the passage of the 2010 Bill, the then Minister of Culture, my good friend Mr. Veerappa Moily, who is sitting right next to me today, seven years ago, made it very clear that the legislative intent was to completely prohibit construction within the prohibited area and he specifically said that this does mean that future Governments will have to plan projects in such a way that it will not permit any interference in the prohibited area. So, this is on record. It is in the House debates. We can See what the intent of the Bill was. Now, what is the Government providing in clause 3 of the Bill? It says that public works may be carried out within the prohibited area. What are the public works? Of course, they assure us that it is only infrastructure works, construction necessary for the safety and security of the public. But there is a lot of ambiguity in this. Who decides what is necessary for the safety and security of the public? We look at the Cabinet note that has been issued by the Ministry of Culture. It gives two examples that are very instructive.

One is to build an elevated road near Akbar's Tomb in Agra so as to facilitate traffic. Now, I ask you Mr. Chairman. Can we imagine the damage that a road right next to Akbar's Tomb can cause and the damage that will be caused to any 400 or 500 years old Mughal monument when you have automobile fuel fumes that are coming to the buildings?

What is the second example they have given? They have given the construction of a Railway line near the Rani Ki Vav which is actually in Gujarat, in the Prime Minister's State. It is a unique stepwell built in the 11th Century by King Bhimdev.

16.00 hrs.

This has been listed as a UNESCO heritage site. They want to construct a railway line in front of it. They want to create construction. The irony, Mr. Chairman, is, this very site just last year was declared as the cleanest iconic place in India at a conference presided over by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. I wonder how he would feel that the cleanest iconic site is now going to be threatened by a railway line running through it. Has the Government done its homework before presenting this Bill?

I find that this kind of very liberal application of the definition 'public works' is very worrying. It will affect the safety of the monuments; it will affect the security of the monuments; and it will affect the aesthetics of the monuments. The fact is that historical structures and archaeological remains are always the most susceptible to any kind of heavy vibration from construction, road building and so on, chemical effects, mechanical stresses in the area, and construction within the prohibited area can severely damage the monuments beyond repair.

On top of that, you ask an archaeologist. I consulted some archeologists. They say within this area there are unexcavated structural remains going back to before the ancient monuments. The whole idea is that any construction activity will irreversibly damage both the monument and the future structural investigations and archaeology you may want to do. Even now as we know, for example, the whole Ram Janmabhoomi controversy. The ASI by digging around the foundations of the Babri Masjid had found the ruin pillars of an old temple. Now if you had built a road right past the Babri Masjid, you will have never known this. You have to understand that modern construction also prevents future archaeology.

Now I know what my friend, the Minister, is going to reply. He is going to say, do not worry, my friend. He is going to say, nothing can be done until the National Monuments Authority is satisfied that construction may take place. But what is this National Monuments Authority? Firstly, it is a part of the Government. Secondly, it does not have the mechanism, the staffing or the expertise to determine the feasibility of projects. It does not have the ability to look at alternative routes for public construction. That is not its business. The mandate of the National Monuments Authority cannot be to determine what should be the best place to put a highway. On top of that, they are Departments of the Government. Their role is only to give recommendations to the Government. They cannot give orders to the Government. The Government is empowered to overrule them and once the Government overrules them, that is the end of the matter. The NMA has given its recommendation. The Government has said this is important and that would be the end of that.

It places arbitrary powers, Mr. Chairman, in the hands of the Government to actually threaten our historical heritage and our archaeological monuments. The NMA does not have the human resources to conduct surveys,

prepare reports or do assessments. There is a lack of financial resources to hire outside experts. Even the organization itself is supposed to have 10 Members. The Minister of Culture knows perfectly well. It only has three Members left now. He has not even hired or replaced seven of the 10 Members of the NMA.

I would like to refer to an exchange in this House one month ago. There was a question asked to the Minister on 18th of December, 2017 in the Lok Sabha about how many monuments have been encroached. He answered 321 monuments have been encroached under the present law—and he wants to weaken the law. Let me tell you, the C&AG Report of 2013 reveals that there is such a severe shortage of staff in the ASI to preserve and protect monuments in India that out of the 1655 monuments the ASI studied in scrutinizing the reports and physically inspected, 546 had been encroached. There is such a lack of basic manpower in the ASI that we do not even have one Monument Attendant per Indian monument. They only have 2500 and there are 7500 monuments. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, I will just take two minutes. In 2009, the ASI had an Expert Committee that looked at the possibility of construction near Humayun's Tomb, and they said, yes, go ahead. It took the Delhi High Court to stop it. The Delhi High Court had to stop a construction approved by the ASI and the Government. Can we trust our monuments in the hands of the ASI, the NMA and the Government of India if this is their attitude?

There is one more last example. Section 20E of the existing Act mandates the enactment of heritage byelaws. Again, our Minister of Culture on the 10th April 2017 replied that no byelaws have been prepared under the Section. So, even without basic controls in place, the Minister of Culture has given greater priority to clearing projects than to preserving monuments. The Ministry of Culture has in effect been reduced by this Bill into a Clearing House for the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

That is what is happening with this Bill. I want to conclude, Mr. Chairman, in half a minute.

I do appreciate the need to balance heritage conservation with development. We are not against development; we are in favour of sensible development. We want to have development in places where our

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

precious heritage and history will not be destroyed and damaged. Even in Lutyens Delhi where most of the Ministers in this Cabinet live, there is a ban on constructing overhead metro lines because it will spoil the aesthetics of the place. We seem to care more about Lutyens Delhi's aesthetic appeal than thousands of monuments across our country, which are being jeopardised by this very irresponsible Bill.

For this reason, I would have recommended that it should be submitted to a committee of historians, architects and archaeologists for their views, failing which we have no choice but to oppose this Bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur): I thank you, Hon. Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill: 'The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017'. I rise to support this bill on behalf of my party, Shiromani Akali Dal. I welcome it.

16.06 hrs.

(SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA *in the Chair*)

Sir, it is the need of the hour to properly maintain our ancient monuments and archaeological sites for our future generations. These ancient monuments and sites tell us about the lives and times of our ancestors, great gurus and other predecessors. Several such ancient monuments, forts and religious sites are lying in a dilapidated condition. We must take urgent steps to properly maintain such important sites for the posterity. Money should not be a problem. More funds should be earmarked for the maintenance of such monuments and sites.

Sir, many such monuments are lying in ruins. These dilapidated structures can fall down any time. These structures also pose a danger to the lives of passers-by. Either they should be maintained properly or demolished to save the lives of others.

Sir, several forts and ancient sites are present in Punjab. In Abohar, some poor people had built their houses somewhere. Later on, the Archaeology department claimed that the area was an archaeological site. The poor people had to vacate their houses which were demolished. Thus, they became homeless.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, Ferozepur is the land of martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. The statues of these great patriots inspire our youngsters and instill in them a sense of pride and gratefulness. The upkeep and maintenance of such places is the need of the hour. The Central Government has allotted funds for this purpose. But, more funds should be earmarked for this purpose.

Hon. Chairman Sir, we all know about the historic Namdhari movement in Punjab. Saragarhi Gurdwara is associated with this movement. The need of the hour is to spend more money to maintain such heritage sites and monuments.

Sir, in my constituency in Fazilka district, there was an old college named Munshi Ram college. It imparted education to the students of the area. Now, it has been converted into a government college.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: This is a 150 years old college. It is a historic institution. But, the building is in a dilapidated condition. So, efforts must be made to take care of such historic places. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on The Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 2017. Hon. Minister Shri Mahesh Sharma has introduced this Bill in the House, and it is being discussed. In our country, there are amazing, wonderful and historical heritages and it is imperative for us to conserve and protect them. We have inherited precious jewels like diamond and pearls as heritage on this land of India. We have to maintain those heritages, those numerous ancient archaeological remains, whether it is in the form of mausoleums or in any other form which have been bestowed upon us by the nature in various forms. These heritages belong to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians also. These heritages belong to all and it is our duty to conserve and protect them. We have received many estates as heritage in this country. We have to protect this common heritage and enhance the prestige of India in the world.

Bhitharwa is located in Bihar, it is the pride of the nation. The world salutes Bhitharwa, where the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi had started the movement.

The land of Loknayak Jai Prakash Narayan, the land of Gaya- Bodh Gaya, the land of Nalanda, Vikramshila, Bhagalpur, Vaishali, Mandaar in Banka and the roads of Sultanganj-Bhagalpur-Deoghar are significant heritages. There are Maner Sharif, Bihar Sharif, Jains Pilgrimages, the fort of Mir Qasim in Munger; Karna Chaura, Ajaiginath in Sultanganj; Rishikund, Shring Rishi, Sita Kund, Papaharani, Bhim Bandh, Lachhuad, Ashokdham for which hon. Minister has also been taking initiative. Along with this, there are hidden heritages. There are several heritages hidden in the areas of Magadh and Patna like Patna Sahib, Pir Pahad etc.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, ours is a Ganga-Jamuna culture. We have to save our heritage. Today, when the President of Mauritius visits India, he goes to his native place. Our heritage from where our forefathers marched ahead, made sacrifices for the country, reached the higher posts of the world. Hence, the Taj Mahal, the Ajanta Allora Caves, several dhams from Kerala to Kanyakumari, temples, mosques, Churches, Gurudwaras, which are located in rural areas, are all our heritages.

Sambhartiya Khadi Gram, where Vinoba Bhave used to reside, is a huge heritage for India. Lucknow, Bodhgaya, Delhi, Mysore, Vrindavan are our common heritage. The heritage related to Mahatma Gandhi is in Bihar. We have to save that, we have to save the heritage of Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar. We have to save the heritage of great men like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Jan Nayak Karpuri Thakur, Late Chaudhary Charan Singh, Jagdev Prasadji. We have to save heritages of our Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, Christian brethren. Whether it is Taj Mahal, Nizamuddin or any other heritage, these are our historical treasures. We have to keep our common heritage intact like diamond, pearls and enhance the prestige of India in the world.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017. The issue to develop the archaeological sites is somewhere missing in this Bill. Speaking on the subject, hon. Minister told that when development will be carried out near archaeological sites, the basic facilities would be brought within a distance of 100 meters. It is remarkable that there are more than 3600 ancient monuments in our country and your Ministry is not able to monitor them. For example, there is a Sarai in Gharaunda which belongs to

Mughal period and it was like a rest house for those engaged in Delhi bound transportation activities. Jyotisar is in Haryana, where the sermon of the Gita was delivered. There, our historical tree is in such a condition that we are not able to protect it. The oldest archaeological site of the world is in Rakhigarhi which is 8000 years old as per carbon dating. It is located in my Lok Sabha Constituency, Hisar. I asked him twice in the House and he assured that a Committee would be set up. Whether committee would be set up or not, notices have been issued to both the villages to vacate their houses because the work of archaeological survey would be carried out there. A population of 15 thousand is residing there. If the Government wants to do anything, first of all, excavation should be carried out on the land occupied by ASI and history be unearthed, and the population of 15 thousand who are residing in those villages for generations should not be dislocated.

Today, we are talking about the history of Rakhigadi. Similarly, there is a site of Archeological survey of India in Agroha, where a historical pillar of Agrawal society is located. The history of Agroha reveals that when people came to settle down here, each person of the entire village used to donate one rupee and one brick in order to help them settle there. Why your Government is delaying the development of that area? At the time of Firoza-i-Hisara, Firoz Shah Tughlaq built Gujari Mahal in Gujarat. You will be sad to see it today, your department has carried out no work except constructing a gate. At the historical place like Panipat, where Marathas fought three battles, you only put its name in the circuit for rediscovering the history of Panipat, but no work has been carried out by the Ministry.

The hon. Minister says that he will permit construction within the diameter of 100 meters. When metro work was started in Jaipur, the hon. Minister permitted there. It was revealed that shocks of crains were felt under the temple and on the walls of Hari Singh Palace and historical property was damaged. Let's speak about Hyderabad.

HON. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding. It is a very important issue because we are discussing and telling the history of the country.

Dr. Shashi Tharoor rightly said that our Constitution provides that we have to keep our history intact. The

[Shri Dushyant Chautala]

Government should develop it. But to follow the Constitution, we should work together. I would demand from you and hon. Prime Minister to increase the funds for developing all archaeological sites through which the small historical institutions should be taken to new heights. If the Government is talking about setting up a museum at Rakhigarhi and if any Committee is set up in this regard, then give us the details in this regard. Being a Member of Parliament, we shall develop that together. But, I would like to request not to displace fifteen thousand people residing near that archaeological sites by bringing such a law. Today, I am here to demand this.

In the end, I would like to say that, in the House, you had said that in Haryana, you were working for the river Saraswathi. In Haryana, the presence of the river Saraswathi had been there in ancient times. But, today, the world knows that in Allahabad, there is the confluence of the rivers – the Ganges, the Yamuna and the Saraswathi. So, I would request you that when there is a confluence of these three rivers, called as the Sangam, in place of spending money on tube well for excavation at the place of the river Saraswathi, if we develop any other historical site, it would result in development of both, culture and tourism.

You gave me an opportunity to speak, I thank you for this.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon'ble Chairperson, I have stood up to speak in support of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

In support of it, the first thing I would like to say is that everyone has their own experiences. The law was enacted, it was amended in the year 2010, but it was complex and the Minister has come up with the Amendment Bill. Hence I want to thank the Government and the Minister.

This is my experience; I would say so because I was an MP twice from Seoni. There is the tallest and ancient statue of Vishnu Varaha ji in Majhauli, which is now in Jabalpur district. But, its name is not included anywhere. It means that whenever the monuments were marked, only the big structures were considered and the importance of ancient structures was ignored. I can give you many such examples.

I was an MP from Balaghat, where there is a temple of Koteswar Mahadev, which is in the list of National Monuments. But electricity cannot be provided there, we cannot worship there, there is no population. These complications also arose due to this very law.

Third example is, Bahori in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh. There is the original place of Sharda Mata's temple; the village population is as ancient as the temple. But, due to this law of the Archeology Department, nobody can re-construct their homes. Such difficulties also exist there. To say that the previous law was fine, but at least, I do not agree and I congratulate the Government for this. There are many more things that you should consider and which need improvement.

If you authorized someone else rather than the authority given to the Director General, I would certainly congratulate you because monopoly has done a lot of damage. Whether it is the world heritage or national heritage or State heritage, even with these stringent laws, we have not been able to protect it. Cases of theft have not stopped. I am a sitting MP from Damoh. Bundelkhand has hundreds of places from the sixth century to the sixteenth century. Out of it, I want to mention the names of two places.

Hon. Chairperson, I want to tell you the names of two villages. One is Dhoni and another is Bansipur. Remnants of the sixth and seventh centuries had been found in these villages. There is nothing left in these villages. A very long time has passed since country's Independence. These villages could be neither marked nor protected.

The State Government had built a museum in the name of Rani Damayanti. As of today, there are 167 idols. Despite 7 temple complexes, those idols could not be identified. Is it not the failure of that law?

Hon. Chairperson, in my Constituency, there is a place named Kundalpur. There was an idol of Rukmani Devi, which was stolen 10 years ago. It was recovered from Rajasthan. At present, the idol is kept in the Gyaraspur Museum in Vidisha. This 11th-12th century idol has not reached its place Damoh due to security and other reasons. Today, we are discussing this law. It has two types. Everyone has their own experiences.

Hon. Chairperson, I would like to say that there can be small ancient places in Bundelkhand. There is no sign

of the battles which were once fought there. The remains which are still there may be relevant to some small places. They can be used only at a certain place.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, you please conclude.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Hon. Chairperson, I will conclude in just two minutes.

In my Constituency, there is Nauleshwar Shiva Temple on the State Highway. That temple belongs to the Thirteenth century, but it is fully protected. Due to this rule, you cannot worship there. You can only enter the complex.

Through you, I would like to suggest to the Government that names of the places I have mentioned, having significance in the 6th and 7th centuries and which have not yet been marked and authorized, should be protected by building a complex at certain places. If tourists or archeologists of the country wants to know about the monuments built from the 6th century to the 16th century, at least they can get the information at one place. We need to identify a place, which may not be marked for archeology, but if the Government collects them in a complex at one place, then I think it will be important for the archeological asset of this country and it will also be useful in archeological research.

Through you, I urge the Hon'ble Minister to mark these ancient places and again make a provision in this law to protect these places. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (Ponnani): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I oppose this Bill. To be frank, this Archaeological Survey of India is not honest in preserving these ancient monuments. Sometimes, they are working as a silent spectator and on some other occasion they are even playing the role of an encroacher. The latest example is the Mahrauli area. There is a park. That part is under the control of the ASI, the Waqf Board and the State Archaeological Department. In and around that park, not exactly in the place of the ASI monument, there are some mosques. They have encroached that area. They are leveling that area. In that way, mosques are affected. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into that aspect. The ASI should not play the role of an encroacher in this.

Coming to this Bill, it is having a very limited scope with regard to definition and allowing the public works there. One thing is sure. This would open the flood-gates to many issues. The first thing is that there is a possibility of misuse is there. Once you permit construction in a limited area - now you have redefined that - it will pave the way for encroachment. The bureaucracy in association with the person who is having commercial interest will spoil that area. I would caution the Government to be very careful about this.

Our ancient monuments speak of our glorious past. Preservation and conservation of such monuments or institutions are very much required. Even when we do repair work, we should not spoil the originality of it. We all know that the case of Taj or the Ghats of Varanasi or murals of Khajurao mosques and churches are at a stage of purity. That should be taken into consideration.

There are three kinds of difficulties that this institution is facing. There are chemical problems because of the industries and the pollution. That chemical pollution is affecting such institutions.

There are physical problems like man-made problems which are also adversely affecting its existence. Then, there is mechanical kind of problems like cracks and earthquakes etc. Even C&AG Report says that in the world heritage site in India, it is neglected. That is the remark made by the C&AG. In that way also, we have to be very careful.

With regard to Taj, we all are proud of Taj. There also, what is happening? A lot of difficulties are being faced by that institution. Anyhow, it has learned that some National Cultural Fund in association with the Taj Group of Hotels has signed an MoU for preservation of Taj. We have to be very careful in this regard. Unfortunately, some politics is also coming against Taj. We should not mix politics with Taj.

There are 1076 temples under and 250 mosques under Archaeological Survey of India. The worshippers were doing some activities which created some kind of difficulties. We have to be truthful in that. We should not allow that kind of thing.

I would like to say only one more thing. We have to take some steps for the preservation of heritage cities and heritage sites. That is also an important thing. I hope that the Government will look into that also.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): As has already been alluded in this House, the old monuments and all the archaeological sites do speak of the volumes and the importance of our ancient civilisation which is more than 3,500 years old. So, in terms of the preservation and conservation of these sites, the new techniques and technologies that need to be used always need to be upfront and, as a result, this particular Bill which has been brought by the Government is something that my Sikkim Democratic Front Party supports and we would like that this Bill be passed.

This Act will allow for the redefinition of public works around the site and this is being done keeping in view the massive amount of pressure that these sites and archaeological places of historical importance face. Lots of people visit these sites or live around these sites which need to be factored in. Therefore, we need to give the Archaeological Survey of India the teeth that is necessary in order to take this up.

Finally, in Sikkim, we have an old site of Rabdentse Monastery in West Sikkim. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Archaeological Survey of India has done a phenomenal job in the preservation and conservation of the Rabdentse Ruins. However, there is a lot more and through you, Chairman Sir, I would like to inform the Minister that the site requires proper cleaning approach. There is too much of waste that is seen around the site which puts the site in a very bad order. With these words, my Sikkim Democratic Front Party and I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Chairperson, you gave me an opportunity to speak on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017, I am grateful to you for this.

Sir, I support this Bill. The Hon'ble Minister has come up with this Bill, I strongly support it. The Government has introduced this Bill after a lot of consideration. The original Act was passed in the year 1958 and was amended in the year 2010.

But, as per the present situation, there is a need to re-amend it. Through this amendment, Section 20 (a) is being amended and the government is being empowered with greater authority so that it can make decision on its

own for any necessary project or other construction work. At the same time, there will be a provision for granting permission for carrying out construction by doing away with the distance limit of a hundred meters from an ancient monument. Now, construction work can also be carried out within a hundred meters distance. It is hoped that the government will make a provision so that protection and maintenance of historical sites remain unaffected from it. On behalf of the Safdar Hashmi Memorial Trust, many historians have expressed some objections in this regard and have given suggestions; the Government should consider them as well. This is my request.

Nalanda, my parliamentary constituency, is one of the oldest and historical sites in the world. The ancient Nalanda University, the city of Lord Buddha and now ruins of an ancient University were found during excavations near Telhara suggesting it to be older than the Nalanda University. It is a matter of great pride for Nalanda.

Sir, I request the Government that all the identified historical sites of Nalanda should be excavated soon. Research work should be done on the remains found during these excavations and these heritage sites should be fully protected and preserved. ...*(Interruptions)* I will urge the Minister that the Cyclopean wall in Rajgir in Nalanda is a standalone in many ancient monuments of the world. Such ancient monuments are nowhere else in the world. Such a unique historic heritage. ...*(Interruptions)* is considered very significant from the archaeological point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is moving on the path of development. Today, the hon. Minister has presented the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017 in the House. This Bill seeks to amend the Act of 1958. The Bill seeks to make provision to insert definition of public works in Section 2 of the Act and secondly to amend Section 20 (A) of the Act to make way for certain constructions limited strictly to public works essential to public. But the said construction work is possible only if it is financed by any department or office of the Union Government. The said condition has been imposed for good. The amendment in the said Bill is necessary because the existing law prohibits the construction work within the prohibited area due to which various public and development projects of the Union Government are getting adversely affected. Now, the construction of

centrally sponsored projects is possible within 100 meters of the prohibited area around ancient monuments. There are 3686 monuments in the country at present and in my State Madhya Pradesh, 292 monuments have been identified as national monuments. The said amendments are urgently required because construction of various public works like metro, bye-pass of national highways or overbridges are necessary in the larger public interest.

Mohenjodaro and Harappa introduced the concept of civilization and culture in the country. There are various such sites in the country. Alexander Cunningham who set up the Archaeological Survey of India in the year 1861, had spotted a 'stupa' at Bharhut in my Lok Sabha Constituency while on his way to Nagpur in the year 1874, was a university during Buddha period. He had made a comment on Seeing the dilapidated state of the site. Similarly, here are various such sites in sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh and Sarnath, Mahabodhi in Bihar. 292 monuments have connection with this place in Madhya Pradesh.

But I would urge upon the hon. Minister that complete survey of archaeological sites should be conducted to find out the repair works which need to be undertaken there. There are various such sites which are in a dilapidated state which are not being maintained in a proper manner. I think that there should be a provision for proper maintenance of those sites.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards these sites. There are two sites in my Lok Sabha Constituency, which have been declared as monuments- Bharhut and Shiv Mandir, whereas various such sites exist in this area. Lord Rama had lived in Chitrakoot for many years during 'Treta-yuga'. There are various such sites in 84 Kosi Parikrama which have religious and cultural significance. 'Gupt Dhara' and 'Hanuman Dhara' are places worth visiting but these sites have not been included in the heritage list. Similarly, Gaivinath Temple is located in Birsinghpur. Mehmood Gajnabi had hacked and tried to damage the 'Shivaling' located in this temple which has a religious significance. However, he did not come out victorious. There is an ancient temple in Madai Maihar but no one has even made any efforts to include it in the list of heritage sites. There is Pavitra Peeth of Maa Sharda in Maihar and Venkatesh Temple in Satna, which have not been included in the heritage list. There is Madhavgarh Fort and

Markandya Dham, etc. and I urge upon the Government to include these sites in the heritage list after conducting fresh survey of these sites.

It has become a matter of discussion in the entire country that the Government is doing a good job. The hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has evolved a concept of new India and this amendment is in line with the said concept. There are various such laws in the country which have become obsolete. The Government intends to abolish the obsolete laws hence this Bill has been presented in the Parliament.

Madam, in my view, the Government has taken such bold steps to take the country to the path of development so as to enhance the dignity of the country world-wide for which the earlier Government before the year 2014 was not at all concerned. But, I urge upon all the parties and all the Members who have raised objections, which were not necessary, to support this Bill so as to enable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to continue with the good job of taking the country to the path of development.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI VARAPASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI (Tirupati):
Thank you very much, Sir.

Before becoming a Member of Parliament, I was in the Civil Service and I was holding the post of Commissioner of Tourism and also in charge of Culture in Tamil Nadu. Of all the 25 posts of IAS, the one I liked the most was that of the Commissioner of Tourism and Culture.

There are nearly as many as 3,700 very valuable monuments in India; in Andhra Pradesh, we have around 130; and in Tamil Nadu, where I was the Commissioner, there are more than 400. When one sees the beauty of the shore temple of Tamil Nadu, one can never forget in his or her lifetime they can never forget the architecture that we had 1,200 years ago. That is the fantastic architecture of the shore temple in Mahabalipuram! This means, there is a greater need of us to protect that kind of ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and remains for our future generations.

I appreciate that perhaps the Government had no choice but to bring in this Bill to allow the construction for

[Shri Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli]

a limited purpose, for public purposes within 100 metres of Archaeological Survey of India monuments but what I suggest is that perhaps a group of experts could consider case by case instead of giving blanket permission. For, once blanket permission is given to promote construction within 100 metres, it could really affect the visual effect and heritage aspects of the monument; it could also affect the ancient look of the monuments and remains. Therefore, instead of blanket permission, perhaps proposals should be permitted on a case to case basis by a group of experts from these Departments.

In Andhra Pradesh, we have plenty of sites starting from Chandragiri and certain temples in Mannar Poluru, Mallam, Srikalahasti, and Pappanaldupet where there is the Draupadi and Dharmaraja temple. It is a one-of-its-kind temple in the whole of India. Therefore, instead of the Archaeological Survey of India restricting themselves to the existing ones perhaps a survey could be conducted in the entire country where there are monuments existing in dilapidated condition. I request the Government of India to protect them for the future generations. This is extremely important.

I would suggest that no infrastructure project should be permitted unless it is an extension or a part of the existing structure. An exclusive infrastructure project should not be allowed. Similarly, no new project within the permitted limit should be allowed. No new structure should be allowed as it will damage the existing monument. Strictly under the supervision of.
...(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please wind up.

SHRI VARAPRASADA RAO VELAGAPALLI: I am sorry, Sir, I need a few more minutes. The moment you ring the bell, we lose the spirit.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can go on with the spirit.

SHRI VARAPRASADA RAO VELAGAPALLI: My senior colleague says that I must go on.

Sir, as far as the Archaeological Survey of India is concerned, as I see here, the allotment of funds is the least in comparison to all the departments. Therefore, I would suggest that adequate funds should be given to it so that because of lack of funds certain monuments should

not remain unprotected. I would also say that it is poorly staffed.

Hardly very few people would know that there exists the National Monument Authority. That should also be made prominent and strengthened further.

So, I would suggest that instead of giving blanket permission to important places, case-by-case permission should be given by a group of experts.

Lastly, Sir, those temples which are in dilapidated condition but were constructed long back should also be brought under the Archaeological Survey and should be protected for future generations. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you very much, Sir. I rise to oppose this Amendment Bill and I fully support the observations and views expressed by the hon. Member, Dr. Shashi Tharoor. I also congratulate him for having made a wonderful presentation looking in-depth into the intents of this Bill. He has well elucidated in his remarks the intent of the Bill. I fully support the views expressed by him.

Sir, the historic monuments and archaeological sites are the symbols of our traditional and cultural heritage. They are invaluable treasures of our nation which cannot be explained or weighed in monetary terms. It gives a message to the present and future generations regarding the past cultural heritage. Our history gives us a lesson to live in the present and plan for the future. One of the major drawbacks of the new generation is the lack of awareness about our glorious past. A generation living without having a historical consciousness is disastrous to the culture and civilization of our society. So, protecting the historic monuments and archaeological sites need utmost attention and should be given first priority. Importance should be given to protect the archaeological sites as well as the historic monuments of national importance.

In order to conserve and preserve the monuments and sites from pollution, poor civic sense of disfiguration of the sites, water Seepage from irrigation and farming, weathering, terrorist attack, vandalism and other antisocial elements, an international organization like UNESCO has taken an important initiative in this regard. In line with this perspective, in the year 1956 our predecessors had enacted the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act. Subsequent to 1956 this Act was

amended and I think the first amendment was made in the year 2010 by the then UPA Government. The then UPA Government had incorporated a New Section 20A to the original Act which says that the Central Government or the Director General has the authority to grant permission for public works or other construction work surrounding the monuments or archaeological sites subject to a stringent condition. The stringent condition is that it shall not have any substantial adverse impact on the preservation or safety and security or access to the monument or to the immediate surroundings. That was the stringent condition imposed by the then UPA Government.

The UPA Government was also very particular that the construction work or the public work is totally prohibited in the prohibited area. It is restricted in the published area. What is the prohibited area? The prohibited area is just 100 metres distance from the archaeological site or from the historical monument. This Bill is intended to do away with the prohibited area of 100 metres by virtue of the new amendment. By incorporating Section 20A Clause 5, you are allowing to have any construction within the prohibited area of 100 metres. So, that is the intent. Section 2 is defining the civil works and construction works. This Section is also redefined. These are the two major amendments which the Bill is intending to bring. So, I object it because of these reasons.

Firstly, in letter and spirit, this amendment is against the scope of the original Bill, that is, the Act of 1956. We are very well aware of just 100 metres distance from a historical monument and an archaeological site. If you are constructing a road, rail over-bridge, then the impact will be very high. Secondly, it gives a wrong message to the new generation regarding the protection of these sites. Thirdly, it is against the principles of environmental protection. Fourthly, as has been rightly pointed out by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, it is the constitutional position enunciated in Article 49 of the Constitution, that is, the Directive Principles of the State Policy. It is a duty and obligation of the State to protect the historical monuments and archaeological sites. That is being violated. So, my submission is that environment protection is also affected. We have to give a strong message to the present generation and to the whole world that India is committed to protect and preserve its cultural values by preserving historical monuments and archaeological sites, not by diluting the existing Act, but more stringent conditions

have to be imposed. With these words, I conclude and oppose the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister that development is necessary but the country has composite culture of global harmony which means that all Dharmas (religions) are equal. India is the country of sages and Seers and the history of India is incomplete without the mention of history of Bihar. At the outset, I would say that the Government should not try to change history, heritage and culture of the country in the name of development. It is my request because it has been Seen on many occasions. You must create history. We have no objection and we will support you, but we have to play an important role in conservation of heritage, culture and history of the country. Apart from religion, I would like to submit my views about the history of Bihar while referring to Vaishali and Samrat Ashok. Magadha had an important role in the world history. As you cannot imagine anything without the discovery of zero and Bihar is the land of Aryabhata. If we visit Magadha, we See that even Lord Krishna had to go to fight King Jarasandha on the banks of the Yamuna. Krishna too had to change his strategy. That empire had a significant role in history. Chanakya had an important role in the world history, when he returned after visiting the world then Mandana Bharati had defeated him in the Debate at Kosi Mithila of Saharsa, the land of Mandana Mishra. The glorious past of the land is being distorted.

16.55 hrs.

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Bihar is a land of Babu Veer Kunwar Singh, Shershah Suri and Vishwamitra and that history is being distorted.

Hon. Prime Minister had visited Periyar Temple. You should look at the history of Savitribai Phule, Mahatma Phule and Periyar. We cannot do away with their history. Similarly, there is a place called Purulia in West Bengal and Anand Nagar and the land of Ravindranath Temple, which is a spiritual land.

There is a Singheshwar Sthan, a Shiva Temple which has religious significance. Adjacent to that, there is the land of Baba Vishwanath. There is a Sun Temple in Aurangabad and Maner ke Pir Baba in Maner. The history

[Shri Rajesh Ranjan]

of Veer Lorik cannot be done away with the history of Bihar. In this series, I am talking about a place called Karu Sthan and Madhubani painting. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am concluding my speech within a minute. There is a need to pay attention towards Vikramshila and Nalanda. Gaya is a land of Lord Buddha, but the history is being distorted. What indeed is the reason for it?

I would like to urge the Government that the manner in which permission has been granted to carry out development works within 100 meters of the prohibited area in a time bound manner is absolutely wrong. On one hand, you talk of nature. This will send a wrong message if .you do not consider problems of the common people in the name of development and do not raise the limit to 200 meters. I want that the Government should review the decision regarding grant of permission for development works within the radius of 100 meters. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Ancient Monuments' and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2017 presented by the hon. Minister, Dr. Mahesh Sharma Ji.

I draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to Para 2, line 7 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons which says:

"... or other constructions in any prohibited area."

In this connection, I have to say that in Maharashtra, especially in the city of Mumbai, there are certain ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains. They are: Kanheri Caves, Jogeshwari Caves, Kondivate Caves, Mandapeshwara Caves and Mahakali Caves.

Nearby these monuments there are residential areas which are existing for more than five decades after getting Municipal approval, electricity and water connection. Now those houses are in dilapidated conditions. These areas need to be redeveloped. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Minister to include these places under "...or other constructions in any prohibited area." so that people can live with a sense of belonging to those areas and with happiness.

Thank you.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (Bhongir): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Bill which appears to be a very small Bill but it has wider ramifications.

I want to bring to your notice that our new State of Telangana is a heritage State. As you know, the work of Thousand Pillars Temple started 1000 years back but at the rate the work is going on, it will take another 1000 years to complete.

Secondly, in my own Parliamentary Constituency, there is a Bhovanagiri Fort which is the only single rock fort in Asia. It has no hillocks but it is a single rock. On this rock, the Mount Everest trainees are trained today. A great girl by name Purna, after whom a movie also came, was trained in the Bhovanagiri Fort. She climbed the Mount Everest. She was from Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institutions.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I take this opportunity to earnestly request the hon. Minister in particular and the Government in general to pump in more funds. I do not think that the funds that are available with the Archaeological Department are adequate enough and the works going on at the archaeological sites could be completed with that fund. I would also like to request the Government, through you, to give a specific time-frame for completion of these projects and also to have an enhanced Budget allocation and also to tie-up with the Tourism Department. The works on these sites also help in job creation and also create assets. I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly give a specific time-frame for completion of these projects.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH MEENA (Dausa): Sir, I rise to support this Bill as this legislation has a significance in safeguarding our heritage, culture and ethos for which India is known. These Monuments are not mere buildings but symbols of our culture and ethos of our society. The Hon. Minister has presented a progressive Bill which will pave the way for development. Some people are arguing to remove 100 meters prohibited zone from heritage monument. I would like to submit that you should not relate this clause with financial background of a person,

because these sites are symbol of our cultural heritage. The displaced persons will be rehabilitated suitably but not at the cost of our heritage sites. Our heritage belongs to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians and it is the composite culture of India. The said step is progressive and reformative and it should have been taken much earlier. But the same has now been taken. I support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister. Jai Hind.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I would like to thank the Government for making efforts to protect more than 3600 heritage buildings mentioned in the book 'Aasar-Us-Sanadeed' authored by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan in 1847 and the book written by Maulavi Jafar Hasan in three parts in 1920. The ancient monuments and historical places are symbols of civilization and culture of a country. These monuments are very important to know the glorious history of our country. Our archaeological heritage is a part of our glorious culture.

Sir, India has witnessed a long historical journey from Hastinapur to Delhi. I would like to mention here Sitamarhi of Mata Sita and the 8 thousand years old Kalibanga civilization of Mohanjodaro. In my area, there is a place known as Budhajohar Nanak. It was lying deserted since 1740 and was famous by the name of Baba Budha ji. The ill famous drunkard Masa Ragad Khan in Harminder Sahib (Amritsar) had announced that he would eliminate the entire Sikh Community. Two youth, Shri Sukha Singh and Shri Mehtab Singh had beheaded Masa Ragad Khan. Even today wishes are fulfilled there. This ancient place is also a heritage site. I would request the Government to maintain such sites also.

Sir, Ramdevra and Gogamedi of Gogamer and the Salasar Dham of Ram Bhakat Hanuman are the epitome of people's faith even today. The Haldighati war fought by Maharana Pratap is the symbol of valour and bravery. I would like to request the Government to preserve these sites also.

Sir, I do not make lengthy speeches. I will conclude while making two-three points. Kalibanga Civilization of Mohanjodaro in India which falls in my parliamentary constituency is eight thousand years old. Nine feet long skeletons which were found there in 2003 have been

stolen. I have requested the hon'ble Minister several times to construct a monument there but it has not been done till date. The Central Government has released only 50 lakh rupees for this purpose. It is the oldest civilization in the country and I would request the Government to allocate more funds to maintain this site. The grave of Laila-majnu known for their eternal love also lies in my area and I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to look after this heritage site also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahemadnagar): Sir, please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During the third reading, I will allow you.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot understand whether you want to run the House or you want me to run the House. I am having this confusion. I am very sorry to see what is going on here. One Member from this side wants to say something and another Member wants to say something. I am not able to understand the purpose for which I am sitting.

Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, I have told you that I will allow you when the third reading comes up. At that time, you may raise your points and I will allow you then. I will call you at that time.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to thank and felicitate all the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for showing their commitment and participation on this issue of national interest. The conservation and protection of our rich culture and monuments should be done with full dedication and commitment. I thank all the members who have supported this Bill in the interest of the country rising above party lines. Mahadeek ji and Kalyan Benerjee are present here, I thank all the members who have participated in it. I can understand that some members were compelled to oppose as they are in opposition but in their hearts they want the Bill to be passed.

[Dr. Mahesh Sharma]

Fortunately, there are 36 world heritage properties in our country which have been recognized by UNESCO. We are at sixth rank in the world where such a large number of monuments have been recognized by UNESCO. 45 institutions are still in tentative waiting list. My staff and I have noted down the names of the sites given by some members even today and to be included in this list. I will not waste the time of the House, but I will definitely reply on the important issues. I am glad to say that six properties in the country have got recognition from UNESCO during three years of the tenure of the present Government which is a historical achievement in itself.

The question is about the need to bring this Bill. It was decided in 1958 that we have to protect and conserve our monuments. As per the definition notified in 1992, the boundary of the monuments was called protected area. The 100 meters area around the monument was kept under prohibited zone and 200 meters area from there was determined as regulated boundary. This was notified on 26th June, 1992. 171 such cases were reported between the period from 26th June, 1992 and March 2010 and the Director General of ASI regularized them by constituting a committee. The Court expressed its displeasure on it. Thereafter, the then Government regularized these 171 cases by introducing a Bill in this very Parliament. It might not have been thought at that time that the 100 meters boundary fixed as protected area might get misused in the rarest of rare cases. Some members have expressed concern over the misuse of this Bill. Kalyan ji, Shashi Tharur ji, Premchand ji and even Sampat ji and our Ex. Minister of Culture are present here.

This change is being brought in the larger national interest. I will read the definition of public work as defined by us. The safety and security of the public is in danger, but no alternative is available. Shashi Tharoorji let me correct you. You gave the example of 'Rani ki Vav' in Gujarat. Permission for railway line was not given there as alternative was available. Railway line was laid at a distance of 300m from there. Mahadeek ji has also raised an issue. I would like to convey special thanks to Shri Gadkariji who inspired us to bring this Bill. Many members were facing such types of issues. Kohlapur Bridge is 112 years old and may collapse at any time. When new bridge was constructed it was found to be at a distance

of just 40m from the monument and a question arises as what to do. Had the new bridge not been constructed, the old dilapidated bridge might have collapsed any time endangering lives of 200 people. The Govt. of India understood the need and fulfilled its responsibility by bringing this Bill.

You talked about Sikandra. Agra is a very important place from tourism point of view. Again, I may correct Sh. Shashi Tharoor and Premchandranji also. The boundary wall of the Akbar Tomb he is talking about is at a distance of 400m from the proposed elevated road and the regulated boundary is 300m away.

Regarding Kolkata metro issue, Kalyanji was saying that once the tunnel boring machine goes underground it comes out only after completion of the work. When it came into the notice of the court, all the departments were concerned about the action to be taken as tunnel boring machine was already underground. One monument was in its close range. Government of India took a decision in the national interest. Regarding the four cases, I would like to assure you that the Bill would not be used in the interest of any individual or agency or in the interest of any person, but will be used in the national interest only. Today, we have 3686 monuments under the Archeological Survey of India, but I would like to state that there are some more monuments. 24 monuments are missing in the list due to encroachment. It could be our mistake or compulsion but who can be held responsible. We would not repeat the mistakes done in the past, rather we would take a lesson from them and try to make a new future.

Not only it is true that 321 monuments are encroached but the bitter truth is that 1200 notices have been issued to demolish those encroachments. It is the responsibility of all of us to save the prominent properties which have been encroached. The Government of India and the Archeological Survey of India will not shirk from its duty to protect them. The Bill has been brought specifically about five cases which include Akbar Tomb near Sikandara flyover, 112 years old bridge at Kohlapur which was about to collapse anytime, Kolkata's metro rail, a bridge for national highway at the Yamuna and Metro train in Pune. Some violations were done at the level of state governments also. Some construction was done in the prohibited area in the Chaturgarh Fort, Lafa by breaking the boundary wall made by the state government. Local administration did some construction in Akana-Madana and Vijaywada. Uttar Pradesh government did

some construction at the ancient site of Sarnath. Similar illegal construction has been done at Tank and Maddapa, opposite Datatreya temple. We have written to the state government to remove the houses made by encroachment at Sirsa Ther Mound, but the government instead of removing the houses denotified the Mounment by saying that the Mound does not fall under ASI. The matter was moved to the court and the government was directed by the court to remove the encroachment. A similar problem has been raised by our colleague Sh. Dushyantji in respect of Rakhi Garhi. With due respect to the concern expressed by him, I would like to state that it is beyond doubt that Rakhi Garhi monument site is the largest site among all the Harappan sites in the world. Kali Banga is also there. Five mounds are there in Rakhi Garhi and there is encroachment in between these mounds. This place comes under the State Government and not ASI. Through the Government we have already issued 186 notices regarding encroachment. We have written to the state government regarding rehabilitation. It is not that the excavation work has not been done at this Harrapan site. Deccan College and ASI have excavated the site where they have found things of historical importance and there is a possibility of finding more historical articles there. It is not a site but mounds where there is a possibility of finding another site bigger than the Harappan site if excavation is done there.

Hon'ble members have raised some issues and have brought some amendments also. Premchandranji has given two amendments. Two concerns have been expressed under amendment clause 20 e(a). One, delicate structures should not be damaged while excavation is undertaken. Secondly there should not be any visual or physical impact on them. I would like to mention about that clause. *[English]* To consider the impact, including archaeological impact, visual impact, heritage impact assessment' *[Translation]* Permission shall be given for heritage impact assessment. *[English]* I hope his queries are answered. This takes care of both his amendments. I assure the whole House and particularly Shri N.K. Premachandran that we would be taking care of all the impacts which could be of any varied nature including archaeological, visual and heritage impacts as it is a matter of concern for all of us to protect them.

There is another amendment given by Shri Ravindra Kumar Jena and Shri Rajeev Satav. They have mentioned about 'authority' and 'competent authority'. I will just read

the definition of that. These are two different things. 'Authority' means 'National Monument Authority'. Probably the hon. Member thinks that 'competent authority' is over authority. It is not like that. The authority is a statutory body created by the Ministry of Culture. The National Monument Authority has taken many historical initiatives. Now, to See that any corrupt practice does not take place, we have an agreement with ISRO that all our monuments can be mapped. Even you can have cultural mapping of monuments near your place, your house, your property by yourself. There is no need to go to any officer. Just through a mobile app, you have to go near that particular monument, within a boundary of 100 metres and 200 metres, you will get a printed copy of that. So, that authority has done a great job. 'Competent Authority' is a team of officers appointed by the Government. It means 'an officer not below the rank of the Director of Archaeology or Commissioner of Archaeology of Centre or State Government. So, it is a team of officers appointed by the Government of India or State Government and it comes below that authority. So, I hope his query is settled.

Sir, I am thankful to Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhuryji, for his concern about the monuments; and I hope these 100 metres and 200 metres definitions are clear. We have asked only for 100 metres; and we have assured that this will be used in the rarest of rare circumstances where there is no alternative available. If there is an alternative, we have used it. The example I have quoted is of Rani-ki-vav, where it was possible to take the railway line 300 metres away. Yes, the railway line was diverted 300 metres away; and UNESCO recognised this site as the best and most cleanest site. It is a pride for all of us.

It is an amendment only for Central Infrastructure Projects. We have assured that no private project will be taken care of. Hence, there is no dilution of powers of the National Monument Authority. About Akbar Mausoleum, I have told that it is 400 metres away.

Shri M. Chandrakasi had also made very valid points. We are taking care of 400 monuments of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is very rich in monuments. We are concerned especially about the megalithic burial sites. I personally visited the Keeladi site also. Yes, there are evidences of civilisation of 2500 years before in Keeladi of Tamil Nadu; and we have assured that there will be a museum of whatever artefacts come out of that.

[Dr. Mahesh Sharma]

I want to thank Shri Kalyan Banerjee. I am thankful to him for his concern and his support. This should be the spirit that 'we should not oppose just because of opposition.'

Shri Prabhas Kumarji mentioned that allowing construction in 100 metres range will endanger the monuments. The Archaeological Survey of India and their team of officers are competent enough to assess the situation. If at all required, we will take opinions of IITs; we will take opinions of international agencies to ensure that no damage is being caused to the monument, which is of much importance. Even we have organisations like Intech and IITs and we take their opinions also.

I have cleared doubts about the Competent Authority. I have already told you about the difference between the Competent Authority and the Authority.

Sir, I am also thankful to Shri Thota Narasimham for his valuable points. We have defined the public works, which is also important.

Prof. A.S.R.Naik has also made very valuable suggestions and I am thankful to him. Yes, Ramappa Temple is of national importance. Definitely, all those suggestions, which have come, can be included in this Bill. We will take care of them.

Shri C.N. Jayadevan had also given some suggestion about Trichur. In this regard, let me submit that we have already provided a fund of about Rs. 300 crore last year for the development of temples, especially the Guruvayur Temple, Padmanabha Swamy Temple and Sabarimala Temple. We are also doing the works of preservation and construction of monuments and tourism sector.

Dr. A. Sampath had given a suggestion about 1721 Uprising against the British, Kerala Movement. I appreciate his concern. We have the tradition of celebrating such things. In 2021, we will be completing 300 years of this Movement. We celebrate 50 years, 75 years, 100 years. There is a National Implementation Committee. I will definitely put it up before the National Implementation Committee. I think, it is a matter of pride and concern for all of us. He has talked about Anjengo Fort, Varkala. Yes, I take his suggestions and they will definitely be taken care of.

Similarly, Sir, I am also thankful to Shri Dhananjay Mahadik for his initiative. He had shown his concern about the Kolhapur Bridge. That is why we have taken up this Bill. I feel happy that this Bill is being passed today.

I hope, the queries of Dr. Shashi Tharoor are settled.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): No. Not yet. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: You said that there is a violation of Article 51 and Article 49. I would request Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji to comment on that.

Tharoorji, you made two queries. One was about the Akbar's Tomb. I clarified it that it is more than 400 metres away from it. The other query of yours was about Rani-ki-vav, that we have permitted the train. We have never permitted it. So, we have set aside, two of your queries.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Your examples are from your notes, from your Ministry of Culture. They are not my examples. They are your examples. I just wanted to say that the larger concern is, why create a situation where the Government has the arbitrary power to violate the prohibited and protected zones around monuments as enshrined in the 2010 Act? Well, your National Monument Authority is understaffed, underfinanced and therefore, incapable of exercising it independent authority. That is the point.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: I think, there is a very good mood in the House. I appreciate this mood. But let me tell you one thing with former Culture Minister's permission. There were 171 violations which were even scolded by the court of law and they said that you cannot regularize it. It was during your regime. I never wanted to say it. But it was done and that got passed. We have said that we will do it in the rarest of the rare circumstances. In between 1992 to 2010, 170 cases of such violations were done. ...*(Interruptions)*

Dushyant Chautala ji, I hope that everything is clear. Mohd. Basheer ji, I hope your situation is clear. So, I thank the House for its support. This is an issue of national interest and this is an issue of protecting our monuments. At the same time, we should take decision in the interest of public. In cases like Kalyan Banerjee jfs case and the rarest of the rare circumstances we will do it. We assure the House that it will not be misused. If there is any case of violation or any misuse, please, bring it to the knowledge

of the Government. The Government will act immediately.
Thank you very much.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, would you like to ask your clarifications?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmadnagar): I thank and also congratulate hon'ble Minister for bringing a very good Bill. Alongwith this, I also like to give voice to certain concerns that there are 3686 monuments identified during pre-independence era in the country which have been conserved. Have these been categorised? What is the number of monuments out of these which have not been given even a rupee till date? You have only put a signboard there. Neither any tourist has visited those places nor any other kind of work has been done there. As a result, many towns became dilapidated. ...(Interruptions) My suggestion is that there is a need to conserve the new monuments in the same manner in which the old monuments have been conserved. The fort of the town, the foundation of independence was laid at that place, where plan was made to attain independence. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote Discovery of India, Eminent leader like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, etc. remained there for four-five years. Today, there is a need to conserve it. For this, it should be identified. This is my submission.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 1?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Sir, this is the first time, one Minister from the Treasury Benches is coming with explanations regarding the amendments

moved by the Members of this House. I, definitely, congratulate him and put on record my appreciation regarding the hon. Minister's efforts in addressing the notice of amendments given by us. Considering that aspect, I am not moving my amendments.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav, are you moving your Amendment No. 3?

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 1; after line 14,-

insert 'Explanation:-"Infrastructure" as mentioned in clause (ja) shall include all activities or items listed in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Infrastructure Section) number 13/6/2009-INF, dated the 27th March, 2012, excluding private hospitals, private educational institutions and private hotels.' "

(3)

Sir, "Infrastructure" has not been defined in this Bill. Therefore, my request to the Government is to define "Infrastructure".

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 3 to clause 2 moved by Shri Rajeev Satav to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negated.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 20A

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 2?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, this amendment relates to file an affidavit alongwith permission that in no way it will affect the monument's structure, visibility and heritage. This can be accepted.

I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 14,-

after "construction works"

insert "along with an affidavit stating that the proposed construction works shall not

adversely affect the stability, visual appeal, security and safety of fragile structures of the ancient monuments and archaeological sites remains". " (2)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 2 to clause 3 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav, are you moving your Amendment Nos. 4, 5 and 6?

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 13,-

for "competent authority"

substitute "authority" " (4)

"Page 2, *after* line 14,-

insert "Provided that the Authority shall undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment due to the proposed construction works in the prohibited area." " (5)

"Page 2, lines 16 and 17,-

for "the competent authority"

substitute "the authority, after considering the Heritage Impact Assessment report," (6)

The reason is that in 2010 Act, 'authority' and 'competent authority' is defined. Here, the Minister has given the explanation; that is totally contradictory to the 2010 Act. The 2010 Act says, 'authority' is constituted by experts and 'competent authority' is constituted by the bureaucrats who lack in-depth knowledge. So, I would request for this amendment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 4 to 6 to Clause 3 moved by Shri Rajeev Satav to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment Nos. 8 to 10 to Clause 3; Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena—not present.

Shri Rahul Shewale to move Amendment Nos. 11 and 12 to Clause 3.

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 7, -

after "whose decision thereon"

insert "taken in consultation with the concerned State Government and Local Bodies". (11)

Page 2, line 11,-

after "Central Government"

insert ",concerned State Government or Local Bodies". (12)

[Translation]

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to know from hon'ble Minister as this Bill has been brought for the projects of the Central Govt. Similarly various proposals of state governments and local bodies are pending with the Archaeological Department. It would be better if they allow the proposals of state governments and local bodies in prohibited area.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 11 and 12 to Clause 3 moved by Shri Rahul Shewale to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 20D

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav to move Amendment No. 7 to Clause 5.

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22, - for "competent authority"

substitute "authority" (7)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.7 moved by Shri Rajeev Satav to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, -

for "2017"

substitute "2018".

(13)

(Dr. Mahesh Sharma)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title
were added to the Bill.*

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my request is that item No. 33 may please be taken first because it is related to the salary of judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court. It is important. It may please be taken first. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House agrees; the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Sir, in this Session, we are witnessing that from time to time, the Government is taking decision for introducing bills in a different way. Now, the preference is to take up the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill. But, now the Government is telling to take up the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill. We are in a difficulty to find out speakers also. ...*(Interruptions)* This attitude of the Government is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, it is an arbitrary way. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, please abolish the Business Advisory Committee. Abolish it because you do not consult us. You do not fix the time. You do not fix the agenda which should be taken. If at any time, any Bill comes, then, how do you expect the Member to speak on each Bill?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is already included in today's business.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: In today's business, MCI Bill was also there.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has requested for this Bill. I will take the sense of the House. If the House accepts, then only, I will permit.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): It has been done in the House earlier also. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am requesting that this Bill which is listed at no. 33, be taken first. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very important Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will explain to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

17.33 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES
(SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2017

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKER PRASAD): Please, listen me. ...*(Interruptions)* constituted and after its implementation the salary of Judges also is governed by two laws. The hon'ble Judges of High Courts are governed by High court Judges Condition of Service Act, 1954 and the Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court are by the Supreme Court Judges Condition of Service Act, 1958.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, since 1965 a law is in force that the salaries of the judges of hon'ble High Court shall be equal to the salary of the Secretary of the Government of India. The salary of the Chief Justice of hon'ble High Court and the Judges of hon'ble Supreme Court would be equal to the salary of Cabinet Secretary and the salary of Chief Justice of Hon'ble Supreme Court would be more than the salary of Cabinet Secretary of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I just want to tell one thing. ...*(Interruptions)* I understand the pains of all the hon'ble Members of Parliament and also appreciate their expectations, but I request all the hon'ble Members of Parliament that they are here to run the country. ...*(Interruptions)* the Bills passed by the Lok Sabha are for the country and for all the sections of the country. So far as the salary revision of hon'ble Members of Parliament is concerned, it will be decided by the procedure laid down in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* Both should not be linked. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Sir, when I say that we are taking note of this concern of the hon. Members, we are taking note of their

expectations also. Surely, in the due course, proper process will be followed. What I want to tell the hon. Members is that here we sit for the entire country; the Parliament works for the entire country. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members today that if the entire country is watching us, let us show the larger heart that we do not link others' salary with our salary?

[Translation]

I would politely appeal to all the hon'ble Members that they should not project such an image that until your salary is not revised, you would not let the salary of others be revised. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): We never said like this.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All right, I am very happy.

[Translation]

Sir, I told that this process has been going on since the year 1965. When 6th Pay Commission was implemented, we had revised the salary of the Judges on 1st January, 2006. Now, 7th Pay Commissions recommendations have been submitted. The Government has accepted it in respect of the employees. And, now there is a proposal to revise the salaries of the Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court. [English] But the difference is, as far as others are concerned, it can be done by a proper executive order. But in case of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court because there is an Act, it has to be revised after every revision by both the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, we are here [Translation] that is why this motion is being brought. The crux of the motion is that we are revising the salary of Judges from January 1st, 2016 [English] we are revising their salary from 1st of January, 2016 as has been done for others. Be very clear about it [Translation] In it, we are fixing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Rs. 2,80,000. The salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court is being fixed at Rs. 2,50,000. The salary of the Chief Justice of High Courts is being fixed at Rs. 2,25,000. We are doing it because the salary of the CJI of India is more than the salary of the Cabinet Secretary. The salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of High Court is equal to the salary of the Cabinet

Secretary and the salary of the Judges of the High Court is equal to the salary of the Secretary of the Government of India [English] as has been there from 1965. [Translation] Apart from this, we have also given sumptuary allowance which I'll discuss. The pension of the retired Judges are revised as the pension of the retired secretaries or other officers are revised. Similarly, suitable pension has been revised. This is a small Bill and we change it after every pay revision. Moilyji is present in House and he has been the Minister of law. [English] He knows the whole process. [Translation] Hon'ble Kharge Saheb is also a senior leader and has also been a Minister. [English] He knows the entire process.

[Translation]

I appeal to the House to pass it. You may have some concerns regarding judiciary. You will get an opportunity to express your views. I am talking about Judiciary and not regarding the salary of the Judges. About that we will discuss in detail at some other time. ... (Interruptions) Today, I request to pass this Bill.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): We are not against the Bill but we have certain things to say here or to make. This is the place where we can say.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I only want to remind hon. Kalyan Babu, who is a very distinguished senior lawyer that I am not stopping. I am only requesting.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: No, you have to hear and you have to communicate it. We are not against increasing the salaries. But we are having certain things to say and you have to hear it. As a representative of everyone, you have to hear it and communicate it to the appropriate place because I cannot communicate it but you have to communicate it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All right. The Law Minister of India is sitting before you to hear you and take note of all.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I know that you may not like my words but so long as you are here, you may not like my words but the moment you will be there or in the corridor you will like my words like anything.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am happy to see that there is some kind of unity in the House that their

salary should be increased. I command this Bill and request this august House to discuss it and also pass it.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, this Bill has been brought by the hon. Law Minister. He has stated in the Objects and Reasons that as the 7th Central Pay Commission has revised the salaries and pensions of the Central Government employees, and as it is the usual practice, the salaries and perks of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts also have to be enhanced. So, there are no two different opinions on this. But this gives an opportunity to the House as well as to the Government to understand the feelings of the people of this country and, through the Members of this House, what the country feels about our judiciary and judicial system.

When this Bill was introduced, the hon. Minister understood the feeling of the House regarding salaries and pensions of the Members. I am not linking it, but there is a genuine demand in this respect for quite a long time and that is the practice also. So, there is a genuine demand and, as I said, I am not going into it. But, the hon. Law Minister and the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister should understand and convey our feelings to the people concerned.

Sir, the *Devta* of Justice has no eyes and ears, which shows that we expect justice and justice alone from the judicial system. Judiciary is the fourth strongest pillar in our democracy. We want to have a healthy, impartial and effective judicial system and judicial process.

Sir, with this in mind, many Governments have tried their best to improve the judicial system in the country and one attempt in this regard was the Judicial Appointment Commission.

The appointment of the judges, especially of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, is a question of interest to everybody in this country. How are these judges being appointed? Are they people of character? Are they

people of mettle? Are they people who can impartially give the judgement because it is their pen which decides the future in many cases?

Sir, I am not accusing anybody. If you study a large number of judgments of various judges, there are judges, who started their career from the High Courts and came to the Supreme Court, but their judgments are very, very few. They also do not make timely judgments. They delay it and, as a result, justice is also delayed.

Secondly, I am not accusing any system, but we know, and, unfortunately, it is very painful, that there are middlemen. It is a known fact that there are middlemen, who manage things. Is it good for our judicial system? Is it good for our democracy? So, we expect a judicial system which is impartial. Even in the collegium, what you read is that there are differences of opinions when the appointments are made. So, this is an issue which the Government has to think about and discuss with the Opposition also.

As the Law Minister, you have a say in the appointment of judges. You have to think about as to what system we are going to implement so that the country believes in the appointments.

Sir, when I came to this House in 1984, there was no live telecast. Now, there is live telecast not only of the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, but also of many State Assemblies. Is it possible to have the live telecast at least of the court proceedings of the Supreme Court so that the unnecessary stories, which spread out through the media, are not there? For example, there was 2G spectrum case. I am not arguing for this side or that side. When the verdict was delivered by the Special Court of CBI in the 2G spectrum case, what was the reaction? In many important cases, media take a stand, especially the electronic media, and the entire country moves along with that. Finally, if a judgement comes contrary to the stand taken by the media, then you are questioning the integrity of the Judiciary itself? This is an important factor. That is why, I asked whether it is possible to have live telecast at least of important cases so that the people of this country understand where our Judiciary is.

Thirdly, I am a Member of Parliament. My income and assets are being assessed. I have to report to the Prime Minister. The Vigilance Commission can go through that. What about the assets and income of the people in

the Judiciary? Who examines that? That is one of the reasons for questions being raised about the integrity of the judicial system. As a Member of Parliament, I am accountable to the Parliament. When I file my nomination papers with the Election Commission, I have to give a correct assessment not only of my wealth, but also of my wife, my children and the entire family to the Election Commission. Here, in the case of people in the Judiciary, who is going to assess it?

Sir, I was talking to Veerappa Moilyji. I think, it was in 1993 when the case of impeachment of Justice Ramaswami came before the House. Shri Kapil Sibal came and argued for him in the case. The first impression we had was that Ramaswami was an accused. *...(Interruptions)* I came to this House with an understanding that Ramaswami was a corrupt person and he should be impeached. After Kapil Sibal argued for one and a half hours, we all sat together and said that we cannot be a party to his impeachment. Shri Kapil Sibal is a person who can argue very well. We have got a large number of veteran lawyers. For the ordinary people, it is difficult to pay them. We are always talking about the free legal system. Are the poor people of this country getting free legal advice? The fees, which we have to pay to many of the eminent lawyers, is something prohibitive. So, I asked one of my good friends, who is a leading lawyer, why he is getting so much money. He told that he does not want to have so many cases and want to restrict the number. Then, when people come to him, what else he can do. Therefore, he enhances his fees. What about the poor people who want better legal service? What is the Government going to do about these people?

Sir, we want judges of quality. How can it come? It can come only from law colleges. Many of our judges in the Judiciary are coming from law colleges. We want quality education in law colleges. What is the Government doing about it? Many of the law colleges in the country are of a lower stratum, lower state and lower quality. So, the Government of India and the State Governments have to find out a way. I am coming from Kochi. We have got Ernakulam Law College, which is one of the oldest law colleges in the country. I have gone there many a time. There is no good library and it lacks efficient academic people. If you want better judges in the judicial system - High Court and lower courts - the education system itself should be of good level and quality education should be there. So, this aspect has to be thought about.

I am again coming back to the issue of influence of media as well as the reaction of the judiciary. In my Parliament Constituency, we have got the Kerala High Court. I am very proud to say that the Kerala High Court is one of the reputed High Courts in the country without any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): We need more Benches of the High Court.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I have no objection taking one Bench from Ernakulam to Trivandrum. You can take one or two Benches, and there is no objection in it.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): One in Kozhikode also.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: But there was a history behind how we had the Ernakulam High Court and the State Legislative Assembly went to Trivandrum. I am not arguing on that point. So, you take one Bench and I have no objection.

You know that it was an important case in the High Court of Kerala, and the media persons were enjoying certain benefits and rights. There was a quarrel between the lawyers and the media persons. Even now, after the intervention of the Chief Justice of India, this issue could not be settled. Even though, I have got my reservation about certain approach of the media, especially, the electronic media that without verifying the facts they always seek sensitive news because they have to enhance their ratings. So, in order to enhance their ratings they give so many stories, which sometimes may be irritating the judiciary.

How are we going to survive in a democratic system without a free media / Press? What is the problem in not allowing our media persons to go inside the courts? Why cannot they have free access to the records? Even the Chief Minister of Kerala intervened in that case, but nothing has happened so far with regard to whatever benefits they were enjoying. The young ladies from the media who nowadays go to the court also find it difficult. So, the judiciary should also have a benevolent heart.

The retirement age of the Judges is also an important factor. The retirement age of the High Court Judges, I understand, is 62 years and it is 65 years for the Supreme Court Judges. At this juncture, when the longevity is so high, I think that the retirement age can be

enhanced. Otherwise, what happens is that more than 90 per cent of the Judges, who retire, take up arbitration or some kind of Judicial Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): They are happy with it.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: They are very happy with whatever they get as a Member in the Judicial Commission. Recently, we had a famous case in Kerala where a Judicial Commission was appointed for six months whereas it went up to two and a half years. The case concerned was for Rs. 7 lakh only, but the money spent for this Commission was more than Rs. 7 crore. I am not accusing or making any bad remarks on them, but these Judges who now retire at the age of 62 or 65 years, let them enhance the ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Prof. Thomas, they should not go for any work after their retirement. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I do not say that they should not go for any work after their retirement. I am saying something different that at least that income, which they get from arbitration, etc. should also be counted. It is not a small amount that they are getting for it. So, in the case of retirement age also the Government has to think about this fact. Why cannot it be enhanced to 70 or 72 years?

When we talk about the judicial system, there are clerks and supporting staff also. What are you going to do for them? What are you going to do for the young lawyers who are coming into this field? We know in the judicial system that there comes a time when you have no case and no fees; there comes a time when you have case and no fees; there comes a time when you have got case and fees; and there comes a time when there is no case, but fees. But in the beginning, when a young lawyer comes, how are you going to give some assistance to the younger lawyers for their benefits?

18.00 hrs.

This also has to be looked into by the Central and State Governments. Here, what you also understand is that when you enhance the salaries and perks of the High Court Judges and the High Court Chief Justice, the burden is on the State Government.

About residential accommodation, you are giving them better position. In many High Courts, and even in

Delhi, many of the Supreme Court Judges take sometime.....

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is 6 o' clock. How much more time you need to complete your speech?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, we can take the consideration today but we would pass the Bill tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: This Bill takes sometime. We cannot take a short-cut. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Shri Kalyan Banerjee *Sahab*, I am requesting the hon. Deputy Speaker to take it up tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We all agree.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete his speech. After his speech is over, we would adjourn the House for the day.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Our Law Minister is a veteran lawyer, experienced Parliamentarian. I think, this time you have to use your personal influence so that the legal system improves. People are expecting a lot from the judicial system. Judicial system as I said in the beginning is impartial. Judgements should be delivered in time. What arrangements are we making when it comes to modernization? This is an era of computerization. Are our infrastructure in the courts good enough? To get a judgement, how much time do you need? Better infrastructure has to be there in High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Coming to the Supreme Court, you should not leave it alone to the State Governments. In Kerala, we have the High Court in Ernakulam. Three or four Governments over a period of time spent a lot time, took the initiative of building such a beautiful building in the city. Now, comes the other infrastructure.

These are the issues on which the Central Government also has to take effective interest. Do not

leave everything to the State Government. As the Central Government is responsible, especially in the affairs of the Supreme Court, and State Governments are responsible for the High Court. Both the Central and State Governments have to sit together, take some important initiatives so that the infrastructure improves. Infrastructure is more important than anything.

Again my request is this. There are a number of issues connected with the Judiciary. Judiciary is losing the faith of the people. Very often we don't criticize the Judiciary because we are all afraid. Tomorrow, we have to go before the court of law. ...*(Interruptions)* It can happen. What I am suggesting is that these are certain practical issues. We need a strong Judiciary; we want an impartial Judiciary. For that, the Government also should have a say. Government is elected by the people of this country. You cannot say that the State Government does not have any say in the selection of the Judges of the High Court. It has been there earlier. When the Chief Justice of a High Court has been selected, the Chief Minister has been consulted. Similarly, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Government of India has been consulted. So, you cannot wash off your hands. The Government in power should have a say because we are all elected by the people; we are answerable to the people. Why should we shy away of our responsibilities?

I think, the time has come when there should be an effective and efficient judicial system in the country. I think the Government will take initiative in that direction. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 2018 at 11.00 a.m.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, January 3, 2018/
Pausha 13, 1939 (Saka).*

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