

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXI contains Nos. 21 to 29)

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THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 04, 2018/Chaitra14, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

11.0¼ hrs.

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 521, Shri J.J.T. Natterjee.

...(Interruptions)

Slow/Under-Staffed Justice System

†*521. SHRI J. J. T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's justice system is erratic, slow and under-staffed implying thereby that cases have taken so long to be heard and justice has long been denied to many people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether currently the time taken to register a case and going to lower courts and deciding cases in the High Court or Supreme Court takes several years and if so, the details thereof;

† Since Shri J.J.T. Natterjee was not present, hence the Hon. Speaker asked the Minister to lay the reply on the Table.

(d) the details of the proposals before the Government to tackle the crisis; and

(e) the number of cases pending before lower Courts, High Courts and the Supreme Court?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Disposal of cases pending in courts is within the domain of judiciary. The actual time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stakeholders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules of procedure. A number of expert committees including Law Commission of India have gone into reasons for delayed disposal and, consequent, pendency of cases. Based on the recommendations made, Government has carried out amendments to Code of Civil Procedure (C. P. C.) and Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P. C.) for expediting the disposal of cases and, consequent, reduction in pendency in courts.

Filling up of vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process, between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court vests with the Chief Justice of India, while initiation of proposals for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also the increase in the strength of Judges.

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in

consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

The details of number of Judges appointed in the last three years in Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the Statement at *Annexure-I* and the details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancy position of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts during last three years are given in the Statement at *Annexure-II*.

(c) In the Supreme Court of India and all High Courts fresh cases are filed only before the computerized Filing Counters. The Data Entry Operator enters preliminary details required for registration such as party names, advocate details, etc. Operator at the query counter attends to the queries of the litigants on the spot. The defects, if any, are listed out and handed over to the litigants/advocates for rectification. Time limitation is also checked by the system automatically. The amount collected towards court fee is automatically calculated thus saving the court official's time. Hence, the filing process is orderly and saves time and efforts of advocates and court officials.

(d) The Central Government is fully committed to assisting the judiciary to enable speedy disposal of cases. It has undertaken many steps towards achieving this objective. A series of measures has been undertaken to enable the expeditious disposal of civil cases. These include relevant amendments to the Civil Procedure Code to impose limit on the number of adjournments that may be granted to each party to three times and imposition of costs for adjournments; allowing service of summons using email, fax, speed post, courier services or directly through the plaintiff; providing for dismissal of suit where summons are not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay costs; and limiting the time limit for filing of written statement by the defendant.

The Central and State Governments have adopted a co-ordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on training and human resource development.

In addition, following steps have also been taken by the Government leading to faster disposal of cases and reduction in pendency.

- (i) The sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 judges in June, 2014 to 1079 judges as on date.
- (ii) The sanctioned strength of the subordinate judiciary has been increased from 20,174 at the end of 2014 to 22,474 in December, 2017.
- (iii) The filling of vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers in Districts and Subordinate Courts is within the domain of the State Governments and the High Courts concerned. However, the Union Government takes up the matter with the High Courts and the State Governments from time to time to fill up the vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) The Union Government has been administering the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in association with State/UT Governments in order to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard in association with the States/UT Governments. As on date, Rs. 6,100 crore has been released since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, Rs. 2,655 crore (43.52% of the total amount released till date) has been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. 18,108 court halls and 14,963 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on date. In addition, 3,161 court halls and 1,787 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of Rs.3,320 crore.
- (v) In May, 2015, a communication was sent to the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to apprise the action being taken to make the recruitment process more broad based to fill up the existing vacancies of judicial officers/judges at all levels in the District and Subordinate Courts to enable the Government to take a view on the need for formation of All India Judicial Service. Most of the High Courts

have indicated that the recruitment process which is in their domain for vacancies in subordinate judiciary at all levels has been expedited in terms of the resolution passed in the Conference of Chief Justices held in New Delhi in April, 2015. The selections for the various posts in subordinate judiciary are being conducted by State Governments/High Courts in consonance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Malik Mazhar Sultan case Vs UP Public Service Commission.

- (vi) The State Governments have notified the State Litigation Policies so as to reduce Government Litigations.
- (vii) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism, which is a key strategy for reducing delays and pendency in courts, is being used.
- (viii) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) provides access to justice for the marginalised and poor people, under the overall supervision of the Chief Justice of India as its Patron-in-Chief. A total number of 140.64 lakh pending cases have been settled by National Lok Adalats during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015, 2016 and 2017. In addition, Regular Lok Adalats have settled 83.60 lakh pending cases during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).
- (ix) 1824 obsolete laws have been repealed.
- (x) The Government has launched a nation-wide drive to reduce the number of cases pending in courts by curtailing the Government litigation. The Department of Justice has written to all Ministers of Central Ministries and State Governments launching 'special arrears clearance drives' to reduce pending cases and minimize fresh litigations.
- (xi) Based on the proposals received from the High Court Collegium, during the year 2016, 126 fresh appointment of Judges in High Courts and 131 Additional Judges were made permanent, which is the highest number of appointments made in a given year. In addition, the tenure of 22 Additional Judges of High Courts was also extended. During the year (2017), 115 Judges have been appointed in the High Courts and 31 Additional Judges have been made Permanent. Besides, 08 Chief Justices have been appointed in the High Courts. During the current year (2018), 04 Chief Justices, and 11 Judges have been appointed in High Courts, and 66 Additional Judges have been made permanent.
- (xii) The 14th Finance Commission has endorsed the proposal to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes, *inter-alia*, establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children, disabled and litigants affected with HIV AIDS and other terminal ailments; and civil disputes involving land acquisition and property/rent disputes pending for more than five years at a cost of Rs. 4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission has urged State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had written to all Chief Ministers on 23rd April, 2015 followed by reminders from the Hon'ble Minister of Law & Justice to make available the fund recommended by the 14th Finance Commission to judiciary from the additional fiscal space available under the 14th Finance Commission.
- (xiii) As per the resolution adopted in the Joint Conference held in New Delhi on 24th April, 2016, The Government *vide* its letter dated 26th September, 2016 requested the State Governments to strengthen the institutional mechanism between the State and the Judiciary where the Chief Secretary and his team and 2 or 3 Judges of the High Court to regularly meet and monitor utilisation of plan funds and timely completion of judicial infrastructure and eCourts Mission Mode project in the jurisdiction of the High Court. The States have also been requested to assist Judiciary in preparing perspective/annual plan for various activities to be undertaken in the justice sector on account of enhanced devolution of funds to the States under the 14th Finance Commission. In addition, the States were requested to provide technical manpower for ICT upgradation.
- (xiv) The Ministry of Law & Justice *vide* letter dated 3 Feb., 2017, addressed the Chief Justices of the 24 High Courts, raising concerns regarding the increased number of undertrials in jails

across the country. The Government, in underscoring the importance of fair trial for every accused, requested the High Court to advise the district judiciary to ensure effective implementation of Section 436A Code of Criminal Procedure and ensure periodic monitoring of the associated Undertrial Review Committee mechanism. So far, two High Courts—Punjab and Haryana High Court and Madhya Pradesh High Court—have responded to this letter who have assured action on this front.

- (xv) As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017 in the matter of Imtiyaz Ahmed Case, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS (National Court Management System) Committee to all State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Judges Strength of district judiciary based on the NCMS report.
- (xvi) Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Court Act, 2015 has been notified on 1st January, 2016 to have a streamlined procedure for the conduct of cases in the Commercial Division and in the Commercial Court by amending the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC) for

commercial cases so as to improve the efficiency and reduce delays in disposal of commercial cases.

- (xvii) Necessary amendments have been made to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to make the award within 12 months, to resolve the dispute through fast track procedure, to ensure Neutrality of arbitrators, and to restrict the term 'Public Policy of India' (as a ground for challenging the award)
- (xviii) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 2015 has been notified to clarify the jurisdiction where dishonour of cheque cases may be filed and provide for transfer of cases to the appropriate jurisdiction and consolidation of multiple cases filed in different courts.

(e) Data on pendency of cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts respectively. As per information made available by the Supreme Court of India, the total number of pending cases in the Supreme Court is 55,892. As per information on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), the details of cases pending before various High Courts are given in the Statement at *Annexure-III*. The details of cases pending before the District and Subordinate, courts State-wise/UT-wise (excluding State/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Puducherry) are given in the Statement at *Annexure-IV*.

Annexure-I

Number of Judges appointed in Supreme Court and High Courts during last three years

Court (Supreme Court/High Courts) and type of appointment of Judges	Year of appointment		
	2016	2017	2018
Judges appointed in the Supreme Court	04	05	-
Appointment of Chief Justices	14	08	04
Transfer of Chief Justices	04	-	01
Judges appointed in the High Courts	*126	115	11
Additional Judges made Permanent in High Courts	*131	31	66
Additional Judges given fresh term	22	05	01
Transfer of Judges	33	05	01
New posts of Judges created in High Courts	173	--	--

*Highest ever in a given year.

Note: 78 new posts of Judges were created in the year 2014, 60 posts were created in 2015 and 35 posts were created in 2016

Annexure-II*Sanctioned Strength/Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2015			Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2016			Position of Judicial Officers as on 31.12.2017		
		Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1034	785	249	1025	929	96	986	920	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	15	2	26	17	9	28	17	11
3.	Assam	424	319	105	424	311	113	429	352	77
4.	Bihar	1727	1067	660	1825	1002	823	1828	993	835
5.	Chhattisgarh	385	341	44	395	356	39	398	335	63
6.	Goa	57	49	8	57	50	7	55	43	12
7.	Gujarat	1939	1170	769	1502	1111	391	1496	1121	375
8.	Haryana	644	474	170	644	501	143	645	496	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	152	134	18	155	147	8	159	148	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	220	25	246	219	27	253	224	29
11.	Jharkhand	592	466	126	673	448	225	672	419	253
12.	Karnataka	1122	820	302	1300	913	387	1303	976	327
13.	Kerala	457	442	15	491	427	64	535	450	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	1132	218	2021	1240	781	2021	1293	728
15.	Maharashtra	2251	1917	334	2094	1969	125	2097	1930	167
16.	Manipur	41	35	6	34	25	9	49	40	09
17.	Meghalaya	57	29	28	57	41	16	97	39	58
18.	Mizoram	63	30	33	63	30	33	63	46	17
19.	Nagaland	27	25	2	34	25	9	34	22	12
20.	Odisha	716	598	118	862	601	261	862	656	206
21.	Punjab	672	490	182	674	546	128	674	538	136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Rajasthan	1191	985	206	1205	1076	129	1225	1122	103
23.	Sikkim	18	14	4	23	13	10	23	18	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1015	969	46	1047	939	108	1108	908	200
25.	Tripura	104	68	36	106	77	29	107	76	31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2104	1827	277	3142	1728	1414	3204	1856	1348
27.	Uttarakhand	280	206	74	291	218	73	291	230	61
28.	West Bengal	959	900	59	1013	913	100	956	916	40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island							11	11	0
30.	Chandigarh	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	7	0
32.	Delhi	793	490	303	793	489	304	799	482	317
33.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	1
34.	Puducherry	26	14	12	26	13	13	26	12	14
Total		20502	16070	4432	22288	16413	5875	22474	16728	5746

Annexure-III*Number of Cases Pending before High Courts*

Sr. No.	High Court Name	Total Number of Cases Pending			
		Civil	Criminal	Writs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad High Court	153725	301891	250958	706574
2.	Calcutta High Court	106717	43284	85203	235204
3.	Gauhati High Court	12578	6871	15574	35023
4.	High Court of Bombay	302656	50704	110714	464074
5.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	37253	23899	0	61152
6.	High Court of Delhi	29879	18812	21057	69748
7.	High Court of Gujarat	43069	32527	34113	109709

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	24505	6059	5419	35983
9.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	76393	8274	0	84667
10.	High Court of Jharkhand	46314	43685	0	89999
11.	High Court of Karnataka	118262	30943	68113	217318
12.	High Court of Kerala	79647	38157	65687	183491
13.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	105694	118437	89236	313367
14.	High Court of Manipur	15074	1549	0	16623
15.	High Court of Meghalaya	316	39	621	976
16.	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	197422	119379	72702	389503
17.	High Court of Rajasthan	84825	71870	103799	260494
18.	High Court of Sikkim	54	63	104	221
19.	High Court of Tripura	1025	458	1522	3005
20.	High Court of Uttarakhand	10258	10267	15470	35995
21.	Madras High Court	128196	42105	144044	314345
22.	Orissa High Court	43258	44112	83895	171265
23.	Patna High Court	29615	55796	60979	146390
24.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh High Court	107804	46325	170410	324539
Total Pending Cases		1754539	1115506	1399620	4269665

Source: NJDG

Annexure-IV

Number of Cases Pending before the District and Subordinate Courts, State-wise/UT-wise

Sr. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of Cases Pending		
		Civil	Criminal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3296	7889	11185
2.	Andhra Pradesh	286741	221744	508485
3.	Assam	58507	176217	234724
4.	Bihar	254200	1452554	1706754

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chandigarh	16575	23926	40501
6.	Chhattisgarh	57533	210446	267979
7.	Delhi	182427	466235	648662
8.	Daman and Diu	957	850	1807
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1429	2059	3488
10.	Goa	21674	19444	41118
11.	Gujarat	511161	1041926	1553087
12.	Haryana	261858	393228	655086
13.	Himachal Pradesh	103579	111947	215526
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	56636	62013	118649
15.	Jharkhand	55521	276156	331677
16.	Karnataka	662992	745295	1408287
17.	Kerala	370434	842991	1213425
18.	Madhya Pradesh	307400	1048693	1356093
19.	Maharashtra	1137033	2251492	3388525
20.	Manipur	5572	4415	9987
21.	Meghalaya	2102	4792	6894
22.	Mizoram	1432	2268	3700
23.	Odisha	244798	795867	1040665
24.	Punjab	248272	342136	590408
25.	Rajasthan	399917	1051400	1451317
26.	Sikkim	617	917	1534
27.	Tamil Nadu	583631	437364	1020995
28.	Telangana	201641	230867	432508
29.	Tripura	8069	16570	24639
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1388759	4317273	5706032
31.	Uttarakhand	33092	181586	214678
32.	West Bengal	477396	1334009	1811405
Total Pending Cases		7945251	18074569	26019820

Source: NJDG

Data in respect of the States of Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland and Union Territories of Lakshadweep & Puducherry are not available on the website of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accidents in Coal Mines

*522. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the accidents in coal mines and loss of human lives in those accidents and if so, the details thereof during the last five years, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of compensation paid and the claims of the dependents of dead/injured workmen pending as on date along with the guidelines issued for ensuring security of workers of coal mines;

(c) whether these guidelines are being reviewed regularly and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any scheme/policy/mechanism for providing health facilities and ensuring minimum wages to the coal mine workers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has conducted a meeting of the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines and if so, the major recommendations of the committee and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes Madam. The Government is aware about the accidents in coal mines and loss of human lives in those accidents. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of the amount of compensation paid to the next of the deceased employee in case of fatal accident arising out of and in the course of employment as per Employee's Compensation Act (ECA), 2010 in CIL and compensation paid in SCCL as per the Mines Compensation Act, 1923 in last five years are as under:

Coal Company	Amount of Compensation (in Rs.)					Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
CIL	3,83,42,157	2,93,61,228	2,31,89,104	4,26,63,880	2,25,02,170	15,60,58,539
SCCL	73,62,684	58,51,770	47,99,360	72,85,680	68,75,680	3,21,75,174

Total seven cases are pending for last 5 years in CIL as on date, where compensation as per ECA, 2010 is yet to be paid. Out of these seven cases, four cases are *sub-judice* and legitimate process has been initiated for payment in another three cases.

Guidelines have been issued by the Government for ensuring the safety in coal mines of the country. Safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rule and Regulations made thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India administers this Act for ensuring safety in the mines. Provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation, 2017 stipulate safety and security in the coal mines across the country. These regulations are reviewed from time to time based on inputs from various organizations. The last amendment was made in 2017.

(d) Various provisions exist in the Mines Act, 1952, Rules & Regulations made thereunder in relation to occupational health, medical examinations and occupational diseases of persons employed in the coal mines.

Section 9A of the Mines Act, 1952 provides for Occupational health surveys at the mine, free medical treatment with full wages, alternate employment and compensation. As per Section 25 of the Act, Mine management are required to send notice of diseases notified in this regard. Section 26 empowers Government is to direct investigation into occurrence of cases of disease.

Rule 29 of Mines Rules, 1955 deals with Initial Medical Examinations at the time of employment and Periodical Medical Examination of workers during service period.

If as a result of any medical examination under these rules or under the regulations, a person is found to have contracted any disease specified in part C of Schedule III to the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the provision of section 3 of that Act shall become applicable in respect of that person, and the compensation will be paid accordingly.

Mechanism to ensure payment of minimum wages to the coal workers (both permanent workmen and contractors workers) exists in CIL and SCCL. The permanent employees of coal companies are paid wages as per provisions of Tenth Wage Agreement, which is higher than Minimum wages notified by the Government. Payment of wages to all the employees is done through bank accounts only.

Contractors' workers engaged in specific Mining activities by Coal India Ltd are paid wages as per recommendation of High Power Committee. The wages paid is the mid-way between the Minimum Wages notified by Central Govt. from time-to-time as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for workers employed in scheduled employment in non-coal mines and the wages payable to the lowest category of permanent workers *i.e.* Cat-I of NCWA-IX (Basic + DA + SDA + Att. Bonus) as on 01.11.2012 and is more than the Minimum wages notified by Central Govt. as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Contractors' workers engaged in jobs other than mentioned above are paid minimum wages as notified by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India for the workers employed in scheduled employment for non-coal Mines as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which are displayed at conspicuous places in the office/ mine premises, as per statute.

(e) Yes Madam. The 42nd meeting of the Standing Committee on Safety in Coal mines was held on 26th February, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Railways and Coal. The major recommendations are as under:

- Creation of web-portal to exhibit the status of various medical facilities provided to the mine workers and related aspects.
- Payment of additional Ex-gratia of Rs. 5 lakhs to the dependent of deceased contractual employees who die in mining accident while on duty only.
- Geo-Technical Cell to be strengthened to cater to the need of large OCPs.
- Utilization of Safety Budget—Prompt identification and procurement of safety items so that there is 100% utilization of fund in the next year 2018-19.
- Man-riding System (MRS) should be installed in UG mines having long walking distance.
- Statutory Manpower—Shortage of statutory persons to be filled-up on promotion from amongst the departmental eligible candidates on priority.
- Strata Control Management—necessary steps should be taken in UG mines as per provision made under Reg. 123 of CMR, 2017.
- Light weight LED cap lamp—to be provided to replace the existing heavy weight cap lamp.

The minutes and recommendations of this meeting has been circulated to all mines and concerned departments for implementation of the same.

Statement

Details of State-wise and companywise fatal accidents in coal mines during the year 2013-2017

Year	State	Owner	No. of Fatal Accidents	Killed
1	2	3	4	5
2013	Andhra Pradesh	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	10	11
2013	Chhattisgarh	M/s Jaiswal Neco Industries Ltd.	1	1
2013	Chhattisgarh	M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
2013	Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	7	7
2013	Gujarat	Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited	1	1
2013	Gujarat	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	2	2
2013	Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	10	13
2013	Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Ltd.	9	9
2013	Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0	0
2013	Jharkhand	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	2	2
2013	Jharkhand	M/s Electrosteel Castings Limited	1	1
2013	Jharkhand	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2	2
2013	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd.	1	1
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2013	Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6	6
2013	Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2	3
2013	Maharashtra	Jindal Power Limited	0	0
2013	Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Ltd.	6	6
2013	Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2013	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	0	0
2013	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	4	4
2013	West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	8	8
2013	West Bengal	M/s Sova Ispat Ltd.	1	1
2014	Andhra Pradesh	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	4	5
2014	Assam	North Eastern Coalfields	0	0
2014	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power Limited	0	0
2014	Chhattisgarh	M/S Prakash Industries Ltd.	1	1
2014	Chhattisgarh	M/s Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	0	0
2014	Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	7	7
2014	Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	8	8
2014	Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Ltd.	4	4
2014	Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
2014	Jharkhand	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1	1
2014	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2014	Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	4	5
2014	Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2014	Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Ltd.	8	9
2014	Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2014	Rajasthan	M/S Barmer Lignite Mining Co. Ltd.	2	2
2014	Telangana	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	4	4
2014	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	2	2
2014	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	4	4
2014	West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2015	Chhattisgarh	M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.	0	0
2015	Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	8	8
2015	Gujarat	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	3	3
2015	Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	7	7
2015	Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2015	Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2015	Jharkhand	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	0	0
2015	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Prism Cement Limited	1	1
2015	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Sasan Power Ltd.	1	2
2015	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2015	Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2015	Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2015	Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Ltd.	5	5
2015	Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2015	Rajasthan	M/s V.S. Lignite Power Ltd.	1	1
2015	Telangana	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	7	7
2015	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	1
2015	West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
2015	West Bengal	M/s Sova Ispat Ltd.	1	1
2016	Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	4	4
2016	Gujarat	Gujarat Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	0	0
2016	Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	12	13
2016	Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Ltd.	6	6
2016	Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	24
2016	Jharkhand	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	1	1
2016	Jharkhand	M/s Electrosteel Castings Limited	0	0
2016	Jharkhand	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	2	2
2016	Madhya Pradesh	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	0	0
2016	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Sasan Power Ltd.	1	1
2016	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2016	Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6	7
2016	Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2016	Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2016	Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2016	Telangana	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	12	14
2016	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	2	2
2016	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2016	West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	9	10
2016	West Bengal	Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd.	0	0
2017	Chhattisgarh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	7	7
2017	Jharkhand	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	1
2017	Jharkhand	Central Coalfields Ltd.	6	7
2017	Jharkhand	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2	2
2017	Jharkhand	NTPC Ltd.	1	1
2017	Jharkhand	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	0	0
2017	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Sasan Power Ltd.	0	0
2017	Madhya Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	3	3
2017	Madhya Pradesh	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1	3
2017	Madhya Pradesh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
2017	Maharashtra	Western Coalfields Ltd.	3	4
2017	Odisha	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	5	5
2017	Rajasthan	V S Lignite Power Pvt. Ltd.	1	1
2017	Telangana	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	12	13
2017	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1	1
2017	Uttar Pradesh	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	1	1
2017	West Bengal	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1	1
2017	West Bengal	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	7	7

[Translation]

Complaints Against Officers

*523. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/CVC/CBI has received complaints against officers employed in various public sector enterprises allegedly involved in financial irregularities;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government/CVC/CBI has received specific complaints about DDCA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government/CVC/CBI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, as per information received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the CVC receives complaints against officers of the Central Government and its organizations including Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/Financial Institutions (FIs)/

Autonomous Bodies/Local Authorities etc. including those involved in financial irregularities. The details of number of complaints received by the Commission during last three years and the current year is as below:

Year	No. of complaints received (incl. brought forward of previous year)
2015	32149
2016	51207
2017	26052
Up to Feb, 2018	7700

In addition, as per information provided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), it has received complaints against officers employed in various public sector enterprises alleged to be involved in financial irregularities during the last three years (*i.e.* 2015 to 2018 upto 28.2.2018) as under:-

Year	No. of complaints
2015	45
2016	42
2017	34
2018 (upto 28.2.2018)	12

(c) to (e) DDCA (Delhi and District Cricket Association) is not a Public Sector Enterprise and it does

not come within the jurisdiction of CVC in terms of the CVC Act, 2003. However, the details of the complaint(s)

received against DDCA in CBI along with the action taken are as follows:

Year	Complaint No and date of registration	Name of suspect	Allegation in brief	Present status
2015	CO 0502015S0006 dated: 23.09.2015	Unknown office bearers of DDCA & unknown others	Misuse of public funds, utilizing land of Ferozeshah Kotla Ground with expired lease, unauthorized construction, irregularities in purchase of items & non-observance of the provisions of Companies Act.	Converted into PE.4(S)/2015/SC-II. A PE was registered in SC-II branch on 23.10.2015 against unknown office bearers of Delhi & District Cricket Association (DDCA) and unknown others, on the basis of the complaint of Shri Kirti Azad, MP (Lok Sabha). During the course of enquiry, various references/letters were received from the Complainant and all the information/inputs provided by him were looked into by this branch during the course of enquiry in the instant PE.4(S)/2015/SC-II. The PE was closed in December, 2016 with the approval of Competent Authority.

Unused/Vacant Land

*524. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways proposes to give its unused/vacant land on lease to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and persons living below poverty line or utilise the unused land for other purposes so that revenue may be earned for the benefits of the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has received any request in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The vacant Railway land which is not required for Railways' own operational usage in the immediate future in urban as well as non-urban area is licensed to Group C and Group D Railway employees for cultivation purpose. However, preference is given to the staff belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class and those belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society under Grow More Food (GMF) Scheme of

Railways for Railway employees/staff. At present, about 3349 Hectare land on Indian Railways has been licensed to Railway employees under GMF Scheme. Representations/requests from individuals, organizations etc. are received by Railways for leasing of Railway land to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class and those belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society at various levels *i.e.* Divisional/Zonal/Railway Board. These are examined in light of extant policy guidelines and action taken accordingly.

[English]

Complaints of SC/ST Employees

*525. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mechanism adopted by the Railways for redressal of grievances/ complaints/ representations of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) employees;

(b) whether some of the SC/ST employees have lodged complaints regarding harassment on the basis of Casteism;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases/complaints received and disposed of during the last three years;

(d) the time taken to dispose of these cases/complaints; and

(e) the details of steps taken/being taken for the speedy disposal of such cases/complaints and safeguarding the interests of SC/ST employees in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of Railways have a reservation cell at all levels *i.e.* Railway Board, Zonal Railway Headquarters and Divisional Headquarters which looks after the interests of Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) employees on the Railways and also ensures implementation of the instructions, issued from time to time in regard to Reservation Rules and grievance redressal. Officers from SC/ST Community are nominated as Liaison Officers at the Railway Board, Zonal Railway and Divisional Headquarters. Grievances of SCs/ STs employees received from various forums, including National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of Parliament, MLAs and other sources are examined with respect to extant rules and based on the factual position, appropriate action is taken at the appropriate level. At the field level also *i.e.* the Stations, Sheds, Workshops, Grievance Registers are provided exclusively for the SC/ST employees, where they can record their grievances.

SC/ST railway employees can also register their grievances online on the Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) developed by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances. These grievances are remitted to the concerned Railway authorities for speedy redressal.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) During the last 3 years (2015-2017), 57 complaints of SC/ST employees regarding harassment on the basis of Casteism have been received in the Railways, out of which 50 cases have been finalized. Balance 7 cases are under the various stages of investigation/examination.

(d) and (e) Such complaints are taken very seriously by the Administration. If after due investigation, the case is proved, immediate necessary action is taken against the erring Officials. Time taken for Investigation of such cases, varies from case to case.

Coal Supplies to Power Plants

*526. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up a series of measures to improve coal supplies to power plants after electricity prices crossed Rs.11 per unit at energy exchanges during last September;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to use dedicated rail transportation for coal movements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A number of important steps have been taken in the Government, in the Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to monitor and augment coal dispatches to the power houses. Some of the steps taken are:

- i. Coal stocks at the power plants are monitored constantly on the basis of daily CEA reports, which form the basis for CIL to advise its subsidiary companies to plan the movement of rakes, with specific reference to critical/supercritical plants, in coordination with the Zonal railways.
- ii. In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at coal companies and CIL, coal supplies to Power Utility Sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial sub-group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Shipping, NITI Aayog, CIL etc. This sub-group has been meeting periodically, at times twice every week, in order to take various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including critical coal stock position for power plants.
- iii. A Committee of Secretary (Coal), Secretary (Power) and Member (Traffic), Railway Board has been jointly reviewing the coal transportation and supply on a regular basis.
- iv. Comprehensive monitoring has been done for coal movement through rakes from CIL sidings, Washery sidings and Goods sheds.

- v. There has been close monitoring of turnaround time of rakes at the loading and unloading ends.
- vi. An Innovative Monitoring Control Cell has been established in order to monitor supply related issues of the Power Houses and provide regular feedback to the MoC/CIL authorities.
- vii. In order to meet the coal requirement of Thermal Power Plants, CIL has offered coal through road mode from the available pithead stock to those Plants which are located within 50 Kms to 60 Kms from the nearest mines. As a result, power plants located within 50 Kms to 60 Kms have taken coal to fulfill their immediate coal requirement.
- viii. Coal supplies to Power Sector from CIL have grown by 20%, 19%, 17%, 9% and 3% during the months of August-2017, September-2017, October-2017, November-2017 and December-2017 respectively over coal supplies during corresponding months of the last year.

(c) and (d) To improve coal supplies to power plants, Indian Railways have augmented rakes availability for loading of coal to power plants. Turnaround time of rakes at loading end has improved. These efforts and close monitoring have resulted in increase in coal supplies to power plants from the level of 219 rakes per day from CIL sidings in September, 2017 to 270.6 rakes per day in March, 2018. Besides the rail projects which have been undertaken by the Railways, CIL has collaborated with the Indian Railways to undertake construction of railway lines on deposit basis and in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh by formation of Joint Ventures. There are 14 rail projects which will augment coal evacuation and these are regularly monitored in the Ministry.

Stalled Projects

*527. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 304 projects involving an investment of Rs. 12.76 lakh crores are stalled with the Project Management Group of the Cabinet Secretariat;

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

(c) the details of the projects that have been cleared since June, 2014 and the projects that have been added after June, 2014, project-wise and State-wise with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the details of externally-aided projects approved for Andhra Pradesh since 2014, year-wise and the estimated cost of each of the projects along with the loan from external agencies proposed/dispensed for each of the projects; and

(e) the reasons for such huge pendency and the efforts being made to resolve the disputes and clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) The primary focus of Project Monitoring Group (PMG) is to expedite the approval for clearances from Central and State Authorities for setting up of projects. In accepting a project for resolution of its issues, PMG does not distinguish between a 'stalled' or an 'under implementation' project. Further, there is no prescribed criterion for classifying a project as a stalled project in so far as PMG is concerned. Since its inception in June, 2013, PMG has accepted 905 projects (as on 27.03.2018) with estimated investment of Rs. 37.9 lakh crore for resolution of various issues. Out of 905 projects issues of 688 projects (with anticipated investment of Rs.28.6 lakh crore) have either been resolved or require no further consideration in PMG. At present, issues of 217 projects of anticipated investment of approximately Rs. 9.3 lakh crore are on e-suvidha portal of Project Monitoring Group portal for resolution. Sector-wise break –up of 217 projects is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) Project Monitoring Group on its own does not sanction/approve any projects or grant any approval for setting up any project or scheme or clears any project but facilitates resolution of issues through discussions and follow up.

Number of projects in Andhra Pradesh and at all India level for which issues have either been resolved or require no further consideration and the number of newly added projects for resolution of issues since 1st June, 2014 are as under:

State/All India	Number of Projects	(Since 1st June, 2014)
	Issues resolved/require no further consideration from PMG	Added on the PMG portal for resolution
Andhra Pradesh	29	31
All India	512	511

State-wise details of projects for which issues have been either resolved or require no further consideration and the number of newly added projects for resolution since 1st June, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

The details of resolved projects and newly added projects for resolution in Andhra Pradesh since 1st June, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV and V respectively.

(d) The details of externally-aided projects approved for Andhra Pradesh since 2014, year wise along with Loan amount and Disbursements for each of the Project are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

(e) The Project Proponents have indicated issues pending for resolution with Union Ministries such as: (a) Environment, Forest and Wildlife Clearances, (b) Eco Sensitive Zone Clearance, (c) Tree Cutting Permission, (d) Grant of Working Permission, (e) Approval for Private

Railways Siding Construction, (f) Industrial License Permission, (g) Road Crossing of Pipelines/Transmission lines, (h) Grant of Right of Way and (i) Shifting of Utilities.

The Project Proponents have also indicated issues pending for resolution with State Governments such as: (a) Land Acquisition issues, (b) Removal of Encroachments, (c) Relief and Rehabilitation Plan, (d) No Objection Certificate under Forest Rights Act, (e) Power and Water Supply, (f) Consent to establish and operate from State Pollution Control Board, (g) Transfer of Government Land, (h) Law and Order issues and (i) Right of Way Permission.

The major efforts undertaken to resolve the disputes to enhance the ease of doing business *inter-alia* include regular review of projects with the concerned Central and State Agencies/ Ministries and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries.

Statement-I

Details of sector-wise projects for resolution on PMG portal (as on 27.03.2018)

Sponsoring Ministry	No. of Project	Anticipated approximate Investment (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
Railways	59	2,00,677
Road Transport and Highways	57	1,36,705
Power	37	2,56,076
Petroleum and Natural Gas	17	59,311
Coal	16	62,724
Steel	9	63,831
Chemicals and Fertilizers - Fertilizers	4	33,650

1	2	3
Commerce and Industry-DIPP	4	41,900
New and Renewable Energy	4	6,850
Shipping	2	1,322
Urban Development	2	54,960
Communications and Information Technology - Telecom	1	1,000
Environment and Forests	1	1,583
Health and Family Welfare	1	5,960
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1	1,811
Tourism	1	1,000
Water Resources	1	5,565
Grand Total	217	9.3 lakh (approx.)

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects having all issues resolved including those that require no further action in PMG since 01.06.2014

Project Location	No of Projects	Anticipated Investment (Rs crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	29	76535
Arunachal Pradesh	8	40704
Assam	13	29479
Bihar	18	53084
Chhattisgarh	29	156381
Delhi	6	12093
Goa	1	145
Gujarat	22	154457
Haryana	9	15020
Himachal Pradesh	3	5335

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	7	14599
Jharkhand	34	181225
Karnataka	25	109350
Kerala	15	39450
Madhya Pradesh	44	181663
Maharashtra	57	217836
Manipur	1	4444
Meghalaya	2	1636
Mizoram	1	1259
Odisha	66	379627
Punjab	1	4436
Rajasthan	33	92148
Sikkim	3	3077
Tamil Nadu	20	70590
Telangana	6	22402
Tripura	4	2531
Uttar Pradesh	24	88305
Uttarakhand	8	20448
West Bengal	23	47707
Grand Total	512	20.25 lakh (approx.)

Statement-III

State-wise details of projects added for resolution on PMG portal since 01.06.2014

Project Location	No of Projects	Anticipated approximate Investment (Rs crore)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	31	98,076
Arunachal Pradesh	3	6,754
Assam	14	31,662

1	2	3
Bihar	25	58,000
Chhattisgarh	19	1,03,092
Delhi	10	69,853
Goa	1	1,145
Gujarat	17	2,17,276
Haryana	9	15,559
Himachal Pradesh	10	20,408
Jammu and Kashmir	11	46,564
Jharkhand	23	96,402
Karnataka	34	1,24,851
Kerala	18	24,267
Madhya Pradesh	37	1,40,335
Maharashtra	54	2,57,481
Manipur	1	6,571
Meghalaya	2	1,636
Mizoram	2	7,427
Odisha	42	1,40,875
Punjab	3	4,871
Rajasthan	35	51,803
Sikkim	3	2,247
Tamil Nadu	19	35,879
Telangana	17	42,813
Tripura	2	2,007
Uttar Pradesh	29	1,38,349
Uttarakhand	11	36,374
West Bengal	29	56,360
Grand Total	511	18.38 lakh

Statement-IV

Project-wise details of projects having all issues resolved including those that require no further action in PMG since 01.06.2014 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Project Name	Sponsoring Ministry	Anticipated approximate Investment (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	VVSPL Capacity Expansion and OSTT-SS Jetty Sub sea pipeline project.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	407
2.	Obulavaripalli-Venkatachalam Road Junction New BG Line with Electrification (95 km)	Railways	732
3.	Vijayawada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Nidadavole, Bhimavaram-Narsapur and Gudivada-Machilipanam Doubling (221 km)	Railways	1503
4.	Thermal Powertech Corporation India Limited	Power	9500
5.	Construction of Proposed ROBs and their approaches (32 nos) in replacement of Existing Level Crossings as per finalised RFP in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Package-I and Package-II)	Road Transport and Highways	3000
6.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section of NH-5	Road Transport and Highways	572.3
7.	4-laning of Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section (63km) of NH-65 (old NH-9)	Road Transport and Highways	1135
8.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section of NH-5	Road Transport and Highways	1535
9.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-67 from km. 695/0 to 741/950 (Atmakur to Nellore Section) to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC basis	Road Transport and Highways	297.78
10.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 154/900 to 198/694 (Davulapally to Markapuram Section) to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDPIV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	170.21
11.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 86/057 to 133/922 (Nagarjunsagar Dam to Davulapally Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	195.45

1	2	3	4
12.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 425/400 to 509/400 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	361.3
13.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 133.200 to 154.989 to 2 lane with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC.	Road Transport and Highways	100
14.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-221 from km 0 to 32.735 to 2 lane with paved shoulders under NHDP IV on EPC.	Road Transport and Highways	150
15.	Kudappa - Mydukur - Kurnool	Road Transport and Highways	1585
16.	NCCPPL 2x660 MW, Nellore, AP	Power	7407
17.	1320 MW Bhavanapadu Thermal Power Project by East Coast Energy Private Limited	Power	6570
18.	GSPC Project - Deendayal (West) Field Development Project	Petroleum and Natural Gas	9000
19.	LANDT Deccan Tollways Limited	Road Transport and Highways	1272
20.	Kakinada Regas Project (by Shell)	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5000
21.	Essar Steel India Ltd - Vizag Complex	Steel	5150
22.	Kamineni Steel AND Power India Pvt. Ltd.	Steel	1534
23.	Petronet LNG Project -Gangavaram LNG Terminal	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5000
24.	Anrak Aluminium Limited	Mines	4608
25.	Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited	Power	5545
26.	Budawada approach road	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	1200
27.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km.425/400 to 509/400 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	361.3
28.	Seetharam Cements Ltd.	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	1000
29.	300 MW Kaizen Power Limited	Power	1644

Statement-V*Project-wise details of projects in Andhra Pradesh added for resolution on PMG portal since 01.06.2014*

S.No	Project Name	Sponsoring Ministry	Anticipated approximate Investment (Rs cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Visakh Refinery Modernisation Project	Petroleum and Natural Gas	20928
2.	6 laning of Ranasthalam to Anandapuram in A.P.	Road Transport and Highways	1187
3.	HPCL Project-Extension of VVSPL pipeline from Vijayawada to Dharmapuri	Petroleum and Natural Gas	2677
4.	Konaseema Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	Chemicals and Fertilizers - Fertilizers	9600
5.	Construction of New AIIMS in Phase-IV	Health and Family Welfare	5960
6.	VVSPL Capacity Expansion and OSTT-SS Jetty Sub Sea Pipeline Project.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	407
7.	Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg New Line	Railways	2000
8.	Obulavaripalli-Venkatachalam Road Junction New BG Line with Electrification (95 km)	Railways	732
9.	Vijayawada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Nidadavole, Bhimavaram-Narsapur and Gudivada-Machilipatnam Doubling (221 km)	Railways	1503
10.	Tindivanam-Nagari (184.99 km) New Line	Railways	1080
11.	Kadapa-Bangalore New Line	Railways	2061
12.	Six Laning of Vijayawada-Gundugolanu Section of NH-16 (104 Km)	Road Transport and Highways	1684
13.	Budawada approach road	Commerce and Industry-DIPP	1200
14.	Thermal Powertech Corporation India Limited	Power	9500
15.	Construction of proposed ROBs and their approaches (32 nos) in replacement of Existing Level Crossings as per finalised RFP in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Package-I and Package-II)	Road Transport and Highways	3000
16.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Section of NH-5	Road Transport and Highways	572.3
17.	4-laning of Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section (63 km) of NH-65 (Old NH-9)	Road Transport and Highways	1135

1	2	3	4
18.	Six laning of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section of NH-5	Road Transport and Highways	1535
19.	Rehabilitation and up gradation to two lane with paved shoulders from 33.5 to 254 of NH-214A(new No-216) in Krishna, Guntur and Prakasham districts of Andhra Pradesh	Road Transport and Highways	1000
20.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-216 from Kathipudi to Losari Gutlapadu in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh	Road Transport and Highways	1000
21.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-67 from km. 695/0 to 741/950 (Atmakur to Nellore Section) to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC basis	Road Transport and Highways	297.78
22.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km.154/900 to 198/694 (Davulapally to Markapuram Section) to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	170.21
23.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 86/057 to 133/922 (Nagarjunsagar Dam to Davulapally Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	195.45
24.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 425/400 to 509/400 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	361.3
25.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 425/400 to 509/400 (Penchalakona to Yerpedu Section) to two-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	361.3
26.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km. 133.200 to 154.989 to 2 lane with paved shoulders under NHDP IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	100
27.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-221 from km. 0 to 32.735 to 2 lane with paved shoulders under NHDP IV on EPC	Road Transport and Highways	150
28.	Nadikudi-Srikalahasti New Line	Railways	2312
29.	Kudappa - Mydukur - Kurnool	Road Transport and Highways	1585
30.	NCCPPL 2x660 MW, Nellore, AP	Power	7407
31.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	Urban Development	16375

Statement-VI

Details of Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Government of Andhra Pradesh since 2014, year wise along with Loan amount and Disbursements for each of the Project.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Loan Amount in INR (crores)	Agreement Date	Disbursements in INR (crores)			
					2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh Disaster Recovery Project (5694-IN)	IDA	1634.93	16.07.15	0.00	0.00	96.40	39.88
2.	Green Energy Corridors-Intra State Transmission System in Andhra Pradesh (12237800E 529723E & 17793176E)	Germany (KfW)	490.97	05.10.15	0.00	0.00	185.45	144.86
3.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (5576-IN)	IDA	490.48	16.11.15	0.00	1.06	21.23	111.16
4.	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program Project-1 (3424-IND & 3430-IND)	ADB	2485.89	23.02.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	523.16
5.	Andhra Pradesh 24x7 - Power for All Project (0009-1-IND)	AIIB	1030.84	22.06.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58
6.	Andhra Pradesh 24x7 - Power for All Project (8755-IN)	IBRD	1546.27	22.06.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87
7.	2000001749 Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	IFAD	486.43	07.09.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project (Phase-2)(I) (IDA-260, IDP-260A)	Japan (JICA)	1238.10	13.12.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Production of Equipment

*528. SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of her Ministry;

(b) the details of the production of equipment by the defence PSUs along with their value during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with foreign countries for production of equipment and if so, the details thereof, companywise;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to revitalize and make Defence PSUs and Ordnance factories more dynamic and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government so far; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to modernize their infrastructure and enhance defence production in order to meet the requirements of the Indian armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There are 9 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Defence as per following details:

(1) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, HAL.

(2) Bharat Electronics Limited, BEL.

(3) Bharat Earth Movers Limited, BEML.

(7) Hindustan Shipyard Limited, HSL.

(4) Bharat Dynamics Limited, BDL.

(8) Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, MIDHANI.

(5) Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, GRSE.

(9) Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, MDL.

(6) Goa Shipyard Limited, GSL.

(b) The details of Major products and their value of production are given below:

S. No.	Name of DPSUs	Major Products	Value of Production (Rs. in crore)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto March, 2018-prov.)
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	HAL	SU-30MKI, Hawk, Dornier Do-228, Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), ALH, Cheetal Helicopters, PTA Lakshya Platforms, AL-31FP, Adour 871, Garrett, RD-33, Artouste IIIB, Shakti Engine, PTAE, Jaguar, Mirage, MiG 21, Kiran, AN 32, HS 748, Cheetah, Chetakand Gnome Engine, Dart, Orpheus, Structure of PSLV, GSLV, MKII, MKIII, IRS, Mass Orbiter Mission, Human Space Program etc.	15621	16586	17605	18207
2.	BEL	Radars, Electronic Warfare & Avionics, Communications, Sonars, Network Centric Systems, Missile Systems, Electro-Optics, Tank Electronics, Homeland Security etc.	6659.00	7775.00	9244.00	10667.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. BEML	Dozers, Excavators, Loaders, BEML HMV 12x12, BEML HMV 8x8 & Variants, BEML HMV 6x6, ARRV, TRAWL for T-72, Sarvatra Modification. (Ministry of Defence), All Terrain Vehicle, BMP TRANS & Aggre, E&AC Assy, Air Craft Towing Tractor, Akash Missile Sec IV & V, AIRCRAFT JIGS etc	2809.00	2981.00	2499.00	3196.00
4. BDL	Missiles and allied equipment	2799.68	4159.97	4886.62	4542.00
5. GRSE	Water Jet Fast attack Crafts, Landing Craft Utility, ASW(Corvette), and Offshore Patrol Vessel etc.	1612.66	1660.75	927.85	1343.08
6. GSL	105M Naval Offshore Patrol Vessel, 105M Offshore Patrol Vessel, Fast Interceptor Boats, Damage Control Simulator, 1000T Fuel Barge and 50M Fast Patrol Vessel etc.	543.86	721.42	791.31	1361.00
7. HSL	Inshore Patrol Vessel (IPV), 25 Ton Bollard Pull Tug, 10 Ton Tugs and Pontoon, Berthing Pontoon	Nil	121.64	129.43	600.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. MDL	Warships & Submarines	3592.60	4106.22	3523.67	4250.00
9. MIDHANI	Nickel Base, Cobalt Base and Chromium Superalloys, Special purpose steels, Titanium & Titanium alloys and Soft Magnetic alloys etc.	648.37	723.48	732.06	735.00

(c) The Defence Public Sector Undertakings-wise details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Foreign Countries for production of equipments are as under:

- i. OFB: OFB has signed MoU with M/s BAE systems SWS, Sweden for development in production of 155mm Mounted Gun system to meet the requirement of Indian Army.
- ii. HAL: To implement Inter Government Agreement (IGA) for manufacture of Kamov Ka-226T helicopters in India, a Joint Venture Company (JVC) between HAL, Russian Helicopters and

Rosoboronexport has been incorporated in May, 2017, as Indo Russian Helicopters Ltd (IRHL). The JV has 50.5% shareholding by HAL, 42.5% by Russian Helicopters and 7% by Rosoboronexport.

- iii. BDL: BDL has signed MoU with Thales UK Limited for very short Range Surface to Air Missile for their export production of Business under Make In India concept.
- iv. BEL: Details of major Transfer of Technology (ToT) agreements signed with foreign companies in the defence sector for production of equipment are given below:

Company	Project
Elbit Systems Electro-Optics ELOP Ltd, Israel	Compact Multi-purpose Advanced Stabilized System (COMPASS)
Reshef Technologies Israel	Percussion, Time and Proximity Fuzes Setter for Artillery Ammunition
INDRA Sistemas, Spain	Mobile Ground Based ELINT System (MGBES)
Thales Air Systems, France	Low Level Transportable Radar (LLTR).

- v. GSL: GSL has signed following MoU with Foreign Countries:

√ MoU with M/s NAIAD, UK for Indigenous manufacturing of Steering Gear and Fin/Roll Stabilisers.

√ MoU with M/s FHS, Germany for Indigenous manufacturing of Helicopter Landing Grid, Traversing System and Hanger Doors.

√ MoU with M/S Griffon, UK for range of Amphibious hovercrafts for Indian Army, Indian Navy & Coast Guard.

√ MoU with M/s DCNS, France (Now Naval Group, France) for setting up of advanced submarine Escape Training Tower(SeTT), IPMS Simulator and Combat Management Simulator for Submarine of Indian Navy.

- vi. GRSE: GRSE has licence agreement with MTU Fridrichshafen GmbH, Germany for assembly, Testing and Indigenisation of Marine Diesel Engines. By this agreement, the Diesel Engine Plant of GRSE at Ranchi has planned to indigenise manufacturing to an extent of 40% engine parts progressively over next 4 to 5 years.

GRSE has also an agreement on collaboration with M/s Mac Teggart, Scott & Co. Ltd UK for Indigenisation of Rail Less Helo Traversing System (RLHTS) for warships and other ships.

- vii. HSL: HSL has entered an MoU with Joint Stock Company United Ship Building Corporation, Russian for cooperation in construction of Civil Vessels & Craft for Inland Waterways of Andhra Pradesh and cooperation in the areas of military & technical cooperation.

(d) DPSUs have been instrumental in developing a robust Defence manufacturing eco-system in the country. DPSUs aim to be lead integrators, primarily through robust private partnership, while retaining its core competencies, thus ensuring availability of a vibrant defence manufacturing system in the country. To strengthen and consolidate Research and development functions, DPSUs/Ordnance Factories are taking research assistance from academic institutes like IIT, NITs etc. The Government has also been encouraging all DPSUs for their meritorious performance by conferring Raksha Mantri awards.

Moreover, DPSUs and Ordnance Factories have been permitted to export up to 10% of their annual production. For items where there is a capacity constraint, in DPSUs export, they would be required to ramp up their capacity accordingly in subsequent years. The strategy provides for creation of an Export Promotion Body, engaging Indian Missions/Embassies abroad in export promotion, better use of offset policy, export of

indigenously developed defence systems and streamlining of the export regulation process. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for issue of "Authorisation" for export has been simplified and put in public domain and requirement of Government signed End User Certificate (EUC) for export of parts and components and other non-sensitive military store, sub-assemblies, sub-systems has been done away with.

(e) Modernizing the existing Production facilities is a continuous process of DPSUs. Modernization is taken up to enhance capability and capacity. This includes up-gradation of technology through establishment of new processes, state-of-the art manufacturing and design facilities with an aim of increased productivity efficiency and improved work condition.

DPSUs have modernized its infrastructure by increasing capital expenditure to meet the requirements of Indian Armed forces.

[Translation]

Ranking System to Curb Corruption

*529. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce ranking system to curb corruption in various Central Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such system is likely to be made effective and the extent to which this system will bring improvement; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to curb corrupt practices in the Government/public departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No Madam, no such

proposal is under consideration at the level of Government of India. However, the Central Vigilance Commission has launched the Integrity Index Project as a tool of Preventive Vigilance with an objective to motivate the organizations to focus on and nurture transparency and integrity of all their processes. The Integrity Index is aimed at helping organizations identify areas where there is a scope for improvement. The Integrity Index is perceived more as a measure of process maturity towards transparency and fairness in the organization rather than as a measure of corruption within the organization. It is a research-based approach to create an Integrity Index that various organizations can use to measure themselves. In the first phase 25 organizations including Public Sector Undertakings/ Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions/ Departments/ Ministries of Government of India have been selected for development of the Integrity Index. The list of organizations is placed in the enclosed Statement

(d) Some of the important measures taken by the Government in furtherance to its zero tolerance policy against corruption, *inter alia*, include:

- i. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax to ensure ease of doing business, transparent tax administration and improved tax compliance.
- ii. Demonetization of old currencies of Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/- denominations as one of the initiatives to, *inter-alia*, curb black money and control corruption.
- iii. Encouraging digital transactions in the economy and moving towards "less cash economy" for citizen centric service delivery and transparent financial transactions.
- iv. Wherever required, systemic improvements and reforms have been undertaken to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:

- (a) Establishment of Jan-dhan, Adhaar and Mobile (JAM) platform for promoting digital governance and transparent citizen centric delivery of Government services.
 - (b) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (c) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (d) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 - (e) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government eMarketplace (GeM).
- v. Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.
 - vi. Invocation of FR 56 (j) and AIS(DCRB) and other relevant rules for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
 - vii. The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for strict timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
 - viii. Issue of Instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities.
 - ix. With a view to provide an effective regime for prohibition of benami transactions, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 came into force with effect from 1st November, 2016.

Statement

List of 25 Selected Organizations for Development of Integrity Index

Sl.No.	Sector	No.	Name of CPSE/Ministry/PSB etc.
1	2	3	4
1.	Oil and Gas	1	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)
		2	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

1	2	3	4
2.	Power	3	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
		4	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL)
3.	Coal	5	Eastern Coalfields
		6	Western Coalfields
4.	Steel	7	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)
5.	Banks	8	Punjab National Bank (PNB)
		9	Syndicate Bank
6.	Transport	10	National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)
		11	Mumbai Port Trust
		12	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL)
		13	M/o Railways
7.	Mining	14	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
		15	National Aluminium Company (NALCO)
8.	Defence	16	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)
9.	DHI	17	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL)
10.	Commerce and Textiles	18	Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)
11.	Social Sector	19	Food Corporation of India (FCI)
		20	Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)
		21	Medical Council of India (MCI)
12.	Communication	22	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)
13.	Urban Development & Local bodies	23 & 24	Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and South Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)
14.	Financial Sector	25	Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)

Training Programme for Officers

*530. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training programmes conducted for officers within the country and abroad during the last

three years and the current year along with the number of officers belonging to IPS, CSS, State Civil Service cadres and other Grade 'A' Officers participated therein;

(b) whether the Government has made any review of these training programmes;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any of the training programmes was discontinued on being found ineffective during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the targets set for training of officers serving at various levels during the current year and the forthcoming two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Department of

Personnel & Training has reviewed the domestic and foreign training programmes during the year 2016 and it was decided to continue the domestic and foreign training programmes in the present form. Some modifications have been made in respect of curtailment of foreign attachments and duration of training period in the Mid-career Training Programmes and Induction Training Programmes. None of the training programmes has been dropped after review. The training of officers at various levels is to be continued during the current as well as forthcoming two years depending on the availability of funds and the number of officers to be trained.

A Statement giving the details of officers who have attended the various training programmes during the last three years and the current year is as given below:

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Training Programmes	No. of Officers				Total
			IPS	CSS	SCS	Other Group 'A'	
1.	2014-15	353	71	1067	104	3101*	4343
2.	2015-16	296	30	2933	92	3283**	6338
3.	2016-17	332	37	1746	68	3026***	4877
4.	2017-18	372	49	840	72	3002	3963
Total		1353	187	6586	336	12412	19521

* This figure includes all trainees in Foundation course for All India Services and Central Services (Group-A), IAS Professional Course Phase I, IAS Professional Course Phase II, Induction Training Program for the Officers of the State Civil Services who were promoted to the IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase III for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase IV for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase V for IAS during 2015;

** This figure includes all trainees in Foundation course for All India Services and Central Services (Group-A), IAS Professional Course Phase I, IAS Professional Course Phase II, Induction Training Program for the Officers of the State Civil Services who were promoted to the IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase III for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase IV for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase V for IAS during 2016;

*** This figure includes all trainees in Foundation course for All India Services and Central Services (Group-A), IAS Professional Course Phase I, IAS Professional Course Phase II, Induction Training Program for the Officers of the State Civil Services who were promoted to the IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase III for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase IV for IAS, Mid-Career Training Program Phase V for IAS during 2017

[English]

Shortage of Officers/Soldiers/Staff

*531. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of officers/soldiers/staff of various ranks/categories in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof, rank/category and wing/segment-wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey for the purpose during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam. There is a shortage of officers/soldiers/staff in the armed forces.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) The Government is taking several steps to address the shortage. To attract the youth of the country to join the armed forces, concerted efforts are put in place towards publicity, conduct of career fairs/career exhibitions; undertaking of numerous motivational lectures and road drives etc. Apart from this, number of recruitment zones have been increased to cover the length and breadth of the country; online recruitment procedures are given special attention in this regard; selection process has been simplified; use of social media is being done and computer based online application filling and online examination is undertaken in this regard.

[Translation]

Carbon Fibre Products

*532. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing/current programmes in the country involving carbon fibre products rely on the imports of the same from various foreign sources and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a subsidiary of the Russian Atomic Power Corporation has signed any Agreement with Indian companies pertaining to localization of the Russian carbon fibre-based fabric production in the country and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Russia has offered for localization of carbon fibre products in the country and also support for joint development and production of consumer goods and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Russia has proposed to share modern technology in this regard and go beyond the construction of nuclear power plants, if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION,

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Carbon Fibre is a potential material for various applications, including nuclear. Further, Carbon Fibre is used for many test facilities and development activities. However, as on date, there is no proven regular indigenous source of Carbon Fibre in the country and hence large-scale use of this item is not contemplated at this stage.

(b) No, Madam

(c) Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India has not received any such offer from Russia in this regard.

(d) Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India has not received any such proposal from Russia.

Labour Rights

*533. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Industrial Tribunal in its award has given some decisions regarding the labourers related to the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL);

(b) if so, the main points of the said award and the details of the decisions given on labour rights; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government for implementation of the said award?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 11 Awards have been pronounced by Central Government Industrial Tribunal (CGIT) in the year 2017-18 related to employees of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)/ Contractor labourers. Of these 11 Awards, the details of 5 Awards which are required to be implemented by SECL and its Areas and 6 Awards in favour of SECL are placed as enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of awards required to be Implemented by SECL

S.No.	Name of AREA	(a) Decisions of CGIT given		Brief of the case	(b) Main points/ Details of Decision		Whether implemented (Yes/No)	Current Status
		CGIT Case No. & Date of Award	Terms of references		(Operating part)	(c) Details of implementation of the award		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Johilla	CGIT/LC/R/209/97 Award date 03.04.2017	Whether the action of the management of Johilla Area of SECL in employing 12 labourers at the Saw Machines of Nowrozabad colliery which is a mining activity at lower rates then the rates of wages fixed under NCWA-I to V and also in not regularizing their services on the rolls of the company from their date of appointment is legal and justified? If not to what relief is the workmen entitled and from which date?	ID instituted by I.B. Dwivedi Secretary on behalf of 12 contractor workers who were working at Saw Machine Nowrozabad colliery for regularization on SECL company roll with wages as per NCWA. Award dated 03.04.2017 passed against management.	Award is passed as under:- (1). The 1st party employees are employees of 2nd party. Their claim for regularization and wages as per NCWA-IV is not established. (2). 2nd party is directed to pay compensation of Rs. 50000.00 to each of the claimants No. 1,3,7,9 & 10 (i.e. 5 persons out of 12 claimants) with 9% per annum interest from the date of Award.	Under process for implementation.		
2.	Kusmunda	CGIT/LC/R/119/2012 Award date 19.06.2017	Whether the action of the Management of General Manager, Kusmunda Area of	Present dispute has been raised by the workman for correction	1.The action of the management in not correcting	Under process for implementation.		

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SECL, Kusmunda, Distt. -
Korba (C.G.) as well as the
General Manager(P&A),
SECL, HQ, Bilaspur (C.G.)
in not correcting the date of
birth of Shri Milan Kumar
Pandey, Electric Fitter (i) as
mentioned in form B &
CMPF records as
19.06.1960 and (ii) on the
basis of Vth as well as
matriculation certificate as
per I.I. no. 76 of NCWA as
legal, proper and justified?
to what relief the said
workman is entitled to and
from what date?

of his date of birth as
06.06.1960 on official
records. Whereas his
date of birth has been
recorded in official
records as 19.06.1956.

the date of birth
of Shri Milan
Kumar Pandey,
Electric Fitter (i)
as mentioned in
form B & CMPF
records as
19.06.1960 and
(ii) on the basis of
Vth as well as
matriculation
certificate as per
I.I. no. 76 of
NCWA is illegal.
2. The order of
superannuation of
workman *w.e.f.*
30.06.2016 is
quashed. 2nd
party manage-
ment is directed
to reinstate
workman and
also pay salary for
the period from
30.06.16 till his
reinstatement.
3. Amount as per
above order shall
be paid to
workman within
30 days from the
date of notification
of award. In case
of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					default, amount shall carry 9% interest per annum from the date of award till its realization.		
3.	HASDEO	CGIT/LC/R/26/2010 Award dt. 22.05.2017	Whether the action of Management of M/s. SECL in dismissing Sri Mohan is legal and justified?	Shri Mohan S/o Vishal an Ex-employee of Rajnagar RO was terminated due to long absent from his duty.	1. The action of Management of SECL in dismissing Shri Mohan is not legal. 2. Punishment of dismissal is modified to compulsory retirement. 3. Management to directed to give retirement benefits to widow of deceased.	Implemented	
4.	HASDEO	CGIT/LC/R/14/95 Award Dt. 22.06.2017	Whether the Action of the Management of the Kurja U/G under SECL, Hasdeo Area denying regularization to 95 workman is Legal and justified.	The RKKMS Union who appeared on behalf of concerned workman whose name appeared in the list annexed with order of reference claimed that the workman was doing job of prohibited category and drivage on stone drift, stone cutting in U/G Mine.	1. The Action of Management is not legal with respect to W.R.T. with respect to 4 workman 2. Management directed to absorb 4 workers with continuity of service and 25% back wages.	Not implemented	WP filed before Hon'ble HC and pending for decision.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	HASDEO	CGIT/LC/R/62/93 Award Dt.09.08.2017	Whether the action of Rajnagar Sub Area/ OC Mine of Hasdeo Area denying the payment of wages demanded by the Union and not regularizing Sri Shiv Kumar and 21 other is justified.	Case of regularization of 21 contractual worker of Rajnagar OC of SECL, Hasdeo Area.	1. The action of Management denying payment of wages and not regularizing Sri Shiv Kumar and 21 others is illegal. 2. Second party is directed to absorb the claimant. 3. Pay compensation of Rs. 100,000/- to LRs of the diseased.	Not implemented	WP filed before Hon'ble HC and pending for decision

Statement-II

Details of awards which are in favour of SECL

S. No.	Name of AREA	(a) Decisions of CGIT given		Brief of the case	(b) Main points/ Details of Decision		(c) Details of implementation of the award	Current Status
		CGIT Award No.	Terms of references		(Operating part)	Whether implemented (Yes/No)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	JAMUNA KOTMA	CGIT/LC/R/56/08 Shri Ramlakhan Singh Vs SECL Award date 08.06.17	Whether the action of the Management of SECL in dismissing Shri Ramlakhan Singh with effect from 11.08.05 is legal & justified? if not to what relief is the workman entitled to?	Shri Ramlakhan Singh was working as a Foreman in JUGRO and he has occupied and used company's land unauthorisely. or this purpose, he was chargesheeted & after conducting DE, charges were found proved. Thereafter he was dismissed w.e.f. 11.08.05.	CGIT passed the award on dated 08.06.17 that: 1. The action of the management of SECL is proper and legal. 2. Workmen is not entitled to any relief.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.		
2.	JAMUNA KOTMA	CGIT/LC/R/79/04 Shri Jai Singh & ors Vs SECL Award date 08.06.17	Whether the action of the General Manager, J K Area of SECL in not promoting Shri Jai Singh & Mahipal Kishore form Cat. VI to Asst. Foreman T&S Gr. C is legal and justified ? if not to what relief is the workman entitled to?	Shri Jai Singh and Mahipal Kishore was working at Jamuna Kotma Area in the post of Electrician Cat. VI. They have claimed for the promotion to the post of Asst. Foreman T&S Gr. C. They have challenged the promotion order 25.09.98.	CGIT passed the award on dated 08.06.17 that: 1. The action of the management of SECL is proper and legal. 2. Workmen is not entitled to any relief.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	JAMUNA KOTMA	CGIT/LC/R/61/05 Shri Jaibir Sahu Vs SECL Award date 21.06.17	Whether the action of the Management of JK Area in not correcting the date of birth of Shri Jaibir in service record on the basis of Transfer certificate/Marksheet by simply mentioning the DOB as 25 year on 1970 instead of reflecting correct date of birth that is 01.03.1950 without any evidence is legal & justified? if not to what relief is the workman entitled to?	Shri Jaibir Sahu has raised dispute for correction of his date of birth. According to him, his DOB is 01.03.1950. As per record maintained by the management, the DOB is recorded as 25 years as on 15.05.1970.	CGIT past the award on dated 21.06.17 that the workmen is not entitled to any relief.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.	
4.	JOHILLA	CGIT/LC/R/111/ 2008 Award date 12.07.2017	Whether the demand of the Union for re-fixation of pay of Shri Vidyand on his conversion from SDL Operator Gr "C" to the designation of Pump Khalasi Cat. 2 on his request by way of protecting earlier wages drawn by him is legal and justified? To what relief is the workman concerned entitled?	ID instituted by employee Shri Vidyand for pay protection after his conversion from SDL operator Grade "C" to Pump Khalasi Cat II on his request. Award dated 12.07.2017 in favour of management.	Award is passed as under:- (1) The demand of the union for re- fixation of pay of Shri Vidyand on his conversion from SDL operator Gr. "C" to the designation of Pump Khalasi Cat. 2 is not legal and proper. (2) Workman is not entitled to any relief.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.	
5.	KORBA	114/2002 Doman Singh-Vs- SAM, Rajgamar Award date	Demand of the C.S.M.Union for providing employment on compassionate ground to Sri Doman Singh S/o Shri	Claiming dependant employment against father Sri Puniram, who was retired	04.08.2017 Rejected claim by justifying SECL decision.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.	No impleme- ntation required,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	04.08.17		Puniram, Ex-employee, who is declared medically unfit by SECL management is not proper & legal.	medically unfit from service.			due to rejection of claim by the Ld. CGIT & Award in favour of management.
6.	SOHAGPUR CGIT/LC/R/11/14 Award date 14.06.17	Whether the action of the General Manager, Sohagpur Area of SECL in not promoting Shri Rakesh Tiwari to Electrician Cat. IV and non-payment of wages for the period 01.08.2011 to 26.08.2011 is legal and justified? To what relief the claimant is entitled for and from which date?	Shri Rakesh Tiwari, Electrician claimed for promotion in Cat. IV and payment of back wages for the period from 01.08.2011 to 26.08.2011.	Award passed on 14.06.2017 as under: 1. The dispute under reference could not be decided on merit for failure of workman to participate in reference proceeding. 2. Workman is not entitled to any relief.	CGIT passed the award in favour of the management.	NA	

[English]

Aadhaar Linkage

*534. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the grave inconvenience and difficulties being faced by the senior citizens in getting their Aadhaar linked to various services on account of biometric machines failing to read their fading finger prints and the service providers advising them to get their finger prints re-verified again and again;

(a) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to help and facilitate the senior citizens to end their plight; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Aadhaar Authentication using fingerprint depends upon number of factors viz. quality of fingerprint, network connectivity, placement of finger etc. However, few senior citizens, persons engaged in manual labour or individuals with specific disabilities may face difficulties in fingerprint authentication.

UIDAI provides various modes of authentication viz Demographic, Biometric (Finger Print + IRIS), OTP and Multi-factor authentication. The Service Provider may choose suitable mode(s) of authentication.

As per para 14(1)(i) of Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulation 2016, a requesting entity has to implement exception-handling mechanisms and back-up identity authentication mechanisms to ensure seamless provision of authentication services to Aadhaar number holders.

Further, DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat *vide* their letter dated 19.12.2017 has issued guidelines on exception handling for use of Aadhaar in benefit schemes of Government, which *inter-alia* has stipulated the following mechanism in respect of cases where Aadhaar authentication fails:

- i. Departments and Bank Branches may make provisions for IRIS scanners along with fingerprint scanners, wherever feasible.
- ii. In cases of failure due to lack of connectivity, offline authentication system such as QR code

bases coupons, Mobile based OTP or TOTP may be explored.

- iii. In all cases where online authentication is not feasible, the benefit/ service may be provided on the basis of possession of Aadhaar, after duly recording the transaction in register, to be reviewed and audited periodically.

Sachar Committee

*535. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachar Committee has recommended to institute "Equal Opportunity Commission"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Sachar Committee, had *inter-alia*, recommended setting up of an Expert Group to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to address the grievances of deprived groups. Accordingly, an Expert Group headed by Prof. (Dr.) N.R. Madhava Menon was constituted by the Ministry.

Based on the Expert Group report and examination by the Government, the draft EOC Bill, 2013 has gone through a process of examination and consultation as warranted for setting-up of the EOC for minorities as a statutory body through an Act of Parliament and as divergent views have emerged, the proposal is under examination.

Indian Workers Resource Centre

*536. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to set up Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) and if so, the details including the salient features thereof;

(b) the details of IWRCs already established in various countries, country-wise along with the major services offered by IWRCs;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up some more IWRCs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up some more IWRCs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Indian Worker Resource Centres (IWRCs) have already been setup in Dubai and Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.

Following are some of the major activities of IWRCs:

- (i) 24x7 HELP LINES in all 5 centres which have been receiving, registering and monitoring grievance petitions of Indians and providing necessary advice/resolution and providing clarification to information seeking queries. If not resolved, the cases are escalated to the Embassy/Consulate for further resolution.
- (ii) Providing counseling sessions on legal, financial, medical and psychological matters.
- (iii) Awareness camps that are conducted in labour camps which educates the workers on various issues they face during their employment, health related talks by experts, various schemes of Govt of India for the welfare of the workers.
- (iv) Liaising with help-groups, individuals, social workers and related bodies to offer assistance to Indian Community Members.
- (v) To verify the genuineness of job offers received by Indians from companies in the respective countries.

(c) to (e) The Government is in favour of setting up of IWRCs in the Missions in ECR countries in case such a need is felt by our Missions, based on local situation. As and when proposals are received for setting up of more IWRCs, the same are considered expeditiously on merits. A recent proposal from Indian Mission in Qatar for setting up of an IWRC has been accorded in-principle approval.

Australia Group

*537. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been admitted as the 43rd member of the Australia Group;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits accrued by joining the Group including keeping a tight control over exports of substances used in the making of chemical weapons?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) India joined the Australia Group on 19 January, 2018 following the completion of internal procedures for joining the Group. The Australia Group decided to admit India as the Group's 43rd Participant through a consensus decision.

India's chemical and biotechnology sectors are significant contributors in the GDP. Membership of the Australia Group (AG) will ease the access to chem-bio technologies and enable our competitive and growing chemical and biotechnology sectors to increase their share in international trade of value added chem-bio items.

Proliferation of dual-use chemicals is a cause for concern given the increasing access to such items by terrorists and non-state actors and their illicit use in chemical weapons. India's membership of the AG would be mutually beneficial and further contribute to international security and non-proliferation objectives. India's export control regulations will not impede the normal trade of materials and equipment used for legitimate purposes.

Primary Health Services and Diagnostic Centres

*538. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is planning to open Primary Health Care and Basic Diagnostic Centres at many of the railway stations across the country including Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds likely to be sanctioned for this purpose and the time by which these centres are likely to be opened;

(d) whether the Railways has tied up with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Railways has opened such centres at any of the railway stations in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the response received thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Madam. However, in compliance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and as recommended by Committee of experts constituted at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), instructions have been issued to provide a Medical Box containing life saving medicines, equipments, oxygen cylinder etc. at all Railway stations. Front line staff *i.e.* Train Ticket Examiner, Train Superintendents, Assistant Station Master etc. are trained in rendering First Aid. Regular refresher courses are conducted for such staff. List of near-by hospitals and doctors along with their contact numbers is available at all Railway Stations. Ambulance services of Railways, State Government/Private Hospitals and ambulance service providers are utilized to transport the injured/sick passengers to the hospitals/doctor's clinics. In Mumbai (Maharashtra) sub-urban stations, specific space has been allocated for parking of State Government Ambulance and at 24 stations, Emergency Medical Rooms with private doctors have been established.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

School Dropouts among Muslim Girls

*539. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARAO CHAVAN:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the school dropout rate among Muslim girls has come down;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of dropout rate among Muslim girls during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is working towards educational empowerment of minorities, especially girls and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring down dropout rate among Muslim girls?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) database of National University of Educational Planning

and Administration, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the State/UTwise details of average annual dropout rate of Muslim girls at elementary level for the period 2014-15 to 2016-17, are given in the enclosed Statement. The reduction in school dropout rate has remarkably improved in some States like Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc.

The steps taken by the Government to reduce the dropout rate include *inter-alia*, strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities such as school buildings, hostel buildings, degree colleges, additional classrooms, girls toilets in schools, provisioning for additional teachers, provision for free textbooks and uniforms to students, grant of bicycles etc. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas provides residential upper primary schools for girls from Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Muslim/minority minorities.

Besides, the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level, removal of gender socio-economic and disability barriers. The educational development of children belonging to educationally backward groups including SCs, STs and minorities is the special focus of RMSA. Further, several provisions have also been made under RMSA for improving education among girls and effectively addressing gender issues which include construction of girls' hostels, in-service training on gender sensitization, construction of toilets for girls, construction of residential quarters for female teachers, conduct of self-defense training for girls, conduct of adolescent education programmes including awareness camps for girls on health and sanitation issues, stipend for girls with disabilities, vocationalization of secondary education, etc.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) has also implemented schemes for educational empowerment of students particularly belonging to the minority communities notified under section 2(c) of the NCM Act, 1992 *viz* Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. At least 30% of the targets under the following schemes are earmarked for girl students:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means

based Scholarship Scheme—for educational empowerment and in the last three years, minority girls constituted more than 46% of the total minority community beneficiaries.

- (ii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship—for Research Fellows' empowerment.
- (iii) Naya Savera—Free coaching and Allied Scheme—to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates for employment through competitive examination and admission in technical and professional courses.
- (iv) Padho Pardes—Scheme for interest subsidy on

educational loans for overseas studies in technical and professional courses.

- (v) Nai Manzil—Scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.

This Ministry through the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) has implemented "Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship" Scheme to provide scholarships to meritorious girls belonging to minority communities studying in classes IX to XII.

Details of the above schemes are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and MAEF (www.maef.nic.in).

Statement

Annual Average Dropout Rate of Muslim Girls at elementary level

State/UT	Dropout Rate of Muslim Girls		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.19	1.21	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	5.98	5.96	1.78
Arunachal Pradesh	14.69	0.00	0.69
Assam	12.10	18.30	7.92
Bihar	2.18	0.52	6.95
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	3.00	7.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.33	3.04
Daman and Diu	9.75	0.00	0.00
Delhi	0.16	0.00	-
Goa	3.92	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	5.72	4.87	10.18
Haryana	7.78	27.89	9.55
Himachal Pradesh	9.18	0.00	18.29
Jammu and Kashmir	5.87	7.83	14.17

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	8.74	11.30	3.59
Karnataka	2.82	0.00	0.88
Kerala	1.68	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	1.27	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	14.13	7.23	5.82
Maharashtra	2.52	2.95	4.02
Manipur	14.76	8.42	18.28
Meghalaya	12.72	10.02	13.18
Mizoram	27.24	0.00	36.99
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	13.81
Odisha	0.00	8.59	0.00
Puducherry	3.47	1.78	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.71	5.71
Rajasthan	20.97	4.72	11.55
Sikkim	24.24	4.93	2.05
Tamil Nadu	5.36	1.75	1.07
Telangana	1.44	1.58	0.50
Tripura	4.43	6.90	0.77
Uttar Pradesh	15.22	16.95	6.22
Uttarakhand	4.32	10.63	8.94
West Bengal	0.62	0.93	4.34

*Provisional data

Cap on Spectrum Holding

*540. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved relaxing the cap on spectrum holding by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has given any options to TSPs to extend the time period for payment of spectrum bought in auction from the present 10 years to 16 years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforementioned new spectrum cap will facilitate consolidation in the telecom market and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the said spectrum cap is likely to encourage more participation in future spectrum auction and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet considered the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on "Stressed assets in Telecom Sector" and approved the proposal of relaxing the cap on spectrum holding by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) as follows:

- The overall spectrum cap be revised from 25% to 35%.
- The intra-band cap be removed. Instead, there would be a cap of 50% on the combined spectrum holding in the sub-1 GHz bands (700 MHz, 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands).
- There would be no cap for individual or combined spectrum holding in above 1 GHz band.
- The revised spectrum cap limits may be revisited after Final Acts of World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC), 2019.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Union Cabinet considered the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on "Stressed assets in Telecom Sector" and approved the proposal of restructuring of deferred payment liability of spectrum auction. The Government has given a one-time option to TSPs to extend the period of payment of instalments in respect of spectrum acquired through auction. The TSPs can opt for a maximum of 16 instalments (as against previous 10). The restructured instalments will be based on the principle that the Net Present Value (NPV) of the "payment due" is protected.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. New spectrum cap will facilitate consolidation in the telecom industry through merger and acquisition, and spectrum trading and sharing. It is expected to promote competition in the market. Revised spectrum cap will increase the spectrum holding capacity of TSPs which will allow them to acquire additional spectrum in order to provide 5G services. This would encourage more participation in future auction.

Allegations against CJI

5981. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:
SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO
(AVANTHI):
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI OM BIRLA:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a group of senior judges in Supreme Court has raised allegation against the Chief Justice of India and the procedure followed by him;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the unhealthy practices followed in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes any legislation to ensure transparency in judicial and administrative functions of the judiciary and maintain solidarity within the uppermost echelons of the judiciary in the light of the allegations raised by the senior judges against the Chief Justice and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government plans on establishing guidelines or provide assistance to the Supreme Court with regard to distribution of cases and other administrative matters associated with the functioning of the various courts in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the long-pending Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of judges has been one of the major factors for problems in judiciary and if so, the current status of the MoP?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any information from the Supreme Court of India in this regard. However, issues relating to the Judiciary have been highlighted in the media with some related representations. Judiciary being an independent organ under the Indian Constitution is capable of handling its internal matters. The Government is committed to the independence of Judiciary and does not and should not intervene in its functioning.

(d) and (e) No Madam.

(f) The Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated 16.12.2015 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13 of 2015 for improvement in the "Collegium System", directed the Government to finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium taking into consideration factors such as eligibility criteria, transparency, establishment of Secretariat, and mechanism to deal with complaints. The Government of India after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoP and the draft MoPs were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.03.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India thereon was received on 25.05.2016 and 01.07.2016. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief Justice of India on 03.08.2016. The comments of the Supreme Court Collegium on the MOP were received from Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 13.03.2017.

Meanwhile, Supreme Court in its judgment dated 4.7.2017 in a "*suo moto*" contempt proceeding against a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, underlined the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts. The Government of India has conveyed the need to make improvement on the draft MoP to the Secretary General of the Supreme Court *vide* letter dated 11.07.2017, including the need

for appropriate screening while making appointment to high Constitutional offices of High Courts and Supreme Court Judges.

As the process of finalizing the supplementation of the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) was likely to take some time, at the initiative of the Government, the matter of continuing the appointment process was taken up with Supreme Court and it is continuing in accordance with the existing MoP to fill the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

The Judges appointed during last 3 years in the Supreme Court and High Courts are given below:-

Years	Supreme Court	High Courts
2016	4	126
2017	5	115
2018 (upto 28.03.2018)	-	11

Nalanda Project

5982. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the action taken against officials of the Ministry of Defence other than Ordnance Factory Board who went by the implicit approval by the Parliament Committee on Security for the Nalanda Project as brought out in Chapter 11 of the Comptroller and Auditor General report number 15 of 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): In the Action Taken Note (ATN) submitted in respect of the subject audit observations contained in Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) Report No.15 of 2010-11, the following was furnished:

It had been clearly brought in Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) note that Commercial Negotiation Committee constituted by Ministry of Defence (MOD) under the Chairmanship of Director General, Ordnance Factory Board, had extensive negotiations with M/s IMI Israel for Bi-Modular Charge System (BMCS) plant and could obtain a reduction of Euro 3.0 million. The Cabinet was also intimated about the completion of negotiation for the BMCS plant in explicit terms and the revised cost of

Project based on the negotiated cost of main plant and machinery. Even Ministry of Finance, while examining the CCS note, had acknowledged the fact regarding completion of price negotiations for BMCS plant. It is explicitly clear that approval of CCS for revision in Project cost from Rs. 941.13 crores to Rs. 2160.51 crores also constitutes the approval for BMCS plant.

The case pertaining to Ordnance Factory Nalanda was referred to CBI and based on the secret report of CBI, the firm M/s IMI Israel was not only debarred in March, 2012 for a period of ten years from further business dealings but also the aforesaid contract for BMCS plant was cancelled.

Naval Operation in Maldives

5983. DR. RATNA DE (NAG):
SHRI HARI OM PANDEY:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch an immediate Naval Operation in Maldives to counter Chinese interference there and save natural diversity of the place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the operation is likely to be started and its impact on natural ecosystem; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government has been closely monitoring the evolving situation in Maldives and keeping a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and shall take all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Subsidy to Pilgrims

5984. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give subsidy to pilgrims to visit Jerusalem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any religion/community has demanded subsidy for pilgrimage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) There is no such proposal to give subsidy to pilgrims to visit Jerusalem.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We are not aware of any such proposal received in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

National Importance of SCTIMST

5985. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) located at Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala is an Institute of National Importance under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SCTIMST is empowered to make its own recruitment for all the posts in the institute and if so, the details thereof including the appointing authority for various posts;

(c) the details of the sanctioned strength of employees under various posts in the said institute and the actual strength of employees against these posts;

(d) whether the SCTIMST is required to follow reservation rules while recruiting employees to various posts including scientists and if so, the details thereof including the number of recruitments made to various posts in the Institute including scientists during the last three years and the current year along with the number

of reserved category of posts advertised and candidates recruited, post-wise and yearwise; and

(e) whether there have been instances in the last five years when reservation rules were not followed in recruitment by SCTIMST and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) has been formed under the Sree Chitra

Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act (No.52 of 1980) of the Parliament. The Act declares the Institute to be an Institute of National Importance.

(b) Yes, Madam. According to Section 13(h), Section 31 (2) (g) of the SCTIMST Act and Schedule 1 (under Regulation No.12) Clause (III), the Governing Body of SCTIMST is empowered to make its own recruitment for all the posts in the Institute. The rules and regulations of SCTIMST provide for the manner of selection. The appointing authorities for various posts in the Institute are prescribed as under:-

Sl. No.	Designation/Scale of Pay	Appointing Authority
1.	Director	Institute Body
2.	All posts carrying pay scale the minimum of which exceeds Rs.1700/- (prerevised) The scale is currently equivalent to Rs. 1,44,200/- as per the 7th CPC.	Governing Body
3.	All posts carrying Pay Scales the minimum of which does not exceed Rs. 3500/- (pre-revised)	Director

(c) Total sanctioned strength of the Institute is 1230 out of which 967 is filled with permanent staff and 20 with temporary staff. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam. SCTIMST follows reservation policy as adopted by its Governing Body. According to the SCTIMST Act, 1980 and regulations made there under, the Governing Body of the Institute is empowered to make regulations that form the basis of selection of its officers and employees to various posts and to decide their number, designation, grades and the manner of appointment. From its inception, the Institute has been following reservation norms fixed by the Government of India (GoI) for all its cadres, except in respect of the super specialty positions of the Institute that belongs to Group 'A' category. This was in consideration of the fact that Group 'A' Scientific and Technical positions in the Institute are engaged in research, development, design, production, testing in super specialty areas such as

Biomedical Engineering and Technology, Medical Services Technology, Advanced Neurology and Cardiology Clinical and Research Facilities. In order to ensure enough representations for various reservation categories, the Institute had issued necessary orders to bring all Group 'A' entry level academic posts, viz., Scientist 'B' and Engineer 'B' posts under the purview of reservation policy of Govt. of India from 2018 onwards. Further, the Governing Body of the Institute in its meeting held on 3.3.2018 has also approved adoption of the recruitment policy of GoI for recruitment to temporary vacancies lasting for 45 days or more.

The recruitment to various posts during the current calendar year *i.e* 2018 is yet to be initiated. However, the details of recruitment conducted from the calendar year 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2017 are being compiled and will be laid in the table of the House.

(e) No, Madam. The Institute has been following the Governing Body approved recruitment and reservation policy from its inception.

Statement

Status of Sanctioned Post as on 01.01.2018

Sl. No	Category Name-Code	Scale	Sanctioned Post		Permanent		Temporary		Vacant Post	
			HOS	BMT	HOS	BMT	HOS	BMT		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Head, Bmt Wing-103	67000-79000-Academic Grade Pay 0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Professor-102	37400-67000-Academic Grade Pay 10500	17	0	17	15	0	0	0	2
3.	Additional Professor-106	37400-67000-Academic Grade Pay 9500	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
4.	Scientist E-116	37400-67000-Academic Grade Pay 9000	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
5.	Associate Professor-104	37400-67000-Academic Grade Pay 9000	13	0	13	11	0	0	0	2
6.	Scientist D-112	15600-39100-Academic Grade Pay 8000	4	27	31	2	15	0	0	14
7.	Engineer D-118	15600-39100-Academic Grade Pay 8000	1	17	18	1	6	0	0	11
8.	Assistant Professor-105	15600-39100-Academic Grade Pay 8000	50	0	50	45	0	1	0	4
9.	Director-101	80000-Grade Pay 0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Medical Superintendent-110	37400-67000- Grade Pay 10000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Deputy Director (Admin)-201	37400-67000-Grade Pay 8700	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
12.	Registrar-203	15600-39100-Grade Pay 7600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
13.	Financial Advisor-205	15600-39100- Grade Pay 7600	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Exe.Secy. To Director Cum Ethics Comm. Coordinator-437	15600-39100- Grade Pay 6600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Nursing Superintendent-208	15600-39100-Grade Pay 6600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
16.	Chief Accounts Officer-206	15600-39100- Grade Pay 6600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
17.	Scientist C-111	15600-39100- Grade Pay 6600	7	4	11	6	5	0	0	0
18.	Engineer C-117	15600-39100- Grade Pay 6600	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
19.	Administrative Medical Officer-113	15600-39100-Grade Pay 6600	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
20.	Deputy Registrar-204	15600-39100-Grade Pay 6600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
21.	Senior Medical Records Officer-456	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
22.	Deputy Nursing Supdt.-306	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
23.	Librarian Cum Information Officer Gr-I-233	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Scientist B-123	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0
25.	Secretary To Director -207	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Lecturer In Nursing-125	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
27.	Engineer B-124	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	4	1	5	4	1	0	0	0
28.	Administrative Officer Gri-229	15600-39100-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
29.	Assistant Engineer (Civil)-999	9300-34800-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Senior Admn. Officer-135	9300-34800-Grade Pay 5400	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
31.	Internal Audit Officer (Deputation)-220	9300-34800-Grade Pay 5400	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
32.	Nursing Supervisor-309	9300-34800-Grade Pay 5400	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
33.	Security And Safety Officer-439	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4800	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
34.	Theater Sister-302	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4800	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
35.	Accounts Officer Gr-I-211	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4800	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
36.	Officer (Store/ Purchase/Admin)-213	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4800	3	2	5	1	1	1	0	2
37.	Ward Sister-301	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4800	16	0	16	16	0	0	0	0
38.	Medico Social Worker-606	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	7	0	7	3	0	0	0	4
39.	Psychologist-150	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
40.	Foreman-501	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
41.	Scientific Assitant (Neurology)-466	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
43.	Medical Records Officer-452	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
44.	Programmer-451	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
45.	Junior Engineer (Instrumentation)-449	9300-34800-Grade Pay	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
46.	Scientific Assistant (Lab)-448	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	7	9	16	7	5	0	0	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47. Scientific Assistant (Cath Lab)-447			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
48. Scientific Assistant (Perfusion)-446			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
49. Scientific Assistant (Anaesthesiology)-445			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
50. Assistant Security and Safety Officer-440			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
51. Scientific Assistant (Instruments)-436			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	0	17	17	0	9	0	0	8
52. Scientific Assistant (Transfusion Medicine)-433			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
53. Junior Engineer (Civil)-428			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	2	2	4	1	2	0	0	1
54. Junior Engineer (Electrical)-427			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
55. Speech Therapist-423			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
56. Dietician-410			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
57. Junior Engineer (Mrac)-402			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
58. Staff Nurse-303			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	311	0	311	298	0	0	0	13
59. Librarian Cum Documentation Officer GR-II-232			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
60. Assistant Officer-226			9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	11	3	14	9	3	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
61.	Public Relations Officer-223	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
62.	Purchase Officer Gr-I-209	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
63.	Scientific Assistant (Medical Illustration)-602	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4600	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
64.	Technical Assistant (Machince Operation)-504	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	1
65.	Pharmacist-133	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
66.	Laundry Supervisor-471	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
67.	Junior Social Worker-461	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	10	1	11	8	1	1	0	1
68.	Junior Hindi Translator Cum Typist-460	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
69.	Technical Assistant (Instruments)-459	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	0	15	15	0	10	0	0	5
70.	Technical Assistant (Animal Lab)-458	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
71.	Physiotherapist-442	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	7	0	7	6	0	1	0	0
72.	Assistant Dietician-435	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
73.	Technical Assistant (Neurology)-434	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	7	0	7	6	0	0	0	1
74.	Technical Assistant (Csr)-431	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
75.	Perfusionist-430	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
76.	Technical Assistant (Cardiology)-429	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
77.	Technical Assistant (Anaesthesia)-426	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	9	1	10	8	1	0	0	1
78.	Technical Assistant (Transfusion Medicine)-425	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	8	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
79.	Technical Assistant (Lab)-424	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	24	11	35	21	9	1	0	4
80.	Medical Records Assistant-411	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	12	0	12	10	0	1	0	1
81.	Technical Assistant (IS & IR)-406	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	12	0	12	9	0	2	0	1
82.	Occupational Therapist-234	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
83.	Technical Assistant (Computer)-231	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
84.	Executive Assistant-217	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	14	7	21	16	3	0	0	2
85.	Librarian Cum Documentation Assistant-212	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	4	1	5	3	1	0	0	1
86.	Hindi Officer-134	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
87.	Transplant Coordinator-474	9300-34800-Grade Pay 4200	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
88.	Junior Technical Assistant (Civil)-509	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
89.	Junior Technical Assistant (Machineoperation)-502	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	0	6	6	0	4	0	0	2
90.	Social Worker-Cumprogramme Coordinator-473	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
91.	Junior Technical Assistant (Electrical)-408	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	7	5	12	7	5	0	0	0
92.	Junior Technical Asst .(Telecommunications)-413	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
93.	Junior Technical Assistant (Mrac)-409	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
94.	Technical Asst (Electronics)-432	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2800	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
95.	Transport Supervisor-450	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2400	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
96.	Upper Division Clerk-224	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2400	31	4	35	27	5	0	0	3
97.	Assttistant Laundry Supervisor-407	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2400	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
98.	Artist-605	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
99.	Tailor-603	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
100.	Technician (Fitter)-510	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
101.	Technician (Electrical)-235	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	10	4	14	8	3	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
102.	Cook-422	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	8	0	8	7	0	0	0	1
103.	Technician (Mrac)-421	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	8	0	8	5	0	1	0	2
104.	Technician (Plumber)-420	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
105.	Technician (Csr)-464	5200-20200-Grade Pay 2000	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
106.	Laboratory Animal Caretaker-463	5200-20200-Grade Pay1900	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
107.	Junior Projectionist-462	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1900	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
108.	Technical Helper (Sewerage)-415	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1900	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
109.	Unit Helper-416	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1900	117	16	133	112	8	0	0	13
110.	Driver-419	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1900	6	0	6	4	0	1	0	1
111.	Cleaning Attendant-703	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	116	29	145	46	0	4	0	95
112.	Lascars-702	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
113.	Gardener-701	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	3	3	6	0	2	0	0	4
114.	Office Attendant-219	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	6	2	8	6	2	0	0	0
115.	Security Guard-418	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	22	0	22	10	0	0	0	12
116.	Electrical Attendant-404	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
117.	Plumbing Attendant-403	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
118.	Animal Handler-505	5200-20200-Grade Pay 1800	0	6	6	0	5	0	0	1
Total			994	236	1230	822	145	19		243

HOS-Hospital wing
 BMT-Biomedical Technology wing

Wi-Fi Facility

5986. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to provide free high-speed Wi-Fi connectivity in all cities and towns across the country over the next three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said proposal will be implemented by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and the number of Wi-Fi hotspots set up in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the funds sanctioned and spent during the said period in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government is setting up Google Stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh for providing high speed internet services in about thirty thousand panchayats by December, 2018 and if so, the details thereof and the progress made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to provide free high speed Wi-Fi connectivity in all cities and towns across the country. However, following actions have been taken for providing Wi-Fi Facility including in cities and towns across the country:

(i) Department of Telecommunications in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism has taken initiative of providing Wi-Fi facility at 100 tourist places across the country on free-cum-chargeable basis through Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RailTel). So far Wi-Fi has been implemented at 90 places with financial assistance by the Ministry of Tourism with releasing of Rs 11.4 cr. to BSNL & MTNL. The

State-wise details of Wi-Fi set up are enclosed as Statement-I.

(ii) BSNL is providing Wi-Fi Hotspots services at the technically feasible and commercially viable locations on PAN India basis (except Delhi & Mumbai). BSNL has provided 7882 Wi-Fi Hotspots under revenue share model and 7365 Wi-Fi Hotspots through its own CAPEX model till 31.01.2018 at the cost of Rs 646 cr. The Telecom Circle wise details of Wi-Fi set up are enclosed as Statement-II.

(iii) Further, Ministry of Railways has plans to provide free Wi-Fi at all stations across the country which is being implemented by RailTel Corporation of India Limited (RailTel). So far Wi-Fi services have been provided at 564 Railway Stations at no cost to Railways and Rs 16.74 cr. has been sanctioned under USOF for Wi-Fi facility at 200 rural stations. The details of number of Railway stations provided with Wi-Fi facility are as follows:

S.N.	Year	No of Stations provided with Wi-Fi facility
1.	2015-16	05
2.	2016-17	112
3.	2017-18	447
	Total	564

(iv) Last mile connectivity through Wi-Fi or any suitable broadband technology is proposed to all Gram Panchayats in the country under BharatNet and Rs. 4066 cr. has been approved for provisioning of such connectivity.

(v) Wi-Fi hotspots have been approved for around 25,000 Rural Exchanges of BSNL under USOF. The implementation is through BSNL. State/Circle wise details are enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) At present, no proposal is in consideration at the Department of Telecommunications.

Statement-I*List of 90 Tourist places where Wi-Fi facility has been provided*

Sr.No.	Name of the Site	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	Ramakrishna Beach, Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
2.	LalBagh, Bengaluru	Karnataka
3.	Brindavan Gardens, Mysore,	Karnataka
4.	Cubbon Park, Bengaluru	Karnataka
5.	Guruvayur Temple	Kerala
6.	Upper Lake, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Orchha Temple, Orchha	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Boulevard, Puducherry	Tamil Nadu
9.	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
10.	Botanical Garden, Ooty,	Tamil Nadu
11.	Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad	AP/Telangana
12.	Jagannath Temple, Puri	Odisha
13.	Har Ki Pauri, Haridwar	Uttarakhand
14.	Tirumala Temple	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar
16.	Devka Beach	Daman
17.	Daman Fort	Daman
18.	Nagoa Beach	Diu
19.	Vanganga Lake Garden, Silvassa	Dadra
20.	Ghats of Varanasi,	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Charminar, Hyderabad	AP/Telangana
22.	Brihadeswar Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
23.	Hampi	Karnataka
24.	Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Sarnath Temple, Sarnath	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
27.	Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Konark Temple	Odisha
29.	Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
30.	Dargah, Ajmer	Rajasthan
31.	Water Sports Complex, Aberdean Bazar, Port Blair	A&N Islands
32.	Virbhadra Temple, Lepakshi	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Rushikonda Beach, Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
34.	Pulicat Lake, Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
35.	Kamkhya Temple, Guwahati	Assam
36.	Rani-Ki Vav, Patan	Gujarat
37.	Sun Temple, Modhera	Gujarat
38.	Diu Fort, Diu	Gujarat
39.	Sabarmati Riverfront, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
40.	Group of Temples, Pattadakal	Karnataka
41.	Group of Temples, Aihole	Karnataka
42.	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala, Belur	Karnataka
43.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	Karnataka
44.	Dariya Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam	Karnataka
45.	Shravanabelagola	Karnataka
46.	Ulsoor Lake, Bengaluru	Karnataka
47.	Mysore Palace, Mysore	Karnataka
48.	Dakshineswar Temple, Kolkata	West Bengal
49.	Badami Caves, Bagalkote	Karnataka
50.	Bekal Fort	Kerala
51.	Royal Places, Mandu	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Buddisht Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
53.	Pre-historic rock shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh
54.	Group of Temples at Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh
55.	Gwalior Fort, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
56.	Marble Rocks, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
57.	Pachmarhi Hills	Madhya Pradesh
58.	Our Lady of Immaculate Conception Church, Panaji	Goa
59.	Kailashnath Temple, Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
60.	Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu
61.	Yercaud	Tamil Nadu
62.	Vivekananda Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu
63.	Ramappa Temple, Warangal	Telangana
64.	Golkonda Fort	Telangana
65.	Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad	Telangana
66.	Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad	Telangana
67.	Medak Church	Telangana
68.	Kushinagar	UP(East)
69.	Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	UP(East)
70.	Residency, Lucknow	UP(East)
71.	Badalmambara, Lucknow	UP(East)
72.	Triveni Sangam, Allahabad	UP(East)
73.	Miraman Beach, Goa	Goa
74.	Veena Lake, Mahabaleshwar	Maharashtra
75.	Fort Kochi	Kerala
76.	Victoria Memorial, Kolkata	West Bengal
77.	Indian Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
78.	The Mall, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
79.	Great Buddha Statue, Bodh Gaya	Bihar
80.	Purana Quila	Delhi
81.	Lodhi Gardens	Delhi
82.	Elephant Caves	Mumbai
83.	National Museum	Delhi
84.	Marine Drive	Mumbai

1	2	3
85.	Chowpaty Beach	Mumbai
86.	Safdarjung Tomb	Delhi
87.	Red Fort	Delhi
88.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
89.	Qutub Complex	Delhi
90.	National Rail Museum	Delhi

Statement-II*Year wise details of Wi-Fi Hotspots provided by BSNL*

Telecom Circle	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (As on 31.1.2018)		Last three Years (Total)	
	Revenue	CAPEX	Revenue	CAPEX	Revenue	CAPEX	Revenue	CAPEX
	Share Model Project	Model Project	Share Model Project	Model Project	Share Model Project	Model Project	Share Model Project	Model Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	6	0	8	0	14	0
Assam	0	0	25	0	22	174	47	174
Bihar	25	0	12	0	9	7	46	7
Jharkhand	0	0	27	0	33	40	60	40
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	16	206	16	206
NE-I	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	105
NE-II	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	94
Odisha	13	0	0	0	0	116	13	116
West Bengal	0	0	5	0	0	129	5	129
Andhra Pradesh	440	0	203	0	36	654	679	654
Chennai	43	0	8	0	4	96	55	96
Karnataka	548	0	421	0	1695	885	2664	885
Kerala	180	0	40	0	312	570	532	570
Tamil Nadu	113	0	34	0	1	158	148	158
Haryana	40	0	176	0	113	130	329	130
Himachal Pradesh	12	0	33	0	7	87	52	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	95	0	-56	0	0	36	39	36
Punjab	73	0	16	0	50	182	139	182
Rajasthan	236	0	22	0	2	183	260	183
Uttar Pradesh (East)	70	0	126	0	19	113	215	113
Uttar Pradesh (West)	97	0	-21	0	24	102	100	102
Uttarakhand	28	0	60	0	0	43	88	43
Chhattisgarh	30	0	86	0	49	144	165	144
Gujarat	83	0	216	0	20	1917	319	1917
Madhya Pradesh	255	0	83	0	46	360	384	360
Maharashtra	124	0	1430	0	38	834	1592	834
Total	*2505	0	*2952	0	*2504	7365	*7961	7365

*Figures inclusive of 79 Wi-Fi provided at Tourist places funded by Ministry of Tourism

Statement-III

State wise details of Public Wi-Fi hotspots being set up by BSNL at 25,000 Rural Telephone Exchanges

Name of State/Circle	Installed	Integrated
1	2	3
Assam	190	159
Bihar	8	5
Jharkhand	63	38
NE I*	50	44
NE II**	47	37
Odisha	67	63
West Bengal	11	10
Haryana	193	181
Himachal Pradesh	215	190
Jammu and Kashmir	63	63
Punjab	288	270

1	2	3
Rajasthan	135	117
Uttar Pradesh	468	435
Uttarakhand	110	107
Chhattisgarh	30	30
Gujrat	90	90
Madhya Pradesh	50	49
Maharashtra	50	50
Karnataka	113	113
Andhra Pradesh	65	58
Telangana	80	57
Kerala	370	268
Chennai Telecom District	20	20
Tamil Nadu	50	50
Total	2826	2487

(a) NE-I* Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram

(b) NE-II** Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh

Data Analytics

5987. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is true that the Government is considering to take stringent action to ensure that nothing comes in the way of making data analytics a national movement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that the Government is committed to make the best use of big data in establishing rule of precision governance, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there is a big gap between data being available and data being utilized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

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) Government of India through National Informatics Centre (NIC) is in the process of establishing a Data Analytics Centre of Excellence. Platform identification and development of Data analytics solutions for some of the identified areas has already been taken up by this centre.

(b) NIC is in touch with some States to take up data analytics services by inducting various open source and proprietary analytics tools in the analytical areas like Data Warehouse, Business Intelligence, Data Mining, Data Quality etc. Various working models like (i) Plug and

play model (ii) Build by the Centre of Excellence (CoE) and managed by the user Ministry/Department and (iii) Build and operate the services by Centre of Excellence (CoE).

(c) and (d) The data is available in heterogeneous platforms and different data bases spread across the country and in certain applications, data is available in local languages. There is a need to have a common system from which one can access data sets for various analytical needs. Through initiatives like the open data platform, it is envisaged to bridge the gap between data available and data utilized.

[*Translation*]

Developmental Activities in Foreign Countries

5988. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries in whose rebuilding India has played or is playing an active role in their developmental activities as on date;

(b) the details of funds spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(c) the benefits India is like to get therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) India has played an active role in rebuilding and reconstruction activities of several countries such as Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.

(b) Details of grant assistance towards developmental activities are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of country	Year (All expenditure in Rs. crores)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till January, 2018)
1.	Nepal	303.26	309.94	332.72	253.17
2.	Sri Lanka	499.70	403.80	99.16	22.46
3.	Afghanistan	723.52	880.44	263.02	221.21

(c) India's contribution to rebuilding efforts of these countries in a spirit of promoting friendly ties strengthens

bilateral cooperation and promotes mutual goodwill.

*[English]***Legal Awareness**

5989. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey as to determine the legal education awareness level (specially pertaining to the knowledge of the fundamental rights and human rights) of the individuals across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor along with any proposal of the Government to do the same;

(c) whether the Government is also open to the idea of starting a television channel focused on increasing the legal awareness among the citizens of the country and if so, the details thereof along with any other initiative taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Upgradation of Transport Infrastructure

5990. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has upgraded transport infrastructure in various coal mine areas in the country for the purpose of coal evacuation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned for up-gradation of transport infrastructure during each of the last five years, year-wise, coal-mines area-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the quantity of coal evacuated as a result of the development of transport infrastructure in coal mine areas, coal mine area-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A number of activities related to strengthening of existing as well as new transport infrastructure works have been undertaken for the purpose of coal evacuation. Details of activities and amount of funds sanctioned for up-gradation of transport infrastructure during each of the last five years, year-wise, coal-mines area-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Coal field wise, State-wise dispatch from CIL subsidiaries for the last 4 years and current fiscal (till Feb., 2017-18) is enclosed Statement-II herewith as Statement-II.

Statement-I

(in lakh tonnes)

Coalfields (Company)	Name of State	2017-18 (Apr-Feb)	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranigunj (ECL)	West Bengal	201.46	209.32	189.77	173.98	165.22
MUG/SLN /SPM (ECL)	West Bengal/ Jharkhand	56.50	49.22	52.31	54.75	48.98
Rajmahal (ECL)	Jharkhand	125.40	168.82	141.72	152.91	145.59
Jharia (BCCL)	Jharkhand/ West Bengal	298.70	348.47	360.92	335.58	341.30
Bokaro/SK/NK/Rajr appa (CCL)	Jharkhand	611.95	609.13	595.82	553.33	521.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singarauli(NCL)	M.P./ Uttar Pradesh	876.81	834.59	785.32	736.83	721.11
Wardha(WCL)	Maharashtra	255.01	251.73	278.00	277.72	267.33
Umrer (WCL)	Maharashtra	86.30	46.89	29.91	24.12	21.64
Pathakhhera (WCL)	Madhya Pradesh	16.80	18.28	28.26	29.33	29.64
Pench/Kanhan (WCL)	Madhya Pradesh	29.50	28.67	31.99	26.67	27.29
KMT/SYL/Nagpur (WCL)	Maharashtra	52.20	48.90	54.90	54.56	53.49
Korea/Rewa (SECL)	Madhya Pradesh/ Chattisgarh	244.00	234.14	231.16	236.85	252.09
Korba (SECL)	Madhya Pradesh/ Chattisgarh	1134.21	1142.19	1156.19	995.14	967.98
IB.WLY (MCL)	Odisha	570.70	634.48	570.55	514.71	486.95
Talcher (MCL)	Odisha	681.51	795.61	831.74	715.40	656.44
NEC	Assam	7.50	7.77	3.42	7.33	5.77

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL);

The Coal dispatch of SCCL has improved from 47.89 MT in the year 2013-14 to 64.62 MT in the year 2017-18

Statement-II**ECL**

Fund sanctioned for various activities relating to development/strengthening of road/rail infrastructure are as under:

Year	Capital Budget allocated to coal mine areas in West Bengal (Rs. lakhs)	Capital Budget allocated to coal mine areas in Jharkhand (Rs. lakhs)	Total (Rs. lakhs)
2012-13	140.32	-	140.32
2013-14	12486.06	-	12486.06
2014-15	2914.70	-	2914.70
2015-16	1730.05	114.71	1844.76
2016-17	1156.60	154.81	1311.41
Total	18427.73	269.52	18697.25

BCCL

The following new Railway Sidings are being constructed in the State of Jharkhand, under the command area of BCCL:

- (1) Railway infrastructure for evacuation of coal from RLS (SILO) at Maheshpur (5 MTY).
- (2) NT-ST Siding (10 MTY).
- (3) Madhuband NLW Washery (5 MTY) Siding.
- (4) Patherdih NLW Washery (5 MTY) Siding.

Sr. No.	Siding	Estimated Coat (Rs. cr)
1.	RLS Maheshpur	82
2.	North Tisra-South Tisra	45
3.	Madhuband NLW Washery	6.48
4.	Patherdih NLW Washery	100.17
Total		233.65

CCL

Name of Coal Mine Area	Amount of fund/expenditure made for upgradation of Road Infrastructure (Rs cr)				
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
CCL	13.2966	37.2205	51.5551	101.0841	185.6305

Rail Infrastructure

Name of Rail Project & related Coal Mine Area	Amount of fund deposited to Railways/RITES for new/upgradation of rail infrastructure (Rs. cr.)					Sanctioned Project Cost (Rs. cr.)
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tori-Shivpur Rail line (Magadh & Amrapali Area)	356	290	-	606.27	803.88	2399.04
Mc Cluskiganj- Piparwar Rail line	8.52	23.82	9.34	-	32.91	141.25
Construction of two wharf walls & a crossing station at Koilara (Piparwar Area)				19.43	99.80	
Kuju Siding (Kuju Area)	-	-	-	8.22	-	8.22
Konar Railway Siding (B&K Area)					15.00	46.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saunda B Siding (Barka- Sayal Area)					2.84	2.84
Magadh Railway Siding (Magadh & Amrapali Area)				78.20		391.01
North Urimari Siding (Barka Sayal Area)					38.00	222.32

NCL: In the command area of NCL, spread over the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, a number of works have been taken up for upgradation of transport infrastructure for smooth evacuation of coal.

- Complete Track Renewal (CTR) of old railway siding tracks for Bina (UP), Jayant (MP) & Block-B (MP) Areas.
- Construction of various railway sidings for smooth dispatch of coal.
- Extension of existing Public Railway line from Jayant (MP) to Amlohri (MP) - Nigahi (MP).
- Diversion of KBJ Line (Railway line) at Khadia Area (UP).

The amount of fund sanctioned for upgradation of transport infrastructure during each of the last five years, year wise, coal-mine area wise and State-wise are as follows:-

(Fig. are in crores)

Name of Project/Area	Project location (State-wise)	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Amlohri	MP	0.00	1.44	0.94	1.78	0.00
Bina	UP	0.00	0.00	4.91	1.53	3.00
Dudhichua	UP	0.00	16.06	6.08	0.26	1.00
Jayant	MP	0.00	0.00	3.98	4.73	1.00
Khadia	UP	0.00	1.04	24.57	11.40	2.00
Nigahi	MP	4.39	5.31	0.00	40.93	33.00
Krishnahshila	UP	0.20	.64	0.34	0.12	10.00
Block-B	MP	.48	1.74	0.00	39.47	40.00
	Total	5.07	26.23	40.82	100.22	90.00

WCL: Existing road surface have been repaired and roads constructed as per Project Report either by blacktopping or concreting for smooth and fast coal transportation. Rail infrastructure has been upgraded by constructing Warf wall, track extension and allied works. Details of funds allocated for repair/construction of roads (WBM, Blacktopping, Concreting), construction of Warf wall, track extension and allied works are as under: -

(Amount in lacs)

Year	Maharashtra		Madhya Pradesh	
	Roads	Rails	Roads	Rail
2013-14	1499.00	-	208.00	-
2014-15	4224.00	-	345.00	-
2015-16	1720.00	-	359.00	-
2016-17	3775.00	887.72	600.00	-
2017-18	2310.56	277.62	540.40	-

SECL: In the command area of SECL in the State of Chhattisgarh, the transport infrastructure has been upgraded for coal evacuation. The details, funds sanctioned and expenditure are as follows:

Sr. No.	Details	Sanc Capital (Rs. Cr.)	Area	Expenditure (Rs. cr.)				
				13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
1.	In- Pit belt conveyor system	372.97 309.00	Dipka Gevra	76.90 1.01	16.63	80.52	54.47	109.00
2.	SILO loading system	164.97	Dipka Gevra	33.49	Commissioned before 2012-13 91.37 38.18		0.2683	
3.	East Rail Corridor	3054.24	Raigarh /Korba	0.13	132.15	225.09	436.38	194.73
4.	East-West Corridor	4970.11	Raigarh/ CIC/ Korba	0.12	2.30	69.93	230.07	69.84

MCL: MCL is in the process of constructing various railway lines, roads, coal handling plants, SILOs and Washeries for improving its coal evacuation. The details are as follows:

a. Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega rail line-Newly constructed line

A 52.92 KM Jharsuguda-Barpali-Sardega rail line taking-off from Jharsuguda station has been constructed by MCL at a project cost of Rs. 1007.12 cr. for evacuation of coal to the tune of 70 MT from Basundhara-Garjanbahal coalfield of Sundargarh district.

b. Construction of 3rd line from TLSB to Talcher Yard of Talcher coalfield

The subject rail line of a length of 4 KM has been constructed and commissioned by MCL at a project cost of Rs. 47.55 cr to increase the coal dispatch capacity from Talcher coalfields.

c. Auto Signaling/ IBS system between Talcher and Paradip Port

MCL has invested Rs. 72.42 cr. for introduction of Automatic signaling system/IBS system between Talcher and Paradip Port so as to enable faster dispatch of coal from Talcher coalfields of MCL.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

SCCL has undertaken upgrading of transport infrastructure within its command area to improve coal

evacuation by various rail projects. The details of the rail projects are given below:

Rail projects being executed by Railways on deposit basis:

- i. Bhadrachalam Road to Sattupalli Railway line
- ii. Goleti Railway siding:

Railway projects being executed by SCCL currently:

- i. Railway line for 2X600 MW STPP Jaipur:
- ii. Railway line from Bethampudi railway station to Koyagudem
- iii. Railway siding for KK1 CHP, Mandamarri:

The expenditure incurred by SCCL on development of transport infrastructure from coal mines during last five years is as below:

Year	Expenditure (In Rs. crore)
2013-14	46.24
2014-15	65.81
2015-16	83.48
2016-17	98.96
2017-18	292.52
Total	587.02

Rationalization of Freight Charges

5991. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has any plan to rationalise the freight charges for transport of various goods including coal from the eastern sector to distantly located power plants of Gujarat and other areas in western sector;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the time by which it will be implemented so that the freight for transportation of coal which is about 60% to 65% of the fuel cost per unit could be reduced in Gujarat State;

(c) whether there is any move to remove "busy season surcharge" which is levied by Railways throughout the year except in three months of monsoon;

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

(e) whether there is any plan to introduce telescopic freight on the line of passenger fare charges and if so, the salient features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalisation of fare and freight are ongoing process. At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Freight structure of Indian Railways is already telescopic in nature. The freight rate per ton decreases with increase in distance. It is uniform throughout the Country. It is charged on per ton basis according to the distance and class of the commodity.

Complaints against Bureaucrats

5992. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any data of the complaints filed by the public at large against the bureaucrats in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, cadre-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the number of bureaucrats facing departmental inquiry especially in the case of financial mismanagement during the last three years, cadre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Cadre-wise data of complaints received and action taken against bureaucrats is not maintained Centrally in this Department. However, as per information received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the complaints received in CVC are examined and the complaints which contain verifiable facts are sent for investigation and report to Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO)/Central Bureau of Investigation

(CBI). Pseudonymous/anonymous complaints are filed and the complaints which are administrative in nature are forwarded to CVO of concerned organization for necessary action at their end.

The number of complaints against officers received and disposed of by the CVC during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Complaints received	Complaints disposed of
2015	32149	30789
2016	51207	48764
2017	26052	22386

(c) As per the annual reports furnished by the Ministries/Departments to CVC, the details of departmental inquiries, including cases of financial mismanagement, instituted against officers (both within and outside the jurisdiction of CVC) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Departmental Inquiries instituted
2015	13024
2016	13629
2017	13202

Streamlining the Proceedings and Modalities of NMC

5993. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper action has not been taken in regard to the complaints received from the members of minority communities by the Government and National Minority Commission (NMC);

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the proceedings and modalities of the Commission;

(d) whether the Government plans to address the problems of minorities in various States and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the minorities of various States get a level playing field in the society as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) On receipt of the complaints/grievances, National Commission for Minorities (NCM) takes appropriate action as per provisions of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 and procedure adopted by the NCM. As mandated under Section 9 of the NCM Act, 1992, the Commission has been taking up cases regarding violation of rights and safeguards of the minorities, as and when they are brought to the notice of NCM, with the concerned authorities in the State Governments and Central Government. The Commission also takes *suo-moto* cognizance of cases of any violence against the minorities including visits to affected areas. The NCM is committed to various constitutional and statutory provisions relating to safeguarding the interest of minorities in India.

(c) As per Section 8 (2) of the NCM Act, 1992, the Commission regulates its own procedure and modalities. The Ministry has not issued any further instructions in this regard.

(d) and (e) The problems of minorities are addressed by the Government through various schemes/programmes/initiatives which are implemented in the State and UTs. The schemes/programmes implemented by this Ministry for the minority communities notified under section 2(c) of the NCM Act 1992 viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis are as under:-

- (1) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) - implemented in identified Minority Concentration Blocks, Minority Concentration Towns & Clusters of Contiguous Villages for infrastructure development.
- (2) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme-for educational empowerment.
- (3) Maulana Azad National Fellowship-for research fellows empowerment.
- (4) "Naya Savera" Free coaching and Allied Scheme - to enhance skills and knowledge of students and candidates for employment

through competitive examination and admission in technical and professional courses.

- (5) Padho Pardes-Scheme for interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies in technical and professional courses.
- (6) Nai Udaan-Support for students clearing Preliminary Examination conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.
- (7) Jiyo Parsi-Scheme for containing population decline of Parsis.
- (8) Nai Roshni-Scheme for leadership development of minority women.
- (9) Seekho Aur Kamao-Skill development initiative for minorities.
- (10) Nai Manzil-Scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.
- (11) USTTAD-Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development and Hunar Haats.
- (12) Hamari Dharohar - Scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority Communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (13) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:-
 - (a) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society
 - (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities
 - (c) Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities.

- (14) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities.

Details of the schemes and the achievements in respect of the schemes at serial No. 1 to 12 are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in), the one at serial No. 13 are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in) and at serial No. 14 are available on the website of NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org).

From time to time, the Ministry interacts with representatives from various minority communities, holds conference, meetings and organizes 'Progress Panchayats'.

Survey of Railway Projects in Kerala

5994. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of ongoing railway projects including survey of projects in Kerala, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon, project-wise;

(c) the time-frame set for completion of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Details of ongoing projects included in Budget, falling partly or fully in the State of Kerala alongwith latest estimated cost, expenditure incurred thereon upto March, 2017 and outlay provided for 2017-18 and status of projects including survey involved thereon are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure upto March, 2017	Outlay 2017-18	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Line					
1.	Tirunavaya-Guruvayur (35 Km)	477	31.92	18	Government of Kerala has approved alignment in 2009 and Final Location Survey (FLS) for first

1	2	3	4	5	6
					8 Km completed. Balance FLS is held up due to public protest.
2.	Angamali Sabrimala (116 Km)	2815	218.45	213.59	On this project, work on Angamali-Kaladi section (7 Km) is in advance stage which, however is stuck for want of 0.6 hectare land. For balance length, land acquisition has delayed due to protest by local people against fixing of alignment of the project in Kottayam District. In view of considerable increase in project cost due to abnormal increase in land cost, Government of Kerala has been requested for their consent to share 50% cost of the project.
	Gauge Conversion				
1.	Quilon Tirunelveli Tiruchendur & Tenkasi Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1122	1060.45	41.48	336 Km. has been commissioned. Remaining section <i>i.e.</i> New Ariyankavu-Edamann (21 Km) falling in Kerala area is in advance stage of completion.
	Doubling				
1	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 Km)	189	8.20	30	In view of considerable increase in project cost due to abnormal rise in cost of land, Government of Kerala was requested for free land and sharing 50% of construction cost of the project. However, State Government has not agreed to Railway's request.
2.	Kumbalam-Turavur (15.59 Km)	253	6.97	65	In view of considerable increase in project cost due to abnormal rise in cost of land, Government of Kerala was requested for free land and sharing 50% of construction cost of the project. However, State Government has not agreed to Railway's request.
3.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 Km)	289	194.49	38.45	Earthwork, bridges & ballast supply works have been taken up.
4.	Kuruppantara- Chingavanam (27 Km)	457	177.01	100	Kuruppantara-Ettumannur (8 Km) is in advance stage. State Government has to expedite handing over of 7.02 hectare of land to Railways.
5.	Chingavanam- Chengannur (27 Km)	436	307.43	33.63	Chengannur-Changanassery section (17 Km) commissioned. Work on balance section is in advance stage.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Thiruvananthapuram-Kanniyakumari (86.50 Km)	1432	2	50	Requisite clearances to take up work on this project have been obtained in 2017. Detailed Estimate sanctioned and land acquisition taken up.
7.	Turavur-Ambalapuzha (50 Km)	829	0.48	30	Project has been deferred till the consent of State Government for cost sharing and providing free land is received.

Besides above, Shoranur-Ernakulam 3rd line project (107 Km) has been included in the Budget 2018-19 at a cost of Rs. 1518 crore.

Execution/completion of projects depends on a number of factors such as statutory clearances, acquisition of land, shifting of various utility services etc. Therefore, it is not feasible to give fixed time lines for completion of the project.

(d) To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to speed up the works like increased allocation of funds, funding through loan from Institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, execution of projects through Special Purpose Vehicles, etc. Besides these, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have also been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

[Translation]

Criteria for Model Station

5995. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to identify the railway station for its upgradation as a "Model Station"; and

(b) the details of the additional facilities to be provided at the Model Railway Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Selection

of Railway stations for inclusion under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme' is based on an identified need for up-gradation of amenities at stations.

Adarsh stations are provided with additional basic facilities such as improvement to the facade, waiting room, landscaping of circulating area, signages, pay & use toilets, platforms, foot over bridge, water coolers, passenger reservation system, etc.

[English]

Survey of New Rail Lines

5996. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has made the survey for new rail lines between Mysore and Madikeri, Gulbarga and Latur, Dharwad-Lokapur and Whitefield and Bangarpet and submitted its report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of these projects;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the sanction and execution process of these projects;

(d) whether funds have been sanctioned for final location survey of new rail routes; and

(e) if so, the amount of funds sanctioned, route-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Details of surveys for new line for Mysore-Madikere, Gulbarga-Latur, Dharwad-Lokapur and Whitefield-Bangarpet sections is as under:

Alignment	Status
Mysore-Kushalnagar-Madikere (110 Km)	Survey for this new line has been taken up and survey is going on.
Gulbarga-Latur (148 Km)	Survey for this new line has been taken up and survey is going on.
Dharwad-Lokapur (95 Km)	Survey for this new line has been taken up and survey is going on.
Whitefield-Bangarpet (47 Km)	Survey for 3rd line on Whitefield-Bangarpet section has been taken up and survey is going on.

Details of cost estimates will be available once survey is completed.

Opposition to AIJS

5997. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that nine High Courts have opposed a proposal to have an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) for the lower judiciary and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that eight High Courts have sought changes in the proposed framework and only two have supported the idea, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that most of the High Courts want the administrative control over the subordinate judiciary to remain with the respective High Courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to bring about a consensus in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of All India Judicial Service (AIJS) which was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was included as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 wherein it was decided that the issue needs further deliberation and consideration. The views of the State Governments and High Courts were sought on the proposal. While some State Governments and High Courts were not in favour of creation of All India Judicial Service, some other State Governments and High Courts have suggested changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government.

The High Courts of Sikkim and Tripura have concurred with the proposal approved by Committee of Secretaries for formation of All India Judicial Service. High Courts of Allahabad, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha and Uttarakhand have suggested changes in age at induction level, qualifications, training and quota of vacancies to be filled through All India Judicial Service. Rest of High Courts have not favoured the idea. Most of the High Courts want the administrative control over the Subordinate Judiciary to remain with the respective High Courts. The High Courts of Jharkhand and Rajasthan have indicated that the matter regarding creation of AIJS is pending consideration. No response has been received as yet from the High Courts of Calcutta, Jammu and Kashmir and Gauhati.

The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab do not favour the formation of AIJS. The State Government of Maharashtra wants the recruitment to be done at Judicial Magistrate First Class (JMFC) level which is not in consonance with the provisions of AIJS. The State Government of Maharashtra wants the recruitment to be done at Judicial Magistrate First Class (JMFC) level which is not in consonance with the provisions of AIJS as included in the Constitution of India. The State Governments of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Odisha and Uttarakhand want changes in the proposal formulated by the Central Government. The State Government of Haryana has stated that the proposal seems to be justified. The State Government of Mizoram has supported creation of AIJS on the lines of IAS, IPS and other Central Services. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has mentioned that provisions of Constitution of India for formation of AIJS

incorporated in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. No response has yet been received from rest of the states.

The proposal for constitution of All India Judicial Service with views from the High Courts and State Governments received thereon was included in the agenda for the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 5th April, 2015. However, no progress was made on the subject.

The matter regarding creation of a Judicial Service Commission to help the recruitment to the post of district judges and review of selection process of judges/judicial officers at all levels was also included in the agenda for the Chief Justices Conference, which was held on 03rd and 04th April, 2015, wherein it was resolved to leave it open to the respective High Courts to evolve appropriate methods within the existing system to fill up the vacancies for appointment of District judges expeditiously.

However, keeping in view the divergence of opinion among the stakeholders on constitution of All India Judicial Service, the Government has undertaken the consultative process to arrive at a common ground.

[Translation]

Saplings Planted by CCL

5998. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of saplings planted by Central Coal fields Limited (CCL) during the last three years;

(b) the number of those saplings that are alive as on date;

(c) the steps taken for proper maintenance of the said saplings by the Government; and

(d) the details of the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Coal India Limited, details of plantation by Central Coal fields Limited (CCL) during last three years is given below;

Year	No. of Plants
2015	55025
2016	70065
2017	202957

(b) The percentage of survival of the saplings is as under;

Year	No. of Plants alive as on date
2015	70%
2016	75%
2017	85%

(c) and (d) In order to ensure proper maintenance of saplings, plantation work along with its maintenance for 2 years is carried out through experts of State Forest Department, Govt. of Jharkhand. The maintenance work includes protection, weeding, hoeing, repair of fencing, addition of fertilizer. As a result, plantation work with more than 60% survival is handed over by forest department to CCL.

Promotion of Science and Technology

5999. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme in collaboration with States to promote science and technology in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) No Madam, Ministry of Science and Technology has not prepared any scheme in collaboration with States to promote science and technology in the Country, State-wise. However, the Ministry through its Department of Science & Technology (DST) has been implementing State Science and Technology Programme for promotion of Science & Technology (S&T) in the Country wherein DST has played

a key role proactively in establishing Councils of Science and Technology at State level. These Councils carry out S&T based activities including surveys, studies, technology development and demonstration projects. The Councils also prepare and implement State S&T plans and do various promotional programmes such as national science day, mathematics day, science festival, children science congress etc. These Councils are also conducting numerous activities like science essay competition, on-the spot painting competitions, popular lectures by eminent scientists and officials, exhibitions of models, assistive technologies useful for specially-abled, gadgets developed by students, among others. etc.

In addition, Ministry of Science & Technology through its Department of Biotechnology is implementing a Biotech Park Scheme for supporting biotech parks in collaboration with State Governments.

[English]

GPS Enabled Mobile Phones

6000. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for mobile manufacturers to provide GPS on all mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has received any representations from handset makers objecting to the norm and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) DoT has made GPS mandatory for all smart phone handsets but not for feature phones. Department of Telecommunications has issued an amendment through Gazette Notification No. 946 of G.S.R. 1441 (E) dated 23.11.2017 with title "Panic Button and Global Positioning System facility in all mobile phone handsets (Amendment) Rules, 2017" stating that "with effect from 1st January, 2018 no smart phone handset manufacturing company shall sell the new smart mobile phone handset in India without the facility of identifying the location through Satellite based GPS". At present there is no proposal to make GPS mandatory in feature phones.

(c) Indian Cellular Association (ICA) had submitted to Department of Telecommunications that introduction of GPS facility in feature phones will substantially increase the cost of feature phones which are generally used by the population below poverty line. ICA has also mentioned following technical issues in implementing GPS in feature phones:

(i) No third party configurable Operating System (OS).

(ii) Cannot download & run applications (Apps).

(iii) Software cannot be upgraded over the air.

(iv) Feature phones have no intelligence, are not programmable and have limited Memory.

Government has considered the views expressed by ICA while taking the decision for amendment through Gazette Notification No. 946 of G.S.R. 1441 (E) dated 23.11.2017 with title "Panic Button and Global Positioning System facility in all mobile phone handsets (Amendment) Rules, 2017".

Cadre Review

6001. ADV. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH
DWIVEDI:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved or likely to approve the cadre review policy for the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks in the Army which were pending since long;

(b) if so, the details of the cadres likely to be reviewed and the officials likely to get benefits, cadre-wise as a result thereof;

(c) the details of the changes likely to be brought about by the implementation of this review policy; and

(d) whether the review is likely to be carried out without an actual increase in the Army's overall prescribed manpower and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Third Cadre Review for Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks in the Army has been approved by Government of India. The

Government Sanction Letter (GSL) has been issued *vide* Letter No. B/10188/CR/MP-3/15(l)/2013-D(AG), dated 14th September, 2017.

(b) The following increase in select ranks have been sanctioned with consequent reduction of 1,45,137 Sepoy in Indian Army:-

(i) Subedar Major	479
(ii) Subedar	7769
(iii) Naib Subedar	13466
(iv) Havildar	58493
(v) Naik	64930

(c) The implementation of the Third Cadre Review will enhance the promotional prospects and reduce the stagnation period in Indian Army.

(d) Yes, Madam. There will be no increase in Army's overall authorization on implementation of Third Cadre Review.

Re-scheduling Time Table of Train

6002. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is planning to reset the time-table of 600-700 trains through rescheduling and increasing speed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways is considering to upgrade many ordinary mail and express trains to the level of superfast trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) At present, there is no such plan of resetting the time-table of 600-700 trains through rescheduling and increasing speed. However, speeding up of trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches and better tracks. During 2017-18, speed of 769 Mail/Express/Passenger trains has been increased. Out of these, 48 Mail/Express trains have been converted into Superfast category.

[*Translation*]

Pending Court Cases

6003. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of criminal and civil cases lying pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts presently and the number of cases lying pending for more than ten years in different courts separately, court and State-wise;

(b) the court/State-wise number of cases disposed of by these courts in each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for delay of more than ten years in disposing of the pending cases;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard;

(e) whether the recently constituted National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) to identify long pending judicial cases and their speedy disposal have furnished data in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(f) whether many people have died anticipating justice due to non-disposal of pending cases and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to facilitate speedy justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (f) Data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Supreme Court and High Courts is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts respectively. As per information made available by the Supreme Court of India, the total number of pending cases in the Supreme Court is 55,892. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 42.69 lakh cases are pending in various High Courts, out of which 10.11 lakh cases are pending for more than ten years. High Court-wise details (Civil and Criminal) of pending

cases including cases pending for more than ten years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 2.60 crore cases are pending in various District and Subordinate Courts of the country (excluding State / Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Puducherry), out of which 25.79 lakh cases are pending for more than the ten years. State/UT-wise details (Civil and Criminal) of pending cases including cases pending for more than ten years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The information about number of cases disposed by these courts each of the last three years and the current year is not available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

Some of the main factors responsible for pendency of cases in courts are increasing number of State and Central legislations, accumulation of first appeals, continuation of ordinary civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts, vacancies of Judges, appeals against orders of quasi-judicial forums going to High Courts, number of revisions/appeals, frequent adjournments, indiscriminate use of writ jurisdiction, lack of adequate arrangement to monitor, track and bunch cases for hearing.

In pursuance of resolution passed in the Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, 24 High Courts have set up Arrears Committees to clear the backlog of cases pending for more than five years. The Supreme Court has also constituted an Arrears Committee consisting of two Hon'ble Judges to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts. At district level, the District Judge holds monthly meeting of all judicial officers to monitor progress made in reduction of long pending cases.

The Central Government is fully committed to assisting the judiciary to enable speedy disposal of cases. It has undertaken many steps towards achieving this objective. A series of measures have been taken to enable the expeditious disposal of civil cases. These include relevant amendments to the Civil Procedure Code to impose limit on the number of adjournments that may be granted to each party to three times and imposition of costs for adjournments; allowing service of summons using email, fax, speed post, courier services or directly through the plaintiff; providing for dismissal of suit where summons are not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay costs; and limiting the time limit for filing of written statement by the defendant.

Necessary amendments have been made to Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to make the award

within 12 months, to resolve the dispute through fast track procedure, to ensure neutrality of arbitrators, and to restrict the term 'Public Policy of India' as a ground for challenging the award. Further, in March, 2018, the Union Cabinet has approved the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018 for introduction in the Parliament, which seeks to facilitate speedy appointment of arbitrators through designated arbitral institutions by the Supreme Court or High Courts.

With a view to address the issue of faster resolution of matters relating to commercial disputes, the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015 was enacted and commercial courts were established at District Levels in all jurisdictions, except in the territories over which the High Courts have original ordinary civil jurisdiction *i.e.* the High Courts of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and of Himachal Pradesh. The specified value of such commercial disputes to be adjudicated by the Commercial Courts or the Commercial Division of High Court, as the case may be, is presently Rs.1 crore.

Further, in March, 2018, the Union Cabinet has approved the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 for introduction in the Parliament, which seeks to reduce the specified value of a commercial dispute to Rs.3 lakh from the present Rs.1 crore, and provide for establishment of Commercial Courts at district Judge level for the territories over which respective High Courts have ordinary original civil jurisdiction *i.e.* in the cities of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and State of Himachal Pradesh.

In order to strengthen judicial infrastructure in districts through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary wherein a total of Rs. 6,100 crore has been released since 1993-94, out of which Rs. 2,655 crore (43.52%) has been released since April, 2014. 17,986 Court Halls and 14,986 Residential Accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on date. In addition, 3,151 Court Halls and 1,785 Residential Accommodations are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the 12th Five Year Plan Period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated outlay of Rs.3,320 crore.

Under the Phase-I (2010-15) of the eCourts Mission Mode Project undertaken by the Central Government,

against a total target of computerisation of 14,249 courts, the computerisation of 13,672 district and subordinate courts has been achieved. This includes the installation of hardware, the LAN and software. This has enabled the courts to upload the case status and orders online. Status of cases and copies of judgments have also been made available on the websites of the respective District and Subordinate Court Complexes which have been computerised. Rs. 935.00 crore were allocated for Phase-I out of which Rs. 639.41 crore were utilized.

A budget outlay of Rs.1,670 crores was approved for the Phase-II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project (from July, 2015 upto 31 March 2019). The facilities of e-services such as cause lists, case status, daily orders, judgments etc. are being provided under the supervision of eCommittee of the Supreme Court and Computer Committees of respective High Courts. A total of 16,089 District and Subordinate Courts have been computerised under the eCourts Project till date. Video Conferencing facility has also been operationalised between 488 court complexes and 342 corresponding prisons during the period 2015-17. The National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) developed under this project provides updated information on civil and criminal cases, including pending cases, for the computerised district/subordinate courts in the country.

Lok Adalats are playing an important role in disposing of pending cases in the country. A total number of 140.64 lakh pending cases have been settled by National Lok Adalats during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2015, 2016 and 2017. In addition, Regular Lok Adalats have also settled a total number of 83.60 lakh pending cases during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto December, 2017).

Lok Adalats are organised in accordance with the provisions of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. National and Regular Lok Adalats deal with pending cases. National Lok Adalats are held on bi-monthly basis whereas Regular Lok Adalats are held on weekly/monthly basis on court holidays/weekends. At present, Lok Adalats starting from Supreme Court to Taluk level courts are held in the existing infrastructure available in courts. Permanent Lok Adalats, as provided under section 22 B of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, deal with pre-litigative cases and disputes related to public utility services on a regular basis. The Lok Adalats are organised as per a pre-decided calendar throughout the year.

In the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held in April, 2016, it was resolved that the existing judicial infrastructure of the State judiciaries be utilized for setting up Morning/Evening or Holiday Courts, as the case may be, utilizing the services of retired Judges. These courts may be constituted to deal with cases relating to petty offences, such as traffic cases and legal aid cases at the discretion of the High Court. It was further resolved in the conference that Chief Ministers and Chief Justices shall, for their respective States, decide upon norms for payment of salaries and allowances to the retired Judges manning these courts. These courts are held as per requirements in any State, and on orders of the related High Courts.

In order to reduce cases pending in courts for over 10 years, the Government has recently introduced Nyaya Mitra Scheme covering 227 selected districts of 16 States. Under the Scheme, retired judicial officers are engaged and designated as 'Nyaya Mitra' to facilitate expeditious disposal of the cases pending over 10 years. In the first Phase, 15 Nyaya Mitra's have been engaged.

Statement-I

Number of Pending Cases and Number of Pending Cases for more than Ten Years in High Courts.

Sr. No.	High Court Name	Total Number of Cases Pending				Total Number of Cases Pending over Ten Years			
		Civil	Criminal	Writs	Total	Civil	Criminal	Writs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Allahabad High Court	153725	301891	250958	706574	65133	111711	90809	267653
2.	Calcutta High Court	106717	43284	85203	235204	52034	16807	24410	93251
3.	Gauhati High Court	12578	6871	15574	35023	231	33	27	291

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	High Court of Bombay	302656	50704	110714	464074	107608	15115	22702	145425
5.	High Court of Chhattisgarh	37253	23899	0	61152	3171	3840	0	7011
6.	High Court of Delhi	29879	18812	21057	69748	3083	2638	3150	8871
7.	High Court of Gujarat	43069	32527	34113	109709	7052	6934	3046	17032
8.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	24505	6059	5419	35983	1238	224	77	1539
9.	High Court of Jammu and Kashmir	76393	8274	0	84667	8741	428	0	9169
10.	High Court of Jharkhand	46314	43685	0	89999	4628	10853	0	15481
11.	High Court of Karnataka	118262	30943	68113	217318	5314	15	891	6220
12.	High Court of Kerala	79647	38157	65687	183491	10228	8434	1335	19997
13.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	105694	118437	89236	313367	24724	29334	11544	65602
14.	High Court of Manipur	15074	1549	0	16623	3874	345	0	4219
15.	High Court of Meghalaya	316	39	621	976	0	0	1	1
16.	High Court of Punjab and Haryana	197422	119379	72702	389503	69677	16475	22339	108491
17.	High Court of Rajasthan	84825	71870	103799	260494	23509	26151	20533	70193
18.	High Court of Sikkim	54	63	104	221				
19.	High Court of Tripura	1025	458	1522	3005	1	0	2	3
20.	High Court of Uttarakhand	10258	10267	15470	35995	1754	1617	2520	5891
21.	Madras High Court	128196	42105	144044	314345	30785	3078	17181	51044
22.	Orissa High Court	43258	44112	83895	171265	14822	9409	14859	39090
23.	Patna High Court	29615	55796	60979	146390	7201	13669	2739	23609
24.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh High Court	107804	46325	170410	324539	26191	2963	22431	51585
Total Pending Cases		1754539	1115506	1399620	4269665	470999	280073	260596	1011668

Source: NJDG

Statement-II

Number of Pending Cases and Number of Pending Cases for more than Ten Years in District and Subordinate Courts.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total Number of Cases Pending			Number of Cases Pending over Ten Years		
		Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3296	7889	11185	184	695	879
2.	Andhra Pradesh	286741	221744	508485	4882	1669	6551
3.	Assam	58507	176217	234724	1044	1610	2654
4.	Bihar	254200	1452554	1706754	37698	233619	271317
5.	Chandigarh	16575	23926	40501	23	23	46
6.	Chhattisgarh	57533	210446	267979	1940	3765	5705
7.	Delhi	182427	466235	648662	1070	4176	5246
8.	Diu and Daman	957	850	1807	13	35	48
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1429	2059	3488	33	299	332
10.	Goa	21674	19444	41118	1799	86	1885
11.	Gujarat	511161	1041926	1553087	73011	158023	231034
12.	Haryana	261858	393228	655086	433	150	583
13.	Himachal Pradesh	103579	111947	215526	526	254	780
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	56636	62013	118649	2014	1946	3960
15.	Jharkhand	55521	276156	331677	4862	6671	11533
16.	Karnataka	662992	745295	1408287	17595	12108	29703
17.	Kerala	370434	842991	1213425	4465	4063	8528
18.	Madhya Pradesh	307400	1048693	1356093	5258	9529	14787
19.	Maharashtra	1137033	2251492	3388525	57300	197130	254430
20.	Manipur	5572	4415	9987	100	356	456
21.	Meghalaya	2102	4792	6894	273	482	755
22.	Mizoram	1432	2268	3700	32	4	36
23.	Odisha	244798	795867	1040665	23362	148607	171969
24.	Punjab	248272	342136	590408	624	627	1251
25.	Rajasthan	399917	1051400	1451317	24804	47950	72754

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Sikkim	617	917	1534	2	0	2
27.	Tamil Nadu	583631	437364	1020995	20280	19589	39869
28.	Telangana	201641	230867	432508	10628	4634	15262
29.	Tripura	8069	16570	24639	103	2706	2809
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1388759	4317273	5706032	232569	961872	1194441
31.	Uttarakhand	33092	181586	214678	985	3402	4387
32.	West Bengal	477396	1334009	1811405	53013	172943	225956
Total Pending Cases		7945251	18074569	26019820	580925	1999023	2579948

Source: NJDG

Data in respect of the States of Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland and Union Territories of Lakshadweep & Puducherry are not available on the website of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

[English]

Indigenous Fighter Jets

6004. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop indigenous futuristic stealth fighter jets in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to invite Indian and foreign military contractors to build the same under the Make in India initiative;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The country has planned to launch a Program to develop a stealth fighter named Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA). The feasibility study has been completed. Indian Air Force (IAF) suggested Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to initiate AMCA Technology Demonstration Phase before launching Full Scale Engineering Development (FSED). In order to compress the timelines of the design and development, it has been decided to fly 2 technology demonstrators of AMCA.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. An Expression of Interest (Eoi) has been floated by DRDO to invite participation of Military contractors/companies for the manufacture of the Technology Demonstrators as per DRDO-ADA Design. Subsequent steps will be decided after finalization of the manufacturing partner.

[Translation]

Defence Industrial Production Corridors

6005. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the defence industrial production corridors are likely to be developed;

(b) whether the Government has set any deadline in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop and nurture intrinsic defence production capability for meeting our defence needs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Consequent to the announcement in the Budget Speech (2018-19) by Hon'ble Finance Minister for setting up of two Defence Industrial Production Corridors in the country, the

Government has decided to establish two such corridors, one in Tamil Nadu and the other in Uttar Pradesh.

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) will be prepared for setting up of these Corridors. Based on the DPR, the proposal for setting up of defence industrial production corridors covering all aspects namely, timelines, details of expenditure etc. would be decided.

(c) As enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Government has taken following policy measures to develop and nurture defence production capability for meeting our defence needs:

- i. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.
- ii. A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' & 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.
- iii. Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.
- iv. The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving projects not exceeding development cost of Rs.10 crore (Government funded) and Rs.3 crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.
- v. Separate procedure for 'Make-II' sub-category has been notified wherein a number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of

eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering proposals suggested by industry/individual etc., have been introduced.

- vi. FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- vii. The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licenses (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the list, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small & medium segment. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.
- viii. The process for export clearance has been streamlined and made transparent & online.
- ix. Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.

[English]

Employment Generation in it Sector

6006. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of employment generated in the Electronics and IT industry in the country;
- (b) whether it is true that India has become a promising centre for mobile manufacturing in recent years;

(c) if so, the details of the number of mobile factories set up in the country during the last three years including current year, year and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is taking any measures to encourage more mobile manufacturing factories in the country; and

(e) if so, the response the Government has received in this regard?

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) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the Information Technology (IT) sector has provided employment to about 39,68,000 persons in the country. As per the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the employment in Electronics hardware manufacturing industry in the country is estimated to be about 13,00,000 persons.

(b) and (c) India has become a promising centre for mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing in recent years. The details of the number of mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing factories set up in the country during the last three years, including 2017-18, is given below:

No. of Factories		
1.	Mobile Handsets	57
2.	Adapter/Chargers	27
3.	Battery Packs	20
4.	Mechanical Parts	7
5.	Wired Headsets	4
6.	USB Cables	3
Total		118

The State-wise breakup of number of factories is as under:

S.No.	State	No. of Factories
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	51
2.	Haryana	11

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	7
4.	Tamil Nadu	7
5.	Telangana	7
6.	Uttarakhand	6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6
9.	Maharashtra	6
10.	Karnataka	4
11.	Rajasthan	3
12.	Daman	2
13.	Punjab	1
14.	West Bengal	1
Total		118

(d) and (e) Promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing, including mobile handsets and their parts/ components, is one of the pillars of Digital India Programme of the Government and Government is taking several measures to promote electronics hardware manufacturing, including encouraging more mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing factories in the country. These include:

- (i) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector. The scheme is available for both new projects and expansion projects, and is open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.
- (ii) Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote indigenous manufacturing of electronic goods, including *inter-alia* manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/components. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant

manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past three years.

As per Indian Cellular Association (ICA), the production of mobile handsets has gone up from about 6 crore units valued at Rs.18,900 crore in 2014-15 to about 22.5 crore units valued at Rs.1,32,000 crore in 2017-18. 118 units manufacturing mobile handsets and components have been set up in the country during the last three years. These units are providing employment to about 4.5 lakh persons (direct and indirect). All major brands (both foreign and Indian) either have already set up their own manufacturing facilities or are in the process of doing so or have subcontracted manufacturing to Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) companies operating within the country.

- (iii) To create and strengthen the infrastructure ecosystem for electronics manufacturing, Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) are being set up in 15 States.
- (iv) Approvals for all foreign direct investment up to 100% in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.
- (v) For promotion of exports in the electronic hardware manufacturing sector, benefits are available under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20.

CBI Investigation Ordered by Apex Court

6007. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and total number of cases ordered by the Supreme Court for investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of cases in which CBI has filed charge-sheets in courts; and

(c) the status of investigation of each of the remaining cases and the time by which charge-sheets are likely to be filed in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A total number of 299 cases have been ordered by the Supreme Court for investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years *i.e.* 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 28.2.2018). The details of same is as under:

Year	Total No. of cases registered on the order of Supreme Court. (RC+PE)
2015	191
2016	14
2017	46
2018 (upto 28.2.2018)	48
Total	299

(b) Out of these 299, charge sheet has been filed in 107 cases (103 in 2015 and 4 in 2016). 3 cases resulted in conviction in 2015.

(c) The cases referred by Supreme Court are under active investigation. However, due to following reasons, time frame for filing Charge-sheets can not be fixed.

- In some cases, investigation requires scrutiny of voluminous documents and examination of large number of witnesses.
- In some cases, investigations has to be done in foreign countries for which Letters Rogatory has to be executed, which is a time consuming process
- Many cases remain pending even after conclusion of investigation for want of sanction for prosecution from the competent authority or for want of expert opinion.
- Large vacancies in CBI amongst the ranks of Investigating Officers and Law Officers affect the speed of investigations.

Arbitration and Conciliation Act

6008. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Government is in the process of amending the Arbitration and Conciliation Act (ACA) and the Commercial Courts Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which these amendments are likely to be carried out;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government is in the process of setting up an International Arbitration Centre in New Delhi;

(d) if so, the time by which the Centre is likely to be functional; and

(e) the purpose and motive to set up this Centre?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the Cabinet in its meeting on 07.03.2018 has approved the proposal for introduction of Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018 and the Commercial Courts and Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of the High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 in the Parliament and notice for introduction of the Bill have been given.

(c) to (e) A Bill "New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018" which aims to establish the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre as an institution of national importance has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 05.01.2018. The objectives of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre is to promote institutional arbitration by developing the centre as a flagship institution for domestic and international arbitration.

PMGDISHA

6009. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) in rural India;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to increase 'National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) in rural India?

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) I). The Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), has implemented two Schemes namely 'National Digital Literacy Mission' (NDLM) and 'Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (DISHA) during the year 2014 to 2016, with a total cumulative target of providing digital literacy to 52.5 lakh beneficiaries (one person per household). Both the NDLM and DISHA Schemes were implemented concurrently both in urban as well as rural areas of the country. Under the NDLM and DISHA Schemes, a total of 85.33 lakh candidates were trained out of which 53.67 lakh candidates were duly certified.

II). Based on the successful implementation of NDLM and DISHA Schemes, the Government has initiated a Scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (PMGDISHA) in February, 2017 which aims at ushering in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2019. As on 27.03.2018, more than 1.13 crore candidates have been trained under PMGDISHA, out of which 57.67 lakh candidates have been duly certified.

III). The indicative State/Union Territory-wise targets and achievements so far under the PMGDISHA Scheme are given in attached Statement.

Statement

Indicative State/UT-wise targets and achievements under the PMGDISHA Scheme

S.No.	State/UT	Targets	Registered	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	18,000	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20,28,000	2,21,676	2,16,531	1,18,041
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77,000	391	376	70
4.	Assam	19,29,000	95,242	87,146	2,989
5.	Bihar	66,30,000	8,02,069	7,90,948	4,06,294
6.	Chandigarh	2,000	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	14,12,000	7,19,595	7,08,406	3,56,424
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,000	1	1	-
9.	Daman and Diu	4,000	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	40,000	-	-	-
11.	Goa	24,97,000	3	3	-
12.	Gujarat	11,91,000	7,62,079	7,53,275	4,14,371
13.	Haryana	4,44,000	6,81,748	6,75,094	3,81,320
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,58,000	82,568	81,558	31,997
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18,03,000	1,44,624	1,38,477	73,428
16.	Jharkhand	27,05,000	9,71,276	9,66,040	4,74,487
17.	Karnataka	12,57,000	3,15,780	3,13,928	1,72,126
18.	Kerala	1,000	12,533	12,291	4,064
19.	Lakshadweep	37,84,000	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	44,33,000	8,66,530	7,51,893	3,61,431
21.	Maharashtra	1,37,000	5,61,863	5,43,062	2,70,674
22.	Manipur	1,71,000	6,191	6,092	1,766
23.	Meghalaya	38,000	514	499	3
24.	Mizoram	1,01,000	4,393	4,383	2,254
25.	Nagaland	30,000	1,173	1,173	773
26.	Odisha	25,17,000	8,01,769	7,60,016	4,00,323
27.	Puducherry	28,000	6,452	6,426	2,661
28.	Punjab	12,47,000	2,77,300	2,71,384	1,59,819
29.	Rajasthan	37,12,000	7,29,729	7,24,425	3,55,990
30.	Sikkim	33,000	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	26,79,000	3,54,211	3,47,096	1,97,124
32.	Telangana	20,28,000	2,22,596	2,16,290	1,14,980
33.	Tripura	1,95,000	32,963	32,530	17,793
34.	Uttarakhand	1,11,71,000	1,64,972	1,60,323	92,842
35.	Uttar Pradesh	5,06,000	26,92,025	24,60,394	12,12,116
36.	West Bengal	44,81,000	3,25,270	3,12,656	1,41,034
	Total	6,00,00,000	1,18,57,536	1,13,42,716	57,67,194

[Translation]

Unmanned Railway Crossings

6010. SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unmanned crossings in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the number of road-railways crossings (Level Crossings) without gates, zone-wise;

(c) the reasons behind the deaths at the level crossings; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to control these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Zone-wise number of Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) as on 01.04.2017 is as follows:

S.No.	Zonal Railway	Number of unmanned level crossings
1	2	3
1.	Central Railway	109
2.	Eastern Railway	5
3.	East Central Railway	684

1	2	3
4.	East Coast Railway	185
5.	Northern Railway	824
6.	North Central Railway	327
7.	North Eastern Railway	728
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	448
9.	North Western Railway	796
10.	Southern Railway	451
11.	South Central Railway	331
12.	South Eastern Railway	361
13.	South East Central Railway	278
14.	South Western Railway	267
15.	Western Railway	1907
16.	West Central Railway	0
	Total	7701

(c) As per Section 131 of Motor Vehicle Act and Section 161 of Indian Railway Act, the onus for safe movement over UMLC has been put entirely on the road users, for which very stringent provisions have been enunciated in both the Acts. Accidents are taking place at Unmanned/Manned level crossings due to negligence of road users.

(d) It has been decided to eliminate all Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route in next 2 years by either of the following methods:-

- Closure—Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- Merger—Merger of unmanned level crossing to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- Manning—The unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means will be progressively manned based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions.

Other steps taken to avoid accidents at level crossings are as follows:

- (i) Global Positioning System (GPS) tracker to ensure presence of Gate Mitra at UMLCs will be provided by June, 2018.
- (ii) Public awareness campaigns are being done at different places like villages, Gram Panchayat, weekly market, bus stands, schools and other public places.
- (iii) Periodic inspection of such level crossings is being carried out.
- (iv) Social awareness campaigns are being done to educate road users with the use of print and electronic media for observance of safe practices prescribed in Motor Vehicles Act and Indian Railways Act.
- (v) Short Message Service (SMS) campaigns are being done to create awareness amongst road users.
- (vi) Nukkad Natak are being organized at public places with theme "Safety at Level Crossings".
- (vii) Joint ambush checks along with civil police are being carried out to counter misadventure in front of approaching trains.
- (viii) Level crossing awareness week is being organized every year in June by the Zonal Railways

[English]

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

6011. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 80% of Coal India's dispatches upto September 13, 2017, amounting to 1.2 million tonnes, had gone to the power sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the dispatch to the power sector was around 19% more as compared to the same period of September, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to ICRA, coal stock in power plants is lower this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) During the period of April, 2017-September, 2017, out of the total offtake of 269.0 Million Tonnes (MT) from Coal India Limited (CIL), about 210.6 MT of coal has been dispatched to power sector which is about 78% of the total offtake. Dispatch to Power Sector was 35.5 MT in the month of September 2017, which is an increase of about 19% over the despatch of 29.8 MT in September, 2016.

(c) and (d) The coal stock available at the linkage based power plants 8.49 MT at the end of September, 2017, which is lower than the stock of 22.78 MT at the end of September, 2016. However, on 31.03.2018, the coal stock with the power plants has grown to 16.3 MT.

Automatic Ticket Vending Machines

6012. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any railway stations have been equipped with Automatic Ticket Vending Machines for tickets of unreserved accommodation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Railways is planning to introduce such machines to facilitate the process of getting tickets of unreserved accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) At present, more than 3000 Automatic Ticket Vending Machines for tickets of unreserved accommodation are functional at various Railway Stations

across Indian Railways. More than 18% of total unreserved tickets are now booked through these machines.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Chandrayaan-II

6013. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is in the process of sending/launching Chandrayaan-II in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time when Chandrayaan-I was launched and whether the objective of that mission has been fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Chandrayaan-2 mission is an indigenous mission with Orbiter, Lander and rover configuration. After reaching the 100 km lunar orbit, the Lander will soft land on the lunar surface and deploy a Rover, while the orbiter will continue to orbit around the moon. The mission is planned to be launched during 2018 by GSLV Mk-II from Sriharikota.

(c) ISRO launched Chandrayaan-1 on October, 22, 2008 by PSLV C-11 from Sriharikota and inserted it in the lunar orbit on November 08, 2008. Payloads studied the Moon from different perspectives and generated good quality data. The mission discovered the presence of hydroxyl and water molecules on the lunar surface.

(d) The details on the achieved objectives is provided below:

(i) Chandrayaan-1 was ISRO's first mission with a spacecraft orbiting moon. All technological advances for navigating to the moon, placing the spacecraft in a 100 km polar orbit, and enabling instruments to observe the moon were accomplished.

(ii) Chandrayaan-1 was the first mission which provided confirmation of presence of water on Moon. Systematic topographic mapping of the Moon and Mineralogical mapping of the moon was also done with very good coverage in the Polar Regions.

(iii) Chandrayaan-1 has used state-of-the-art miniaturized technologies to accommodate eleven scientific experiments.

(iv) A 32 m dish antenna was established near Bengaluru, as part of the Indian Deep Space Network to receive signals and data from the satellite

[Translation]

Theft of Goods in Trains

6014. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Railway Protection Force regarding theft of goods of passengers, unauthorised entry in sleeper class during night journey, occupancy on floor space from all over the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of authority primarily responsible to check the said incidents;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to appoint TTE and coach masters in each coach to check such incidents;

(d) if so, the time by which the said appointments are likely to be made; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law & order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area & passengers and for matters connected therewith. The complaints of unauthorised entry in reserved coaches during journey and occupancy on floor space are reported to TTE /Coach Attendants/Commercial Staff, whereas the

complaints pertaining to theft of goods of passengers are reported to GRP.

However, sometimes such complaints are also reported to Railway Protection Force, which are further sent to concerned authorities *i.e.* GRP and Commercial Department of Railways for taking appropriate action. During the last three years, 12981 such complaints have been received by RPF and sent to concerned authorities. In the complaints pertaining to unauthorized entry and occupancy of floor space, immediate assistance is provided by RPF, wherever available, and commercial department is apprised for necessary action. In case of theft, aggrieved passengers are also assisted by RPF for lodging First Information Reports (FIRs) to concerned Government Railway Police Stations.

(c) to (e) As Zonal Railways are required to ensure manning of reserved coaches by ticket checking staff as per norms and also GRP/RPF is there in selected trains to take care of security of passengers, at present, there is no proposal under consideration to appoint coach master in addition to ticket checking staff in the trains.

[English]

Funds Allocation and Expenditure for NER

6015. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI D.S. RATHOD:

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Budget Estimates	2332.78	2362.74	2430.01	2682.45
Revised Estimates	1825.45	2000.14	2524.42	2682.45
Actual Expenditure	1719.13	1986.79	2495.84	2568.17 (Provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

(b) No, Madam. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region provides assistance for projects prioritized by State Governments of North Eastern States for filling gaps in physical infrastructure. North Eastern Council provides funds mostly to the State Governments for projects in sectors like agriculture, education, tourism, health, air connectivity, power, water development, tourism, transport & communication, medical & health, etc.

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation of funds and the details of expenditure for the North Eastern (NE) States under various schemes by the Ministry of NER during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether his Ministry could not succeed to implement the welfare schemes properly for these States and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made regarding the sealing of Indo-Bangladesh border so far; and

(d) the number of kilometers of roads constructed in the border areas during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Data regarding allocation of funds to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and expenditure incurred during the period 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 is given below:-

(c) As per the information available, out of the 3326 kms. of sanctioned length of fence along Indo-Bangladesh Border, 2746.44 kms. has been completed. The Government has adopted a multipronged approach for security arrangements at the borders, which include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs),

introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipment, besides identifying vulnerable BOPs, etc.

(d) As per the information given by the Ministry of Home Affairs, 77.30 kms. of roads have been constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border, during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Vacancies in Post Offices of Andhra Pradesh

6016. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly two thousand posts of multi-tasking staff, postman, postal assistant, sorting assistant, postmaster, inspectors etc., are lying vacant in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time since when the posts are lying vacant and the steps taken by

the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the said vacancies have increased the work load of the existing staff and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not regularising Gramin Dak Sevaks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 1697 vacant posts in Andhra Pradesh Circle in the posts of Multi Tasking Staff, Postman, Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant, Postmaster Grade, Inspector Posts/Asst Superintendent Posts etc.

(b) Details of vacant posts in different categories in Andhra Pradesh Circle as on date are as under:-

Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Number of vacant posts
Multi Tasking Staff	1135	194
Postman	2227	414
Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant	5314	831
Postmaster Grade	516	227
Inspector Posts/Asst Superintendent Posts	236	31
Total	9428	1697

Shortage of staff is due to vacancies arising on account of retirement, promotion, death and deputation. Occurring of vacancies and recruitment to fill those vacancies are a continuous process. Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is done periodically by holding departmental examination, direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission and also by individual Circle as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

(c) Completing the assigned work with fewer number of personnel does add workload to available personnel. However, vacant posts are being manned by appropriately redeploying the available personnel to ensure that postal services are not affected.

(d) Provisions have been made in the Recruitment Rules of Multi Tasking Staff, Postman, Postal Assistant

and Sorting Assistant for regular appointment of Gramin Dak Sevaks to these posts.

[Translation]

Establishment of Ordnance Factories

6017. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established new ordnance factories in the country;

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

(c) the value of import of weaponry items likely to be reduced due to setting up of these ordnance factories; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Madam. Government has not established any new ordnance factory in the country in the recent past.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Facilities to Labourers

6018. SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers working in Border Roads Organisation (BRO) along with the facilities being provided to these labourers by the BRO;

(b) the names of States from which these labourers come to work;

(c) whether the labourers get benefit of various Government schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of Government holidays that are given to these labourers in a year; and

(e) whether women labourers are provided maternity leave and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Based on the present work load, approximately 72,000 Nos Casual Paid Labourers (CPLs) are working with Border Roads Organisation (BRO). The facilities provided to these CPLs by BRO are as under:-

- (i) Preference in recruitment in Group 'C' & 'D' posts.
- (ii) Shelter for accommodation.
- (iii) Warming facilities for CPLs working above 8000 feet height.
- (iv) Free conveyance from place of residence to work site.
- (v) Creches for children of CPLs.
- (vi) Issue of ration on Government rates.

(b) Mostly, local labourers are working with BRO. However, where sufficient local labourers are not available, labourers from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and West Bengal are also working with BRO.

(c) The benefits of various Government schemes are as under:-

- (i) Ex-gratia benefits.
- (ii) Compensation under Employees Compensation Act 1923 (ECA).
- (iii) Financial Assistance from Border Roads Special Relief Fund (BRSRF).
- (iv) Non productivity Bonus.

(d) In addition to Sundays, three national holidays are also given to the labourers as paid holiday.

(e) Women casual paid labourers are not entitled to maternity leave, however crèches are arranged for children of CPLs.

[*English*]

Foreign Law Firms

6019. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the foreign legal firms to practice in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the same and the process laid down for the said entry;

(c) whether the Advocates Act prevent non-citizen/ firms from carrying out legal business in the country;

(d) if so, the details of proposal being prepared by the Government to integrate foreign legal firms and profession of advocates;

(e) whether new rules/amendments in the Advocate Act are likely to enable Indian Legal firms to set up offices in the other countries and get the services of able foreign partners and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Bar Council of India has lodged protest to revoke ban on foreign firms and if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The matter regarding entry of foreign law firms is under consideration of Government. The 266th Report of Law Commission and the Supreme Court Judgment dated 13.03.2018 in the case of Bar Council of India Vs A.K. Balaji and Ors, which deals with the issue, are also under consideration of Government.

(c), (d) and (f) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 13.03.2018 in Civil Appeal Nos.7875-7879 of 2015 titled Bar Council of India Vs A.K. Balaji and Ors. held that foreign law firms cannot set up offices in India or practice in Indian Courts, but there is no bar for the foreign law firms or foreign lawyers to visit India for a temporary period for giving legal advice regarding foreign law on diverse international legal issues on a 'fly in and fly out' basis if it does not amount to practice. It was further held that if the matter is governed by particular rules of an arbitral institution or if the matter otherwise falls under section 32 or 33 of Arbitration and Conciliation act, 1996 there is no bar on foreign lawyers to conduct such proceedings in India. Law Commission of India submitted its 266th report titled "The Advocate Act,1961 (Regulation of Legal Profession)", which is under consideration of Government of India, along with the aforesaid order of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(e) Yes, Bar Council of India protested the entry of foreign law firms before Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP titled Bar Council of India Vs A.K. Balaji and Ors. The 266th Report of Law Commission and the aforesaid Supreme Court Judgment dated 13.03.2018, which deals with the matter, are under consideration of Government of India.

[Translation]

Repair of Bridges

6020. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the zone-wise details of the 100 years old railway bridges in the country;

(b) whether any life has been fixed for the railway bridges and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has conducted any survey to ascertain the life of bridges which require repair/renovation and upgradation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to revive such bridges who have completed their life span?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As on 01.04.2017, there are 37,162 railway bridges, on Indian Railways network, which are more than 100 years old. The Zone-wise break-up is as below:

Zonal Railways	Central	Eastern	East Central	East Coast	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Northeast Frontier
No. of Bridges	4710	3119	2754	728	8691	856	650	220
Zonal Railways	North Western	Southern	South Central	South Eastern	South East Central	South Western	Western	West Central
No. of Bridges	871	2849	3040	2219	919	811	2858	1867

(b) to (e) The age of the bridge does not have any direct relevance on the physical condition of the bridge. There is a well established system of inspection of bridges on Indian Railways. All the bridges are inspected twice

a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon. In addition, certain bridges are also inspected more frequently depending upon their condition. Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation /

rebuilding of railway bridges is a continuous process and is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections and not on the basis of age. If the corrective/remedial measures are expected to take a long duration due to the complexity of the site situation, etc., suitable safety measures like imposing speed restrictions and keeping such bridge under close watch are taken till the bridge is repaired/strengthened/rehabilitated/rebuilt. During last five year (2012-13 to 2016-17), a total of 3675 bridges have been repaired/strengthened/rehabilitated/rebuilt on Indian Railways. As on 01.04.2017, a total of 3017 railway bridges are sanctioned for repaired/strengthened/rehabilitated/rebuilt.

[English]

Petaflop Supercomputer

6021. SHRI B. SUNGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had allocated a sum of Rs. 400 crores for research and invention of a ten petaflop supercomputer in India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether India has of late unveiled a supercomputer that can deliver a peak power of 6.8 petaflops and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Pratyush is the fourth fastest supercomputer in the world dedicated to weather and climate research after Japan, USA and UK and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a key function of the supercomputer is monsoon forecasting using a dynamic mode and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether with the new system it would be possible to map regions in India at a resolution of 3 Km and the globe at 12 Km and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Madam, Ministry has augmented the High-Performance Computing (HPC) System at a total cost of Rs.438.9 cr. The systems are installed at two sites Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune and National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecast (NCMRWF), Noida with computing capacities of 4 peta flops and 2.8 peta flops, respectively.

(b) The Two High Performance Computing (HPC) Systems Pratyush and Mihir installed at IITM, Pune and NCMRWF, Noida respectively have a total computing capacity of 6.8 peta flops. After the current augmentation, the total HPC capacity of the Ministry has gone up to 8.0 Peta Flops.

(c) The Ministry HPC system with a combined capacity of 8.0 Peta Flops is now placed at the 4th position after Japan, UK and USA for dedicated HPC resources for weather/climate community.

(d) Indian Monsoon is one of the most complex coupled climate systems of the world. The geographic location of India, surrounded with tall mountains and oceans make the system more difficult to simulate and predict. The HPC system is being used for the advanced dynamical prediction systems which are now being used for Seasonal prediction (mainly for SW monsoon season of June to September); Extended range prediction (for next 20 days) and Short range prediction (up to 8 days). The HPC system is also being used for generating probabilistic forecasts for extreme weather.

(e) Yes, the global weather prediction model has a horizontal resolution of 10 to 12 km and the regional models have much finer horizontal resolution of 3 km and less over the Indian domain. These high resolution models will be used for prediction of cyclones and other severe weather events with more accuracy and lead time.

NIREDESH

6022. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH), Kozhikkode in Kerala is lying idle for the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for the expansion activities of NIRDESH; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE) : (a) to (d) No, Madam. Over the last two years National Institute

for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH) has progressed four Research & Development projects with academia in addition to three development projects and regular training programs with in-house efforts. Approval has also been accorded to restructure NIRDESH as society of Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSU)—shipyards to provide it greater autonomy and enable it to function under self-sustaining model.

Employment in IT Sector

6023. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of technology graduates produced in the country, the details for the last three years, year-wise and stream-wise;

(b) the total number of employment opportunities generated in the technology sector during the last three years in the country;

	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18
Total employees	36,88,000	38,63,000	39,68,000
Net addition	2,03,000	1,75,000	1,05,000
Growth rate	6%	4.50%	2.70%

Source: NASSCOM

Besides, the Government initiatives such as Common Service Centres (CSCs), BPO Promotion schemes, Electronic Manufacturing, Digital Payments, and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan have generated nearly 15 lakh additional jobs over the last two years. This includes about 5 lakh jobs generated by the growth in the Electronics Manufacturing Sector.

(c) There has been a gentle deceleration in net new hiring growth rate in the IT sector. However, the Electronics & IT sector continues to be a net major hirer and is projected to add over 1,00,000 new jobs in the year 2018-19. There is a continuing gentle deceleration in net hiring rate (but with a growing base) as industry focuses on innovation, enhanced efficiencies and lower attrition. The drop in the hiring growth rate in the IT industry is due to several factors which *inter-alia* includes:

- Exponential and disruptive adoption of new technologies by the industry;

(c) whether it is true that there is increase in the unemployment rate in the recent years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to generate adequate number of employment opportunities in the technology sector to provide employment to young graduates coming out of the universities and IITs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in this regard?

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) Details regarding total number of technology graduates produced in the country, according to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), is attached as Statement.

(b) The year-wise details of Employment in the IT Sector are as under:

- Some of the less complex, standard and repetitive jobs are being automated;
- Companies are improving their employee-utilisation levels and reorienting their bench strength. The emphasis is shifting to upgraded skills; and
- Companies are employing people with specialised skill-sets in newer areas such as data science, machine learning, artificial intelligence and internet-of-things.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. India's Digital Economy has received a tremendous boost through various Government Initiatives such as Digital India covering e-Government Services, Common Service Centres (CSCs), BPO Promotion Schemes, Digital Payments, Electronic Manufacturing, and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan; e-Commerce, GST Network, Make in India, Start-up India,

Skill India, e-Health, Smart Cities, and e-Agriculture Market Place/Digital Mandis.

The various Government initiatives coupled with new and emerging technologies are enhancing the digital economy of the country and are creating IT and Electronics

led new job opportunities in both traditional as well as new sectors of the economy such as Transport, Health, Power, Agriculture, and Tourism. According to NASSCOM, it is estimated that the IT-BPM sector would continue to hire at a rate of 3% to 3.5% year-on-year to reach 45,00,000 total jobs by 2022.

Statement

Intake/Enrolment/Students Passed Information for AICTE approved institutions

	2015-16			2016-17		2017-18	
	Approved Intake	Enrolment	Student Passed	Approved Intake	Enrolment	Approved Intake	Enrolment
Total Engineering and Technology (UG)	16,30,970	8,51,534	7,82,800	15,56,360	7,78,813	14,76,608	8,10,580
IT Br (UG)	3,93,150	2,20,833	1,87,199	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCA	1,07,001	34,926	44,563	94,159	32,338	85,104	28,777
Architecture and Town Planning Br (UG)	10,261	4,822	2,554	9,161	4,471	8,816	NA

Source: Inputs from AICTE/ MHRD and AICTE Website information on 03rd April, 2018 (<http://www.facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboarداicte.php>)

Branded Electronic Products

6024. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the branded electronic products produced indigenously in the country;

(b) whether domestic production of electronic goods in the country is not sufficient enough to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has approved a plan to support the development of electronic manufacturing clusters in the country;

(e) if so, the details of such clusters set up in the country as on date, State and locationwise; and

(f) the funds allocated and released in this regard so far, State-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) Indigenously manufactured branded (Foreign and Indian) electronic products are available across all sub-sectors viz., Consumer Electronics; Mobile Handsets; Industrial electronics; Computers, peripherals & related products; Communication & Broadcasting equipment; Strategic electronics and Components. The major brands which are involved in indigenous manufacturing of some of the key segments of electronic goods are given below:

- Consumer electronic goods: LG, Samsung, Panasonic, Haier, Philips, Videocon, Onida, T-Series, Onkyo, Sonodyne, Ahuja, Ajanta, etc.

- Mobile handsets: Apple, Samsung, Nokia (TNS), Lava, Vivo, Oppo, Huawei, Micromax, Sony, LG, HTC, Karbonn, Xiaomi, Lenovo, Motorola, Intex, etc.
- Computers, peripherals & related products: Acer, HP, Dell, Lenovo, Cisco, Samsung, Datamini, LG, Lipi, TVSE, Smart Link, Prysm, etc.

(b) and (c) While the domestic production of electronic goods is not sufficient to meet the indigenous demand, it is increasingly being met out of domestic production. As a result of initiatives taken by the Government under the aegis of National Policy on Electronics, 2012, the domestic production of electronic goods has increased

substantially and the growth rate of import of electronic goods has declined during the last three years, as detailed as Statement-I.

(d) to (f) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) had notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme in October, 2012. The scheme was open for receipt of applications upto 21st October, 2017. Under the EMC Scheme, Government has approved setting up of Twenty (20) Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters and Three (03) Common Facility Centres (CFC) in Fifteen (15) States across the country. Till 31.03.2018, an amount of Rs.263.90 crore has been released under the EMC Scheme. The details of these EMCs along with the funds released are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Growth rate of Electronic goods during the last three years

(Value in Rs. crore)

Year	Production	Y-o-Y Growth (%)	Import*	Y-o-Y Growth (%)	Export*	Y-o-Y Growth (%)	NET Import = (Import - Export)	Y-o-Y Growth (%)	Demand/Consumption = Production + NET Import	Y-o-Y Growth (%)
2013-14	180,454	-	216,053.01	-	50,979	-	165,074	-	345,528	-
2014-15	190,366	5.49	244,009.94	12.94	40,695	-20.17	203,315	23.17	393,681	13.94
2015-16	243,263	27.79	266,108.83	9.06	38,737	-4.81	227,372	11.83	470,635	19.55
2016-17	317,331	30.45	278,712.78	4.74	38,759	0.06	239,954	5.53	557,285	18.41

Notes:

(1) *Conversion rate: 1 USD = Rs.65/-

(2) Source: for (4) & (6) - DGCIS; for (2) - AR 2016-17 of MeitY and actual figures from Industry Associations.

Statement-II

Statewise details of EMCs and Funds Released to these

S. No.	State	Location of EMC	Total project cost (Rs. crore)	Share of Central Government (Rs. crore)	Fund released (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Village-Cherivi, Satyavedu Mandal (Sri City), Chittoor District	56.75	27.34	2.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.		Vikruthamala Village, Yerpadu Mandal (Tirupati), Chittor District	339.80	111.42	-
3.		Renigunta and Yerpadu Mandal (Tirupati), Chittor District	104.41	46.53	-
4.	Assam	Bongora, Palasbari Circle, Kamrup District, Assam	119.85	50.0	10.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	Village-Tuta, Sector-22, Naya Raipur, Tehsil-Abhanpur, Raipur District	103.88	43.08	8.62
6.	Gujarat	Village-Tunda, Taluka-Mundra, District-Kutch	745.14	315.69	157.85
7.	Goa	Village-Tuem, Taluka-Pernem, Goa	161.32	73.77	-
8.	Jharkhand	Adityapur, Saraikela-Kharsawan District	97.88	41.48	-
9.	Kerala	Kakkanad Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District	140.01	50	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Badwai-Bhopal	46.16	20.86	10.43
11.		Purva-Jabalpur	38.01	17.76	3.55
12.	Odisha	Infovalley, Bhubaneswar Industrial Area, Khurda District	200.76	93.09	18.62
13.	Rajasthan	Salarpur Industrial Area, Khushkera, Bhiwadi	46.09	20.24	4.05
14.		Karoli Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, District, Alwar	78.98	31.68	-
15.	Telangana	E-city, Fab City Hyderabad	667.00	252.42	25.0
16.		Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy	436.97	138.60	9.60
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Plot No. 6/A, Sector-24, Yamuna Expressway, Greater Noida	155.67	50.00	-
18.		Plot No. 1, Block-C, Ecotech-VI Industrial Area, Greater Noida	115.32	50.00	-
19.	West Bengal	Sector-IV & V, Falta Industrial Centre, P.S Ramnagar, South 24 Parganas District	58.86	25.64	5.13
20.		Naihati Town, North 24 Parganas District	58.31	25.70	5.14
21.	Karnataka	KIADB Industrial Area, Mysore (CFC)	29.53	21.31	2.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Industrial Area, Pune (CFC)	67.00	50.00	-
23.		Shendara Industrial Area, Aurangabad (CFC)	27.24	20.58	1.08

[Translation]

Purchasing of Spares

6025. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding purchase of spares of Anti Air Craft gun in huge quantity at 506 workshop in Jabalpur and then burying the unused spares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether orders have been issued to the workshop administration to investigate the said matter/case; and

(d) if so, the details of the investigation thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Coal Production

6026. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is a vital resource for the progress of country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of coal mines operating in the country as on date;

(c) the total capacity of the coal mines and total production of the coal during the last three years;

(d) whether adequate coal is being made available to the plants in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government for increasing the work efficiency of coal mines to produce more coal to supply to all the plants in the country; and

(f) whether any strategy has been formulated to ensure supply of coal to plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal is the prime source of energy in India and as per draft "National Energy Policy" prepared by NITI Aayog, coal will remain as an important source of energy and electricity even in near future due to abundance of coal in India and that too at a cheaper rate.

(b) The total number coal mines in Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Public and Private Sectors as on 31.03.2017 and total annual production from these mines during 2016-17 is given below:

	(Million Tonnes)	
Sector	Number of collieries	Production
Public	14	9.720
Private	21	34.076
CIL	394	559.14
SCCL	48	61.34

(c) Production of coal during the last three years is given below:

	(Million Tonnes)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Production	609.179	639.230	662.772	676.509

(d) In the year 2017-18, against the pro-rata AAP target (Apr-Feb'18) of 408.6 MT in CIL, supply of about 411.3 MT coal is been made to power sector thereby achieving materialization of 101% during the period.

(e) CIL has taken the following measures to improve the work efficiency of coal mines:

- i. Planning for higher capacity mines with heavy mechanization to take advantage of economy of scale.
- ii. Introduction of state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency with high capacity HEMMS like 42 cum shovel with 240T Rear Dumper.
- iii. Introduction of Surface Miners in opencast mines to improve operational efficiency & cater to environmental needs.
- iv. Introduction of In-pit crushing & conveying/in pit conveying.
- v. Introduction of mechanized mass production technology like powered support long wall technology and continuous miner in UG mines.
- vi. Thrust on mechanization of coal winning/loading system by gradually phasing out manual loading by SDL/LHD loading, manual drilling into UDM drilling, haulage system of transport to conveyor system wherever feasible.
- vii. Construction of silos with rapid loading system for faster loading.
- viii. For survey/check measurements, use of technology like Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS).

(f) With a view to optimize transportation cost, an inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted by Ministry of Coal for a comprehensive review of existing coal sources as also feasibility for rationalization of these sources. The IMTF recommended rationalization of existing sources on case to case basis for 19 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). This has resulted in rationalization of sources of

24.238 MT of coal. In addition, an agreement was signed between Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for swapping of 1.0 MT of domestic coal with imported coal. Further, CIL has rationalized sources of coal supply to TPPs of PSUs to the tune of 30.46 MT on the basis of the requests received from them. These have resulted in annual potential savings of Rs.3354 cr. Further, Government has permitted flexibility in utilization of domestic coal by allowing Central/State utilities to use coal in such power plants to achieve overall reduction in cost of generation.

In addition to the above, it has been decided that all Power Plants located within 20 km from Pithead shall construct elevated closed belt conveyor within next 2 years (up to 1st April, 2020). Further, it is also decided that the power plants located within 40 km from Pithead shall construct MGR within 3 years (up to 1st April, 2021). Power plants located beyond 40 km and up to 100 km, may also consider the option of MGR depending on the financial viability

Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation Centres

6027. SHRI T.G.VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Aadhaar enrolment-cum-updation centres are proposed to be set up in various post offices of the country; and

(b) the fund sanctioned/allocated for the said purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) 13,466 Aadhaar enrolment-cum-updation centres were proposed to be set up in post offices of the country by 31.03.2018. Orders have been placed for setting up of 13,351 Centres out of which 8,549 Aadhaar Centres have already been set up and operationalized across the country and remaining Centres are in various stages of being set up and would be operationalized soon.

(b) State/UT-wise details are attached as Statement.

Statement

Details of the fund allocated for Aadhaar Enrolment and Updation Centres

Sl.No	Name of the Circle {Details of State(s)/UT(s) under each Circle}	Details of the fund allocated in (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Aandhra Pradesh (AP)	87750000

1	2	3
2.	Assam (Assam)	32400000
3.	Bihar (Bihar)	87300000
4.	Chhattisgarh (Chhattisgarh)	24150000
5.	Delhi (Delhi)	39150000
6.	Gujarat (Gujarat/Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	131700000
7.	Haryana (Haryana)	43350000
8.	Himachal Pradesh (HP)	38100000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)	0**
10.	Jharkhand (Jharkhand)	31050000
11.	Karnataka (Karnataka)	130350000
12.	Kerala (Kerala/Lakshadweep)	163200000
13.	Maharashtra (Maharashtra/Goa)	193950000
14.	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	71700000
15.	North East (Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh)	18300000
16.	Odisha (Odisha)	71550000
17.	Punjab (Punjab/Chandigarh)	75450000
18.	Rajasthan (Rajasthan)	92100000
19.	Tamil Nadu (Tamil Nadu/Puducherry)	215250000
20.	Telangana (Telangana)	39600000
21.	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	214050000
22.	Uttarakhand (Uttarakhand)	32100000
23.	West Bengal (West Bengal, Sikkim/Andaman and Nicobar)	167550000
Total		2000100000*

* 22 Circles were allocated fund out of Rs. 200 cr. received from MoF.

** J & K Circle was instructed to charge the expenditure out of Rs. 8 cr. received from UIDAI as ICT assistance

Mobile Towers in Panchayat Areas

6028. SHRI JHINA HIKAKA:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to install telephone towers in every panchayat of the country

in order to meet the demands of digitalisation and strengthening of rural banking system;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide mobile towers in the remote villages of the country where such towers are not available till date and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the mobile towers are proposed to be installed in every remote village and each panchayat area of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) BharatNet is being implemented in every Gram Panchayat of the country through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), satellite and micro wave for providing high speed broadband connectivity. This facilitate the delivery of various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance, e-banking etc.

(c) and (d) According to data collected from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in 2014, it is estimated that there are 52,685 villages (as per Census 2011 data) that do not have mobile services. Mobile coverage to these uncovered villages is being provided in a phased manner. At present, the Department has the following programmes for provision of telecom services in left out villages/areas of the country:

(i) **Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER):** On 10.09.2014, the Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER) to provide mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installing 6673 mobile towers and 321 mobile towers along with National Highways.

(ii) **Mobile Communication Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas:** Government had approved the project on 20.08.2014 to provide Mobile services in 2199 locations identified by Ministry of Home Affairs and on 20.7.2016, Government had also approved to install additional 156 mobile towers under LWE Phase-I project. As on date total 2335 mobile towers are radiating. Further, Department has

received a list of 4,072 mobile locations from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in LWE affected areas. Telecom Commission, in its meeting held on 21.12.2017, has recommended the proposal for installing 4072 mobile towers, for which Cabinet approval is being sought.

(iii) **Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands:** Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan to provide mobile coverage in 172 uncovered villages and along National Highways and to augment the Satellite Bandwidth for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

(iv) **BharatNet:** BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner for providing broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country

Mental Stress to Soldiers

6029. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that mental stress is a major challenge for the soldiers in their jobs;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken measures for reducing stress and other issues among the Indian soldiers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the facilities being made available to army personnel for psychological counselling; and

(d) the steps being taken to raise awareness about post traumatic stress disorder?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Measures taken for reducing stress among the Indian soldiers are listed as enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The service of officers trained in Psychological Counselling Course by Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR) and Junior Commissioned Officers/Other Ranks trained in

Psychological Counselling at Command/Corps level and services of civilian psychological counsellors, and service counsellors are being utilised for psychological counselling.

The awareness about post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) are being covered in general lectures of stress management.

Statement

A number of steps have been instituted for the management of stress among soldiers in a multi-pronged manner. They include provision of superior quality of clothing, food, married accommodation, implementation of 'buddy' system, travel facilities, schooling, recreation, establishment of grievance redressal mechanism in the States, etc. An elaborate Mental Health Programme has also been formulated and disseminated to all concerned for implementation.

Apart from the above, the following numerous steps towards stress amelioration are also being taken:

- (I) Training of Medical and Para-Medical personnel in 'Mental Health First Aid'.
- (II) Establishment of Community Mental Health Centres (Aarogyadham) in Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair, consisting of the following:
 - (i) Clinical/Counselling psychologist
 - (ii) Social Worker
 - (iii) Yoga Teacher
 - (iv) Medical sailor qualified in Psychiatric nursing
- (III) All Naval training programmes have been modified to include:
 - (i) Introduction of 'Keep Your Mate Safe training' *i.e.* a half day session as part of all training courses for officers and sailors.
 - (ii) Incorporation of a session of Stress Management and other issues as part of all training conferences and CO/XOs PCT.
- (IV) Training of Medical Officer and medical personnel by Institution of a training session on Mental Health issues for all MOs and medical sailors. Conduct of an annual CME on Mental Health issues as part of Marine Medicine Conference.

- (V) Project MILAP and project SAHYOG have been institutionalized by Indian Army in Northern and Eastern Command respectively to reduce stress amongst troops
- (VI) Mansik Sahayata Helpline at respective Command HQ have been established to take professional counselling.
- (VII) Mental Health Awareness during Pre-Induction Training: In areas of J&K, psychiatrists/trained psychological counsellors conduct talks during Pre-Induction Training on stress related issues, early recognition of signs & symptoms related to stress and measures to cope with these issues.
- (VIII) Studies on causes/issues related to suicide/fratricides are carried out from time to time and suitable educational material including short films are prepared and disseminated for education of troops.
- (IX) Personnel at high risk of combat stress (vulnerable) are identified and counseled by unit Commanding Officers, Regimental Medical Officers and Junior Leaders as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- (X) Better man management and prompt attendance of grievances by units and formations
- (XI) Buddy system has been expanded from two to four/five Other Rank, to be more effective.
- (XII) Liberalized leave policy to attend to domestic problems and authorization of additional railway warrant to personnel deployed in Counter Insurgency/Counter Terrorists Areas.
- (XIII) All personnel found to be having any suspected psychological problem are referred to Psychiatrist in nearest service hospital and followed up thereafter.
- (XIV) Counselling of ladies suffering from mental stress due to marital discord by senior ladies by AFWWA.
- (XV) Setting of telephonic/e-mail helpline.

The following additional steps have been initiated:

- (i) Training of non-medical personnel in 'Mental Health-Keep your Buddy Safe'.

- (ii) Increase in strength of MD (Psychiatry) and starting of new training courses, such as M. Phil in Clinical Psychiatry, M. Phil in Psycho-social Work and Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing in Department of Psychiatry at INHS Asvini under the National Mental Health Programme.
- (iii) A structured programme to promote Marital Harmony.
- (iv) Formation of a Military Psychiatry Treatment Centre at INHS Asvini.
- (v) Embedding medical sailors trained in mental health in large ships.

Appointment of Senior Counsel

6030. SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has appointed new senior counsels and special advocates for various Ministerial departments, their allied offices, autonomous bodies and PSUs, etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government is following any transparent system in the appointment of Associate Solicitor Generals, Assistant Solicitor Generals and Panel Advocates to various High Courts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The category of Associate Solicitor Generals does not exist. The procedure for appointments of Assistant Solicitor Generals and Panel Counsels is that the Suitable Advocates are engaged with the approval of the Government to represent Union of India before various courts/tribunals in the country on the basis of their qualification, experience, professional competence, reputation and standing at the Bar.

Refund Facilities on Cancellation of Tickets

6031. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different avenues available for a passenger to avail refund facilities on cancellation of tickets falling under different categories;

(b) the details of refund mechanism and policy of the railways in case of failure on account of online glitches and offline unavailability of the cancellation services;

(c) whether there is any scope for flexibility for the convenience of the passengers in case there is unavailability of services on the part of railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of different avenues available for a passenger to get refund of fare on cancellation of tickets as per Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Rules, 2015 are as under:-

(i) Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counter tickets/Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) tickets on surrendering of original ticket are cancelled and amount due is refunded across the reservation/booking counters, within the prescribed time limit.

(ii) E-ticket is cancelled/ Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR) filed online on the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website within the prescribed time limit. The refund amount is credited to the account from where the payment for the booking of ticket has been made.

(iii) In exceptional circumstances as per Refund Rule, TDR can be filed for getting refund beyond prescribed time limit.

(iv) PRS counter tickets can also be cancelled through IRCTC website (www.irctc.co.in) or through 139 and refund amount can be collected across the reservation/booking counters on surrendering of original tickets within the prescribed time limit.

(v) Station masters of nominated stations have powers to allow cancellation of tickets and

grant refund of fare in exceptional circumstances.

(b) As per Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Rules, 2015, the e-tickets booked through IRCTC website are cancelled/TDR filed through the IRCTC website only within the prescribed time limit. In exceptional circumstances, passenger may approach to IRCTC or Office of Chief Commercial Managers (Refund) of concerned zonal Railways for grant of refund. In case payment is deducted and the Passenger Name Record (PNR)/ticket is not issued due to technical reasons, the refund is processed by IRCTC automatically on the following day of the transaction made by user after confirmation through the file of transaction from bank and PNR generation from PRS.

(c) and (d) All cancellation and refund of fare is governed by Notification dated 4th Nov., 2015 as Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Rules, 2015. In exceptional circumstances there is already provision for refund of fare by Chief Commercial Managers (Refund) of concerned zonal Railways. Also, Station Managers of nominated stations of zonal Railways have been authorized to grant refund of fare on counter tickets in exceptional circumstances.

Further to the provision indicated in reply at (a) above, to facilitate the passengers PRS counter tickets are also cancelled at relatively smaller stations wherever PRS booking facility is available throughout the day and refund is granted beyond the working hours of PRS counters/current counters.

Also to facilitate e-tickets passengers in case of cancellation of trains, automatic cancellation is done and refund amount due is credited in the account from which the booking transaction took place. Cancellation or Filing of online TDR is not required in such cases.

[Translation]

Train from Corba to Delhi

6032. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a superfast train from Korba (Chhattisgarh) to New Delhi;

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

(c) whether there is also a proposal to introduce Sampark Kranti superfast train from Korba or Raigarh to New Delhi *via* Anuppur-Katni rail route;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said trains are likely to be introduced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to introduce train services including Sampark Kranti Express from New Delhi to Korba/Raigarh (*via* Anuppur-Katni). However, at present, New Delhi is connected to Raigarh by 3 pairs of train services which also provide connectivity to the passengers of Korba with changeover at Champa. Further, service of 12823/12824 H. Nizamuddin-Durg Sampark Kranti (Triweekly) Express is already available for the passengers of Chhattisgarh.

[English]

Conviction Rate of CBI Cases

6033. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of conviction of cases investigated and charge sheeted by CBI for the last 10 years;

(b) whether any comparative data with regard to the rate of conviction of cases with CBI and other agencies is maintained;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CBI has got any mechanism to oversee the trial of the cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any study/analysis has been conducted to analyse the lower rate of conviction when compared to other agencies, if so, the details thereof and if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC

ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a)

The rate of conviction of cases investigated and charge sheeted by the CBI for the last 10 years is as under :-

Year	Conviction rate (%)	Year	Conviction rate (%)
2008	66.2	2009	64.4
2010	70.8	2011	67
2012	67	2013	68.2
2014	69.02	2015	65.1
2016	66.8	2017	66.8

(b) and (c) Not maintained by this Department.

(d) The Directorate of Prosecution headed by Director of Prosecution in the CBI with the assistance of the Additional Legal Advisors, Deputy Legal Advisors, Senior Public Prosecutors, Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutors is responsible to conduct and supervise the cases pending trial, appeal and revision in Courts. There are also Sub-Directorates of Prosecution at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai to closely monitor the trial /appeal/ revision petitions in the Trial Courts/High Courts etc.

(e) At present no study has been undertaken at Government level to analyse the conviction rate in CBI.

Job Opportunities in Government Service

6034. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of jobs created in the Government service during the last three years;

Year	Number of candidates recommended by UPSC	Number of candidates recommended by SSC	Number of candidates recruited by RRB/RRCs	Total
2014-15	8272	58066	47186	113524
2015-16	6866	25138	79803	111807
2016-17	5735	68880	26318	100933

The above figures do not include recruitments made by the State Governments, Banks, Other Financial Institutions, Universities, Central Public Sector Enterprises,

(b) the number of persons retired and the number of vacancies filled up during the said period; and

(c) the roadmap for creating more job opportunities in Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Centralized data on jobs created or employees retired is not maintained. However, the Administrative Ministries/Departments *vide* OM No. 39020/18/2016-Estt (B)/3127101 dated 19.12.2016 are advised for reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment (DR) posts to the concerned recruitment agencies. The year wise number of persons recruited through the main recruiting agencies of the Central Government *i.e.* UPSC, SSC, RRB/RRC in last three years is given below:

Statutory/Autonomous Bodies and directly by the Ministries /Departments without going through UPSC/SSC.

Government is pursuing for timely filling up of vacant posts through UPSC, SSC and other recruitment agencies according to their calendar of recruitment. Further, Government has laid down model calendar for convening Departmental Promotion Committee meetings for ensuring timely promotions.

Status of Projects Under CSIR

6035. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the various ongoing research projects being taken up by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) as on date and their current status thereof, project-wise;

(b) the number and details of projects successfully completed by CSIR during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(c) whether CSIR is assisting or contemplating to assist the State Government in certain projects undertaken by them or by State universities and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of research papers published by CSIR during the above period; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to streamline the working of CSIR?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The various ongoing research projects being taken up by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) as on date and their current status thereof, project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) CSIR has been implementing 159 projects during the 12th Five Year Plan Period (2012-17). These projects were on-going during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 and were completed in 2016-17. The number and details of projects completed by CSIR, cluster-wise and project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. CSIR has been supporting the research projects at the State Universities. During the year 2017-18, CSIR has sponsored a total of 157 projects to the State Universities, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) The number of research papers published by the CSIR during the above period is given in the following table:

Year	No. of Papers Published in SCI Journals
2014	5824
2015	5776
2016	5549
2017	5350 (Tentative)

(e) A review of CSIR has recommended functional alignment of CSIR laboratories on eight thematic lines and linking of the R&D being carried out in the laboratories with technological thrust areas of Line Ministries to derive synergies.

Statement-I

S.No.	Project Title
1	2

List of Fast Track Translation Projects

- Paper based affordable microfluidic kit for early pregnancy detection in cattle and buffaloes
- Development of simple and affordable diagnostic protocols and diagnostic kit for genetic diagnosis of musculopathies and hemoglobinopathies
- Clinical development of Candidate Drug 99/373 (Anti-osteoporotic)
- Clinical development of candidate drug 97/78 (anti-malarial)
- Know-how of the isolation of arabinoxylans from defatted cereal brans
- Development and production of anti-obesity DAG Oil

1	2	1	2
7.	Non-thermal processing of liquid foods	25.	Development of biosensors (<i>Indicator-eye Test Range</i>) for detection of adulterants in food products
8.	Technology for carbonated fruit juice beverages from selected fruit crops	26.	Development of a new real time PCR based system for the quantification of small RNAs and circular RNA and development of a new kit for absolute quantification of miRNAs
9.	Development of a high yielding variety of <i>Artemisia annua</i>	27.	An electric device for online drinking water disinfection
10.	Development of improved variety for high root yield with better quality of Yellow Satawar (<i>Asparagus adscendensRoxb.</i>)	28.	Technology for Recombinant Streptokinase
11.	Development of a linalool rich cold tolerant <i>Ocimum chemotype</i>	29.	For marker-gelsolin estimation kit and gelsolin(s)
12.	Development of withanolide rich, quality root & early maturing advance breeding line with anovel ideotype	30.	A universal expression platform for low cost production of biotherapeutic proteins in <i>S.prmbe</i>
13.	Calliterpenone for enhancing crop yields	31.	Technology Development for production of pullulan
14.	GOMED - Platform for Genomics and other Omics technologies for Enabling Medical Decision	32.	Production of a biomedically important glycolipid bio-surfactant sophorolipid
15.	NGS based high resolution HLA typing kits	33.	Thebaine rich opium poppy lines for suitable cultivation through narcotics department
16.	NGS for mitochondrial diagnosis	34.	Low grain arsenic rice variety for safer human consumption
17.	PulmoScan	35.	Anacardic acid: A potential molecule to increate cotton fibre yield and quality
18.	Developing L-Asparaginase with Low Glutaminase Activity for Therapeutic Applications	36.	Development of Zinc Bromine redox flow battery (500 W)
19.	Process for substituted cyclohexane-1-3-dione synthesis	37.	Electrochemical remediation of industrial effluents and recovery of chromium
20.	Rapid Assay System and Clinical Validation of Biomarker for Rheumatic Heart Disease	38.	Development of accurate, reliable and cost effective sensor for the electrochemical detection of multiple analytes
21.	Serum and urine-based kits for diagnosis (VL) and post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) in the field setting	39.	Development of High temperature ceramic Thermal barrier coatings for Missile components
22.	Mupirocin + IIM-1133/06: A topical formulation for improved bioefficacy	40.	Coal dust collecting and briquetting system
23.	Agro-technology transfer and thymol crystal from Jammu monarda	41.	Waterless chrome tanning
24.	IND filling of anti-cancer lead IIM (N)-290/13 (Cdk inhibitor)		

1	2	1	2
42.	High grade gelatine and protein hydrolysate from trimmings		meeting BS IV /BS VI specification Development Positioning
43.	Zero Wastewater Discharge Technology	57.	Synthesis of 5-Hydroxymethyl furfural from sacharides
44.	Cocktail of carbohydrases for rapid fiber opening	58.	Continuous Dinitration for Manufacturing of Pendimethalin
45.	Technology for double fortified salt composition containing iron and iodine to control both deficiencies	59.	Development of penicillin V acylase system for industrial production of semi-synthetic antibiotics
46.	Hollow fiber membrane based high flux domestic filter for water clarification and disinfection	60.	Non-vascular self-expandable stents
47.	Novel cost effective process for high purity solar salt production with reduced contents of carbon, iodine, suspended solids and sulfate content directly in solar salt fields from high sulfate containing brines (particularly for Rajasthan inland/lake brines)	61.	<i>In-situ</i> bioremediation technology
48.	A consolidated biomass process for integrated production of multiple products from fresh marine macroalgae	62.	Herbal product for management of pain
49.	Development of multipurpose thermal insulation coatings for different substrates	63.	Membrane Based Process Technology for Commercial Production of Biomolecules
50.	Development of novel processes towards Eribulin, Nicotine, Bedaquiline	64.	Modular Bricks from Brahmaputra River Bed Sand
51.	Discovery of Novel Anticancer Agent (HDAC Inhibitor)	65.	IR reflecting rare earth blue pigment for solar heat control cool-roof applications
52.	Polymeric excipients for pharmaceutical applications	66.	Scaled up process for the upgradation of Low grade of Ilmenites
53.	Setting up 1 TPD pilot plant for converting waste plastics to diesel	67.	Development of process for large scale production of β -glucosidase (BGL) enzyme for blending in biomass hydrolyzing cocktails to be used in Lignocellulosic Biorefineries
54.	Technology demonstration and process flexibility for production of Bio-Aviation fuels	68.	Aluminium Composite Foams (ACFs) for Crashworthiness Applications
55.	Demonstration and Process Validation of Laboratory scale Vacuum Swing Adsorption (VSA) Process for Biogas Up-gradation to Pipeline Quality Fuel from Raw Biogas	69.	Fibre and particulate reinforced hybrid polymeric composite as architectural interior for building construction material
56.	Development of Adsorption Based Technology for the Production of Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel	70.	Building products using Kota stone cutting and slurry waste
		71.	Foundation system for light structures
		72.	Development of a boring machine based on trenchless technology
		73.	Paper-based Ceramic Separator for Li-ion Battery Application

1	2	1	2
74.	Packaged Fiber Laser Modules for Industrial and Medical Applications	91.	Maximize the recovery of iron values from lean grade iron ore by reduction roasting and pelletisation of high LOI and high Blaine number iron ore fines
75.	Development of Reaction Bonded Silicon Nitride Ceramic Radome	92.	Process Development for production of flaky graphite, high purity graphite and graphite from natural graphite
76.	Superior Refractory for Induction Furnace to enable Refining of Steel	93.	Recovery of Alumina from fly ash
77.	SiAlON Insert for High Speed cutting of hard materials	94.	Design and Development of Cost Effective and Advanced Polymer Composite Processing Equipment
78.	Fast Recovery Trace moisture sensor and meter for detection of trace moisture present in transformer oil	95.	Fully Autonomous fixed wing mini UAVs under 5.0 kg class - Enhancement of existing UAV models
79.	Development of novel Ion doped Hydroxyapatite (HAp) by spray drying method and its utilization for plasma spray coating on medical implants with/without ion doping	96.	Design, development and certification of Avionics Video and Data FPGA based IP Core
80.	Field deployment of indigenous 4-axis controller for multi-process micro machine	97.	VTOL based MAV using indigenously developed electrically driven co-axial motor (VTOL)
81.	Graphene based Aqueous lubricants	98.	Development of Medium Wind-Solar Hybrid (WiSH) Systems of 7–10 kW class for Agricultural and other rural applications
82.	Development of Domestic Iron Removal Filter	99.	Solar Disinfection Systems for potable water
83.	Micro Fuel Cell	100.	Technology for extraction of tungsten (yellow tungsten oxide or ammonium paratungstate or metallic W-powder) from a variety of scraps
84.	Design and Development of different prototypes of Solar Power Tree for independent area electrification	101.	Development of Hydrogen standard in Steel
85.	Intelligent and Powered Wheel Chair	102.	Low Phosphorus steel through furnace route using DRI as major ferruginous raw material-an industrial assessment
86.	Process technology for manufacturing of ADI components for mining application	103.	Glass Textile Reinforced Concrete Crash Barrier System
87.	Design of Noise Barrier based on different Frequencies	104.	Design of Emergency Restoration System for Power Lines
88.	Development and evaluation of "Soil Nailing Technique" for stabilisation of soil slope for the construction of underpass below Road traffic	105.	Precast Ferrocement Toilet Core Unit (Prefer Toco)
89.	Design & Performance of Cement Grouted Bituminous Mix (CGBM) for Urban Roads		
90.	Electrophoretic Deposition (EPD) for Industrial Application		

1	2
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106. Improved Design and Retrofit Methodology for Seismically Vulnerable Open Ground Storey (OGS) Structures
107. Development of cost effective water tanks using flowable cement mortar
108. Prevention of adulteration in milk-real time remote milk supply monitoring network

(PRADUMAN)

109. Handheld milk quality analyser
110. Gas sensor for environmental monitoring
111. Development of 3D rigid and flexible Endoscopes for Denture examination
112. *Development of Silent Killer Gas Detector using LTCC Technology
113. High Frequency RF MEMS Capacitive Switches
114. Development of MEMS-based Accelerometer
115. Development of Water Quality Monitoring Watchdog Pod
116. Reading Machine for visually impaired
117. Power Quality Analyser
118. Head gesture based control module for Intelligent Patient Vehicle
119. Postural Stability Assessment System
120. Portable Energy Audit Tool
121. Pump Efficiency Monitoring System
122. AutoCEPH: A software for 2-D Computerized Cephalometric Analysis
123. Earthquake Warning System
124. Touch based Finger Gesture control for Intelligent Patient Vehicle
125. Antiglare Filter for Automobiles
126. Avionics Head Up Display Test Rig
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1	2
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127. Head up Display Mk1N-NP for Naval LCA
128. Head up Display for Intermediate Jet Trainer Aircraft
129. Indigenous development of laser lithotripsy system for medical applications
130. Earthquake hazard assessment of the Himalaya and the Indo-Gangetic plains
131. Imaging sub-volcanic mesozoics in Kerala-Konkan (KK) offshore from wide-angle seismic data (Energy and Mineral Resources)
132. Development of software for High resolution velocity analysis for mapping of gas hydrate deposits/support for strategic sector
133. Microbial consortium for aquaculture waste management and disease control
134. Melanin from sponge associated bacteria
135. Low cost Multipurpose Multichannel data logger unit
136. Low-cost Peltier based refrigerators for rural regions
137. Sunlight sensitized long afterglow phosphor powder & paint
138. Fonoclock with a time synchronization accuracy of ± 10 ms

R&D projects

1. Indigenous design, development & qualification of Ku band (140-210 watts) and Ka band (100-150 watts) Travelling Wave Tube (TWT)".
 2. Strengthening of Primary Time Scale Ensemble for nation-wide dissemination of Indian Standard Time
 3. Flight Testing and Evaluation of Saras PT1N
 4. Creation and Calibration Facility for LED and LED based Lighting
 5. Informatics for Drug-repurposing and Rescue Discoveries (IDrRD);
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1	2
6.	Intellectual Property Evaluation and Commercialization (IPEC);
7.	Creation of E-Markets for Knowledge Products and Services
8.	“Digitisation of Sowa Rigpa, Ancient Manuscripts and Oral Traditional Indian Systems of Medicine
9.	Modernization and upgradation of Information Technology Infrastructure of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library Unit (TKDL)”
10.	Digitising Traditional Indian Systems of Medicine

Mission Mode Projects

1.	Catalysis for Sustainable Development;
2.	CSIR Sickle Cell Anemia (SCA) Mission;
3.	Innovative Processes and Technologies for Indian Pharmaceuticals and Agrochemical Industries (INPROTICS)
4.	CSIR Aroma Mission
5.	Intelligent Systems (IS)-Intelligent Technologies and Solutions
6.	Nano-Biosensors and Microfluidics for Healthcare
7.	CSIR Phytopharmaceuticals Mission.

Statement-II

List of 12th Five Year Plan Projects Completed during 2016-17

Project Title**Cluster Area: Biological Sciences**

1.	Factors Governing competent gamete production and reproductive dysfunction (PROGRAM)
2.	Towards holistic understanding of Complex Diseases: Unraveling the Threads of Complex Diseases (THUNDER)

3.	New Approaches Towards Understanding of Disease Dynamics and to Accelerate Drug Discovery (UNDO)
4.	Emerging and re-emerging challenges in infectious diseases: Systems based drug design for infectious diseases (SPlenDID)
5.	New initiatives to boost agriculture productivity through maximizing pre- and postharvest yields (AGROPATHY)
6.	Bioprospection of plant resources and other natural products (BioprosPR)
7.	Genomics of Medicinal Plants and Agronomically Important Traits (PlaGen)
8.	Medicinal Chemistry for stem cell biology and regenerative medicine (MEDCHEM)
9.	Plant Diversity: Studying adaptation biology and understanding/exploiting medicinally important plants for useful bioactives (SIMPLE)
10.	Introduction, domestication, improvement and cultivation of economically important plants (AGTEC)
11.	Integrated NextGen approaches in health disease and environmental toxicity (INDEPTH)
12.	Nanomaterials: Applications and Impact on Safety, Health and Environment (NanoSHE)
13.	Understanding supra molecular ensembles and machines (UNSEEN)
14.	Host Interactome analysis: Understanding the Role of Host molecules in Parasitic Infection (HOPE)
15.	Neurodegenerative diseases: Causes and Corrections (miND)
16.	Therapeutics of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Related Respiratory Disorders (TREAT)
17.	Plant-Microbe and Soil Interactions (PMSI)
18.	Epigenetics in Health and Disease (EpiHeD)
19.	Man as a Superorganism: Understanding the Human Microbiome (HUM)

20. Centre for BIOtherapeutic Molecule DISCOVERY (BIODISCOVERY)
21. Genomics and Informatics Solutions for Integrating Biology (GENESIS)
22. Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Research (CARDIOMED)
23. Genome Dynamics in cellular organization, differentiation and enantiostasis (GenCODE)
24. CSIR-NCL-IGIB Joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry and Biology (CSIRNCL-IGIB-)
25. S&T interventions to combat malnutrition in women and children (HCP07)
26. Anabolic Skeletal Targets in Health and Illness (ASTHI)
27. Wellness through Foods and Nutraceuticals (WELFO)
28. Chemical Biology of Ocimum and other Aromatic Plants (ChemBio)
29. Root Biology and its correlation to sustainable plant development and soil fertility (RootSF)
30. Nurturing a new Pan-CSIR drug pipe line: high intensity preclinical, clinical studies on lead candidates (DPL)
31. Bio-energetic Disorders: A multi-model approach to monitoring and management (BenD)
32. Conservation of endangered animals of India: Molecular Genetics and Reproduction Approaches (ConservE)
33. Biology of Ageing and Human Health (BioAGE)
34. Establishment of Centre for High Altitude Biology (CeHAB)
35. Multidirectional approaches for molecular and systems level understanding of regulatory networks in pathogenic microbes (INFECT)
36. Drug Discovery: Bugs to Drugs Programme (BUGS TO)
37. Wellness Genomics Project - Understanding genomic signatures of healthy living in Indian population (WG 100)
38. Process and Products from Himalayan Region and their toxicological evaluation (PROMOTE)
39. Plant Breeding, Genomics and Biotechnology (PLOMICS)
40. Towards Understanding skin Cell Homeostasis (TOUCH)
41. Effective Application of Community Health Efforts through New Age, IT Based Modes (EACH-IT)
42. Lipidomics Center (LIPIC)
43. Expansion and Modernization of the Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC)
44. Visualisation of Organisms in Action (VISION)
45. Creation of Advanced Research Facility in Molecular Nutrition (Nutri-ARM)
46. CSIR-Mayo Clinic Collaboration for Innovation and Translational Research (CKF)
- Cluster Area: Chemical Sciences**
47. Multifunctional electrodes and Electrolytes for Future Technologies (MUTLIFUN)
48. Clean Coal Technology (TapCoal)
49. Zero Emission Research Initiative for Solid Wastes from Leather (ZERIS)
50. Membrane & Adsorbent Technology Platform for Effective Separation of Gases and Liquids (MATES)
51. Potassic (K) fertilizer Technology to Empower the Nation (K-TEN)
52. Biocatalysts for Industrial Applications & Greener Organic Synthesis (BIAGOS)
53. Inherently Safer Practices for Industrial Risk Reduction (INSPIRE)
54. Organic reactions in generating innovative and natural scaffolds (ORIGIN)

55. Non-Infringing chemistry and engineering for pharmaceuticals (NICE-P)
56. Metabolic profiling of human body fluids by MS and NMR (CMET)
57. Screening molecules in lead exploration (SMiLE)
58. Development of Sustainable Processes for Edible Oils with Health Benefits from Traditional and New Resources (PEOPLE HOPE)
59. Development of Sustainable Waste Management Technologies for Chemical and Allied Industries (SETCA)
60. Intelligent Coatings (IntelCoat)
61. Energy Efficient Technologies (E2++)
62. Biomass to Energy (BioEn)
63. Catalysts for Sustainable Energy (ECat)
64. New generation lubricants and additives (GenLube)
65. Research Initiative for Low Emissions (RILE)
66. Waste to Wealth - Waste plastics (W2W)
67. Advanced Carbon Materials (AdCarbMate)
68. Centre of Excellence for HRD in Hydrocarbon (AllTrain)
69. Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming materials challenges in PEMFC towards generation, separation, storage and conversion of hydrogen (HYDEN)
70. Innovate, develop and up-scale modular, agile, intensified and continuous processes and plants (Indus MAGIC)
71. Catalysts for Speciality Chemicals (CSC)
72. Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection (EMEP)
73. Creating intellectual property and capabilities for the development of improved security features and substrates for the Indian currency note (FUTURE)
74. A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics (MSM)
75. Natural Products as Affordable Healthcare Agents (NaPAHA)
76. Environmental Research Initiative for Paper and Process Industry (ERIPP)
77. Sustainable Technologies for the Utilization of Rare Earths (SURE)
78. Development of functional foods and their formulations for potential health benefits of common man (FUNHEALTH)
79. Molecules to Materials to Devices (M2D)
80. Speciality Materials based on Engineered Clays (SPECS)
81. Science and Technology Revolution in Leather with a Green Touch (STRAIT)
82. Research Initiative for Waterless Tanning (RIWT)
83. High Purity Salt & Recovery of Valuable Metal Ions from Marine Resources (HPSMC)
84. Development of Innovative Technologies for Strategic Fluorochemicals (DITSF)
85. Development of Novel Vaccine Adjuvants (DENOVA)
86. Advanced Polyolefins (SPIRIT)
87. North East Exploration for Pharmaceutical (NEEP)
88. Affordable Cancer Therapeutics (ACT)
89. Advance Drug Delivery System (ADD)
90. Design Innovation for Smart Material Transformation Yeanning Leather Life Style Products (D'STYLE)
91. Augmentation of Analytical Research Facilities (AARF)
92. Centre for Surface and Interface Science Research (CSISR)

93. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Centre for Advanced Research (NMRCAR)
94. National Repository of Molecules (NORMS)
95. Up gradation of Facilities/National Repository of Molecules and National Collection of Industrial Micro Organisms Resource Centre (NCIMRC)
96. CSIR Advanced Analytical Facility for North East (CAAF-NE)
- Cluster Area: Engineering Sciences**
97. Novel Energy Effective Metallic Materials for Automotive and General Engineering Application (LWM)
98. Engineering of Disaster Mitigation and Health Monitoring for Safe and Smart Built Environment (EDMISSIBLE)
99. Development of Novel CSIR Technologies for Manufacturing Tailored and Patient-Specific Bioceramic Implants and Biomedical Devices at Affordable Cost (BIOCERAM)
100. Advanced ceramics materials and components for energy and structural application (CERMESA)
101. Development of a technology for optimal extraction of locked-up coal from underground mines using artificial pillars (DeCoalArt)
102. Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation (SUSTRANS)
103. Technology Solutions for Micro Air Vehicle Development (MAT)
104. Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management (WUM)
105. Development of Zero Waste Technology for Processing and Utilization of Thermal Coal (ZWT-CUP)
106. Innovative Technologies for Health Assessment and Damage Mitigation of Structures (IHEAL)
107. Robotics and Micro Machines (ROuM)
108. Autonomous Underwater Robotics (UnWaR)
109. Design and Development of Thermo Responsive & Magnetic Shape Memory Materials and Devices for Engineering Applications (TR&MSMM)
110. Leadership in Specialty Glass and Optical Fiber Technologies (GLASSFIB)
111. Intelligent devices and smart actuators (InDeSa)
112. Evaluation of Economic Loss Due to Idling of Vehicles at Signalized and Mitigation Measures (ELSIM)
113. Minerals to Metals for Sustainable Planet (MINMET)
114. Processing of Natural Gemstones for aesthetic improvement and value addition (PNG)
115. Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan I: Sustainability Through Eco-Balancing (SUSMAS)
116. Engineering Sustainable Materials and Structures Action Plan II: Sustainability Through Nano-Technology and Bio-Mimetics (eNano-Tics)
117. Avionics and Flight Controls Civil Aerospace Technologies (AFCCAT)
118. Advanced Structural Technologies for Aircraft (ASTA)
119. Aerodynamics and Propulsion Technologies for Next Generation Civil Aircraft (ADPR)
120. Innovative Materials and Technologies for Next Generation Green Buildings (INMATENGGB)
121. Development of underground coal gasification technology in India (CoalGasUrja)
122. Development of suitable design methodology for extraction of coal at greater depths (>300 m) for Indian geomining conditions (DeepCoal)
123. Development of Indian Highway Capacity Manual (Indo-HCM)
124. National Clean Air Mission (NCAM)
125. Clean Water: Sustainable Options (Clean Water)

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|------|---|------|--|
| 126. | Centre for Special Materials (CSM) | 143. | Geodynamic and Earthquake generating processes in NE India and Andaman Subduction Zone (GENIAS) |
| 127. | Transport Aircraft Design Bureau (TADB) | 144. | Ocean Science Towards Forecasting Indian Marine Living Resource Potential (Ocean Finder) |
| 128. | Augmentation and Refurbishment of National Trisonic Aerodynamic Facilities (NTAF) | 145. | Geological processes in the Indian Ocean - Understanding the input fluxes, sinks and Paleoceanography (GEOSINKS) |
| 129. | Development of Magnesium Metal Production Technology (MPT) | | |

Cluster Area: Information Sciences

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 130. | Analysis and Monitoring of patent applications in International Patent Office for preventing misappropriation of Indias Traditional Knowledge (HCP006) | 146. | Geo-scientific investigations for deciphering the Earth's internal processes and exploration of energy resources (GEOSCAPE) |
| 131. | CSIR Knowledge Gateway and Open Source Private Cloud Infrastructure (KNOWGATE) | 147. | Indian Aquatic Ecosystems: Impact of Deoxygenation, Eutrophication and Acidification (INDIAS IDEA) |
| 132. | Indian S&T and Innovation Policy (ISTIP) | 148. | Development of Advanced Materials for Next-Generation Energy-Efficient Devices (DNEED) |
| 133. | Patinformatics (Patinformatics) | 149. | Advanced Quantum Research and Innovation with Ultra Small Systems (AQuARIUS) |
| 134. | Chembioinformatics for Drug Discovery (ISC0203) | 150. | Measurement for Innovation in Science & Technology (MIST) |
| 135. | Open Science and Open Innovation Infrastructure (OSOII) | 151. | Probing the Changing Atmosphere and its Impacts in Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP) and Himalayan Regions (AIM-IGPHim) |
| 136. | Traditional Knowledge Digital Library 2020 (Enhanced TKDL-) | 152. | Advanced Microsensors and Microsystems : Design, Development and Applications (MicroSensys) |
| 137. | Advanced Research in Engineering & Earth Sciences: Data intensive modelling and crowd sourcing approach (ARIEES) | 153. | Opto-Mechatronics Technologies for Next Generation Sensors and Applications (OMEGA) |
| 138. | CSIR--Wide Consortium Access to Online Information Resources (NKRC) | 154. | Hazard due to Earthquakes and Tsunami in the Indian region (HEART) |
| 139. | Vulnerability assessment and development of adaption strategies for climate change impact with special reference to coasts and island ecosystems of India (VACCINE) | 155. | India Deep Earth Exploration Programme (INDEX) |

Cluster Area: Physical Sciences

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|------|---|------|---|
| 140. | Very High Power Microwave Tubes : Design and Development Capabilities (MTDDC) | 156. | Shallow subsurface imaging of India for resource exploration (SHORE) |
| 141. | Research Initiative on Nano Devices and Nano-Sensors (R-Nano) | 157. | Analyses and Harnessing of Marine Biodiversity for Bioremediation of Aquaculture and Industrial Effluents (MARINEBIOTE) |
| 142. | Advanced Instrumentation Solutions for Health Care and Agro-based Applications (ASHA) | 158. | Research and Development on Single Trapped Ion based Frequency Standard (STIOS) |
| | | 159. | Advanced Facility for Nano Electronics (AFNE) |

Statement-III*Status of the project sanctioned by CSIR to State Universities during 2017-18*

Name of the University	Number of projects	Cost of the Project (Rs.)
1	2	3
Acharya Nagarjuna University	2	1881000
Andhra University	1	732000
Anna University	4	2632500
Annamalai University	1	291000
Bangalore University	2	1151333
Bengal Engineering and Science University, West Bengal	1	253500
Bharathiar University	3	5032000
Bharathidasan University	3	4490000
Burdwan University	2	2052000
Calcutta University, West Bengal	10	7590667
CSI HP Agricultural Univ, Palampur	1	832000
DCR University of SC & Tech	1	75000
Deen Dayal Gorakhpur University	1	582000
Dibrugarh University, Assam	1	380000
Dr YSP University of Horti & Forest	2	1614000
Gautam Budh University, Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)	3	3278000
GGSIPIU, Delhi	2	1048000
Gitam University, Andhra Pradesh	2	1764000
GNDU Amritsar	17	14308000
Goa University	3	2162000
Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gujarat	1	700000
Jadavpur University, West Bengal	20	12826167
Kalyani University	6	4896000
KIIT University	2	600000
Kumaun University	1	1332000

1	2	3
M.K. Bhavnagar University	1	341000
M.S.University of Baroda	5	3291500
Madras University	1	549000
Madurai Kamaraj University, Tamil Nadu	3	1007000
Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	1	1996000
MD University Rohtak Haryana	1	105333
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	1	1250000
Osmania University, Telangana	4	2525500
Panjab University, Punjab	5	1957167
Periyar University, Tamil Nadu	3	932000
Pondicherry University	1	360000
Presidency University	4	4013000
Punjab University, Chandigarh	6	5165000
Punjabi Univ Patiala	1	732000
Rajasthan University	1	682000
Ravenshaw University, Odisha	3	2895500
Sambalpur University	1	145000
Sastra University	1	549000
Sathyabhama University, Chennai	1	1221000
Saurashtra University	1	341000
Savitribai Phule University, Pune	5	2096000
Shivaji University, Kolhapur	1	533500
Sri Venkateswara University	1	1022000
Thapar University	1	291000
Thiruvalluvar University	1	700000
Tripura University	1	200000
University of Kalyani, West Bengal	1	480000
University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1	950000

1	2	3
University of North Bengal, West Bengal	1	582000
V S K University, Karnataka	1	120000
Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Odisha	1	270000
Venkateswara University	1	582000
Vidyasagar University	3	3241000
Vikrama Simhapuri University PG CTR	1	400000
VIT University	1	670000
WBUT Kolkatta	1	732000
Total	157	113549667

[Translation]

Rising Call Rates

6036. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new scheme to reduce the rising rate of phone calls in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide phone connectivity across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for telecommunication access service is under forbearance except for National Roaming and Rural Fixed Line Services. The service providers have the flexibility to decide various tariff components for different service areas of their operation. Tariffs are offered by service providers taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations. The average outgo for voice services in India has shown a continuous downward trend, particularly in the recent past. Details are shown in the Table below.

Average outgo for Voice

Quarter Ending	Average outgo per minute (Rs.)
Jun-16	0.49
Sep-16	0.48
Dec-16	0.44
Mar-17	0.31
Jun-17	0.27
Sep-17	0.23
Dec-17	0.19

(c) the measures taken by the Government to provide phone connectivity across the country are as under: -

- (i) Bharat Net Project is being implemented in a phased manner to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. In December, 2017, Phase-I of Bharat Net has been completed by connecting one lakh GPs. As on 25.03.2018, by laying 2,68,963 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,13,964 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, of which 1,04,889 Gram Panchayats have been made service ready. As part of this project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other

suitable broadband technology is to be provided at all the GPs in the country. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

- (ii) Under Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for NER, USOF has signed an agreement with BSNL, to install 2817 mobile towers for providing mobile (including data) coverage in 4119 uncovered villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2258 cr.
- (iii) Agreement has also been signed with M/s Bharti Airtel limited and M/s Bharti Hexacom Limited to install 2004 mobile towers for providing mobile (including data) coverage in 2128 villages and National Highways in NER.
- (iv) Department of Telecom executed Phase-I project for providing Mobile Services in 2355 locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. As on date 2329 towers are radiating. A proposal for providing mobile services (including data service) at 4072 MHA identified locations in LWE affected area in Phase-II has been recommended by Telecom Commission with an estimated cost for Rs. 7,330/- crores (excluding taxes). The proposal is being submitted to Cabinet.
- (v) Virtual Network Operators (VNO) have been introduced. VNOs can provide voice, data and video services within a licensing framework, without owning spectrum or network infrastructure.

[English]

Court Objection to Practise by Foreign Law Firms

6037. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that numerous international firms offering legal services including practice in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether recently any court direction was issued stating that foreign law firms cannot set up office and their lawyers cannot practice in India but they can give legal advice on foreign laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from Bar Council of India to be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 13.03.2018 in Civil Appeal Nos.7875-7879 of 2015 titled Bar Council of India Vs A.K. Balaji and Ors. has held that foreign law firms cannot set up offices in India or practice in Indian Courts, but there is no bar for the foreign law firms or foreign lawyers to visit India for a temporary period for giving legal advice regarding foreign law on diverse international legal issues on a 'fly in and fly out' basis if it does not amount to practice including appearance in Courts of India. It was further been held that if the matter is governed by particular rules of an arbitral institution or if the matter otherwise falls under section 32 or 33 of Arbitration and Conciliation act, 1996, there is a no bar on foreign lawyers to conduct such proceedings in India. Even in such cases, Code of Conduct, if any, applicable to the legal profession in India has to be followed. It is for the Bar Council of India or Central Government to make a specific provision in this regard, if considered appropriate.

[Translation]

STPIs

6038. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:
SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA:

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

(a) whether any Software Technology Parks of India (STPIs) have been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the objectives of setting up of such parks for the last three years;

(c) the State-wise details of STPIs which have been registered and are operational at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more units of STPIs in the country;

(e) if so, the State/UT-wise details of new STPIs proposed to be set up in the country; and

(f) the total amount of revenue collected by the Government in the last three financial years from STPIs along with the State-wise break-up 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) A total of 57 STPI centres are operational across the country, as of now, out of which 49 centres are in Tier II and Tier III cities. Three new STPI centres at Agartala (Tripura), Gurugram (Haryana), and Surat (Gujarat) have been set up during the last three years. The objectives of setting up of STPI centres are:

- To promote the region as one of the preferred IT destination and to attract IT/ ITeS/ BPO Units to the State;
- To promote the export of IT Software and Services from the region thus contributing to Gross National Exports;
- To provide Statutory Services under Software Technology Park (STP) and Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Schemes of the Government;
- To provide High-Speed Data Communication and other value added services; and
- Stimulate creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities.

(c) State-wise list of existing STPI centres is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Government sets-up new units of STPIs in the country based on the demand from the respective State Governments. Towards this, the State Government/ Centres of Excellence/ Higher Educational Institution are required to provide:

- minimum 2 acres of developed land free of cost on long term lease,
- or
- 50,000 sq. ft. built-up area free of cost on long term lease, and
- Feasibility study by STPI jointly with the State Government/Centres of Excellence/Higher Educational Institution to assess the potential of the location.

In case the State Government/Centres of Excellence/ Higher Educational Institution provides a minimum 2 acres of land, STPI constructs a minimum 20,000 sq.ft. built-up space as per the approved policy guidelines for "Infrastructure development at STPI centre and populating of incubation facilities".

(e) List of proposed new STPI centres is enclosed as Statement-II.

(f) The Government does not collect revenue from STPIs. The STPI registered units are engaged in export of Software/Software Services. State-wise breakups of the exports in the last three (3) financial years are enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of existing STPI Centres

S.No.	State	Centre Name
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.	Assam	Guwahati

1	2	3
6.	Bihar	Patna
7.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
8.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
9.		Surat
10.	Haryana	Gurgaon
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
13.		Srinagar
14.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
15.		Bengaluru
16.		Hubli
17.	Karnataka	Mangalore
18.		Manipal
19.		Mysore
20.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
22.		Indore
23.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
24.		Kolhapur
25.		Nagpur
26.		Nasik
27.		Mumbai
28.		Pune
29.	Manipur	Imphal
30.	Meghalaya	Shillong
31.	Mizoram	Aizawl

1	2	3
32.	Odisha	Berhampur
33.		Bhubaneswar
34.		Rourkela
35.	Puducherry	Pondicherry
36.	Punjab	Mohali
37.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
38.		Jodhour
39.	Sikkim	Gangtok
40.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
41.		Coimbatore
42.		Madurai
43.		Tirunelveli
44.		Trichy
45.	Telangana	Hyderabad
46.		Warangal
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
48.		Kanpur
49.		Lucknow
50.		Noida
51.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
52.	West Bengal	Durgapur
53.		Haldia
54.		Kharagpur
55.		Kolkata
56.		Siliguri
57.	Tripura	Agartala

Statement-II*List of upcoming STPI Centres*

Sl. No.	State	Centre Name
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
2.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
3.		Darbhanga
4.	Goa	Goa
5.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
6.		Deoghar
7.		Dhanbad
8.		Jamshedpur
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
10.		Chhindwada
11.		Jabalpur
12.	Nagaland	Kohima
13.	Odisha	Angul
14.		Balasore
15.		Jajpur
16.		Koraput (Jeypore)
17.		Sambalpur
18.	Punjab	Amritsar
19.	Karnataka	Davangere
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
21.		Gorakhpur
22.		Meerut
23.		Varanasi
24.	Haryana	Panchkula
25.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar

Statement-III*State-wise Exports by STPI registered IT/ITeS units*

(RS. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
1.	Karnataka	109798	125419	141846
2.	Maharashtra	61314	64064	69010
3.	Telangana	39186	41480	46429
4.	Tamil Nadu	33276	33905	34563
5.	Haryana	17858	19265	20874
6.	Uttar Pradesh	13740	16451	17237
7.	West Bengal	7015	6990	7152
8.	Kerala	2867.8	3008.9	3534.5
9.	Odisha	1940	2179.7	2493.4
10.	Gujarat	1917.8	2224.6	2363.5
11.	Delhi	2217.9	1442.3	1483.6
12.	Rajasthan	712.27	803.97	997.32
13.	Chandigarh	519.89	700.79	758.82
14.	Andhra Pradesh	379.54	477.9	526.69
15.	Madhya Pradesh	343.38	355	516.18
16.	Punjab	336.34	324.83	369.93
17.	Puducherry	153.26	182.55	239.21
18.	Uttarakhand	74.67	82.57	89.88
19.	Goa	94.59	117.17	85.13
20.	Sikkim	0	0	38.29
21.	Chhattisgarh	18.63	23.29	36.79
22.	Assam	1.35	0.18	10.5
23.	Meghalaya	4.21	6.31	7.7
24.	Himachal Pradesh	8.35	5.16	6.97
25.	Bihar	10.63	7.25	4.65
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.45	3.35	3.58
27.	Jharkhand	7	49.16	2
	Total	293796.5	319568.97	350679.7

*[English]***DPSP**

6039. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) as enshrined in the Constitution which have not been realised till date; and

(b) the articles of Directive Principles likely to be taken up for implementation in near future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Directive Principle of the State Policy under Part-IV under Article 37 of our Constitution are not enforceable by courts but the Principles of this chapter are to be applied by the Governments in making laws and governance. The Union and State Governments keep in view the welfare objectives of this chapter in governance and while making laws.

High Density Routes

6040. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether across zones, 65% of the railway lines are running at 100% or above line capacity on high density railway network routes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether over-utilization is leaving little time for field safety inspections and essential maintenance of tracks which has led to numerous incidents of train derailments and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to reduce congestion and augment the capacity of tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Out of 265 sections on High Density Network routes, 185 sections are saturated as per latest line capacity statement (2015-16).

(b) Though the over utilization is impacting the availability of time for maintenance but it is not affecting

inspections of tracks. If due to any reason, the condition of track does not permit safe train operation at maximum permissible speed, speed restrictions are imposed. The nonavailability of blocks have not been found to be primary cause of train derailments.

(c) In the past, to reduce congestion and augment the capacity of tracks, 177 new lines, 256 doubling, 58 gauge conversion, 112 electrification works and 570 traffic facility works have been included in Railway budgets. In addition, work on two dedicated freight corridors of total 3360 km length has been taken on hand.

Commissions on Small Postal Savings Schemes

6041. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to call-off the commission pay-off on the small savings schemes of the postal departments to the postal agents registered with the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) As of now, the Government of India does not propose to discontinue commission being paid to the authorised agents appointed under the Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana (MPKBY) and the Standardised Agency System (SAS) for securing deposit under certain small saving schemes.

NMDFC

6042. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution and achievement of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in the upliftment of minorities since its inception;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of different minority groups who received financial assistance from NMDFC during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has received any project(s) from various State Governments and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of projects/proposals sanctioned by the Government, State-wise;

(e) the time by which the pending projects are proposed to be sanctioned, project-wise and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for their early disposal, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has

been implementing schemes for the socio-economic development of the 'backward sections' amongst the notified minorities namely Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, Christians and Buddhists through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administration. For availing assistance under NMDFC Schemes, the annual family income eligibility criterion under Credit Line-1 is Rs.98,000 for rural areas and Rs.1.20 lakh for urban areas. Higher annual family income eligibility criterion of upto Rs.6.00 lakh has also been introduced as Credit Line-2 for increasing coverage of beneficiaries under NMDFC Schemes.

NMDFC has so far extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.4513.13 crores under various income generation schemes to more than 13.93 lacs families from the target Minority communities. The details of financial assistance provided under NMDFC Schemes are given below:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Amount Disbursed (Rs. in crores)	325.46	431.20	473.29	503.32	524.90
					(as on 28.2.18)

(b) Community wise number of beneficiaries who have received financial assistance under schemes of

NMDFC for the last three Financial Years are given below:-

Last	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Jain
Three Years	407145	70374	2110	550	0	396

For 2017-18, information will be compiled from SCAs during 2018-19.

(c) to (f) As per the lending policy of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) are required to furnish their proposals in the form of Annual Action Plans (AAP) to the NMDFC at the beginning of each financial year. All Annual Action Plans (AAP) received from SCAs are examined by NMDFC and funds are allocated to the SCAs based on their past performance in implementing NMDFC Schemes, proper utilisation of

funds disbursed earlier and maintaining satisfactory repayments to the NMDFC. Funds are disbursed to the SCAs against the Government Guarantee furnished by the respective State Government in favour of the concerned SCA. Further, NMDFC has delegated the sanctioning and disbursing authority to its SCAs for financing projects of individual beneficiaries. A table showing the State-wise funds disbursed and the beneficiaries assisted during the last three years and the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18 is enclosed.

Statement

National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation

Scheme-wise, state-wise disbursement of funds and coverage of beneficiaries from 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto 28.2.2018)

(Amt. Rs. in crs.)

Sr.No	State	Name of SCA	Micro Credit								Term Loan								Total			
			2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		Total	Total		
			Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs	Amt.	Benefs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	21
1.	Chandigarh	CHCFDCL								0.20	21					0.20	13			0.40	34	
2.	Chhattisgarh	CHACDFC	1.50	667						1.50	158									3.00	825	
3.	Delhi	DSCSTFDC														0.25	17			0.25	17	
4.	Gujarat	GMFDC						2.00	133	2.00	133	2.00	133	2.25	151	6.25	417			6.25	417	
5.	Haryana	HBCKN					8.50	567								5.00	333			13.50	900	
		MDA	0.80	356	1.00	400				0.20	21	0.10	7			0.30	20			2.40	804	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	HPMFDC						5.50	580	3.75	250	5.28	353	3.00	201	17.53	1384					
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	JKEDI						5.00	526	30.50	2034	35.00	2334	60.00	4000	130.50	8894					
		JKCSTDC											1.00	67						1.00	67	
		JKSFC											2.00	134	10.00	666	12.00	800				
		JKWDC			0.90	360	0.35	140	0.30	120	15.00	1580	7.44	496	10.00	666	7.00	467	40.99	3829		
8.	Karnataka	KMDC								20.00	2105	10.00	667	7.50	500	5.60	373	43.10	3645			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9.	Kerala	KBCDC	7.00	3111			20.50	8200	20.00	8000	25.00	2631	60.00	4000	45.00	3000	50.00	3333	227.50	32275
		KSCFFDC	30.00	13332	30.00	12000	20.00	8000	20.00	8000	3.50	369	1.00	67	1.00	67	2.00	134	107.50	41969
		KSMDFC									8.00	842	11.60	773	8.00	533	7.00	467	34.60	2615
		KSWDC	1.00	444							18.00	1895	39.00	2599	25.00	1667	47.00	3133	130.00	9738
10.	Maharashtra	MAAAVM							5.00	2000	10.00	1053			5.00	333			20.00	3386
11.	Mizoram	MCAB									2.00	211	2.00	133	5.24	349			9.24	683
12.	Nagaland	NIDC									5.00	527							5.00	527
		NSSWB	3.50	1556															3.50	1556
13.	Puducherry	PDBCMDC	1.00	444	1.75	700	1.00	400			1.00	105	3.25	217	1.00	67			9.00	1933
14.	Punjab	BACKFINCO									11.00	1159	4.50	300	1.00	67	2.00	133	18.50	1659
15.	Rajasthan	RMFDCC	0.50	222			0.25	100			19.50	2053	20.00	1333	26.00	1732	15.00	1000	81.25	6440
16.	Tamil Nadu	TAMCO	31.50	14000	5.00	2000	28.00	11200	26.00	10400	7.00	737	5.00	333	7.00	467	7.00	466	116.50	39603
17.	Tripura	TMCDC									12.00	1263	15.00	999	26.20	1746	25.00	1667	78.20	5675
18.	Uttarakhand	UMFDC											1.00	67					1.00	67
19.	West Bengal	WBMDFC	110.00	48889	125.00	50000	155.00	62000	160.00	64000	75.00	7895	85.00	5668	65.00	4333	45.00	3000	820.00	245785
	Grand Total		186.80	83021	163.65	65460	225.10	90040	231.30	92520	244.40	25731	309.64	20643	278.22	18548	293.60	19574	1,932.71	415537

Returning of MoU

6043. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:
SHRI P.R. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) had given specific explanation to Government *vide* reply dated 24 October, 2017 with regard to returning of MoU proposal *vide* letter dated 25.07.2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government to that reply from the OFB?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) In October, 2017, the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) stated that the criterion adopted for the selection of a prospective partner has been clearly defined in the Expression of Interest (EoI) issued by them. Pending approval of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the selection of technological partner, the proposal for Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between M/s Grand Power and OFB was returned to OFB in January, 2018 intimating that the same would be progressed based on the approved SoP for the selection of technological partner. The revised SOP for the selection of technological partner, incorporating the suggestions of the Ministry, was submitted by the OFB in February 2018 which after examination has been approved by the Ministry in March, 2018.

Consumer Price Index

6044. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any Consumer Price Index (CPI) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the CPI in the country is better than other countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The

Central Statistics Office has been bringing out the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) at all India level, separately for rural and urban areas, as also at the State level having 2012 as the Base Year as per the methodology consistent with International Standards.

(c) The Consumer Price Index of one country is not comparable with another mainly due to differences in the consumption basket.

Securing Communication Infrastructure

6045. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning a more integrated and strategic approach to securing the communication networks of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether securing such networks is complicated by a number of factors like much of the hardware and software that make up the communications ecosystem is sourced externally and much communication infrastructure are in the hands of private companies who see measures such as security auditing and other regulations and frameworks as adding to their costs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the opinion of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) To address the security concerns of telecom networks, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has consolidated the security requirements in May/June, 2011 and brought in security related amendment to the license conditions for the provision of Telecom services. These conditions were made part of the subsequent Unified Service License. The amendment in license agreement *inter alia* mandates for the telecom service provider to have organisational policy on security and security management of their networks. The security policy mandatorily contains network forensics, network hardening, network penetration test, risk assessment, actions to fix problems and to prevent such problems from recurring. The license conditions allow induction of only those network elements into the telecom network,

which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International security standards, mandate keeping record of all operation and maintenance command logs and record of supply chain of the products. The licensee needs to create facilities for monitoring all intrusions, attacks and frauds and report the same to Computer Emergency Response Team-India (CERT-In) and DoT. Further, the license conditions provide for the security audit of telecom network from security angle once in year.

(c) and (d) Yes, much of the telecom network equipment is sourced externally and the telecom service is provided by licensed operators many of whom are private companies. Though security measures add to the costs, but security of the networks in addition to being of national security concern is also in the commercial interest of the companies. DoT has taken steps, through security related amendment in May/June, 2011 in license agreement, which provides among other measures that the licensee shall audit their network or get the network audited from security point of view once a year from a network auditing and certification agency. Further to ensure compliance the Department of Telecom conducts security audits of telecom networks for and Telecom Service Providers are actively participating in these security audits.

Replacement of Diesel Engines by Electric Engines

6046. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has decided to replace diesel engines by electric engines and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the orders placed for diesel engines will be cancelled and that the cancellation of such orders will be expensive for the railways and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has decided to abandon the proposed diesel engine making projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Indian Railways is planning to convert existing fleet of Diesel Locomotives into Electric Locomotives in a phased manner. Work related to conversion of 100 HHP Diesel Locomotives and 100 ALCO Diesel Locomotives has been sanctioned under Pink Book 2018-19. Further, trains are taken over on electric traction on commissioning of electrified routes.

In order to cater to the requirement of electric locomotives commensurate with large scale electrification and commissioning of electrified routes, the production/acquisition target of electric engines has been increased to 352 in 2017-18, 603 in 2018-19 and 725 in 2019-20.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Simplification of Aadhaar Registration

6047. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any special provision to simplify the Aadhaar registration process for BPL and differently-abled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to simplify the process in respect of registration of differently abled children suffering from autism, cerebral palsy, blindness, etc.;

(d) whether Aadhaar cards have been cancelled due to lack of Aadhaar registration process for BPL and differently abled persons during the last three years;

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof including those of Rajasthan; and

(f) the details of the proposal for improving the Aadhaar registration process?

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) In order to provide convenient and hassle free enrolment/ updation facilities to the residents, over 30,000 Aadhaar enrolment/ update centers are functional in Banks/Post Offices and other Government premises across the country. Regulation 6 of Aadhaar (Enrolment & Update) Regulations, 2016 provides special mechanism to enroll persons with biometric exceptions. Accordingly, Aadhaar enrolment is done for all categories of residents including those with disabilities. As per requirement, special

measures are taken for Aadhaar enrolment of specific groups including holding special enrolment camps and in deserving cases, household visits are also organized.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Based on the field experience, improvements in enrolment process is an ongoing activity.

[English]

Scheme to Get Doctoral Candidates in Science Programme

6048. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on a scheme/ programme to get doctoral candidates in science programme to publish at least one popular science article explaining their research, before they land their degree, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has earmarked Rs.90-100 crore annually over the next five years to enable at least two hours of programme every day, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked Rs.35 crore as part of a Science and Technology Radio initiative for 1,000 hours of radio programme in 19 languages through 117 stations and community radio channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has launched a new initiative called Augmenting Writing Skills in Articulating Research (AWSAR), in January, 2018 to tap the tremendous latent potential of young researchers for promoting science communication. AWSAR envisages encouraging youth pursuing research in Science & Technology (S&T) to write popular science articles related to their area of research. This unique program will not only bring information about research being carried in the lab and thus explaining their research in interesting & engaging format to the masses. AWSAR will not only thus bridge the yawning gap that presently exists between

researcher and the lay public about the work of the former but also create opportunities in the area of science journalism. Research scholars pursuing PhD or Doctoral degree as well as Post Doctoral (PD) fellows in S&T streams are encouraged to write at least one popular science article about their respective subject area and to participate in a national competition. DST will award 100 best article/stories by PhD scholars every year. The Award will include a cash prize and a certificate of appreciation besides a chance for the winning articles to be published. Top three articles would be awarded cash prizes of Rs.1,00,000, Rs.50,000 and Rs.25,000 respectively. Further, 20 entries selected from articles submitted by PD fellows will also be given cash prize of Rs.10,000/- each and a certificate of appreciation and one most outstanding story out of these will be given a cash prize of Rs.1,00,000/-.

(b) No, Madam. DST has not earmarked Rs.90-100 crores annually for two hours of programme every day. However, collaboration of DST with Prasar Bharti/ Doordarshan is underway for a dedicated one hour slot on science and technology on DD National, to start with.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. DST is producing radio programs through Vigyan Prasar, an Autonomous Institution of the Department, in 19 Indian languages for 494 hours annually that are being broadcast through 117 Radio Stations of All India Radio. The budget earmarked for these programs is approximately Rs. 3.32 crores annually. National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) Division, DST is also supporting development and broadcast programs related to women's health & nutrition and also basic mathematics for the challenges pertaining to local people through Community Radio Stations. Till date, DST has supported 68 Community Radio Stations to broadcast such programs of half an hour duration everyday.

Strength of Employees

6049. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of permanent, temporary, contractual and guest staff against sanctioned strength at each pay slab in each Ministry/Department and agencies under their control since 2010-11;

(b) the status of representation of SCs/STs/OBCs thereon;

(c) the reasons, if any, for the lesser representation of SCs/STs/OBCs; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Centralized data is maintained.

(b) and (c) As per information received from 77 Ministries/Departments including their attached/subordinate offices, the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the posts and services under the Central Government as on 01.01.2016 is 17.49%, 8.47% and 21.57% respectively.

Representation of OBCs in the Central Government services is less as compared to the percentage of reservation for them because reservation of OBC started in September, 1993.

As per available information, representation of OBCs as on 01.01.2012 was 16.55% which has now increased to 21.57% as on 01.01.2016. Therefore, there is an increasing trend in the representation of OBCs in the posts and services of Central Government.

(d) Department of Personnel & Training has issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments to constitute an in-house Committee to identify backlog reserved vacancies, study of the root cause of backlog reserved vacancies, initiation of measures to remove such factors and to fill up such vacancies through Special Recruitment Drive.

Use of Radiation Technology for Fruits and Vegetables

6050. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to use nuclear radiation technology developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) for increasing the shelf life of fruits and vegetables, especially that of onions and potatoes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of radiation plants established by the Government so far along with the details of the fruits and vegetables whose shelf life have been increased; and

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the safety of technology approved by the

Atomic Energy Regulatory Commission and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Radiation processing technology is already being used for processing of agricultural/food products. Radiation processing has potential to control post-harvest losses of foods including the perishable produce like onions and potatoes. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has been engaged in R&D work on the technology of preservation and hygienisation of food and agri-products by radiation processing. Extension of shelf life of horticultural produces is very much depended on the produce, variety and storage conditions. For many fresh agricultural produce subjected to irradiation and proper storage, substantial shelf life extension can be achieved. Radiation technology can delay ripening of certain fruits such as mango and banana. It can also delay the senescence (natural decay) process of many fruits and vegetables. It can control post-harvest sprouting in case of potato, onion, ginger and garlic. By all these effects, shelf life of many fruits and vegetables can be substantially extended. Besides, quarantine of fruits, flowers and vegetables can be achieved with irradiation which is a requirement for exporting the agricultural produce to many countries. Some fruits and leafy vegetables need to be stored under refrigerated conditions (4-6°C) after irradiation. In general, about 7-10 days enhanced shelf life extension has been observed for the irradiated vegetables with respect to non-irradiated ones. BARC has done extensive studies on shelf-life extension of potato and onion, and phytosanitary treatments of fruits like Mango, Pomegranate etc. Sprouting during storage is the main reason for loss of quality, reduced shelf life and nutritional values. In onions, the effectiveness of irradiation for satisfactory sprout control is very much dependent on the habitat, pre-harvest growing conditions, cropping season, state of dormancy of the onion bulb at the time of irradiation, the radiation doses employed, and post-irradiation storage environment particularly the temperature and humidity. With potatoes regardless of cultivar and post-irradiation storage temperature inhibits sprouting irreversibly. In general, best results are obtained when good quality tubers harvested with minimal injuries and cured sufficiently to heal the bruises and wounds, are irradiated. Depending upon the varieties, the shelf-life of onion and potato can be extended for 4-6 months while storage at 12-15°C.

Food irradiation facilities have been deployed in several sectors in Indian Agri market and are contributing considerably for the preservation of intended food commodities. This technology has shown potential to address quarantine barrier for export of Indian mangoes to USA. Other fruits (pomegranate and grapes) are also under consideration for the same purpose as well as shelf life enhancement. A large quantity of Indian spices is commercially being irradiated since long time both for domestic and international markets. Processing also brings benefits to consumers in terms of availability, storage life, distribution, and improved hygiene of food. Irradiation can have a stabilizing effect on market price of commodities by reducing storage losses resulting in increased availability of produce. Government of India has already issued a notification dated June 26, 2012 under Atomic Energy Act, 1962 with a title "Atomic Energy (Radiation Processing of Food and Allied Products) Rule, 2012" in which 8 categories of products have been approved for Radiation Processing including onions and potatoes.

(b) Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) has set up two radiation technology demonstration units, one commissioned in the year 2000 for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, and another in 2002, for low dose irradiation, *i.e.* Krushi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra (KRUSHAK) facility at Lasalgaon near Nashik. The facilities are being operated by the Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BRIT). Two plants are also set up one each by Maharashtra Government and Gujarat Government. Currently, 15 irradiation plants including those in Private Sector (enclosed as Statement) are functional in the country. These facilities are being used extensively for radiation processing of agricultural produce such as onion, potato, mango, grains and other products such as onion powder, garlic powder, spices, ayurvedic products, animal feed

etc. Mango irradiation started since the year 2007 and around 1150 tons of mangos are processed annually at these facilities for export to USA. Annually, about 20,000 MT of food and allied products are being irradiated in the country.

(c) The irradiation process involves passing of food through a radiation field allowing the food to absorb desired radiation energy but the food itself never comes in contact with the radioactive material and hence the irradiation process does not make food radioactive. The energy of the radiation is much below the threshold limit to induce radioactivity in atoms and molecules. Irradiation produces very little chemical changes in food. Physical properties of food were also not found to be affected by the radiation treatment. The majority of changes due to radiation processing of food are similar to those by other preservation methods like heat. The radiolytic products and free radicals produced in irradiated food are identical to those present in foods subjected to treatment such as cooking and canning. None of the changes known to occur have been found to be harmful. Highly sensitive scientific tests carried out during the past 50 years in India as well as abroad have failed to detect any new chemical product in radiation processed foods. The safety and wholesomeness of the technology was endorsed in 1981 by international bodies like World Health Organization (WHO), Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and in 1983 by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). Recently, the harmonization of food irradiation rules with the international regulation through adaptation of class wise clearance of irradiated food items by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has taken place with the issue of [Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2016] for large scale deployment of this technology.

Statement

Radiation Processing Plants in India

Sr. No.	Name of Facility	Purpose	Status/Commissioned
1	2	3	4
Government Sector			
1.	Radiation Processing Plant, Vashi, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra (by BRIT, DAE)	Food and allied products	Commissioned in 2000

1	2	3	4
2.	KRUSHAK, Lassaigaon, Nashik, Maharashtra (by BARC, DAE)	Food Products	Commissioned in 2002
3.	M/s. Gujarat Agro Industries Corp. Ltd, Bavla, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Food Products	Commissioned in 2014
4.	Maharashtra State Agricultural Mktg. Board, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	Food Products	Commissioned in 2015
Private Sector			
5.	M/s. Organic Green Foods Ltd., Dankuni, Kolkata, West Bengal	Food, Packaging & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2004
6.	M/s. A.V. Processors Pvt. Ltd., Ambernath (E), Thane, Maharashtra	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005
7.	M/s. Universal Medicap Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2005
8.	M/s. Microtrol, Bangalore, Karnataka	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2006
9.	M/s. Agrosurg Irradiators, Vasai, Thane, Maharashtra	Food, Packaging & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2008
10.	M/s. Gamma Agro Medical Processing, Hyderabad, Telangana	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2008
11.	M/s. Jhunsons Chemicals Pvt Ltd., Bhiwadi, Rajasthan	Agro, Medical & Packaging Products	Commissioned in 2010
12.	M/s. Innova Agri Bio Park Ltd., Malur, Dist. Kolar, Karnataka	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2011
13.	M/s. Hindustan Agro Co-Operative Ltd., Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Onion & Other Agricultural Produces	Commissioned in 2012
14.	M/s. Impartial Agro Tech (P) Ltd., Unnao, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Food & Medical Products	Commissioned in 2014
15.	M/s. Aligned Industries, Dharuhera, Rewari, Haryana	Food Products	Commissioned in 2015

Support Fund for 5G Technology

6051. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created a support fund of about Rs. 500 crore to facilitate research and development for 5G technology and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the high level forum on 5G will aim to strengthen domestic telecommunication equipment manufacturing required for the said technology and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the local telecom equipment manufacturer will be able to capture fifty per cent of the domestic market and ten per cent of the global market over the next five to seven years with the help of 5G 2020 forum and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Government has approved financial grant for the project to set up 'Indigenous 5G Test Bed' in India by Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The duration of the project is 3 years and total budget involved is Rs 224.0166 crore. The eight collaborating institutes in the project are Centre of Excellence in Wireless Technology (CEWiT), IIT Bombay, IIT Delhi, IIT Hyderabad, IIT Madras, IIT Kanpur, IISc Bangalore and Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering & Research (SAMEER). The project envisages setting up of end-to-end Open 5G Test Bed for Indian companies & academia in distributed architecture model.

(b) and (c) The primary goals of High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 are to achieve early deployment of 5G in India and a globally competitive product development and manufacturing ecosystem targeting 50% of India market and 10% of global market over next 5 to 7 years. The High Level Forum is presently engaged in formulation of appropriate roadmap for 5G technology adoption and development in India.

Welfare Scheme for Minorities

6052. SHRI B.V. NAIK:
SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities;

(b) the level of implementation of each scheme/ programme launched by the Government for educational empowerment of minorities, including number of scholarships issued, amount disbursed etc.; and

(c) the schemes related to Economic Empowerment for Minorities, the details of each scheme and its implementation in various States, including the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government has undertaken multi-media campaign to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities through print and electronic media, namely, Doordarshan Network, All India Radio Network including FM Channels, private FM channels, private TV channels and websites all over the country, including rural and far flung areas. Pocket booklets and pamphlets on various schemes/programmes of the Ministry are published in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages. In order to directly reach to the public and spread awareness, 'Progress Panchayats' are organized in various places. Regional Coordination & Review Conferences are also held with State Governments from time to time where, *inter-alia*, information about the Ministry's schemes is provided. In addition, outdoor publicity is also being done by organizing 'Hunar Haat' at (i) India International Trade Fair, 2016 and 2017, (ii) Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi in February, 2017 & 2018, (iii) Puducherry in September, 2017 (iv) Mumbai in January, 2018, to promote traditional crafts/arts and strengthen their market linkages.

(b) and (c) This Ministry is implementing the following schemes/programmes for the educational and economic empowerment of six Centrally notified minorities in the country, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains:-

(i) Schemes/programmes for the educational empowerment:

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme – For Class I to X.
- (2) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme—For Class XI to Ph.D.

- (3) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme—For Professional and Technical Courses.
- (4) Maulana Azad National Fellowship—For M.Phil. and Ph.D
- (5) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (Naya Savera)—For competitive examination for jobs and entrance examination for admission to professional and technical courses.
- (6) Padho Pardesh—Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (7) Nai Udaan – Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC), etc.
- (8) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:-
 - (a) Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/Trust/Society
 - (b) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities for classes IX-XII.

The details of the ongoing schemes/programmes for the educational empowerment at serial No.(1) to (7) are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and at serial No.(8) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in).

(ii) Schemes/programmes for the economic empowerment:

- (1) Skill Development Initiatives - Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn & Earn).
- (2) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) (2015).
- (3) Nai Manzil—A World Bank assisted scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts (2015).
- (4) Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes, namely, Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities (2017).
- (5) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing

concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating activities.

The details of the ongoing schemes/programmes for the economic empowerment at serial No.(1) to (3) are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in), at serial No.(4) are available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in) and at serial No.(5) are available on the website of NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org).

The State-wise details of implementation of the ongoing schemes/programmes of the Ministry for the educational and economic empowerment of six Centrally notified minorities, including number of scholarships issued/number of beneficiaries, amount disbursed, etc., are available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

[Translation]

Self-reliance on Nuclear Power Sector

6053. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make India self-reliant in the field of nuclear energy and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which India is likely to become self-reliant in the said field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) India is already self reliant with comprehensive capabilities in all aspect of indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and associated fuel cycle. Indian industry has also been manufacturing and supplying the components/equipment to exacting standards for the indigenous nuclear power programme.

Overcrowded Trains

6054. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not formulated any concrete policy to deal with the problem of excessive crowd in trains during the festive seasons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to reduce overcrowding in trains during the festive seasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) With a view to provide more accommodation to travelling passengers, Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources, augments the load of existing services, which is an on-going process.

Indian Railways, as a matter of policy, have already decided that all the Mail/Express trains (except fully reserved trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto, etc.) introduced after 2007-08, shall have at least 6 general class coaches in their standard composition as per feasibility. Besides, to cater to the travelling needs of General Class passengers, Indian Railways operates fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express and also operates Passenger trains and Intercity services for short distance travel. With this end in view, Indian Railways in the Railway Budget 2016-17, has announced to introduce the Antyodaya Express, a long-distance, fully unreserved, superfast train service, and also to add two to four Deen Dayalu coaches in some long distance trains for unreserved travel to enhance the carrying capacity for the unreserved class passengers. 4 pairs of Antyodaya trains have already been introduced so far.

Accordingly, 507 coaches including 150 General class coaches have been attached on permanent basis during the year 2017-18 up to February, 2018, in existing trains.

Further, to clear extra rush of passengers during festive season, vacations, religious congregations (like Kumbh, Ardh Kumbh, Sabrimala, Urs, etc.), Melas, etc., Indian Railways to the extent feasible and justified, not only operates special trains but also augments the loads of existing trains to create extra accommodation for travelling passengers. With this end in view, Indian Railways operated 33,775 trips of special trains and utilized 91,958 coach trips, during the year 2017-18 (up to February, 2018), which is also an on-going process on Indian Railways.

[English]

Defence Cooperation Pact

6055. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from China for a border defence cooperation pact;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the defence cooperation between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) An Agreement on Border Defence Cooperation between India and China was signed on 23rd October 2013. No new proposal for a border defence cooperation pact has been received from China.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to strengthen defence cooperation with China, including mechanisms to enhance military to military exchanges and to ensure maintenance of peace, stability and tranquility along the India-China border. These include:

- (i) Annual Defence and Security Dialogue
- (ii) Exchanges at the level of border troops
- (iii) Border Personnel Meetings
- (iv) Meetings of the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs; and
- (v) Agreements and protocols relating to Confidence Building Measures.

Laying of Railway Tracks

6056. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways plans to introduce any new technology for laying of railway track of 9.5 kilometres per day during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any MoU has been signed with any country for the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Railway is using state of art technology & machinery for bridge works, tunneling and track works. Railway yards are being commissioned by using T-28 machines. In addition, Railways is monitoring the progress of works by deploying drone cameras.

(c) Presently, no MoU has been signed with any country for bringing new technology for laying Railway track.

[Translation]

Independent Toilets for Women

6057. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local public representative has made a demand for the construction of independent toilets for women at all the platforms of historical Thane railway station;

(b) if so, whether an assurance was given by the General Manager to the concerned public representative that the work of construction of toilets would be started very soon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of platforms of Thane Railway Station where toilets have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Railways have provided toilets at Thane station as per the norms of Minimum Essential Amenities (MEA). The number of toilets available at Thane station for ladies and gents is 12 and 11 respectively.

However, upgradation of amenities at stations including toilets is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon need, volume of the passenger traffic and inter-se priority subject to availability of funds. There is no proposal to construct additional toilets at Thane Railway Station.

[English]

De-licensing of Services

6058. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current telecom policy and its norms are restrictive and the telecom operators are seeking revamp of the said policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the telecom companies have asked the Government to de-license some of the communication services in order to enable them to compete with communication applications and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address the problems of telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) With a vision to provide secure, reliable, affordable and high quality converged telecommunication services anytime, anywhere for an accelerated inclusive socioeconomic development, the National Telecom Policy, 2012 was formulated with norms to develop a robust and secure state-of-the-art telecommunication network providing seamless coverage with special focus on rural and remote areas for bridging the digital divide; to create an inclusive knowledge society through proliferation of affordable and high quality broadband services across the nation; to reposition the mobile device as an instrument of socio-economic empowerment of citizens; to make India a global hub for telecom equipment manufacturing and a centre for converged communication services; to promote R&D, Design, products and services with focus on security and green technologies; to promote development of new standards to meet national requirements, generation of IPRs and participation in international standardization bodies' to attract investment, both domestic and foreign; and to promote creation of jobs.

With the recent technological advancement in the Telecom Sector such as 5G, Internet of things and changed global scenario in the social sector, a need was felt to revisit the existing policy and formulate a new National Telecom Policy so that the present and coming requirements of the telecom sector may be addressed appropriately. Accordingly, the new National Telecom Policy, 2018 is being formulated by the Department with focus on end users and newer opportunities for expanding the availability of Telecom services.

(b) No Madam, the telecom companies have not asked the Government to delicense some of the communication services in order to enable them to compete with communication applications.

(c) In order to address the problem of telecom companies, the government has amended Licenses for Deferred payment Liabilities & enhancing spectrum cap. The Licensee may opt one time for higher number of installments including in the current financial year 2017-18 (maximum 16 installments) for deferred payment liabilities as per Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for auctions conducted for award of spectrum in the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016. Also the overall spectrum cap is revised from the current limit of 25% to 35%. The current intra-band cap is removed and a Cap of 50% on the combined spectrum holding in the sub-1 GHz bands (700 MHz, 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands) is applicable. Further there shall be no Cap for individual or combined spectrum holding in above 1 GHz band.

Railway Engines to Work on Methanol

6059. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal on converting certain diesel powered rail engines to work on methanol as suggested by the NITI Aayog;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it would prove to be economical once the experiment takes place successfully and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railway is working on a project on developing medium speed methanol engine with a Research and Development Fund being provided by Ministry of Science and Technology and RDSO team alongwith IIT, Kanpur. Trial will be carried out for the limited application as and when the engine is developed.

(c) As per the information available in public domain, usage of Methanol as fuel in large bore medium speed diesel fired compression ignition engines for locomotive applications is not yet proven. Economy aspect can be ascertained only after comprehensive trials and evaluation of the experimentation results, as and when the study/experimentation is taken up for further evaluation.

[*Translation*]

Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge

6060. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of metre gauge lines in the country, zone-wise;

(b) the number of metre gauge lines converted into broad gauge lines;

(c) whether unavailability of sufficient funds is hindering the conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a): Zone-wise length of Metre Gauge Route Kilometer, as on 31.03.2017, is as under:

Zonal Railway	Metre Gauge
East Central	308.55
North Central	11.48
North Eastern	737.49
Northeast Frontier	0.34
North Western	593.06
Southern	380.00
South Central	175.93
Western	1272.28
Total	3479.13

On other Zonal Railways, there are no Metre Gauge lines.

(b) During the last 4 years, 3395 km of Metre Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines have been converted into Broad Gauge.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Sufficient fund amounting to Rs. 14,772 crore was made available for gauge conversion during the last four years.

[English]

Defence Recruitment Examination

6061. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of candidates from different parts of the country have been disqualified even after passing the physical fitness test in the Defence recruitment examination because they don't understand the question paper made in Hindi or English;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any remedial steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The recruitment in the armed forces is conducted based on physical test, medical and written examination.

No such complaints have been received by the armed forces.

Child Pornography

6062. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court directing the Government to set up an online portal and hotline number where anonymous complaints could be filed against those responsible for uploading child pornography and videos of sexual assault;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes Madam. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' Scheme from NIRBHAYA funds during the period 2017-2020, which *inter-alia*, aims to setup an online cyber-crime reporting portal which will allow public to anonymously report the complaints of child pornography and videos of sexual assault. MHA has also initiated the process for creating a sub-project under CCPWC Scheme for establishing a hotline for reporting of such complaints.

Aspirational Districts

6063. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts identified as aspirational districts, State-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down for inclusion and exclusion of districts as aspirational;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include more districts in the list of aspirational districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) List of identified aspirational districts is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Out of these districts, 35 districts have been selected by Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of their being affected by Left wing Extremism. The remaining districts have been selected on the basis of composite index which in turn includes published data of deprivation enumerated under Socio-Economic Caste Census, Health & Nutrition, Education, and Basic Infrastructure. The data set and weightage attached to them for creating composite index is as follows

Composite Index

Databases	Sector	Weight
1	2	3
Landless households dependent on Manual labour (Socio Economic Caste Census– Deprivation 7)	Deprivation	25%

1	2	3
Ante natal care (National Health and Family Survey (NHFS-4)	Health & Nutrition	7.5%
Institutional delivery (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Wasting in children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Elementary drop out rate ((Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE 2015-16)	Education	7.5%
Adverse pupil teacher ratio (U-DISE 2015-16)		7.5%
Un-electrified households (Ministry of Power)	Infra	7.5%
Households without individual toilets (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%
Un-connected PMGSY village (Ministry of Rural Development)		7.5%
Rural Household without access to water (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%
Total		100%

After short listing these districts as above, State Governments were requested that they may suggest any modification on basis of objective criteria. On the basis of their suggestions, the list has been modified and the same has been placed in Statement as mentioned above.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to raise the number of districts.

Statement-I

NITI Aayog

State	MHA LWE	Districts	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Vizainagram	Visakhapatnam	3
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah		
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai		1
Assam	Darrang		7
Assam	Dhubri		
Assam	Barpeta		
Assam	Udalgiri		
Assam	Hailakandi		
Assam	Goalpara		

1	2	3	4
Assam	Baksa		
Bihar	Katihar	Aurangabad	13
Bihar	Begusarai	Banka	
Bihar	Sheikhpura	Gaya	
Bihar	Araria	Jamui	
Bihar	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur	
Bihar	Khagaria	Nawada	
Bihar	Purnia		
Chhattisgarh	Korba	Bastar	10
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Bijapur	
Chhattisgarh		Dantewada	
Chhattisgarh		Kanker	
Chhattisgarh		Kondagaon	
Chhattisgarh		Narayanpur	
Chhattisgarh		Rajnandgaon	
Chhattisgarh		Sukma	
Gujarat	Narmada		2
Gujarat	Dahod		
Haryana	Mewat		1
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba		1
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara		2
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula		
Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Latehar	19
Jharkhand	Pakaur	Lohardaga	
Jharkhand	Godda	Palamu	
Jharkhand		Purbi Singhbhum	
Jharkhand		Ramgarh	
Jharkhand		Ranchi	
Jharkhand		Simdega	

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum		
Jharkhand	Bokaro		
Jharkhand	Chatra		
Jharkhand	Dumka		
Jharkhand	Garhwa		
Jharkhand	Girdih		
Jharkhand	Gumla		
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh		
Jharkhand	Khunti		
Karnataka	Yadgir		2
Karnataka	Raichur		
Kerala	Wayanad		1
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh		8
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli		
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur		
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh		
Madhya Pradesh	Guna		
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani		
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha		
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa		
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Gadchiroli	4
Maharashtra	Washim		
Maharashtra	Osmanabad		
Manipur	Chandel		1
Meghalaya	Ribhoi		1
Mizoram	Mamit		1
Nagaland	Kiphire		1
Odisha	Rayagada	Koraput	10
Odisha	Kalahandi	Malkangiri	
Odisha	Dhenkanal		
Odisha	Balangir		

1	2	3	4
Odisha	Nabarangpur		
Odisha	Nuapada		
Odisha	Gajapati		
Punjab	Ferozpur		2
Punjab	Moga		
Rajasthan	Baran		5
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer		
Rajasthan	Dholpur		
Rajasthan	Karauli		
Rajasthan	Sirohi		
Sikkim	West Sikkim		1
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram		2
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar		
Telangana	Bhoopalpalli	Khammam	3
Telangana	Asifabad		
Tripura	Dhalai		1
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot		8
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur		
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich		
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra		
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti		
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli		
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar		
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur		
Uttarakhand	Haridwar		2
Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar		
West Bengal	Murshidabad		5
West Bengal	Nadia		
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur		
West Bengal	Maldah		
West Bengal	Birbhum		

[Translation]

Use of Mobile Numbers for Beneficiary Verification

6064. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Government services/facilities available on the digital platform;

(b) whether the Government proposes to use mobile number for the verification of the beneficiaries for the provision of benefits under various Government services;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the safeguards adopted by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the current status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology is implementing "Digital India" programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The "Governance & Services on Demand" is one of three vision areas of Digital India. In line with this vision area, several schemes/projects are being implemented by Central Ministries/Departments and State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments to deliver various e-Services.

The digital footprint has gone up through Aadhaar seeding and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Aadhaar enrolment has increased to 120 crore approximately in February, 2018. The Government is keenly pursuing JAM (Jandhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) for financial inclusion. The Government services are being delivered at the doorstep of citizens through 2.92 lakh Digital Seva Kendras (Common Services Centres—CSC) functioning across the country while increasing transparency, efficiency and reliability. Details of the Services being delivered through CSC - Digital Seva Centres are attached as Statement-I.

Under the Digital India programme, "e-Kranti" is being implemented, which envisions making all Government services accessible to the common man, through Common Service Delivery outlets such as Digital Seva Kendras. Under e-Kranti, 44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) covering wide domains including Health,

Education, Passport Seva, Trade, Income Tax, Excise & Customs, Corporate Affairs, India Post, ePolice, Land Records, e-courts etc. are being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments and State/UT Governments. Under e-Kranti, 29 MMPs are providing full/partial services. 3541 e-services are being provided through 44 MMPs and States/UTs e-Governance projects. More than 3081 crore e-transactions with an average of 252 crore transaction per month were done during the year 2017.

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to introduce new Information Technology (IT) products and technologies and to strengthen existing ones in its various e-Governance projects wherever applicable. These include **Meghraj-GI (Government of India) Cloud** project to utilize and harness the benefits of Cloud Computing, **Digital Locker** for online storage and sharing of Government documents and certificates, **eSign (e-Signature)** for hassle free online electronic signature with Aadhaar authentication, **Geographical Information System (GIS)** for decision support system, National Scholarships Portal for all Government scholarships on a single website, eHospital to eliminate long queues in the hospital and easy maintenance of health records, **MyGov** portal to enhance digital empowerment and enhance citizens' partnership in the governance eco system, **Jeevan Pramaan** to provide biometric enabled digital services for pensioners and **Vikaspedia** to provide a multilingual collaborative content creation platform, **Mobile Seva** to provide government services to the people through mobile phones and tablets, **PayGov India** and **National Services Delivery Gateway** for expeditious and cost effective implementation of e-Governance projects, etc.

Several new initiatives including uniform mobile platform for all Government services namely **UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)**, **National Centre for GeoInformatics (NCoG)** for providing GIS based services, **Government e-Market Place** for online procurement of Goods and Services, etc. have also been implemented.

(b) to (e) At present, there is no such proposal to utilize the mobile number for verification of beneficiaries for extending benefits under various Government services. However, in order to transfer the cash/benefits directly under various Government schemes, Aadhaar is preferably used as an identifier for authentication & verification of beneficiary and the mobile number is used only for the purpose for dissemination of information to the beneficiary.

Statement-I

Key Services Through CSC Network
(Digital Seva Platform)

G2C Services -

- Central Government Services (Passport, PAN card, PMAY, Vendor Registration under FSSAI, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Soil Health Card, etc.)
- E-District/SSDG Services (Caste, Domicile, Income, etc. Certificates, land records, etc.)
- Aadhaar Services (Aadhaar Card Printing)
- Election Commission Services—Registration, EPIC Printing

B2C Services—e-Recharge, bill collection, e-Commerce, IRCTC berth Reservation

Financial Services -

- Banking Services (deposit, withdrawal, remittance)
- Insurance Services (premium collection, policy)
- Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)

Educational Services – National Digital Literacy Mission, (NDLM)—Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (DISHA) / Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), Cyber Gram Yojana, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NEILIT) Courses, Tally Courses, Animation Course, Accounting, Legal Literacy, Investors' Awareness Programme.

Skill Development—Data Entry Operator, Electric, Auto Mechanic, Scheme for Differently Abled Persons (PWD)

Utility Services - Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), Electricity Bill Payment, Water Bill Payment

Health Services—Tele consultation, Jan Aushudhi

Connectivity Services - Wi-Fi Choupal under the project & guidance of Department of Telecommunications (DoT)

*[English]***Projects Under PPP Mode**

6065. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the present status of rail projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in Maharashtra;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, project-wise;

(c) the time frame set for completion of these projects;

(d) whether the Railways has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with some State Governments for execution of railway projects during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details and the present status thereof, State and projectwise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Following rail connectivity projects in the State of Maharashtra have been identified to be undertaken under participative policy of Ministry of Railways:-

1. Jaigarh Port - Digni Port - Cost Rs. 771 crore
2. Hamarpur - Rewas Port - Cost Rs. 349 crore
3. Chiplun - Karad - Cost Rs. 3496 crore
4. Vaibhavwadi - Kolhapur - Cost Rs. 3438 crore
5. Indore - Manmad - Cost Rs. 9968 crore

A Special Purpose Vehicle has been constituted to execute Jaigarh-Digni project. Time frame for completion of the project can be given only after the land acquisition is carried out.

(d) Ministry of Railways has signed Joint Venture Agreement/MoU for execution of Railway projects, with the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana in the last 3 years.

(e) The details of projects identified under Joint Venture Company (JVC) for undertaking surveys and development of mutually identified viable Railway projects are as follows :-

State	Projects
Chhattisgarh	(i) Kharsia-Baloda Bazar–Naya Raipur-Durg Corridor (ii) Katghora-Ghutkul-Mungeli–Kawardha-Khairagarh-Dongargarh Corridor (iii) Salhi-Matin as part of Katghora-Surajpur North Corridor (iv) Ambikapur <i>via</i> Jagannathpur (CG) to Berwadih (Jharkhand)
Gujarat	(i) Becharaji-Katosan Gauge Conversion (ii) Bedi Port Last Mile Connectivity (iii) Chhara Port Last Mile Connectivity (iv) Vayor to Koteswar New Line Connectivity (v) Kudsad-New Sanjali (DFC Station) New Line (vi) Nargol Port Last Mile Connectivity
Kerala	(i) Thalaseery to Mysore <i>via</i> Mananthavadi New Line (ii) 3rd and 4th Line from Trivandrum to Kasaragod (iii) Redevelopment of abandoned Ernakulam Terminal Station (iv) Rail Connectivity to Vizhinjam International Seaport (v) Rapid Rail Transit System between Thiruvananthapuram to Chengannur (vi) Erumeli to Punalur New Line (vii) Ettumanoor to Pala New Line
Haryana	(i) Farukhnagar-Jhajjar-Charki Dadri New Line (ii) Railway siding project at Manesar (iii) Karnal-Yamunagar New Line (iv) Bhiwani-Loharu New Line (v) Yamunagar-Chandigarh New Line (<i>via</i> Narayangarh Sadhaura) (vi) Jind-Hisar New Line (vii) Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Ferozpur-Jhirka-Alwar New Line
Odisha	No project have been identified by Joint Venture Company as yet.

No project have been identified by Maharashtra JV Company namely Maharashtra Rail Infrastructure Development Limited (MRIDL) as yet. However, an MoU

has been signed between MRIDL and Government of Maharashtra for taking up following 03 projects :-

- (i) Pune - Nashik Rail Link
- (ii) Manmad - Indore via Dhule, Malehagaon Rail Link
- (iii) Gadchandur - Adilabad Rail Link

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana have not incorporated the Joint Venture Company as yet.

Poor Quality of Catering

6066. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the catering service of the Railways is not up to the mark and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of catering units operational in Indian railways currently;
- (c) the zone-wise names of the catering companies; and
- (d) whether any ceiling has been fixed for allotment of such catering units and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a): No, Madam. However, improvement of catering services is an on-going process. In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, a new Catering Policy has been issued on 27th February, 2017. As per Catering Policy 2017, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has been mandated to carry out the unbundling by creating a distinction primarily between food preparation and food distribution on trains. In order to upgrade quality of food preparation, IRCTC is to set up new kitchens and upgrade existing ones. Further, detailed instructions/guidelines have been issued to the Zonal Railways for conducting joint inspections by Medical, Commercial and concerned infrastructure maintenance departments to inspect each and every catering unit (mobile and static) including base kitchens/cell kitchens on all Railway divisions/zones. Apart from this, regular and surprise inspections are done by Food Safety Officers, Designated Officers and Joint Food Safety Commissioners. A joint team of ticket checking staff and RPF/GRP staff also conduct surprise checks to prevent unauthorised vending on stations and trains. General Managers of the Zonal Railways have been requested to monitor such drives personally. Food samples collected by Food Safety Officers are sent to the nominated

accredited Laboratories under Food Safety & Standard Act for analysis and testing. Penalties are imposed in cases of detection of unsatisfactory food samples and prosecutions are carried out as per provisions of Food Safety & Standard Rule-2011.

(b) At present, 378 mobile and 9208 static catering units are operational in Indian Railways.

(c) As per Catering Policy, 2017, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has been mandated to carry out the unbundling by creating a distinction primarily between food preparation and food distribution on trains. At present, IRCTC has taken over almost all mobile units in phased manner from Zonal Railways and they are contracting out mobile units Centrally. Details of the names of the contractors (companies/firms) providing catering services in trains are as under:-

S.No.	Name of Company/firm
1.	Doon's Caterers
2.	Express Food Services
3.	Brandavan Food Products
4.	R. K. Associates & Hoteliers Private Limited
5.	Sanraj Hospitality
6.	Roop Caterers
7.	J. K. Ghosh
8.	Arenco Catering
9.	Deepak & Company
10.	Sunshine Caterers Private Limited
11.	Krishna Enterprises
12.	Food World
13.	Satyam Caterers Private Limited
14.	Om Sai Ram Enterprises
15.	Ambuj Hotel & Real Estate Private Limited
16.	A. S. Sales Corporation

S.No.	Name of Company/firm
17.	Poorvanchal Caterers
18.	P. Siva Prasad
19.	Boon Catering Company Private Limited
20.	Singh Caterers & Vendors
21.	Alok Kumar Ghosh
22.	Griham Food & Hotel Private Limited
23.	Variety Pantry Services Private Limited
24.	Golden Caterers
25.	Hakmichand D. & Sons
26.	A. A. Catering Company
27.	Hotel Rajasthan
28.	New Classic Caterers Private Limited
29.	Pplus Facility Management Services Private Limited
30.	R. K. Food Products
31.	Salasar Enterprises
32.	P. K. Shefi
33.	Classic Caterers
34.	Kwality Caterers
35.	P. R. Kumar
36.	Seema Caterers
37.	Srinathji Caterers
38.	Vasantham Catering
39.	Fine Caterers & Suppliers
40.	K. M. Musthafa
41.	K. M. A. Caterers
42.	Sai Balaji Food & Beverage (India) Private Limited
43.	Speed Catering Services Private Limited

S.No.	Name of Company/firm
44.	Sree Venkateswara Enterprises
45.	ABC Enterprises
46.	Kannelite Facility Management Services
47.	Quinn India
48.	Sunil Catering Services

(d) As per the provisions of New Catering Policy 2017, the following ceiling limits are applicable for various categories of catering units:-

(i) **Stand alone Automatic Vending Machines (AVMs):** An entity is allowed to hold a maximum of 10 AVMs over each Zonal Railway.

(ii) **Milk Stalls:** Authorized franchisee/agencies of allottees (apex dairy cooperative societies approved by Government, dairy cooperative federations/members of NCDFI and/or developed under the aegis of Operation Flood Programme, bodies/agencies registered/certified by FSSAI) are allowed to hold a maximum of five milk stalls per Railway Division.

(iii) **Minor catering units:** A licensee is allowed to hold a maximum of five minor catering units per Division.

(iv) **Food Plaza, Food Courts and Fast Food Units:** An individual/firm/company is allowed to hold a maximum of two units per Division, subject to a further limit of 25 units over Indian Railways.

Use of Aadhaar for Service Delivery

6067. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government schemes that are presently using Aadhaar for better delivery of services to citizens;

(b) whether the Government has been able to save its expenditure through the implementation of Aadhaar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government in the maintenance of the Aadhaar infrastructure?

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) As on 27th March, 2018, 436 schemes of the Government are implementing Aadhaar based Direct Benefits Transfer. List of such schemes is available on DBT Bharat Portal: <https://dbtbharat.gov.in/scheme/schemelist>.

(b) and (c) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and other Governance Reforms have led to removal of duplicate/fake beneficiaries and plugging of leakages etc. as a result of which the Government has been able to target the genuine and deserving beneficiaries. Benefits/Gains from DBT & other Governance Reforms are estimated to Rs. 82,985.83 crore upto January, 2018.

(d) As per records, since inception of UIDAI, an expenditure of Rs. 9848.98 crore has been incurred as on 27.03.2018. This includes expenditure on Technology infrastructure and Support infrastructure.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal

6068. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether 51 power plants have been put in the category of 'Critical' and 'Very Critical' due to shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this situation has been caused by the present rule of keeping average stock of coal only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per CEA report dated 27.03.2018, 26 thermal power plants have been mentioned in the category of 'critical' and 'super critical' category. Many of the power stations of the country opted to restrict the intake of coal supplies from the Coal Companies during major part of 2016-17 and in the initial months of 2017-18 when demand for power was subdued. The total coal stock with the power stations which was 38.87 Million Tonnes (MT) in the beginning of 2016-17 had reduced to about 27.74 MT by the end of 2016-17, while pithead coal stock with Coal India Limited (CIL) increased from 57.64 MT to 68.42 MT during

the same period. The coal despatch from CIL during the period April, 2017 to February, 2018 grew by about 7% over the despatch during the corresponding period of 2016-17.

(c) and (d) One of the reasons for this situation has been the reluctance on the part of the power houses to stock adequate coal, as per CEA norms. The norms for number of days of coal stock to be kept in the power plant depends on the distance of the power plant from the mine-head and are as under:

Distance of Power Plant	Number of days of coal stock
Pithead Station	15
Upto 500 kms away from Coal Mine	20
Upto 1,000 kms away from Coal Mine	25
Beyond 1,000 kms away from Coal Mine	30

Safety of Passengers in Trains

6069. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of dacoities that took place in the trains during the last three years till date;

(b) whether investigation has been done in each case;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the safety of passengers in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law & order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP to provide better protection and security of passenger area & passengers and for matters connected therewith. Cases of Indian Penal Code (IPC) crime including dacoity in trains are registered and investigated by the concerned Government Railway Police. Railways does not maintain

any data on Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes. Whenever any information about status of crime on Railways is sought, State GRP is requested to provide the information. Based on the data provided by Government Railway

Police Stations, the number of cases of dacoities that took place in trains and number of persons arrested in these cases during the year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto February) over Indian Railways are as under:-

Year	Number of cases of dacoities in trains registered	Number of persons arrested
2015	64	257
2016	46	169
2017	37	156
2018 (upto February)	8	24

(d) The following steps are being taken by the Railways to provide security to passengers -

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
3. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 394 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
4. An Integrated Security System (ISS) consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.
5. Through various social media platforms viz. Twitter, Facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
6. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
7. Regular coordination is made with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for

prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law & order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.

Skill Development Training to Minority Communities

6070. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide skill development training to the minority communities specially to the muslim girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide the basic equipment to the girls;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the said scheme is likely to be funded;

(e) whether there is any proposal to adopt public-private partnership under this scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the following schemes for skill development of youth belonging to minority communities including muslim girls through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) namely:

(i) **“Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)”**: “Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)”, is a placement linked skill

development scheme for minorities aiming to upgrade the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. Under the scheme, minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girls/women candidates. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector.

(ii) Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD): Scheme was launched on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. The PIA has to organize training programme which shall be supported with following activities to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved for preservation of traditional art/craft, establishment of market linkages and generating interest among young generation for taking up traditional arts/crafts as a profession. Under the scheme, minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girls/women candidates.

(iii) Nai Manzil: Scheme was launched on 08th August, 2015 with an aim to benefit the minority youth who do not have a formal school leaving certificate *i.e.* those in the category of school dropouts or educated in the community education institutions like Madarsas, in order to provide them formal education and skills, and enable them to seek better employment in the organized sector and thus to equip them for better lives. Under the scheme, minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girls/women candidates.

In addition to the above, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), a society working under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs, has launched a new scheme

titled "Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for Minorities" from the year 2017-18. Under the Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training Scheme, youths belonging to minorities (including girls) are provided short term job oriented skill development training.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

(e) and (f) The schemes of the Ministry are implemented through Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) which can be both from the Private Sector and Public Sector.

[English]

Nuclear Power Plants

6071. DR. P. K. BIJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the installed power generation capacity, utilisation of the said capacity and production cost per unit of each of the nuclear power plants in the country, nuclear plant-wise; and

(b) the details of action plan to establish new nuclear power stations every year during the next five years along with the details of funds and atomic fuel required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of Nuclear Power Projects which are under construction along with their expected completion is given below:

Project	Capacity (MW)	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress (%) as of Feb-2018	Expected Completion
1	2	3	4	5
KAPP-3&4*	2 x 700	11459	83.2	2018/19

1	2	3	4	5
RAPP-7&8*	2 X 700	12320	69.2	2020
KKNPP- 3&4#	2 X 1000	39849	15.93	2022/23
PFBR@	1 x 500	5677	Project under commissioning	2018

* Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor(PHWR)# Light Water Reactor (LWR)
 @ Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)

The fund requirement for the next five years for the projects under construction and new projects sanctioned are as follows:

	Rs.in crore				
Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Capital Expenditure	7605	17028	21722	28745	35725

The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/uranium for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) are as follows:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons UO ₂)
700	125

The approximate requirements of atomic fuel/uranium for Light Water Reactors (LWRs) currently in operation are as given below:

Unit Capacity(MW)	Annual Fuel Requirement (tons, low enriched uranium)
1000	25 (at 90% CF)

Statement

State	Location	Unit	Type of Reactor	Capacity (MW)	Plant Load Factor (PLF), 2017-18 (upto Feb, 2018)	Electricity Traiff (Rs./kWh) 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-1	LWR	160	13.59@	1.07
		TAPS-2	(BWR)	160	77.55	
		TAPS-3	PHWR	540	75.65	2.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		TAPS-4		540	37.77 [§]	
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS-1*		100	--	--
		RAPS-2		200	87.94	2.88
		RAPS-3		220	97.42	
		RAPS-4		220	84.58	
		RAPS-5		220	104.88	3.54
		RAPS-6		220	87.22	
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS-1		220	95.00	2.58
		NAPS-2		220	93.54	
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS-1#		220	--	2.47
		KAPS-2#		220	--	
Karnataka	Kaiga	KGS-1		220	99.91	3.13
		KGS-2		220	97.57	
		KGS-3		220	98.49	
		KGS-4		220	93.47	
Tamil Nadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS-1		220	67.72	2.16
		MAPS-2		220	91.54	
	Kudankulam	KKNPP-1	LWR	1000	47.47	4.10
		KKNPP-2	(VVER)	1000	53.41	

* RAPS-1 is under extended shutdown for techno-economic assessment for continued operation.

KAPS-1&2 have been taken in project mode for Enmasse Coolant Channel Replacement (EMCCR) and Enmasse Feeder Replacement (EMFR) activities from August 01, 2016 onwards.

@ TAPS-1 is under shutdown since 04.06.2017 for detailed inspection of the core.

§ TAPS-4 was under shutdown during 23.04.2017 to 10.11.2017 for additional coolant channels inspection

[Translation]

Cost Free Land for Laying Rail Lines

6072. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have agreed to provide land free of cost for laying of rail lines in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the rail line projects that could not be taken up due to not making available land free of cost by the State Governments;

(d) the details of the rail line projects which were withdrawn due to not making available land free of cost by the State Governments; and

(e) whether the Government is considering to start these rail line projects on its own, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the New Line projects for which State Governments have given their consent to provide land free of cost are as under:-

S.No.	Railway	Project	State Govt who agreed to bear the cost of land
1	2	3	4
1.	South Central	Akkanapet-Medak	Telangana
2.	South Central	Manoharabad-Kotapalli	Telangana
3.	South Central	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	Andhra Pradesh
4.	South Central	Bhadrachallam-Sattupalli	Singareni Collieries Company Limited
5.	South East Central	Dallirajahara-Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh, Steel Authority of Indian Ltd. & National Mineral Development Corporation
6.	Northern	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi	Haryana
7.	Northern	Firozpur-Patti	Punjab
8.	Northern	Rama Mandi (Raman)-Sada Singh Wala <i>via</i> Talwandi Saboo (29.11 km) of Mansa-Bhatinda Doubling	Punjab
9	South Western	Bagalkot-Kudachi	Karnataka
10	South Western	Bangalore-Satyamanglam	Karnataka
11	South Western	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur (land for Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur-47 km)	Karnataka
12	South Western	Shimoga-Harihar	Karnataka
13	South Western	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	Karnataka
14	South Western	Whitefield-Kolar	Karnataka
15	South Western	Gadag-Wadi	Karnataka
16	North Western	Ratlam-Dungarpur <i>via</i> Banswara	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	East Coast	Khurda road-Bolangir		Odisha		
18	East Coast	Jeypore-Nabarangpur		Odisha		
19	North Western	Ajmer (Nasirabad)- Sawai Madhopur (Chauth Ka Banwara) via Tonk		Rajasthan		

(c) to (e) None of the Railway projects included in Railway Budget has been withdrawn, where concerned State Governments have not made significant progress in providing land free of cost.

Railways is regularly holding co-ordination meeting with the State Government to provide land free of cost wherever committed by State Government earlier.

[English]

Kamlesh Chandra Committee

6073. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kamlesh Chandra Committee has submitted its report on the conditions of Gramin Dak Sevaks across the country and if so, the details and the major recommendations thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement the said recommendations of the Committee and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularise the Gramin Dak Sevaks in the near future and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the agitation made by Rural Postal Employees seeking implementation of Kamlesh Chandra Committee recommendations, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes Madam. The details and the major recommendations are attached as Statement.

(b) Yes Madam. The recommendations made by the Committee constituted to look into the salary structure, other service matters and problems of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDSs) have been considered by the Department. These are currently under approval within the Government. Once necessary approvals have been obtained, the recommendations will be implemented.

(c) No Madam. At present there is no proposal to regularize the Gramin Dak Sevaks. GDSs cannot be regularized for the following reasons:

- i. The Gramin Branch Post Offices function where the workload and traffic does not justify opening of a departmental post office irrespective of the element of profitability. The Gramin Dak Sevaks are engaged by the department for a maximum of five hours in a day and are paid remuneration based on actual work load. The GDS are not wholly dependent upon allowances paid by the Department. Allowances paid by the department are only supplement to the livelihood (main source of income) of GDS. Therefore, one of the conditions for their engagement is that they are mandatorily required to possess independent source of income for livelihood of themselves and their family before they are engaged as GDS.
- ii. The legal status of the Gramin Dak Sevaks as held by Apex Court in 1977 is that they are holders of the civil posts outside the regular civil service. The Extra departmental agents (now re-designated as Gramin Dak Sevaks) are governed by non-statutory rules called Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct & Engagement)

Rules, 2011 which are not framed under Article 309 of the constitution.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. Department of Posts has taken note of the agitation by Rural Postal Employees seeking implementation of Kamlesh Chandra Committee recommendations. The recommendations of the Kamlesh Chandra Committee have been considered by the Department. These are currently under approval within the Government. Once necessary approvals have been obtained, the recommendations will be implemented. The Department has already informed the Gramin Dak Sevaks Unions that the implementation of Kamlesh Chandra Committee Report is under active consideration and appealed to them to withdraw the agitation.

Statement

Salient features of the One Man Committee Report headed by Shri Kamlesh Chandra

- o The old system of payment of Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) is dispensed with and replaced with a new wage payment system. Under the new wage payment system, 11 TRCA slabs are subsumed into 3 Wage Scales with two Levels each for Branch Postmasters (BPMs) and for other than BPMs. One wage scale would be common for both the categories of GDSs.
- o The minimum working hours of GDS Post Offices and GDSs are increased to 4 hours from 3 hours.
- o The new working hours for GDS Post Offices will be 4 hours and 5 hours only.
- o The Level-1 GDS Post Offices/GDSs will have 4 hours as working hours and Level-2 will have 5 hours as working hours.
- o The Point System for assessment of workload of BPMs has been abolished.
- o The new wage payment system is linked to revenue generation of GDS Post Offices. Under the new system, there will be no increase in wages of BPMs from Level-1 to Level-2 on the basis of workload but the same will be increased based on achievement of prescribed revenue norms which is fixed at 100% for normal areas and 50% for special areas.
- o The GDS Post Offices not achieving the prescribed revenue norm within the given working hours will have to open GDS Post Offices for minimum of additional 30 minutes beyond the prescribed working hours.
- o The GDS BPMs will be paid Revenue Linked Allowance @10% beyond level-2 wage scale if they will be successful in achieving revenue beyond prescribed norms
- o The GDS Post Offices have been categorized into A, B, C and D categories based on the revenue generation norms. The GDS Post Office in A category will achieve 100% revenue norm. The Committee has recommended a set of actions for each category of GDS Post Offices.
- o The six approved categories of GDSs are subsumed into two categories only. One category will be Branch Post Master and all other 5 categories of GDSs are subsumed into one Multi Tasking Category.
- o The GDSs working in the GDS Post Offices will be known as Assistant Branch Post Master (ABPMs) and those working in the Departmental Post Offices will be known as Dak Sevak (DS).
- o The minimum wage has been increased to Rs. 10000/- per month and maximum pay to Rs. 35480/- per month.
- o The rate of annual increase is recommended as 3%.
- o A Composite Allowance comprising of support for hiring accommodation for GDS Post Offices as well as mandatory residence, office maintenance, mobile and electricity usage charges etc. has been introduced for the first time.
- o Children Education Allowance @Rs. 6000/- per child per annum has been introduced for GDSs.
- o Risk & Hardship Allowance @Rs. 500/- per month for GDS working in the special areas has also been introduced.
- o A Financial up-gradation has been introduced at 12 years, 24 years and 36 years of services in form of two advance additional annual increases.

- o The Ceiling of ex-gratia gratuity has been increased from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 5,00,000
- o The GDS Contribution for Service Discharge Benefit Scheme (SDBS) should be enhanced maximum up to 10% and minimum up to 3% of the basic wage per month, whereas the Department should contribute a fixed contribution of 3% of the basic wage of the GDSs.
- o The coverage of GDS Group Insurance Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 50000/- to Rs. 5,00,000/-
- o The contribution of Department in Circle Welfare Fund (CWF) has been increased from Rs. 100/- per annum to Rs. 300/- per annum.
- o The scope of CWF is extended to cover immediate family members such as spouse; daughters, sons and dependent daughters in law in the scheme.
- o The Committee also recommended 10% hike in the prescribed limits of financial grants and assistances in the Circle Welfare Funds.
- o The Committee has recommended addition of Rs. 10,000/- for purchase of Tablet/Mobile from the Circle Welfare in the head "Financial Assistance of Fund by way of loans with lower rate of interest (5%)".
- o Provision of 26 weeks of Maternity Leave for women GDS has been recommended.
- o The wages for the entire period of Maternity Leave is recommended to be paid from salary head from where wages of GDSs are paid.
- o The Committee has also recommended one week of paternity leave.
- o Leave accumulation and encashment facility up to 180 days has been introduced.
- o Online system of engagement has been recommended.
- o Alternate livelihood condition for engagement of GDSs has been relaxed.
- o Voluntary Discharge Scheme has been recommended.
- o The Discharge age has been retained at 65 years.

- o The Limited Transfer Facility has been relaxed from 1 time to 3 times for male GDSs. There will be no restriction on number of chances for transfer of women GDSs. The powers for transfer has been delegated to the concerned Divisional head.
- o The ex-gratia payment during put off period should be revised to 35% from 25% of the wage and DA drawn immediately before put off.
- o The Committee has recommended preferring transfer before put off duty.

[Translation]

Recovery of Army Maps

6074. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of recovery of army maps from a photocopier shop in Bareilly Cantt area in Uttar Pradesh has come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) 'Training Maps' being used in an Army Course were recovered from a photocopy shop in Bareilly Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d) A FIR has been registered in January, 2018 under section 5 of Official Secret Act, 1923 at Police Station Bareilly (UP).

[English]

Railway Projects through Joint Venture in Karnataka

6075. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka was one of the State Governments who had come forward to take up Railway Projects through Joint Venture;

(b) if so, the details of Mutually Identified Viable railway project(s) including project(s) with 50:50 cost sharing basis;

(c) whether land has been acquired for these projects, particularly for Tumkur-Chitradurga-Davangere and Shimoga-Harihar lines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made so far in respect of various clearances, mobilisation of funds, etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Yes,

Madam. Government of Karnataka has offered to utilise an existing company namely Rail Infrastructure Development Company(Karnataka) Limited (K-RIDE) to act as a State Joint Venture Company to undertake survey, prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR), arrange finance and approvals/sanction of mutually identified Railway projects. However, approval of Government of Karnataka for change of its Shareholding pattern, Article of Association, Memorandum of Association of company is still awaited.

Details of ongoing projects taken up under 50:50 cost sharing basis with the Government of Karnataka are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Project	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure upto March, 2017	Outlay 2017-18	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
New Line					
1.	Kadur-Chickmagalur-Sakleshpur (93 Km)	936	377.07	70	Kadur-Chickmagalur (46 Km) commissioned. For balance portion, land acquisition papers submitted to State Government.
2.	Bangalore (Hejjala)-Chamarajanagar (142 Km) of Bangalore-Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam (260 Km)	1395	2.41	21	Land acquisition papers for Hejjala Chamarajanagar section (142 Km) falling in Karnataka submitted to State Government.
3.	Munirabad-Mahboobnagar (246 Km)	2800	797.69	300	Work on (Munirabad) Ginigera-Raichur (165 Km) is under Karnataka area. Ginigera Chikkabenekal (27 Km) commissioned. Chikkabenekal-Gangavathi (13 Km) is in advance stage. State Government has to expedite handing over of required land for balance portion to Railways.
4.	Rayadurg-Tumkur (207 Km)	2062	557	182	119 Km falls in Karnataka area where land acquisition papers for 1213 acres of land has been submitted to State Government. 222 acres have been acquired and State Government has to expedite handing over of balance land.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 Km)	1293	156.06	90	Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) has already inspected Bagalkot-Khajdoni (30 Km) section. For balance portion, State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
6.	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 Km)	833	6.52	10.25	State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
7.	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 Km)	548	1.33	10.25	State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
8.	Tumkur-Chitradurg- Davangere (191.1 Km)	1801	2.70	130	State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
9.	Gadag-Wadi (257 Km)	2842	2.88	190	550 acres out of 750 acres in Talakal-Kushtagi section acquired and earthwork and minor bridges are in progress. For balance portion, State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
10.	Chikballapur- Gowribidanur (44 Km)	368	0	0.10	Projects included in Budget subject to requisite approvals.
11.	Chikballapur- Puttaparthi-Sri Satya Sai Nilayam (103 Km)	692	0	0.10	
12.	Srinivasapura- Madanapalli (75 Km)	296	0	0.10	
Doubling					
1	Yelahanka Penukonda (120.53 Km)	860	295.92	120	Yelahanka-Devarapalli (71 Km) is in Karnataka area and balance 50 Km falls in Andhra Pradesh area. Earthwork, bridgework, ballast supply, etc. are in progress on entire project. Government of Karnataka has to expedite forestry clearances for Oddarahalli-Makalidurga section (8.94 Km). Makalidurga-Devarapalli (36 Km) is in advance stage.

Doppler Weather Radars

6076. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to install four Doppler Weather Radars at Paradeep, Gopalpur, Sambalpur and Balasore in Odisha way back in 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said radars have been set up at all the four locations;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for procurement of Radars for the proposed Doppler Weather Radar Stations at Balasore and Sambalpur along with the timeline for operationalising of all the Doppler Weather Radar Stations in the Northern and Western part of the State?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) to (d) Government had planned to install four Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) at Paradeep, Gopalpur, Sambalpur and Balasore in Odisha. As on date, two coastal DWRs at Paradip and Gopalpur have been commissioned by India Meteorological Department (IMD). The third DWR at Balasore has been installed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), Chandipore.

(e) As per the emerging priorities from time to time, DWR for Sambalpur is included in the procurement plan (2018-20) of IMD.

[Translation]

Subscription in NMDFC

6077. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for all the States and Union Territories to contribute their subscription in National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) if so, the share of each State and Union Territory in it during the last decade and the year-wise, State/ Union Territory-wise contribution made by them along with the details thereof;

(c) whether any State/Union Territory has demanded exemption from contribution to NMDFCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is a joint venture of the Central Government, States/UTs and individual/institutions interested in development of notified six minorities namely Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Parsi, Buddhist and Christian communities in the country. The earmarked share of the authorised share capital of NMDFC for Central Govt. is 73%, States/UTs 26% and individuals/institutions 1%.

The share of each State/UT is worked out based on the ratio of minority population of the State/UT to total minority population of the country. The authorized share capital of NMDFC is Rs.3,000/- crores and its paid-up capital as on 26.3.2018, is Rs. 1796.60 crs. It is mandatory for the States/UTs to contribute in the equity of NMDFC for the socio-economic development of the six notified minorities communities.

(b) The earmarked share of each State/UT and actual year-wise contribution made by the respective State/UT in the equity of NMDFC is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Request for exemption from contribution in the equity of NMDFC has been received from the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh wherein it informed that the beneficiaries belonging to minority communities are unable to utilize the loan amount for employment oriented activities due to lack of training & skill upgradation and that it has decided to launch a State Govt. scheme of skill upgradation which provide 25% subsidy in the credit disbursed by banks to the target group. The Ministry has requested the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh to ensure implementation of NMDFC schemes in the State of Madhya Pradesh on priority basis.

Statement-I

Statewise and yearwise equity contribution received

Sr. No.	State	Equity Earmarked	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total contribution received	Balance to be contributed	%age contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	44.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.65	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1622.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	734.37	888.21	45.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	152.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	152.80	0.00
4.	Assam	3829.51	0.00	150.00	200.00	112.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	1632.00	2197.51	42.62
5.	Bihar	5688.12	400.00	232.39	50.00	200.00	194.70	0.00	445.30	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2072.43	3615.69	36.43
6.	Chandigarh	78.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.05	39.05	50.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	389.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.66	194.66	50.00
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	5.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	3.97	26.76
9.	Daman and Diu	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	0.00
10.	Delhi	960.65	81.45	0.00	64.04	0.00	0.00	208.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	480.00	960.33	0.32	99.97
11.	Goa	186.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	186.68	0.00
12.	Gujarat	2034.15	0.00	0.00	120.00	70.00	0.00	472.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	125.00	0.00	1242.07	792.08	61.06
13.	Haryana	999.67	0.00	50.00	51.60	0.00	0.00	44.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.50	42.00	294.70	704.97	29.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	113.40	0.00	6.15	0.00	7.56	5.67	0.00	18.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.70	56.70	50.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2937.56	200.00	120.00	170.00	200.00	172.50	50.00	200.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	500.00	1105.00	2937.50	0.06	100.00
16.	Jharkhand	2023.29	100.00	300.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	625.00	1398.29	30.89

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17. Karnataka	3244.90	0.00	253.02	0.00	216.00	162.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	540.82	0.00	1622.00	0.00	3244.45	0.45	99.99		
18. Kerala	5733.94	0.00	0.00	200.00	164.197	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2867.00	0.00	5733.97	-0.03	100.00				
19. Lakshadweep	24.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.05	0.00			
20. Madhya Pradesh	1800.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.56	1502.74	16.52						
21. Maharashtra	7157.24	100.00	150.00	0.00	350.00	60.00	664.00	80.00	80.00	58.25	50.00	2432.25	4724.99	33.98				
22. Manipur	383.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	358.78	6.51						
23. Meghalaya	714.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	714.77	0.00						
24. Mizoram	351.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	199.60	151.92	56.78					
25. Nagaland	752.61	0.00	45.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	220.00	532.61	29.23		
26. Odisha	694.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	111.58	583.11	16.06		
27. Puduchery	52.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.19	26.19	50.00		
28. Punjab	6303.24	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	960.00	5343.24	15.23			
29. Rajasthan	2342.66	336.58	0.00	0.00	156.18	117.13	390.44	0.00	0.00	1170.67	0.00	2342.00	0.66	99.97				
30. Sikkim	81.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.12	0.00				
31. Tamil Nadu	2993.63	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	350.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	850.00	2143.63	28.39			
32. Telanagana	1766.80																	
33. Tripura	188.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.50	10.40	3.50	54.69	0.00	94.09	0.00	188.18	0.00	100.00				
34. Uttar Pradesh	13148.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.06	12448.01	5.32		
35. Uttaranchal	520.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	455.32	12.49		
36. West Bengal	8673.52	408.26	0.00	578.24	433.67	0.00	200.00	1245.59	0.00	1500.00	2137.00	699.76	91.93					
Grand Total	77999.99	1676.29	1356.56	1333.88	2256.41	2682.54	2402.92	2538.48	430.00	865.82	702.34	8076.17	3864.00	41840.34	46.36			

*[English]***Transportation of Illegal Items**

6078. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many railway stations under SCR including Vijayawada and Guntur have become hub for transportation of illegal items from Andhra to Telangana to avoid GST and other taxes and *vice versa*; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the last three years to completely stop such malafide practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No such incidents have been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Legal Service

6079. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of selection for the post of Additional Secretary, Special Secretary and Secretary for the Indian Legal Service in the Ministry of Law and Justice;

(b) whether the criteria of merit and seniority has been relaxed by the Government for promotion of officers of Indian Legal Service for the post of Additional Secretary/Special Secretary/ Secretary;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of cases of supersession of officers of Joint Secretary and above level during the current and preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) The post of Additional Secretary and Secretary are not the encadred posts in the Indian Legal Service. Presently, there is no post of Special Secretary. However, selection for the post of Additional Secretary and Secretary in the Ministry of Law & Justice is made by a Search-cum-Selection Committee in terms of DOP&T's orders of 1999 on the subject. Presently the Indian Legal Service consists of the four different cadres, the details of which are as follows:

Sl.No. Name of Cadre	Name of the Grade-I post in the Cadre
1. Legal Advisers' Service Cadre	Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser
2. Government Advocates' Service Cadre	Senior Government Advocate
3. Law Officers' Service Cadre	Joint Secretary & Law Officer
4. Legislative Counsels' Service Cadre	Joint Secretary & Legislative Counsel

The officers holding Grade-I posts in each of the above four cadres are considered for appointment to the post of Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Law & Justice by the aforementioned Search-cum-Selection Committee, on the criterion of suitability. Seniority of these four cadres is maintained separately and no inter-cadre seniority is maintained. Further, the officers holding the posts of Additional Secretary are similarly considered by the Committee for the post of Secretary in the Departments in the Ministry of Law & Justice. No officer of the Joint Secretary and above level has been superseded during the current year and the preceding three years in their respective cadres.

MSMEs in Defence Sector

6080. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to help Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to venture into the defence sector globally;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to put in place the integrated Research and Development (R&D)

programme with the help of industries and educational institutions to enable the MSMEs to compete in the defence sector globally; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Defence Production Policy aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapons systems, platforms required for defence through several measures which, *inter alia* include enhancing the potential of SMEs in indigenisation.

The preamble to the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016, specifically mentions that enhancing the role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Defence Sector is one of the defining features of DPP. Following specific provisions have been introduced in DPP-2016 that would increase the participation of MSMEs in the defence sector:

- (i) In 'Make' category of capital acquisition, Government funded projects with estimated cost of prototype development phase not exceeding

Rs.10 crore and Industry funded projects with estimated cost of prototype development phase not exceeding Rs.3 crore are reserved for MSMEs.

- (ii) In addition, it has been mandated to involve MSME associations while carrying out feasibility studies for 'Make' projects. MSMEs have also been granted relaxation in the registration and profitability criteria for consideration as eligible "Indian Vendor" for participation in the 'Make' projects.

- (iii) In the discharge of offset obligations, a multiplier of 1.50 will be permitted where MSMEs are Indian Offset Partners (IOPs).

(c) and (d) Government has set up the 'Technology Development Fund (TDF)' Scheme under Make in India initiative. The funding is provided through provisions of grants to public and private sector industry especially MSMEs that may work in collaboration with the academia or research institutions to carry out innovation, research and development with a limit of Rs.10 crore per project. Two projects have been awarded to SMEs under this scheme as per details below:-

S. No.	Name of requirement	Name of SMEs	Project Cost	State
1.	Video Processing/ Switching Board for an Advance Military Aircraft with ARINC 818 Std Capability.	Logic Fruit Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	INR 517 lakh + Applicable Taxes	Haryana
2.	Composite Material Sea Water Pumps (40 TPH & 125 TPH).	Zeus Numerix Pvt. Ltd. in association with Eternus Performance Materials Pvt. Ltd.	INR 485 lakh + Applicable Taxes	Maharashtra

Strategic Railway Lines

6081. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned the construction of strategic railway lines at Indo-China border and if so, the details thereof indicating the date and the funds earmarked for the said project;

(b) whether the Railway has conducted final location survey and if so, the details thereof along with its outcome;

(c) whether the decision to construct the said strategic rail lines at Indo China border has come to a dead end to some extent and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is no consensus between his Ministry and the Ministry of Defence regarding the priority of the said project and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the funds have not been provided for the said project so far despite the sanction of the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely commencement and completion of strategic projects in view of National Security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (f) The proposal for construction of Railway lines towards China border has been initiated by Ministry of Defence as a strategic line. Ministry of Defence has identified four strategic lines along India-China border *viz.* (i) Missamari - Tenga - Tawang (378 Km) (ii) Bilaspur - Manali - Leh (498 Km) (iii) Pasighat-Tezu - Rupai (227 Km) and (iv) North Lakhimpur - Bame (Along)-Silapathar (249 Km). Ministry of Defence has provided funds to Ministry of Railways for carrying out Final Location Survey (FLS) of these four indentified strategic lines and Ministry of Railways has taken up these FLS. The undulating terrain of young Himalayas and difficult geological conditions are affecting the pace of survey undertaken. However, all Government agencies working in the area and having specialization in the survey in these difficult geographical and geological areas are meeting regularly for early completion of this Final Location Surveys. Decision regarding sanction and commencement of these projects will be taken up after completion of FLS.

[Translation]

Hacking of IRCTC Website

6082. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tickets of brokers were being confirmed by hacking Indian Railway Catering and

Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website instead of the ticket of common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the officials identified by the Government in this regard along with the action taken against them; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The tickets of brokers were not being confirmed by hacking Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website instead of the tickets of common man. However, the issue of misuse of automation software on www.irctc.co.in for booking Tatkal tickets has been reported from time to time. In order to strengthen the reserved ticketing system, several checks and procedures as under have been implemented:

1. Standard Form Filling time of passenger details in Passenger Detail Form is set at 25 seconds irrespective of number of passengers.
2. Minimum time check of 10 seconds for users to carry out payments.
3. Minimum input time for CAPTCHA on Passenger Details Page and Payment Page is set to 5 seconds.
4. CAPTCHA is provided at Login page, Passenger detail page and Payment page.
5. Only two Tatkal tickets can be booked for single user ID in Opening Tatkal from 10:00-12:00 hrs.
6. Maximum six tickets in a month can be booked by a user from one user ID, however, 12 tickets can be booked by a user in a month if the user ID is Aadhaar verified and one of the passengers is Aadhaar verified.
7. Only one Tatkal ticket in single session is allowed (except return journey).
8. Only two Tatkal tickets per IP Address between 10:00-12:00 hrs. are allowed
9. One user can have only one login session active at one point of time.
10. Quick book functionality (single page for booking tickets) is not allowed between 08:00-12:00 hrs.

11. Only two tickets of Opening Advance Reservation Period can be booked by a user between 08:00-10:00 hrs.
12. One user can do only one login at one point of time either from multiple windows of same browser or different browsers.
13. Implementation of Dynamic Field name on Passenger page.
14. One Time Password is mandatory for all Banks for Net Banking.
15. QR Barcodes are being printed on Electronic Reservation Slip.
16. Additional security question is asked from user randomly after passenger input page related to user personal information, e.g. user name, email, mobile number, check box etc.
17. Agents are not allowed to book tickets between 08:00 AM to 08:30 AM, 10:00 AM to 10:30 AM and 11:00 AM to 11:30 AM to prevent cornering of tickets at the time of opening of Tatkal and Advance Reservation Period bookings.
18. Aadhaar Card is mandatory for Agents registration.
19. Exception Reports are generated for suspicious IDs and time check violation attempts and for bookings done in first second of opening of ARP and tatkal bookings. Such user IDs are deactivated manually after analysis.
20. Multilayer security with Deep Defence is implemented in the e-ticketing system. It comprises of Frontend and Backend Firewall, Network Intrusion Prevention System, Web Application Firewall, Security Information Event Management, Host Intrusion Prevention System, Operating System Hardening on all servers, Web/Application server Hardening, Database Server Hardening and Spring Security Framework in the Application Software.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Satellite Launched by ISRO

6083. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of satellites launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) during the last four years; and

(b) the salient features of these satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Satellites launched by ISRO in the last four years and the current year are as follows:

Communication Satellite	8
Navigational Satellite	7
Remote Sensing Satellite	5
Meteorological satellite	2
Science Satellite	1
Technology Demonstration/ Student Satellite	9

(b) Communication satellites carried communication transponders in different frequency bands of C, Extended C, Ku, Ka and S-band for telecommunication, broadcast and mobile communication services. Navigation satellites were part of the indigenous constellation NavIC, India's own regional navigation system.

Navigation satellites were part of the indigenous constellation NavIC, India's own regional navigation system. Navigation satellites carried navigation payloads in L and S-bands for providing position, navigation and timing services.

Earth Observation satellites are used for deriving inputs for Natural Resource Management, Disaster Management, Cartographic Applications, Weather, Climate and Ocean Studies.

Astrosat (Science payload) is a unique multi wavelength observatory in space. It provides an opportunity for observation of celestial sources in Ultra-Violet, Optical and X-ray wavelength bands.

ISRO has launched satellites for Technology demonstration and student satellites to encourage young generation to work in the field of space.

Cyber Threat to Financial Transactions

6084 SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details regarding number of cyber crimes reported during the last three years;

(b) the number of cyber crimes which were financial in nature, year-wise for the last three years;

(c) the percentage increase in such crimes during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to tackle cyber crimes and make online financial transactions foolproof and 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) This department does not have specific information about the above mentioned question. However, as per the details shared

by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cases were registered under total cyber-crimes (involving computer as medium or target) in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016.

State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted under all cyber-crimes during 2014-2016 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) This department and RBI does not have specific information about the above mentioned question. However, as per incidents reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 79 phishing incidents affecting 22 financial organisations and 13 incidents affecting ATMs, Point of Sales (POS) systems and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) have been reported during November, 2016 to November, 2017.

RBI Data on frauds related to ATM/Credit/Debit Cards & Net Banking related frauds reported by the banks during quarter ended September, 2016 upto Dec, 21, 2017, is given below:

*Details of frauds in(Credit Card, ATM/ Debit Cards & Internet Banking)
during quarter ended Sept, 2016 to Dec, 21, 2017*

Quarter ended	No of frauds cases	Amount Involved in Rs. lakhs
Sep-16	3156	1546.37
Dec-16	4147	3004.16
Mar-17	3077	1330.1
Jun-17	5148	1962.71
Sep-17	7372	3420.86
Upto Dec 21, 2017	10220	11185.73

Source: FMR submitted by the banks

Enclosed Statement-II gives the breakup of NCRB data on cases registered under various provisions of IPC and IT Act, in which some of them pertain to crimes which are financial in nature.

Since the data are obtained from three different sources (CERT-In, RBI and NCRB), State-wise trends for comparable data are not available.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government have taken adequate measures for Risk Mitigation for Online Payments. RBI periodically reviews the cyber security developments and the threats and takes necessary measures to strengthen the cyber resilience of banks.

The measures taken by RBI and Government to ensure security of digital transactions are enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Cyber Crimes during 2014-2016

S.No.	State/UT	2014					2015					2016							
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282	90	9	236	116	10	536	139	19	522	197	23	616	144	15	307	177	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0	0	2	0	0	6	5	0	4	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	379	22	1	351	22	1	483	84	11	457	83	11	696	114	3	699	117	3
4.	Bihar	114	15	1	111	17	1	242	59	1	1567	116	1	309	105	1	285	110	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	58	0	105	83	0	103	93	19	99	115	29	90	77	18	105	96	19
6.	Goa	62	5	1	14	9	2	17	5	0	5	3	0	31	9	0	18	14	0
7.	Gujarat	227	71	0	174	109	0	242	119	0	272	310	0	362	146	0	298	231	0
8.	Haryana	151	62	3	121	101	4	224	87	2	205	189	2	401	98	12	148	113	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	14	0	16	36	0	50	26	1	38	28	1	31	8	0	15	9	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	3	0	4	3	0	34	7	0	12	9	0	28	11	0	21	18	0
11.	Jharkhand	93	24	0	57	29	0	180	37	3	172	41	5	259	103	22	288	121	22
12.	Karnataka	1020	118	2	372	177	2	1447	186	3	293	264	3	1101	199	7	318	271	7
13.	Kerala	450	168	12	283	209	13	290	219	8	191	267	8	283	160	3	227	176	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	289	237	6	386	386	15	231	143	4	230	221	5	258	144	12	261	242	14
15.	Maharashtra	1879	445	3	942	641	3	2195	438	2	825	720	4	2380	502	6	1009	768	12
16.	Manipur	13	1	0	3	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	10	6	0
17.	Meghalaya	60	11	0	12	12	0	56	17	1	20	18	2	39	6	0	1	6	0
18.	Mizoram	22	4	0	4	4	0	8	11	8	18	11	10	1	2	2	2	2	2
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20. Odisha	124	17	0	17	0	17	17	0	386	65	0	110	90	0	317	135	4	150	151	7
21. Punjab	226	62	7	159	73	7	149	64	17	136	95	24	102	67	15	137	102	21		
22. Rajasthan	697	161	7	248	248	8	949	185	10	295	280	11	941	117	6	226	189	10		
23. Sikkim	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	172	23	3	120	28	5	142	77	6	125	88	8	144	53	2	96	77	2		
25. Telangana	703	61	1	429	80	1	687	105	15	430	136	25	593	182	0	451	211	0		
26. Tripura	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	1737	267	7	1223	383	8	2208	789	89	1699	1375	112	2639	1094	58	2374	1439	80		
28. Uttarakhand	42	21	0	39	37	0	48	15	5	23	16	7	62	25	14	40	37	18		
29. West Bengal	355	79	2	212	90	2	398	154	0	287	170	0	478	133	0	416	154	0		
Total State(s)	9322	2040	65	5643	2912	82	11331	3130	224	8044	4847	291	12187	3645	200	7913	4842	253		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	2	0	5	3	0	6	4	0	2	4	0	3	1	0	1	1	0		
31. Chandigarh	55	24	6	45	24	8	77	17	4	22	20	4	26	23	1	26	23	1		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	3	0		
33. Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
34. Delhi UT	226	49	5	56	57	5	177	53	3	53	55	3	98	35	0	47	40	0		
35. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
36. Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	4	2	4	0	0	4	0		
Total UT(s)	300	76	11	109	86	13	261	76	10	77	81	11	130	67	1	77	71	1		
Total (All INDIA)	9622	2116	76	5752	2998	95	11592	3206	234	8121	4928	302	12317	3712	201	7990	4913	254		

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Cyber Crimes during 2014-2016

S.. No	Crime Head	2014					2015					2016							
		CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A IT Act																			
1	IT-Tampering computer source documents	89	18	0	64	19	0	88	36	2	62	54	2	78	32	1	66	43	1
2	IT-Computer Related Offences (Section 66 and Section 66B to 66E)	5548	1094	40	3131	1407	44	6567	1841	159	4217	2558	207	6818	2018	134	4674	2579	172
2.1	Computer Related Offences Under Section 66	4192	860	38	2423	1125	42	4154	1510	143	3137	2104	179	3321	1453	119	2792	1807	150
2.2	Computer Related Offences Under Section 66B	82	27	0	53	30	0	132	38	3	91	49	3	196	52	1	150	58	1
2.3	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66C	784	112	0	446	147	0	1081	160	8	562	210	18	1545	267	5	755	331	8
2.4	Computer Related OffencesUnder Section 66D	428	76	2	176	84	2	1083	100	2	327	156	2	1597	205	9	882	300	13
2.5	Computer Related Offences-Under Section 66E	62	19	0	33	21	0	117	33	3	100	39	5	159	41	0	95	83	0
3.	IT- Cyber Terrorism (Section 66F)	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	3	1	0	12	6	0	7	7	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4. IT -Publication/ Transmission of Obscene/ Sexually Explicit Content (Sec 67 and Sec 67A to 67C)	758	186	5	491	270	6	816	335	15	555	506	21	957	409	10	829	484	12		
4.1 Under Section 67 and Section 67A	749	183	5	487	266	6	792	329	13	545	500	19	930	400	9	810	472	11		
4.2 Under Section 67B	5	2	0	3	3	0	8	5	2	7	6	2	17	6	1	15	9	1		
4.3 Under Section 67C	4	1	0	1	1	0	16	1	0	3	0	0	10	3	0	4	3	0		
5 IT-Intentionally not complying with the Order of Controller	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	3	5	0	6	1	0	1	1	0		
6 IT-Failure to Provide or Monitor or Intercept or Decrypt Information	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
7 IT-Failure to Block Access any Information Hosted etc.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8 IT-Not Providing Technical Assistance to Govt. to Enable Online Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0		
9 IT-Un-authorized Access/Attempt to Access to Protected Computer System	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	4	4	0	0	3	0	3	3	0		
10 IT- Misrepresentation/ Suppression of Fact for Obtaining License etc.	5	2	0	13	3	0	4	5	0	2	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11 IT-Breach of Confidentiality/Privacy	6	3	0	13	3	0	20	5	2	6	6	2	20	13	0	23	17	0		
12 IT-Disclosure of Information in Breach of Lawful Contract	2	1	0	5	5	0	4	1	0	2	2	0	15	3	0	14	9	0		
13 IT-Publishing /Making Available False Elect. Signature Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 IT-Create/Publish/Make Available Elec. Signature Certificate for Unlawful Purpose	3	3	0	5	4	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15 IT- Others	769	144	7	520	220	15	514	164	15	245	352	18	704	222	14	343	269	17		
Total Offences under IT Act (A)	7201	1451	52	4246	1931	65	8045	2396	193	5102	3502	250	8613	2710	159	5964	3414	202		
B IPC																				
1 IPC-Offences by Public Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 IPC-Fabrication/ Destruction of Electronic Records for Evidence	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	2	1	6	4	0	4	4	0		
3 IPC-Cheating	1115	168	2	335	243	3	2255	259	10	754	441	14	2329	355	4	853	569	6		
4 IPC-Forgery	63	13	0	58	38	0	45	13	0	72	63	0	81	16	0	64	37	0		
5 IPC-Data Theft	55	5	0	11	7	0	84	19	0	135	128	0	86	22	0	34	26	0		
6 IPC-Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud	54	20	0	39	22	0	42	21	0	1292	34	0	56	12	0	20	15	0		

Statement-III

The measures taken by RBI are as follows:-

1. A comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks issued on June 2, 2016 (DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.11/33.01.001/2015-16), includes section on 'Arrangement for continuous surveillance' in banks and also covers best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security

2. RBI has also set up a Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond. Based on market intelligence and incidents reported by the banks, advisories are issued to the banks for sensitizing them about various threats and ensure prompt preventive/corrective action.

3. Department of Banking Supervision under RBI, with the help of Indian-Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios.

4. RBI issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. Banks have also been following the same with their users.

5. RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) cell in 2015 and carries out Information Technology (IT) Examination of banks separately from the regular financial examination of the banks to assess their cyber resilience. The examination, *inter-alia*, evaluates the processes implemented by banks for security checks like Vulnerability Assessment (VA)/ Penetration Testing (PT) etc. and their follow up action.

6. An inter-disciplinary Standing Committee on Cyber Security at RBI, reviews the threats inherent in the existing/emerging technology and suggests appropriate policy interventions to strengthen cyber security and resilience.

7. RBI has set up an Information Technology (IT) Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

8. Banks and Payment System Operators have been advised to enhance the security and risk mitigation measures for (a) card transactions (includes card based online transactions) and (b) electronic payment

transactions (includes e-banking transactions) by taking following measures –

(a) Banks have been advised to provide **online alerts** for all card transactions (card present and card not present), *vide*, RBI circular dated February 18, 2009 (RBI/DPSS No. 1501/02.14.003/2008-2009) and March 29, 2011 (DPSS. CO. PD 2224 /02.14.003/2010-2011).

(b) Banks have been advised, *vide*, circular February 18, 2009 (RBI/DPSS No. 1501/02.14.003/2008-2009) and December 31, 2010 (DPSS.CO.No.1503/02.14.003/2010-2011) to put in place a system of providing **additional factor of authentication** (2FA) for all card not present transactions using the information which is not available on the card.

(c) Banks have also been advised *vide* circulars dated February 28, 2013 (DPSS (CO) PD No.1462/02.14.003/2012-13) and June 24, 2013 (DPSS (CO) PD No.2377/02.14.003/2012-13) for securing electronic (online and e-banking) transactions, to introduce **additional security measures**.

9. For Non-Bank Entities operating Payment Systems in India, in order to ensure that the technology deployed to operate the payment system/s authorised is/are being operated in a safe, secure, sound and efficient manner, RBI has, *vide* circulars DPSS.AD.No.1206/02.27.005/2009-2010 dated December 7, 2009 and DPSS.1444/06.11.001/2010-2011 dated December 27, 2010, which was subsequently amended *vide* circular DPSS.CO.OSD.No.2374/06.11.001/2010-2011 dated April 15, 2011 (copy is available on https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Notification.aspx?Id=6344&fn=9&Mode=0), mandated System Audit to be done on an annual basis by Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), registered with Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) or by a holder of a Diploma in Information System Audit (DISA) qualification of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Further, the scope of the System Audit should include evaluation of the hardware structure, operating systems and critical applications, security and controls in place, including access controls on key applications, disaster recovery plans, training of personnel managing systems and applications, documentation, etc. The audit should also comment on the deviations, if any, in the processes followed from the process flow submitted to the Reserve Bank while seeking authorization.

10. With a view to address the issue of cyber resilience, RBI had, *vide* circular DPSS.CO.OSD.No.1485/06.08.005/2016-17 dated December 9, 2016 (copy is available on https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/FS_Notification.aspx?Id=10772&fn=9&Mode=0), instructed all authorised entities/ banks issuing PPIs in the country to carry out special audit by empanelled CERT-In auditors and take appropriate measures on mitigating phishing attacks.

In addition, details of direction pertaining to security for PPI transactions, are available in section 'Security, Fraud prevention and Risk Management Framework' of the Master Directions for PPI issued by RBI (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1164/02.14.006/2017-18).

11. RBI has issued various circulars wherein customer banks are advised to educate customers. These circulars are as follows:

- (a) Card Payments—Relaxation in requirement of Additional Factor of Authentication for small value card present transactions dated May 14, 2015 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.2163/02.14.003/2014-2015).
- (b) Cash Withdrawal at Point-of-Sale (POS) - Enhanced limit at Tier III to VI Centres dated August 27, 2015 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.449/02.14.003/2015-16).
- (c) Card Not Present transactions –Relaxation in Additional Factor of Authentication for payments upto 2000/- for card network provided authentication solutions dated December 6, 2016 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1431/02.14.003/2016-17).
- (d) Master Direction on Issuance and Operation of Prepaid Payment Instruments dated October 11, 2017 (DPSS.CO.PD.No.1164/02.14.006/2017-18).
- (e) Banks have also been requested to educate customers about cyber security risks, as per the circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks dated June 2, 2016 (DBS.CO/CSITE/BC.11/33.01.001/2015-16).

In addition, steps taken by Government to secure digital payment system are as under:

1. 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.

2. 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. Regarding securing digital payments, 27 advisories have been issued for users and institutions.
3. CERT-In has empanelled 67 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
4. All organizations providing digital payment services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
5. Cyber security exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. 25 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc. participated.
6. Cyber security awareness sessions are conducted by Ministry of Electronics and Information technology (MeitY) under the Digishala Awareness Campaign.
7. Government has established Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre to detect and clean infected systems in the country. The project is initiated in coordination with the Internet Service Providers and Industry.
8. Government has issued general guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) for securing applications and infrastructure and their key roles and responsibilities for compliance;
9. CERT-In is regularly conducting cyber security trainings for IT/cyber security professionals including CISOs of Government and critical sector organisations to give an exposure on current threat landscape and countermeasures.

In addition, CERT-In has also conducted a workshop on security of digital payments systems for stakeholder organisations covering 110 participants.

Uneconomical Train Stoppages

6085. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to look into strategies for increasing the carrying capacity and speed of trains and whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Railway Board has directed Zonal Railways to prepare a list of uneconomical train stoppages and withdraw them over a period of time and whether the railway divisions have finalized their list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to cut down expenditure and make Indian Railways profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, with a view to increase speed and mobility of trains in Indian Railways an Action Plan has been formulated which include removal of speed restrictions, construction of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and Road Under Bridges (RUBs), right powering of trains, introduction of twin-pipe in wagons and replacement of conventional trains by Main Line Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains and Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) trains.

(c) No, Madam. Although review of uneconomical/experimental stoppages is an ongoing process over Indian Railways, however, at present there is no proposal

of withdrawal of uneconomical/experimental stoppages provided over Indian Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Indian Railways(IR) is already generating surplus after meeting all its revenue expenditure from its own revenues. However, improving the profitability of IR is an ongoing process executed through measures for enhancing earnings and controlling avoidable revenue expenditure.

Revenue enhancing measures, *inter alia*, include targeting progressively higher traffic throughput, effective marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic, creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure, enhancement in productivity and efficiency, improvement of passenger interface, periodic rationalization of fare and freight rates and focus on increasing the share of non-fare revenue sources in Railways' earnings.

For controlling revenue expenses, Railways are given spending limits lower than the sanctioned budget. They are also repeatedly instructed to effect savings in revenue expenditure to compensate for unavoidable post-budgetary increases such as revision of diesel prices, hike in power tariff, increase in rates of certain allowances/incentive bonus etc. The expenditure is monitored strictly according to the spending limits through monthly financial reviews. Other expenditure control measures include:

- Tight control over expenditure in areas such as fuel/power consumption, contractual payments, purchase of materials etc is maintained.
- Energy audit of major load centres, effecting savings in electricity bills due to purchase of power by railways as "distribution licensee"
- Prioritization of expenditure on works/activities for better use of available resources.
- Improvement in manpower productivity.
- Improvement in asset utilization by taking innovative measures and best practices available.
- Improvement in inventory management.
- Reducing the cost of operation and maintenance of rolling stock

Methodology for Auction of Coal Mines**ORDER**

6086. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in auction of coal mines/blocks under the recently approved methodology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received comments from stakeholders on this methodology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) To prepare the methodology for allocation of coal mines through auction for sale of coal, a Discussion Paper for stake holder consultation was prepared and placed in the public domain to solicit public opinion/comments. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) of Ministries /Department of Coal, Power, Steel, Industrial Policy & Promotion, Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Legal Affairs, Mines and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises was constituted to examine the draft methodology on auction of coal mines for sale of coal. As the purpose of commercial mining is to encourage transparent pricing of coal based on market forces as well as to create a market place for coal with multiple producers to drive competition and adopt best practices in mining as well as environment management, auction of coal mines for sale of coal on Rs. per tonne basis was recommended by IMC. This methodology for auction for coal mines/blocks for sale of coal under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 has been approved by the Government and an Order in this regard has been issued on 27.02.2018. A copy of the Order is attached in the enclosed Statement with the reply. Allocation of coal mines/blocks, including auction of coal mines for sale of coal, is an ongoing process.

Statement

No.CBA2-13011/1/2017-CBA2-Part(1)
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 27th February, 2018

Subject: Methodology for Auction of Coal Mines/Blocks for sale of coal under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Rule 8 (3) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 read with Section 8 (5) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rule 3(1) (d) of the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017 read with Section 11A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and to say that the Central Government has approved the methodology for auction of coal mines/blocks identified under the relevant Act for sale of coal as mentioned in para 2 below:

2.1 Methodology for auction of coal mines for sale of coal on Rs. per tonne basis:

2.1.1 Bid Parameter: The auction will be an ascending forward auction whereby the bid parameter will be the price offer in Rs. /tonne which will be paid to the State Government on the actual production of coal.

The floor price shall be unit ratio in terms of Rs. per tonne basis, determined in accordance with methodology as mentioned at Sl. No. 1 of Ministry of Coal's order no. 13016/9/2014/CA-III dated December 26, 2014 at Annexure-I.

The bidder who submits the highest price offer (Final Price Offer) shall be the Successful Bidder.

2.1.2 Sale and/or Utilisation of Coal: There shall be no restriction on the sale and/or utilization of coal from the coal mine. The Successful Bidder shall be free to sell coal in any manner as may be decided by the Successful Bidder including sale to affiliates and related parties, utilize coal for captive consumption and export of coal.

2.1.3 Coal Production Schedule: Successful Bidder shall have certain degree of flexibility to manage its production depending on the market scenario and will be allowed to reduce its production below Peak Rated Capacity of the coal mine. Successful Bidder shall also be allowed to increase its production subject to a revision in Mining Plan and statutory approvals. While the Successful Bidder shall be allowed to manage his production quantity (subject

to the cap as per the Mining Plan) in the event of any economic downturn or other such event, a drop in the actual production is allowed, not below 50% of the production as per the Mining Plan. However, in any five year block, the Successful Bidder will have to mine out at least 70% of the production as per the Mining Plan.

2.1.4 Annual Adjustment of the Final Price Offer (including windfall gains, if any): Windfall gain can be defined as a very significant increase in revenue in comparison to increase in costs. During the mining lease period, as a natural course, it is expected that the selling price of coal as well as cost of production will increase due to inflation. Windfall gains may arise in some situations, resulting in significant increase in the profit of Successful Bidder.

In order to capture the potential revenue upside, including windfall gains (if any), the Final Price Offer (Rs./tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly adjustment linked to the Wholesale Price Index - coal (of relevant grade) as published by GOT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (*website: www.eaindustrv.nic.in*) subject to the condition that such figure shall not at any time be less than the Final Price Offer. It shall be the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to carry out the above calculation for determining adjusted Final Price Offer and collecting the same from the Successful Bidder.

2.2 For sale of coal, Foreign Direct Investment to the extent of 100% may be allowed in coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure to attract international players to create efficient and competitive coal market. The nodal Ministry/Department *i.e.* Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shall be approached for the same.

2.3 Washing of coal by the Successful Bidder should be as per extant guidelines of M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

2.4 The mines to be auctioned for sale of coal and their time schedule shall be decided by the Ministry of Coal.

2.5 Terms and Conditions/modalities including eligibility criteria shall be decided by Ministry of Coal as the same are part of Tender Conditions.

2.6 The above methodology for auction of coal mines shall also be applied for the coal mines to be auctioned for sale of coal under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Rishan Rynt athiang)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

- (1) The Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal
- (2) JS (NKS), Ministry of Coal: For appropriate necessary action in respect of auction of coal mines under the relevant provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder.
- (3) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: For necessary action with respect to para 2.2 above.

Copy to:

- (1) TD (NIC) - with the request to upload on the website of Ministry of Coal

Most Immediate

No. 13016/9/2014-CA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 26th December, 2014

ORDER

Subject:- Methodology for fixing Floor/Reserve Price for Auction and Allotment of Coal Mines/Blocks.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 8(3) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Rules, 2014 and Section 8(5) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Ordinance, 2014 the Government is pleased to approve the Methodology for fixing Floor/Reserve Price for Auction and Allotment of Coal Mines/Blocks as mentioned below:-

METHODOLOGY FOR FIXING FLOOR/RESERVE PRICE

1. For fixing floor price for Auction for sectors like Steel, Sponge iron, Cement, Captive Power etc.:

The Intrinsic Value of the coal block will be calculated by computing its Net Present Value (NPV), based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. The 10% of this

intrinsic value will be payable upfront in 3 installments of 5%, 2.5% and 2.5% as prescribed in the bidding document. The final NPV (after subtracting the upfront payment received from the bidder) will then be annuitized to become equal to a unit ratio in terms of Rs/tonne (*viz.* floor price). In this case for calculation of intrinsic value, it is proposed that, the extant notified price of CIL (price of domestic coal) for the non-regulated sectors for the corresponding GCV bands will be taken into account for computing NPV. However, floor price shall not be less than Rs. 150/- per tonne. The resultant bid price (Rs/tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly escalation linked to the WPI. The statutory royalty payable on coal will continue to be governed as per extant rules.

2. For fixing Reserve Price for coal mines /blocks to be allotted for power projects to be set up in future on tariff based bidding (Case-2) and

3. For fixing Reserve Price for coal mines/blocks to be allotted to the Government Companies for specified end-uses:

A fixed Reserve Price of Rs.100/- per tonne of coal shall be payable, as per actual production by the successful allottee. The statutory royalty payable on coal, will continue to be governed as per extant rules. This would ensure that there is no adverse impact on power tariff. The successful allottee shall have to pay upfront payment, as may be prescribed in the tender/allotment document. There is no bidding on coal under these two categories. The 'Reserve Price' may be escalated using a pre-determined formula that is prescribed in now prevailing Standard Bidding Documents for Case-1 bidding as formulated by Ministry of Power for escalation of fuel cost from captive mines. However, for existing generation capacity contracted through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-2), arranging fuel is the responsibility of power procurer. Such Case-2 projects shall not be eligible to participate in the auction process for the coal blocks.

4. For fixing the ceiling price for coal mines/blocks to be auctioned for generation capacity having cost plus PPAs or for generation.capacity having tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1)/generation capacity tct be contracted through cost plus PPAs or through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1) in future:-

a. A Ceiling Price of CIL Notified price for each coal block will be fixed and the bidders will be mandated to quote lower than this Ceiling Price. The

Ceiling price shall be fixed at Run-of-Mine (ROM) price of equivalent grade, as specified by CIL for the power sector. The bidder quoting the lowest will be the successful bidder. This will be taken for transfer price to the plant from the coal block. The resultant bid price of coal will be escalable in line with a pre-specified escalation formula for the purpose of considering the energy charge. This method will ensure that the benefit of lower bid price is passed through to the consumers.

b. The bid price of coal shall be considered as base for the year of bidding and it shall be escalable with pre-determined formula that is prescribed in now prevailing Standard Bidding Document for Case-1 bidding as formulated by MoP, for escalation of fuel cost from captive mines.

c. A fixed Reserve Price of Rs.100/- per tonne of coal shall be payable, as per actual production by the successful allottee. The statutory royalty payable on coal will continue to be governed as per extant rules *i.e.* at the CIL notified price. Similarly, the reserve price may also be escalable using the same formula as in 'b' above.

d. The successful allottee shall have to make upfront payment @ 10% of the intrinsic value of the coal block in 3 installments of 5%, 2.5% and 2.5%, as prescribed in the bidding document.

e. To ensure that, the benefit of coal is passed on to the consumers, the following conditions has been prescribed:

I. For generation capacity having cost plus PPAs or generation capacity to be contracted through cost plus PPAs in future - for the purpose of determining the fuel cost for cost plus PPAs, the Appropriate Commission will allow bid price of coal along with subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to the Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal together with other allowable expenses and levies, provided that it shall not lead to higher energy charge throughout the tenure of PPA than that which would have been obtained as per the terms and conditions of the existing PPA.

II. For the generation capacity contracted through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1) - The Appropriate Commission shall review the quoted energy charge keeping in view that the actual bid

price of coal along with subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal alongwith statutory levies and other permissible components of energy charge, provided that such revision shall not lead to higher energy charge throughout the tenure of PPA than that which would have been obtained as per the terms and conditions of the existing PPA. For this purpose, the allocation of coal block under the new provisions shall be treated as "Change in Law" to enable the Appropriate Commission to revise the tariff downwards in accordance with the provisions of PPA.

III. For the generation capacity to be contracted through tariff bid based PPAs. (Case-1) in future - The Appropriate Commission shall while adopting the tariff under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, ensure that the energy charge is derived based on the actual bid price of coal along with subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal alongwith statutory levies and other permissible components of energy charge.

IV. For this purpose Ministry of Power will make suitable provisions in the Tariff policy and/ or in the bidding guidelines issued under the Electricity Act, 2003.

f. For power plant having uncontracted capacity, the bidder shall be mandated to cap its merchant capacity at 15 % of the generating capacity linked to the allotted coal block for sale of power outside medium and long terra PPAs contracted under Section 62 or Section 63 . of the Electricity Act, 2003. Further the bidder shall have to pay an additional reserve price for the quantum of coal used for power sold in the merchant market. The additional reserve price for coal used for merchant sale of power shall be based on intrinsic value of the coal block annuitized over the yearly production in Rs/tonne terms. The intrinsic value can be arrived at with the existing approved methodology for steel/sponge iron/ cement sectors/captive power. The additional Reserve Price shall not be less than Rs. 150/- per tonne. Further the resultant additional reserve price (Rs/tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly escalation linked to the WPI.

5. Any further revision of CIL price after the bid due date would not have any impact on the bid price of the blocks already bid as escalation on that price has already been provided for in para 4.(b) above. For future bidding

of coal blocks, the then prevailing CIL_price will be considered for determining ceiling price.

6. For auction/allotment of coal blocks for the purpose of sale of coal as provided in Section 4(2) of the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Ordinance, 2014, a separate methodology will be formulated.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(S.K. SHAHI)
Director
Ph. 23382807

Nominated Authority,
Ministry of Coal

Copy to:

TD (NIC) - with the request to upload on the website of Ministry of Coal

Cancellation of Passports

6087. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain individuals have fled the country due to the delay caused by the External Affairs Ministry in issuing comprehensive warnings against such people and cancelling their passport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been reports of technology inefficiencies in cancellation of passports of such individuals; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken in upgradation and rectification of existing technological infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) In accordance with the existing instructions, Look Out Circular (LOC) can be opened by the Bureau of Immigration in respect of Indian citizens and foreigners on the request of an authorized originator. In such cases where LOC is opened in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or other penal laws, the immigration authorities can detain as well as prevent any such person from leaving India.

There has been no delay by the Ministry of External Affairs in revoking the passports in accordance with the

provisions of the Passports Act, 1967 of certain individuals who have fled the country.

(c) and (d) Passports are cancelled, impounded or revoked by the Passport Issuing Authorities as per the provisions of the Passports Act, 1967, following which the passport database gets updated. There are no technological inefficiencies in this process.

Stoppage at Hathidah

6088. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hathidah junction of Danapur Division of Hajipur zone is a very important junction in view of revenue and public interest and requires more train stoppages;

(b) if so, not giving stoppage of Anand Vihar-Jaynagar Garibrath, Saharsa-Patna Rajya Rani Express, Howrah-New Delhi Poorva Express and Bhagalpur-Surat Express; and

(c) the action going to be taken for train stoppages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Hathidah/Hathidah Upper station is presently being served by 36 pairs of train services of which 02 pairs provide direct connectivity to Jaynagar, 01 pair to Saharsa, 12 pairs to Kolkata and 04 pairs to Delhi. These services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic. Stoppage of 12569/12570 Jaynagar Anand Vihar (T) Garibrath Express, 12567/12568 Saharsa-Patna Rajya Rani Express and 12303/12304 Howrah-New Delhi Poorva Express at Hathidah station is operationally not feasible, at present. However, all these trains presently have scheduled stoppage at Mokama station which is at a distance of 08 km from Hathidah station.

Defence University

6089. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Indian National Defence University (INDU);

(b) if so, the progress and the present status thereof;

(c) whether there is any collaboration with Foreign Governments for offering specialised courses and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more INDUs in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, there is a proposal to establish Indian Defence University (IDU). The IDU is proposed to be set up as a fully autonomous institution by an Act of Parliament to impart training and education on defence and strategic studies.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise

Functioning of FTCs

6090. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts to create Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the FTCs with respect to disposal of the cases filed or referred therein during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases filed/referred, disposed of and pending in FTCs during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of additional positions of judges created and filled in subordinate judiciary across the country along with the funds provided by the Government for the purpose during the said period; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of FTCs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per information received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble the then Chief Justice of India had requested the Chief

Justices of High Courts vide his letters dated 05.01.2013 and 10.07.2014 to take up the matter with the State Government/UT concerned, with promptitude to increase the number of courts, not only of Judicial Officers, but also of support staff and infrastructure, so that fast tracking of matters relating to offences against women can be taken up and to set up adequate number of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) to deal with cases relating to offences against women, children, differently-abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of society respectively.

(b) Setting up of subordinate courts including FTCs and their monitoring fall within the domain of the State Governments who set up such courts as per their need and resources, in consultation with the respective High Courts. Data in respect of disposal of cases filed and pending therein of the last three years and the current year are not maintained by the Central Government. However, as per information received from the respective High Courts, at present, 727 FTCs are functional across the country and 570224 cases are pending in these FTCs, as on 31.12.2017 (Statement-I).

(c) The number of sanctioned strength and working strength of Judges in subordinate courts, as on 31.12.2017, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The 14th Finance Commission (14th FC) endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which includes establishing 1800 FTCs for a period of five years for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc. at a cost of Rs. 4144 crore and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the form of enhanced tax devolution (from 32% to 42%) to meet such requirements.

The Central Government has urged the State Governments to allocate funds for the activities mentioned in the 14th FC recommendations from their State budgets from 2015-16 onwards. The Minister of Law & Justice has also written letters to all the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to implement the resolution of the Chief Ministers/Chief Justices Conference including the recommendations of the 14th FC related to FTCs.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of fast track courts functional as on 31.12.2017 and number of cases pending in FTCs as on 31.12.2017

Name of the States/UTs	No of Fast Track Courts functional as on 31.12.2017	No. of Cases Pending in the Fast Track Courts (As on 31.12.2017)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	72	9085
Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	0	0
Bihar	55	22616
Chhattisgarh	21	4292
Delhi	14	6729
Goa	4	4719
Gujarat	0	0
Haryana	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0
Jharkhand	14	2136
Karnataka	0	0
Kerala	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0
Maharashtra	100	105301
Manipur	3	114
Meghalaya	0	0
Odisha	0	0
Punjab	0	0
Puducherry		
Rajasthan	0	0
Sikkim	2	13
Tamil Nadu	69	50641
Tripura	3	891
Uttar Pradesh	273	323854
Uttarakhand	4	671
West Bengal	88	39162
Total	727	570224

Statement-II

Sanctioned Strength/Working Strength and vacancies in Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2017

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Sanctioned Strength as on 31.12.2017	Working Strength as on 31.12.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	986	920
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	17
3.	Assam	429	352
4.	Bihar	1828	993
5.	Chhattisgarh	398	335

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	55	43
7.	Gujarat	1496	1121
8.	Haryana	645	496
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	148
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	253	224
11.	Jharkhand	672	419
12.	Karnataka	1303	976
13.	Kerala	535	450
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1293
15.	Maharashtra	2097	1930
16.	Manipur	49	40
17.	Meghalaya	97	39
18.	Mizoram	63	46
19.	Nagaland	34	22
20.	Odisha	862	656
21.	Punjab	674	538
22.	Rajasthan	1225	1122
23.	Sikkim	23	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	1108	908
25.	Tripura	107	76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3204	1856
27.	Uttarakhand	291	230
28.	West Bengal	956	916
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	11
30.	Chandigarh	30	30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	7
32.	Delhi	799	482
33.	Lakshadweep	3	2
34.	Pondicherry*	26	12
Total		22474	16728

Indians Citizens Abroad

6091. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any estimate with regard to number of Indian citizens in general and from the State of Bihar and Saran Commissioner in particular working in other countries and Middle East specifically;

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

(c) the State-wise and district-wise details regarding the private remittances received from Indians abroad during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) The overseas Indians are estimated

to be 31.23 million. Only country-wise population data is maintained. A table of data of overseas Indians, as compiled in December, 2017 on the basis of inputs received from Indian Missions abroad, is enclosed as Statement.

(c) As per data obtained from RBI, the amount of Remittances (Private Transfers) received by India during last three years, year-wise, is as follows:-

Year	Gross (US\$ billion)
2014-15	69.82
2015-16	65.59
2016-17	61.29
Apr., 17-Sep., 17	33.47

State-wise and district-wise data of NRI Remittances is not available.

Statement*Population of Overseas Indians (Compiled in December, 2017)*

Sl.No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Overseas Indians
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	2,960	9	2,969
2.	Albania	50	-	50
3.	Algeria	3,500	16	3,516
4.	Andorra	160	0	160
5.	Angola	1,500	2,500	4,000
6.	Anguilla	15	5	20
7.	Antigua & Barbuda	250	300	550
8.	Argentina	600	1,800	2,400
9.	Armenia	1,477	23	1,500
10.	Aruba	-	1,000	1,000
11.	Australia	2,41,000	2,55,000	4,96,000
12.	Austria and Montenegro	13,000	18,000	31,000
13.	Azerbaijan	953	24	977

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Bahamas	250	50	300
15.	Bahrain	3,12,918	3,257	3,16,175
16.	Bangladesh	10,385	6	10,391
17.	Barbados	100	2,114	2,214
18.	Belarus	420	67	487
19.	Belgium	10,404	8,000	18,404
20.	Belize	200	9,500	9,700
21.	Benin	1,563	0	1,563
22.	Bhutan	60,000	0	60,000
23.	Bolivia	50	10	60
24.	Bonaire & Smaller Islands	-	200	200
25.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	20	6	26
26.	Botswana	9,000	3,000	12,000
27.	Brazil	4,729	344	5,073
28.	British Virgin Islands	50	10	60
29.	Brunei Darussalam	11,500	98	11,598
30.	Bulgaria	100	62	162
31.	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
32.	Burundi	465	35	500
33.	Cambodia	1,500	10	1,510
34.	Cameroon	245	0	245
35.	Canada	1,84,320	8,31,865	10,16,185
36.	Cape Verde Islands	20	0	20
37.	Cayman Islands	1,500	10	1,510
38.	Central African Republic	10	0	10
39.	Chad	120	0	120
40.	Chile	500	1,500	2,000
41.	China	55,500	520	56,020
42.	China (Hong Kong)	45,000	6,430	51,430

1	2	3	4	5
43.	China (Rep. of Taiwan)	2,444	128	2,572
44.	Colombia	112	106	218
45.	Comoros	30	200	230
46.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	9,000	25	9,025
47.	Congo (Republic of)	350	8	358
48.	Cook Island	5	200	205
49.	Costa Rica	230	20	250
50.	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1,500	0	1,500
51.	Croatia	43	37	80
52.	Cuba	500	200	700
53.	Curacao	-	1,500	1,500
54.	Cyprus	5,730	128	5,858
55.	Czech Republic	1,800	600	2,400
56.	Denmark	8,100	3,100	11,200
57.	Djibouti	350	0	350
58.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	15	200	215
59.	Dominican Republic	100	75	175
60.	East Timor	70	0	70
61.	Ecuador	43	47	90
62.	Egypt	3,500	265	3,765
63.	El Salvador	14	3	17
64.	Equatorial Guinea	250	0	250
65.	Eritrea	1,000	3	1,003
66.	Estonia	518	400	918
67.	Ethiopia	5,250	23	5,273
68.	Fiji	1,400	3,13,798	3,15,198
69.	Finland	5,016	6,595	11,611
70.	France	19,000	90,000	1,09,000

1	2	3	4	5	
71.	France (Reunion Island)	250	2,80,000	2,80,250	
72.	France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin)	420	66,800	67,220	
73.	Gabon	100	10	110	
74.	Gambia	600	15	615	
75.	Georgia	3,192	8	3,200	
76.	Germany	97,865	71,737	1,69,602	
77.	Ghana	10,000	0	10,000	
78.	Greece	12,015	485	12,500	
79.	Grenada	200	5,000	5,200	
80.	Guatemala	50	33	83	
81.	Guinea (Republic of)	700	0	700	
82.	Guinea Bissau	100	3	103	
83.	Guyana	300	2,97,493	2,97,793	
84.	Haiti	580	0	580	
85.	Holy See	NA	0	0	
86.	Honduras	15	2	17	
87.	Hungary	1,026	124	1,150	
88.	Iceland	257	76	333	
89.	Indonesia	7,500	1,00,000	1,07,500	
90.	Iran	4,000	190	4,190	
91.	Iraq	10,000	0	10,000	
92.	Ireland	13,500	20,500	34,000	
93.	Israel	12,467	85,000	97,467	3
94.	Italy	1,72,301	25,000	1,97,301	
95.	Jamaica	5,000	75,000	80,000	
96.	Japan	28,047	670	28,717	
97.	Jordan	11,000	133	11,133	
98.	Kazakhstan	5,500	250	5,750	

1	2	3	4	5
99.	Kenya	20,000	60,000	80,000
100.	Kiribati	-	50	50
101.	Korea (DPR)	12	0	12
102.	Korea (Republic of)	11,180	346	11,526
103.	Kuwait	9,17,970	1,384	9,19,354
104.	Kyrgyzstan	4,786	28	4,814
105.	Laos, PDR	425	75	500
106.	Latvia	760	25	785
107.	Lebanon	8,000	30	8,030
108.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	500	1,000	1,500
109.	Liberia	3,000	0	3,000
110.	Libya	1,500	2	1,502
111.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	5	5	10
112.	Lithuania	250	50	300
113.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000
114.	Macedonia	10	5	15
115.	Madagascar	2,500	15,000	17,500
116.	Malaysia	2,25,000	27,50,000	29,75,000
117.	Malawi	2,500	8,000	10,500
118.	Maldives	25,000	108	25,108
119.	Mali	299	0	299
120.	Malta	300	65	365
121.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	1	15
122.	Mauritania	60	0	60
123.	Mauritius	10,500	8,84,000	8,94,500
124.	Mexico	6,500	1,500	8,000
125.	Micronesia	1	0	1
126.	Moldova	190	10	200
127.	Monaco	30	40	70

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Mongolia	150	5	155
129.	Montserrat	40	200	240
130.	Morocco	258	96	354
131.	Mozambique	2,500	30,000	32,500
132.	Myanmar	8,690	20,00,000	20,08,690
133.	Namibia	200	59	259
134.	Nauru	20	0	20
135.	Nepal	6,00,000	0	6,00,000
136.	Netherlands	35,000	2,00,000	2,35,000
137.	Netherlands Antilles	2,581	3,700	6,281
138.	New Zealand	75,000	1,25,000	2,00,000
139.	Nicaragua	6	6	12
140.	Niger	150	0	150
141.	Nigeria	40,000	35	40,035
142.	Norway	7,718	12,300	20,018
143.	Oman	7,83,040	919	7,83,959
144.	Pakistan	0	0	0
145.	Palau (Republic of)	15	0	15
146.	Palestine (PLO)	20	0	20
147.	Panama	4,000	9,000	13,000
148.	Papua New Guinea	1,400	100	1,500
149.	Paraguay	200	400	600
150.	Peru	399	55	454
151.	Philippines	1,05,000	15,000	1,20,000
152.	Poland	4,000	600	4,600
153.	Portugal	7,244	66,000	73,244
154.	Qatar	6,97,000	500	6,97,500
155.	Romania	500	210	710

1	2	3	4	5
156.	Russian Federation	28,610	1,950	30,560
157.	Rwanda	2,940	60	3,000
158.	Samoa	40	30	70
159.	San Marino	NA	0	0
160.	Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	50	0	50
161.	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	32,53,901	1,963	32,55,864
162.	Senegal	380	31	411
163.	Serbia	56	7	63
164.	Seychelles	4,000	6,000	10,000
165.	Sierra Leone	900	50	950
166.	Singapore	3,50,000	3,00,000	6,50,000
167.	Slovak Republic	200	50	250
168.	Slovenia	80	50	130
169.	Solomon Islands	20	0	20
170.	Somalia	100	0	100
171.	South Africa	60,000	15,00,000	15,60,000
172.	Spain	35,308	20,000	55,308
173.	Sri Lanka	14,000	16,00,000	16,14,000
174.	St. Kitts and Nevis	250	500	750
175.	St. Lucia	250	5,005	5,255
176.	St. Martin	-	5,300	5,300
177.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	50	3,000	3,050
178.	Sudan	3,400	100	3,500
179.	South Sudan	500	Nil	500
180.	Suriname	150	1,54,321	1,54,471
181.	Swaziland	500	500	1,000
182.	Sweden	15,349	10,370	25,719

1	2	3	4	5
183.	Switzerland	17,403	7,164	24,567
184.	Syria	107	0	107
185.	Tajikistan	1,100	25	1,125
186.	Tanzania	10,000	50,000	60,000
187.	Thailand	20,000	1,75,000	1,95,000
188.	Togo	500	10	510
189.	Tonga	6	40	46
190.	Trinidad & Tobago	1,800	5,55,000	5,56,800
191.	Tunisia	121	16	137
192.	Turkey	1,609	99	1,708
193.	Turkmenistan	975	-	975
194.	Turks & Caicos Islands	200	35	235
195.	Tuvalu	-	50	50
196.	Uganda	23,500	6,500	30,000
197.	Ukraine	7,541	422	7,963
198.	UAE	28,00,000	3,751	28,03,751
199.	UK	3,25,000	15,00,000	18,25,000
200.	USA	12,80,000	31,80,000	44,60,000
201.	Uruguay	500	30	530
202.	Uzbekistan	650	32	682
203.	Vanuatu	10	800	810
204.	Venezuela	70	40	110
205.	Vietnam	2,600	2,120	4,720
206.	Yemen	400	10,000	10,400
207.	Zambia	5,000	18,000	23,000
208.	Zimbabwe	500	9,000	9,500
	Total	1,33,27,438	1,79,05,796	3,12,33,234

[Translation]

New Telecom Policy

6092. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Telecommunication Policy 2018 issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement the said policy and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the socio-economic benefits that are likely to be accrued to the lower strata of the society in view of the linking of rural areas with internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Telecommunication Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has submitted inputs to the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) regarding National Telecom Policy-2018 (NTP-2018). The salient features of TRAI inputs on Vision, Mission and Objectives of NTP-2018 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The DoT has initiated the process to formulate NTP-2018. As part of its consultation process, the DoT had sought inputs from TRAI, academia and other stakeholders, besides setting up of theme based working groups in DoT. The policy inputs of TRAI, inputs from academia and other stakeholders and recommendations of the DoT working groups are under consideration with the Government and will be suitably considered in the preparation of NTP-2018, which is in progress and is likely to be completed soon.

(c) The growth of data communication services is an enabler in enhancing the socio-economic conditions in rural and remote areas. The internet has proven to be a facilitator to access opportunities and to deliver services in various sectors including education, health, rural development, e-governance, among others. Considering the utility of internet access, relevant content and services, their delivery at affordable prices to the people of all sections of society would be a game changer in their lives-bringing transformation in the delivery, access and utilization of services and opportunities. Bridging the digital divide will go a long way in bridging the economic

divide, thus enabling growth and development, bringing socio-economic benefits.

Statement

TRAI's Inputs on National Telecom Policy-2018 Regarding Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

To develop a competitive, sustainable, and investor-friendly Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) market for rollout of state-of-the-art ubiquitous digital communication infrastructure to provide resilient, reliable, affordable, and consumer friendly products and services to meet local as well as global needs; and in the process, transform India's knowledge economy, support inclusive development, foster innovation, and stimulate job creation.

Mission

1. To fulfil the information and communication needs of the individuals including persons with disabilities, Governments, enterprises, and industries with high quality of experience at affordable prices on a sustainable basis;

2. To facilitate growth of state-of-the-art, secure, and energy-efficient digital communication infrastructure for delivering ubiquitous, resilient, reliable and ultra-high speed connectivity with extremely low latency for objects, machines, and devices;

3. To stimulate the environment for innovation and entrepreneurial opportunities making India a global centre for research and development, patent-creation, and standardization in Information and Communication Technologies and Services;

4. To develop indigenous technologies, equipments, platforms, and applications ecosystem for providing digital services to local and global markets;

5. To establish India as a global hub for cloud computing, content hosting and delivery, and data communication systems and services in a net-neutral environment;

6. To protect consumers' interests by increasing awareness and putting in place an effective grievance redressal mechanism, improving quality of experience, ensuring network, communication and data security, encouraging adoption of environment and safety standards for ICT, and modernizing public safety and emergency communications networks;

7. To attract investments by enhancing ease of doing business through simplification of licensing and regulatory frameworks, rationalization of taxes, levies and related compliances, and facilitating availability of resources including spectrum.

Objectives

1. To enable access at affordable prices for wireless broadband services, including through satellite to 90% population by 2022;

2. To ensure availability of bandwidth on demand through wireline, including cable TV and optical fibre networks to 30% households by 2020 and 50% households by 2022;

3. To provide at least 1 Gbps data connectivity to all Gram Panchayats to enable wireless broadband services to inhabitants by 2022;

4. To achieve 900 million broadband subscriptions supporting download speed of 2 Mbps, out of that at least 150 million broadband subscriptions supporting download speed of 20 Mbps and 25 million at a download speed of 50 Mbps by 2022;

5. To achieve 'unique mobile subscriber density' of 55 by 2020 and 65 by 2022 by enhancing mobile network coverage to 95% of inhabitants by 2020 and 100% by 2022;

6. To deploy 2 million public WLAN including Wi-Fi hotspots in the country by 2020 and 5 million by 2022;

7. To leapfrog India into the top-50 nations in the ICT Development Index (IDI), released by ITU every year, by 2022;

8. To enable access for connecting to 1 billion IoT/M2M sensors/ devices by 2020 and 5 billion by 2022;

9. To attract an investment equivalent to USD 60 billion in communication sector by 2020 and USD 100 billion by 2022;

10. To become net positive in international trade of communication systems and services by 2022;

11. To create 2 million additional jobs in ICT sector by 2022;

12. To put in place an ombudsman based consumer grievance redressal mechanism by end of 2018;

13. To establish online centralised platform for provision of Right of Way (RoW) permissions for single window clearance by 2019;

14. To achieve backhaul connectivity on optical fibre for at least 60% base stations by 2022;

15. To put in place an online platform for all Government to Business (G2B) activities including spectrum and license related information, applications, clearances, compliances, and payments by 2019;

16. To simplify licensing and regulatory frameworks, and rationalize taxes, levies and related compliances by 2019;

17. To put in place a flexible, robust data protection regime powered by a strong encryption policy by 2019;

18. To establish a policy framework for facilitating setting up of data centres by 2019.

[English]

Rail Insurance

6093. SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of claims lying pending with the Insurance Companies and the total amount of the said claims;

(b) whether it is a fact that while Railways is going in losses but Rail Accident Insurance Companies are earning hefty profits due to the wrong policies and the profit which should have gone to the Railways is going in the hands of private companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) A total of 55 claims are lying pending with the insurance companies and the total amount of said claims is Rs. 3,96,20,000/-.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Selling insurance policies to general public is not one of Railways' core activities. The insurance product development and marketing is a specialized job which can be handled appropriately by insurance companies. Hence, the job of insuring rail passengers has been handed over to insurance companies.

Budgetary Allocation

6094. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the budgetary allocation for new weapon system and modernization in the 2018-19 budget;

(b) whether this fund also includes the payments of instalments of earlier arms deals and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actual amount left for new weapon system and modernization for the fighting forces in the Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Budget allocation for modernization (Capital Acquisition) in the Financial Year 2018-19 under Defence Services Estimates (DSE) is Rs. 74,115.99 crore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. This allocation includes payments of instalments of earlier procurements. In the DSE, there is no separate allocation of funds for payment of instalments of earlier procurements (committed liabilities) and new procurements. Based on achievement of milestones in the case of committed liabilities and progress in approval of new schemes, funds are distributed between committed liabilities and the fresh commitments during the year. In respect of the Indian Army, the allocation under Capital Acquisition (modernization) in Budget Estimate 2018-19 is Rs.21,338.21 crore. The allocated funds are optimally and fully utilized towards operational requirements. However depending on the budget allocation the schemes are reprioritized to ensure that urgent and critical capabilities are acquired without any compromise to operational preparedness of the Defence Services.

Per-capita Availability of Spectrum

6095. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the biggest challenges for Digital India programme is slow pace of development of communication infrastructure and only ten percent spectrum is available to metro cities in the country as compared to the developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the per-capita availability of spectrum in metro cities, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether most of the rural areas are deprived of internet facility as Internet service providers are finding it economically unviable to provide the service in remote and rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz bands has been made available for allotment to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in various service areas including Metro cities. On an average 48.86 MHz spectrum in above spectrum bands has been made available to each TSP. Details of spectrum available for allotment to TSPs in various service areas including metros are enclosed as Statement-I.

In the spectrum auction conducted in October, 2016, a total of 2354.75 MHz of spectrum in these bands was put to auction, out of which, 964.8 MHz of spectrum was sold in 800 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz bands. Further, the Government has also permitted various cases for spectrum sharing and spectrum trading among telecom service providers as per the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard.

Therefore, availability of spectrum is not an issue in the Telecom sector in our country.

(c) As on 31st December, 2017, there were 132.03 million Internet Rural subscribers out of total 445.95 million Internet Subscribers. Service Area-wise details of rural subscribers of Internet is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen broadband infrastructure:

- (i) BharatNet Project is being implemented in a phased manner to connect all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) by broadband in the country. In December, 2017, Phase-I of BharatNet has been completed by connecting one lakh GPs. As on 25.03.2018, by laying 2,68,963 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,13,964 Gram Panchayats have been connected, out of which 1,04,889 Gram Panchayats have been made service ready. As part of this project, the last mile

connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology is to be provided at all the Gram Panchayats in the country. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

- (ii) A proposal for providing mobile services (including data service) at 4072 Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area has been considered and recommended by Telecom Commission with an estimated cost of Rs. 7,330/- crores (excluding Taxes). The proposal is being submitted to the Cabinet for kind consideration.

- (iii) Under Comprehensive Telecom Development for North East Region (NER), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is implementing the project to install 2817 mobile towers for providing mobile (including data) coverage in 4119 uncovered villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 2258 cr.

- (iv) M/s Bharti Airtel Limited and M/s Bharti Hexacom Limited have been selected through tendering process to install 2004 mobile towers for providing mobile (including data) coverage in 2128 villages and National Highways in rest of NER at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 cr.

Statement-I

Spectrum Availability for Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in various frequency bands

Sl No.	Service Area	Spectrum Availability								No. of TSPs in the Service Area	Per Capita Spectrum Availability (Spectrum available per TSP)
		700 MHz	800 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz	2100 MHz	2300 MHz	2500 MHz	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	435.0	9	48.33
2.	Assam	70.0	30.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	426.8	8	53.35
3.	Bihar	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	431.8	9	47.98
4.	Delhi	70.0	35.0	44.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	439.0	9	48.78
5.	Gujarat	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	435.0	11	39.55
6.	Haryana	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	411.8	8	51.48
7.	Himachal Pradesh	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	431.8	9	47.98
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.0	25.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	401.8	7	57.40
9.	Karnataka	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	435.0	9	48.33
10.	Kerala	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	431.8	9	47.98
11.	Kolkata	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	435.0	9	48.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	431.8	8	53.98
13.	Maharashtra	70.0	35.0	40.4	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	435.0	9	48.33
14.	Mumbai	70.0	35.0	44.4	110.0	80.0	60.0	40.0	439.4	8	54.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	North East	70.0	30.0	38.8	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	428.4	7	61.20
16.	Odisha	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	431.8	8	53.98
17.	Punjab	70.0	35.0	43.6	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	418.2	8	52.28
18.	Rajasthan	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	411.8	10	41.18
19.	Tamilnadu	70.0	35.0	40.4	118.8	80.0	60.0	40.0	444.2	10	44.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	411.8	10	41.18
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	70.0	35.0	37.2	109.6	80.0	40.0	40.0	411.8	10	41.18
22.	West Bengal	70.0	30.0	38.8	109.6	80.0	60.0	40.0	428.4	10	42.84
Average											48.86

Note: FDD spectrum has been reflected as paired spectrum.

Statement-II

*Service Area wise Rural subscriber base of Internet
As on 31st December, 2017*

Service Area	Number of Rural subscribers (in millions)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11.67
Assam	4.53
Bihar	11.05
Delhi	0.69
Gujarat	7.73
Haryana	3.59
Himachal Pradesh	2.01
Jammu and Kashmir	1.75
Karnataka	6.42
Kerala	7.11
Kolkata	0.90
Madhya Pradesh	6.24

1	2
Maharashtra	11.98
Mumbai	0.65
North East	2.20
Odisha	4.66
Punjab	4.31
Rajasthan	8.23
Tamil Nadu	8.25
Uttar Pradesh (East)	12.94
Uttar Pradesh (West)	6.52
West Bengal	8.59
Total	132.03

[Translation]

New Rail Projects in Rajasthan

6096. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA:
DR. RAGHU SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stretch of new railway lines announced during the last four Railway Budgets and the status of new projects in Rajasthan;

(b) the zone-wise details of new projects falling fully or partly in Rajasthan, the work of which has been/likely to be started;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government for laying new railway lines particularly railway lines passing through Tonk district of Rajasthan;

(d) the details of the railway projects where the financial burden would be borne by the Centre and the

State Government; and

(e) whether some of these projects have been delayed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) 3 new line projects covering a length of 302.38 Km at the cost of Rs. 3059.86 crore falling partly/fully in the State of Rajasthan have been included in the Railway Budget (from 2014-15 to 2017-18 & 2018-19) during the last four years and current year. Details of these projects are as under:

S. No.	Name of Project	Railway Zone	Year of sanction	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)
New Lines				
1.	Ajmer (Nasirabad)-Sawai Madhopur (Chauth ka Barwara) via Tonk (165 Km)	North Western	2015-16	873.70
2.	Nimach-Choti Sadri-Badi Sadri (48 Km)	Western	2017-18	490.44
3.	Taranga Hill-Abu Road via Ambaji (89.38 Km)	North Western	2017-18	1695.72

Out of these new line projects, Ajmer (*Nasirabad*)-*Sawai Madhopur (Chauth Ka Barwara)* via Tonk is passing through District Tonk of Rajasthan. This project has been sanctioned with the proviso that State Government of Rajasthan to share 50% cost of the project and to provide land free of cost. The State Government has expressed their inability to share the high cost of the project. However, final decision in this regard from the State Government is awaited. Nimach-Choti Sadri-Badi Sadri (48 Km), Taranga Hill-Abu Road via Ambaji (89.38 Km) new line projects have been included in the Budget subject to requisite approvals. Detailed project report for these two projects have been prepared and final decision on these projects will be taken after scrutiny of the reports.

[English]

BSNL/MTNL Landline Connections

6097. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that number of new telephone connections under BSNL and MTNL is decreasing in residential and industrial areas of the country due to poor customer service and if so, the details thereof including the number of such connections during each of the last three years, State-wise and Telecom company-wise;

(b) whether complaints pertaining to BSNL and MTNL telephone connections are pending for more than one month and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to waive off one month bill of customers, if they face the fault with the BSNL and MTNL telephone connections for more than fifteen days and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to redress the grievances of customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) State-wise/Circle wise details of total landline connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) of the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State wise/Circle-wise details of BSNL and MTNL landline complaints pending for more than one month are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) BSNL and MTNL give one month rebate on rent when services remain continuously interrupted for a period

of more than 15 days. Some of the steps taken to redress customer grievances are:

- (i) Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS) based complaint booking system and Call centres are operational for booking/redressal of complaints.
- (ii) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal to redress customer's grievances.
- (iii) Rehabilitation of outdoor network is being carried out to minimize the fault occurrence.

Statement-I

State-wise number of landline subscribers of BSNL and MTNL

S.No.	State/Circle	As on 31.3.2015	As on 31.3.2016	As on 31.3.2017	As on 31.01.2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	BSNL				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	12746	12954	14341	15848
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1496743	1340655	1216162	1058998
3.	Assam	165994	158772	153165	136323
4.	Bihar	194730	166156	155932	135139
5.	Chhattisgarh	139123	132438	133444	127232
6.	Gujarat	1322712	1172423	1110425	1041879
7.	Haryana	350362	305885	282293	240439
8.	Himachal Pradesh	200513	164336	142809	119934
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	149349	131214	134283	115041
10.	Jharkhand	144736	144935	138505	118711
11.	Karnataka	1402178	1294726	1229813	1111834
12.	Kerala	2484458	2187427	1999637	1872165
13.	Madhya Pradesh	690892	608789	580875	545656
14.	Maharashtra	1681804	1534836	1419352	1270492
15.	North East-I	68094	65139	61306	55536
16.	North East-II	59050	59038	59496	57500

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Odisha	306675	294061	279674	261738
18.	Punjab	761884	659460	586185	476204
19.	Rajasthan	690273	646839	599739	508307
20.	Tamil Nadu	1326825	1216131	1097636	970680
21.	Uttarakhand	136061	123302	116308	103527
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	402886	390103	379998	365435
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	309971	264703	239112	207012
24.	West Bengal	422949	247758	305622	261270
25.	Kolkata	265066	668964	613190	567354
26.	Chennai	726366	671326	639666	570492
Total BSNL		16412440	14762370	13688964	12314746

B MTNL

1.	Delhi	1609278	1615433	1601487	1544304
2.	Mumbai	1942393	1888655	1860887	1812421
Total MTNL		3551671	3504088	3462374	3356725

Statement-II

State-wise/Circle-wise landline faults pending for more than 30 days

Name of Circle	Landline faults pending for more than 30 days
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1	2
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BSNL

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Assam	14
Bihar	98
Jharkhand	44
Kolkata Telecom District	113
NE-II	41

1	2
NE-II	29
Odisha	27
West Bengal	686
Chhattisgarh	3
Gujarat	2
Maharashtra	122
Madhya Pradesh	24
Andhra Pradesh	4
Chennai Telecom District	7
Kerala	0

1	2
Karnataka	2
Tamil Nadu	5
Telangana	6
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	0
Uttar Pradesh (E)	41
Uttarakhand	2
Uttar Pradesh (W)	1
Total	1278

MTNL

Delhi	1553
Mumbai	0
Total	1553

Facilities in Anubhooti Coaches

6098. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of facilities provided by the Railways in "Anubhooti" first class AC coaches of Shatabdi Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Some of the facilities provided in Anubhooti coaches are as given below:

- (i) Global Positioning System (GPS) based passenger information system is provided in the Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) monitors hanging from the ceiling. Information like forthcoming station, destination, train running status and other safety information/ announcement are provided in the monitors.
- (ii) Automatic compartment sliding doors are provided at both ends of Air-Conditioned (AC) compartments.

(iii) Attendant call facility is provided for each seat. The call button is provided below the luggage rack adjacent to the reading lights.

(iv) Infotainment system is provided to individual passengers. LCD Television is fitted at the back of every seat and middle facing seats have LCD screens at the centre table, which shall pop-up when pushed down. The touch-screen monitor has various menus for information, entertainment and feedback. Separate headphones are provided for each passenger.

(v) Universal Serial Bus (USB) mobile charging sockets are provided for each passenger and these are located between the seats. Laptop charging points are also provided in the wall adjacent to seats.

(vi) Modular toilets with improved interior finish and Touch-free Taps.

[Translation]

Level of Innovation

6099. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is likely to be strengthened in healthcare, education and agriculture sectors by increasing the level of innovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the development rate is likely to increase in the agriculture sector through digital economy?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The country is likely to be strengthened in healthcare, education and agriculture sectors by increasing the level of innovation. Various Government Departments like Department of Science & Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) are working towards this goal. The details are as follows:

(1) The Department of Science & Technology (DST) has launched a National Initiative on Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI) which promotes innovations right from idea to commercialization.

(2) The funding support provided for undertaking innovative Research and Development in the area of Biotechnology has resulted in development and commercialization of several products. The details of

publications, patents and technologies generated as an outcome of competitive funding to R&D projects during FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given below:

No of Publication	No of Patents Filed	Patents Granted	Technologies Developed	Technologies Commercialized
1300	34	14	65	13

Some of the major achievements are:

- (i) Two bacterial blight resistant Basmati rice varieties namely, Pusa Basmati 1728 and Pusa Basmati 1718 have been developed and released.
- (ii) 3 new brucella diagnostic kit launched.
- (iii) A cocktail vaccine for poultry salmonellosis was developed.
- (iv) National Biopharma Mission was launched on 30th June, 2017. The Mission with a total budget of US\$250 million aims to bring Industry and Academia together to promote entrepreneurship and affordable product development.
- (v) First indigenous Rota Virus Vaccine was launched in March, 2015. A 1-day Dengue Diagnostic Test was developed.

(3) To increase the level of innovation in the health sector, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has established a Innovation and Translation Research (ITR) Division in 2015. The ITR Division offers financial and other support to innovators for leads to be translated into products in terms of intellectual property protection, handholding for up-scaling, transfer of ICMR technologies. These steps are meant to encourage our innovators to generate new processes and products in the health sector.

(c) The digital economy would certainly benefit the agriculture sector as it would help the farmers in faster and better price realisation of their produce.

[English]

Funds for Welfare Activities in Coal Field Areas

6100. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coal extracted from coal mines in West Bengal during 2016-2017 and amount of fund sanctioned/spent for welfare of such mine areas by way of resisting soil erosion etc. for the facility of the people of coal region of West Bengal; and

(b) whether there is any special scheme in 2017-2018 for such welfare activities in coal field areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Some coal mines of Eastern Coalfield Ltd.(ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) are situated in West Bengal. Production of coal in West Bengal during 2016-17 was 27.025 Million Tonnes.

ECL spent an amount of Rs. 5.29 crore against a sanctioned budget of Rs. 5.42 crore for welfare of workers of mine areas and facilities of the people of coal region of West Bengal during 2016-17. Further, an amount of Rs. 74.00 lakhs was spent in 2016-17 for tree plantation by way of resisting soil erosion etc. in mining areas of ECL which lies in the State of West Bengal.

In respect of BCCL, Rs. 4.26 lakhs was spent in West Bengal under the head 'Environment Expenses' which includes plantation.

(b) Undertaking of Welfare activities by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries in the coal field areas is a continuous process and schemes as applicable to whole of the company is applied in case of mines of West Bengal also.

Communication Network in West Bengal

6101. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding percentage of coverage of communication network in West Bengal;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the communication network coverage in remote/forest regions of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A communication network basically includes telephone penetration (wireless and wireline) in rural

and urban areas of the country. As the licenses are given service area wise, therefore the data is also maintained in the Department service area wise and not district wise. The number of connections, teledensity (percentage of population covered) and the percentage share of West Bengal Service Area in total number of connections in India as on 31st January, 2018 is as under:

Service Area	Number of connections (in Million)					Teledensity (in %)	Share in Total telephone connection in India (in %)
	Rural	Urban	Total	Wireline	Wireless		
West Bengal*	38.94	17.69	56.63	0.28	56.35	70.68	4.82
Kolkata	2.93	24.97	27.90	0.82	27.08	172.72	2.37
Total	41.87	42.66	84.53	1.10	83.43	87.80	7.19

* West Bengal service area includes the entire area falling within the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim and excludes the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area.

(c) USOF is funding the implementation of projects to provide mobile connectivity in remote and rural uncovered areas. A project to provide mobile service in LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected areas of West Bengal is being implemented. Under Phase-I of this project 96 towers have been set up and are radiating. Under Phase-II a proposal to provide mobile services at 207 locations, identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has been taken up for consideration.

In addition, under the flagship programme BharatNet, the Government plans to create network infrastructure for providing Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country, including West Bengal. As on 25.03.2018, a total of 2092 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in West Bengal have been connected, of which 2020 GPs have been made service ready.

Central Institutes Under DAE

6102. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the institutes christened as Central Institutes under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to establish any new Central Institute under the DAE and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Operationalization of IPPB

6103. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to operate 650 branches of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) from post offices situated at district headquarters and link all post offices of the country by September, 2017;

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

(c) the number of branches of IPPB linked so far with post offices situated in district headquarters; and

(d) the time by which all post offices of the country are likely to be linked with IPPB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet on 01.06.2016 has approved the proposal of Department of Posts for "Setting

up of India Post Payments Bank" with a direction to roll out 650 India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) branches co-located in district headquarter Post Offices and their linkage with all (approximately 1.55 lakh) Post offices across the country by September, 2017. The details of 650 IPPB Branches to be opened State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

The IPPB has rolled out its two pilot branches each in Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) with 6 Post offices as access points on 30.01.2017. The details of the branches and access points are as under:

Circles	Location of Branch	Location of Access Points	
		Sub Office	Branch Offices
Chhattisgarh	Raipur Head Office	Dhamtari	(i) Demar (ii) Potiyadih
Jharkhand	Ranchi GPO	Kanke	(i) Boreya (ii) Sukurhutu

The pan India roll out of the remaining 648 IPPB branches is expected to commence from April, 2018.

(d) All the 1.55 lakh post offices of the country will be linked with IPPB branches to function both as DoP outlet and access points for the payments Bank in a phased manner by December, 2018 subject to technical and commercial feasibility.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of IPPB branches

S.No.	State/UT	Number of IPPB Branches
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4.	Assam	26
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	27

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	3
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	32
13.	Haryana	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8
16.	Jharkhand	22
17.	Karnataka	31
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42
21.	Maharashtra	41
22.	Manipur	9

1	2	3
23.	Meghalaya	8
24.	Mizoram	6
25.	Nagaland	9
26.	Odisha	33
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	22
29.	Rajasthan	33
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Telangana	23
32.	Tamil Nadu	36
33.	Tripura	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	73
35.	Uttarakhand	12
36.	West Bengal	25
Total		650

[English]

Passenger Facilities at Adarsh Stations

6104. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an audit report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) found deficiencies/defects

in passenger facilities at most of the "Adarsh" railway stations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to address the deficiencies of passenger amenities pointed out by CAG in its report;

(c) whether pay-and-use toilets and X-ray scanners have been established at all the stations and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether facilities for the physically challenged passengers have been adequately provided and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Railway Board regularly monitors stations for cleanliness and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG)'s Report No.13 of 2016 (Railways) has noticed deficiencies in the following four amenities at some stations developed as Adarsh Stations:-

(1) Pay & Use Toilets

(2) Signages

(3) Waiting Rooms with TV and bathing facilities for Upper Classes

(4) Waiting Rooms with TV and bathing facilities for other Classes

The norms for provision of amenities under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme were first introduced in 2009 which were later revised in August, 2013. The comparison of amenities to be provided as per norms of 2009 *vis-à-vis* norms of 2013 is tabulated below:-

S.No.	Amenities	As per norms of 2009	As per norms of 2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Pay & Use Toilets	To be provided at 'A1' to 'E' category	To be provided at 'A1' to 'E' category
2.	Signages	To be provided upto 'D' category	To be provided upto 'E' category
3.	Waiting Rooms with TV and bathing facilities for Upper Classes	Not included in identified amenities	To be provided at 'A1' & 'A' category

1	2	3	4
4.	Waiting Rooms with TV and bathing facilities for other Classes	Not included in identified amenities	To be provided at 'A1', 'A' & 'B' category with bathing facility.

In the revised guidelines of 2013, it was also mentioned that these guidelines shall be effective for only those 'Adarsh' stations which were identified in the year 2013-14 and onwards.

As far as Item (1) is concerned, instructions have been issued by Railway Board to the Zonal Railways that wherever Pay & Use Toilets are not feasible, departmental toilets are to be provided as per extant guidelines for provision of amenities under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. For item (2) C&AG has also noticed deficiencies of signages at E category stations, which were identified under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme before 2013 and hence provision of signages was not stipulated. In respect of items (3) and (4) above, it is stated that barring two stations, all other stations were identified prior to 2013 and therefore were not required to be provided with these two facilities.

(c) In order to provide clean & well maintained toilets at stations, Zonal railways award integrated station cleanliness contracts including cleanliness of toilets at railway stations or award contract for maintaining toilets through 'Pay & Use' or maintain them inhouse by deploying railway staff as per the situation and site conditions. Around 800 stations have toilets operated on 'Pay & Use' basis.

Strengthening and up-gradation of security infrastructure is an ongoing process and based on the threat perception and other factors. As of now X-Ray Scanners have been installed at 96 stations for scanning of passenger luggage over Indian Railways.

(d) In order to provide better accessibility to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), short term facilities as detailed below have been planned at all stations, beginning with 'A-1', 'A' & 'B' category stations:

- Standard ramp for barrier free entry.
- Earmarking at least two parking lots.

- Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to station building.
- Signages of appropriate visibility.
- At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan).
- At least one toilet (on the ground floor).
- 'May I help you' Booth.

In addition, long term facilities, as detailed below, have been planned at 'A-1', 'A' & 'B' category stations:

- Engraving on edges of platform.
- Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer.

There are 709 'A-1', 'A' & 'B' category stations catering to the bulk of passenger traffic on Indian Railways, out of which 667 stations have been provided with all short-term facilities. Details of railway stations provided with facilities for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) under all categories of stations are given in the enclosed Statement.

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick and Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) and for smooth access to platforms at major railway stations, 473 escalators at 171 stations and 330 lifts at 137 stations have been provided so far. Further, work is in progress for 303 nos. of escalators at 115 stations and 306 nos. of lifts at 98 stations. Additionally 372 escalators have been sanctioned for Mumbai Sub-urban sections in financial year 2017-18 on Out-of-Turn basis.

Further, in the Budget 2017-18, it has been announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister that about 500 stations shall be provided with escalators/lifts progressively as part of "Saugamya Bharat Mission" at all 'A-1', 'A' & 'C' category stations with footfall of 25,000 and above and stations of tourist importance. The proposal for the same has been approved at a cost of Rs. 2589 crores for escalators and Rs. 404 crores for lifts.

(e) Maintenance of cleanliness over the entire Indian Railway network is a continuous endeavour. Regular events on cleanliness are planned and organized to improve and maintain cleanliness at Railway premises including toilets, platforms and tracks at railway stations in the mega cities. Special intensive cleaning drives at major Railway stations have also been undertaken by Zonal Railways. Swachhhta Pakhwadas are also taken up every year to ensure continued emphasis on cleanliness. Campaigns for increasing the awareness and participation from all sections viz. Railway staff, Railway users/public as well as Charitable Institutions/Social Organisations, were organized at many major stations.

Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 has also been intensified.

Regular inspections are conducted by various officials at the railway stations to monitor cleanliness and also to identify weak areas to take remedial measures. Drives are launched from time to time particularly during rush seasons to have intensive monitoring. Stations are inspected for improving cleanliness by Service Improvement Groups at stations, Divisions and Headquarter levels and remedial action is taken on the deficiencies noticed.

Statement

The details of railway stations provided with facilities for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) under all categories of stations are as under:

S.No.	Facility for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	Approximate number of stations, where facility provided
1.	Standard ramp for barrier free entry	2435
2.	Earmarking at least two parking lots	1360
3.	Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to station building	1415
4.	Signages of appropriate visibility	1435
5.	At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	1870
6.	At least one toilet (on the ground floor)	1820
7.	May I help you booth	1090
8.	Engraving on edges of platforms	1785
9.	Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer	1240

Capacity Addition in Nuclear Power Projects

6105. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the installed capacity of nuclear power projects has reportedly been below the estimated target fixed by the

Government despite regular expenditure escalation and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) the targets fixed by the Government for nuclear capacity addition during each of the last three years along with the details of actual installed nuclear capacity during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The setting up of Nuclear Power Projects (NPPs) is characterized by long drawn pre-project activities comprising of land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, accord of Government approval and commencement of work. The NPPs require exacting standards equipment which are being sourced from domestic industry for setting up commercial indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). The delay in setting up of NPPs have impacted the estimated target, mainly on account of delay in the process of land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, delay in supply of long delivery equipment, local protests and financial crisis of domestic vendors. The memory effect, post Fukushima accident also lowered the sentiments and added to the local protests.

The Government has taken several enabling steps to increase the nuclear power capacity and to provide adequate quantity of fuel. These include:

- (i) Resolution of issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act & creation of Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP).
- (ii) Accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of - ten (10) indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) to be set up in fleet mode & two (02) units of Light Water Reactors (LWRs) to be set up in cooperation with Russian Federation.
- (iii) Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects.
- (iv) Entering into enabling agreements with foreign countries for nuclear power cooperation including supply of fuel.
- (v) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has provided loans to vendors to address their financial crisis.
- (vi) NPCIL has instituted an ongoing structured public outreach programme based on a multipronged approach to address the apprehensions of the people about safety of

nuclear power and related issues and allay their concerns in a credible manner.

- (vii) Enhanced project monitoring to identify and address the issues affecting project progress at multiple levels coupled with close monitoring through Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation "PRAGATI" platform.

(b) The details are as follows:

Year	Capacity Addition (MW)	
	Target	Actual
2014-15	-	1000
2015-16	1400	-
2016-17	1400	1000

Calculation of Reserve Price for Spectrum Auction

6106. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is planning to bring in a formula to calculate reserve price for spectrum auction instead of the present practice of benchmarking it with the price of the previous round of spectrum auction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) makes recommendations after due consultations with stakeholders. DoT has sent reference to TRAI on 19.04.2017 seeking recommendations on the Reserve Price for auction of right to use spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands. TRAI had sent reference back asking DoT for more information on 15.05.2017. DoT has replied back to TRAI on 07.09.2017. TRAI, on 28.08.2017 has issued consultation Paper on Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands. Thus recommendations on Reserve Price have not yet been finalised by TRAI.

Return/Upkeep of Confiscated/Recovered Items

6107. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to procedural delay like court proceedings etc. in identifying actual ownership before handing over of stolen/misplaced items/vehicles recovered by Police, many a time these get damaged/ deteriorated due to neglect, mishandling or want of upkeep;

(b) if so, whether the Government would interact with States to smoothen procedures by amendments in relevant provisions of law or set up fast-track courts to expedite handing over procedure and also introduce penal provision for dereliction of duty against officials unable to ensure proper handling of custodial items and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Section 451 of chapter XXXIV of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) provides for custody and disposal of property pending trial in such cases wherein it is stated that if the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if it otherwise expedient so to do, the Court may, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of. Further section 459 of CrPC also provides power to sell perishable property, wherein it is stated that if the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, or that the value of such property is less than ten rupees, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold. Although adequate provisions already exist in CrPC the States are authorised to make amendments in the Criminal Laws as per their needs. Criminal laws and criminal procedure are in the concurrent list and the State Governments are primarily responsible for proper implementation of laws.

Employment Generation by BPOS

6108. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment generated through Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) operations in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government is considering to implement it in all the rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh has been benefitted by this scheme, 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) and (b) The Government has launched two BPO promotion schemes, under Digital India initiative, namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS). The IBPS and NEBPS are aimed to create employment opportunities and promotion of investment in IT/ITeS sector across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural areas by incentivizing setting up of 48,300 and 5,000 seats BPO/ITeS operations with an outlay of Rs. 493 crore and Rs. 50 crore respectively by 31.03.2019. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous organization of MeitY is the implementing agency for these schemes. Till now, under these schemes, around 200 BPO/ITeS units have been approved across ~ 100 locations covering 25 States & 2 UTs. Commencement of operations has also been reported by 86 units with initial employment to 11,743 persons.

(c) Yes, Madam. The industry has shown good response to setup BPO/ITeS operation under IBPS in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Till now, a total of 6,460 seats have been allocated to eligible companies to setup 26 BPO/ITeS units in Andhra Pradesh. Commencement of operations has also been reported by 13 units with initial employment to 2,836 persons.

Use of Nuclear Energy

6109. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of use of nuclear energy in electricity production, agriculture, medicine and health sector;

(b) the comparative status of usage of nuclear energy in the said sector in the country *vis-a-vis* China and Japan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the use of atomic energy in the said sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Applications of nuclear energy and radiation have played a significant role in the field of electricity production, agriculture, medicine and health. Contributions of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) have made a positive impact on improvement in the treatment of disease and the quality of life of citizens in the country.

Electricity Generation :-

The total electricity generation from the Nuclear Power Plants during the last three years was 115292 Million Units.

Agriculture:-

Using radiation induced mutagenesis technology, DAE has developed 42 varieties in oilseeds (groundnut, mustard, soybean and sunflower), pulses (urdbean, mungbean, Pigeonpea, cowpea), rice and jute, which have been released and notified for commercial cultivation across the country.

Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) has set up two radiation technology demonstration units, one commissioned in the year 2000 for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, and another in 2002, for low dose irradiation, *i.e.* Krushi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra (KRUSHAK) facility at Lasalgaon near Nashik. The facilities are being operated by the Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BRIT). Two plants are also set up one each by Maharashtra Government and Gujarat Government. Currently, 15 irradiation plants including those in Private Sector are functional in the country carrying out radiation processing of agricultural/ food products. Presently fruits like Mango and Pomegranate and vegetable like onions and garlic are being irradiated for shelf life extension.

Medicine and Health :-

BRIT under DAE India is responsible for production and supply of Medical products linked to human health.

The radioisotopes produced in nuclear reactors/ cyclotron is employed for medical applications. The nature of radiation emitted from the radioisotope determines its utility for diagnostic or therapeutic application. Under this category diagnostic and therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals are manufactured.

Some of the Radiopharmaceuticals manufactured and supplied are :-

- (1) ^{99m}Tc-Technetium based radio-pharmaceuticals: For diagnosing diseases related to all the important organs of the body comprising cerebral, myocardial, renal, liver, lung, etc. and for cancer detection.
- (2) ¹⁸F-Fluorine based diagnostic radio-pharmaceuticals: PET based products for diagnosis of cancer, cardiac and neuro diseases.
- (3) ¹³¹I-Iodine based products for diagnosis and therapy of thyroid and related cancers.
- (4) ³²P-Phosphorus, ¹⁵³Sm-Samarium and ¹⁷⁷Lu-Lutetium based Therapeutic radio-pharmaceuticals for relieving the cancer borne pain and cancer therapy.

Other than the above radiopharmaceuticals BRIT supplies ⁶⁰Co (Cobalt) source for Bhabhatron Teletherapy unit used as radiation source for treatment of cancer. Also ¹²⁵I based in vitro Radioimmunoassay kits for diagnosing the low concentrations of hormones, proteins, etc. present in blood are supplied.

(b) The nuclear share of electricity generation in the year 2016 in the country was about 3.4% and is comparable to China (3.6%) and Japan (2.2%).

In so far as medicine and health Sectors are concerned, around 220 Nuclear medicine centres are currently operational in India which employ above radioactive products for medical applications. However no such data is available for countries like China and Japan for direct comparison.

(c) In so far as electricity generation through nuclear technology is concerned, the Government has taken several enabling steps to increase the nuclear power capacity and to provide adequate quantity of fuel. These include:

- (i) Resolution of issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act & Creation of Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP).
- (ii) Accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of - ten (10) indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) to be set up in fleet mode & two (02) units of Light Water Reactors (LWRs) to be set up in cooperation with Russian Federation.
- (iii) Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects.
- (iv) Entering into enabling agreements with foreign countries for nuclear power cooperation including supply of fuel.

In so far as Agriculture sector is concerned, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) grants subsidy to gamma radiation processing plants under SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) which are installed for gamma radiation processing of food products.

In so far as Health & Medicine sectors are concerned, the Government provides all impetus to the use of nuclear energy in health care by promoting Nuclear Medicine practices in the country. This is with respect to indigenous development of import substitutes and also providing cost-effective treatment. The medical cyclotron of Radiation Medicine Centre provides the PET imaging facility to patients at no cost. Use of a Lutetium-177-labeled product (DOTA-TATE) for treatment of cancer patients having neuroendocrine cancer is 10-15 times less than the imported radiopharmaceutical (Rs.10,000 vs. Rs.1,50,000).

Security of Defence Installations

6110. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had formed a committee headed by former Army Vice-Chief to review security set up of the Army, Navy and Air Force bases and suggest ways to improve it after the Pathankot airbase attack in 2016;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee and the details of recommendations accepted/rejected;

(c) whether the committee found gaping loopholes in the security set up of many defence installations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government has taken to protect such defence installations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government had constituted a four member committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. Philip Campose, a former Vice Chief of Army Staff.

The recommendations of the Committee include *inter alia* installation of technology based security infrastructure, positioning of well trained, armed and equipped 'Quick Reaction Teams' (QRTs) at high threat/high priority military bases, conduct of periodic security audits etc.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee and after consultation with Services Headquarters, Guidelines for Security of Defence Installations have been issued. Perimeter security projects of all the three Armed Forces have been sanctioned by the Government.

Appointment of Judges

6111. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of judges functioning in Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts of the country, district and State/UT-wise as on date;

(b) the number of Supreme Court judges, High Court judges and district court judges required to be appointed, State/UT-wise as on date; and

(c) whether the Government would take immediate steps to fill up all vacancies for speedy delivery of justice from the highest to the lowest level in judiciary and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) A Statement-I showing the Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 28.03.2018 is enclosed.

Statement-II showing the Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in Subordinate Courts as on 31.12.2017 is enclosed.

Filling up of vacancies of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts is a continuous, collaborative and

integrated process involving both the Executive and the Judiciary. While every effort is made to fill up existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge Strength from 906 in 30.06.2014 to 1079 as on today.

Judges appointed in Supreme Court and High Courts during last 3 years are given below:-

Years	Supreme Court	High Courts
1	2	3
2016	4	126

1	2	3
2017	5	115
2018 (upto 28.03.2018)	-	11

As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in Subordinate Courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

Statement-I

(As on 28.03.2018)

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies as per Sanctioned Strength
1	2	3	4	5
A	Supreme Court of India	31	24	07
B	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	101	59
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	61	30	31
3.	Bombay	94	70	24
4.	Calcutta	72	33	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	12	10
6.	Delhi	60	37	23
7.	Gauhati	24	18	06
8.	Gujarat	52	30	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	08	05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	10	07
11.	Jharkhand	25	17	08

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	62	30	32
13.	Kerala	47	37	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	32	21
15.	Madras	75	58	17
16.	Manipur	05	02	03
17.	Meghalaya	04	01	03
18.	Odisha	27	16	11
19.	Patna	53	32	21
20.	Punjab and Haryana	85	50	35
21.	Rajasthan	50	33	17
22.	Sikkim	03	03	0
23.	Tripura	04	02	02
24.	Uttarakhand	11	08	03
	Total	1079	670	409

Statement-II*States/UT-wise sanctioned and working strength as well as vacancies as on 31.12.2017*

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	Sanctioned Strength as on 31.12.2017	Working Strength as on 31.12.2017	Vacancies as on 31.12.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	986	920	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	17	11
3.	Assam	429	352	77
4.	Bihar	1828	993	835
5.	Chhattisgarh	398	335	63
6.	Goa	55	43	12
7.	Gujarat	1496	1121	375
8.	Haryana	645	496	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	148	11

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	253	224	29
11.	Jharkhand	672	419	253
12.	Karnataka	1303	976	327
13.	Kerala	535	450	85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1293	728
15.	Maharashtra	2097	1930	167
16.	Manipur	49	40	09
17.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
18.	Mizoram	63	46	17
19.	Nagaland	34	22	12
20.	Odisha	862	656	206
21.	Punjab	674	538	136
22.	Rajasthan	1225	1122	103
23.	Sikkim	23	18	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1108	908	200
25.	Tripura	107	76	31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3204	1856	1348
27.	Uttarakhand	291	230	61
28.	West Bengal	956	916	40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11	11	0
30.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	7	0
32.	Delhi	799	482	317
33.	Lakshadweep	3	2	1
34.	Puducherry	26	12	14
Total		22474	16728	5746

[Translation]

Increase in Train Routes in Rajasthan

6112. DR. RAGHU SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of train routes in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to extend train running from Chennai to Jodhpur till Ajmer;

(d) if so, whether the Government has received any proposal or letter from the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railways do not run trains on State-wise basis. However, recently Indian Railways has decided to take the following steps which will serve the stations located in Rajasthan:

(i) Extension of 12719/12720 Hyderabad-Ajmer Express upto Jaipur.

(ii) Extension of 12035/12036 Agra Fort-Jaipur Shatabdi Express upto Ajmer with change in its nature.

(iii) Increase in frequency of 12065/12066 Ajmer-Hazrat Nizamuddin Jan Shatabdi Express from 02 days to 05 days. Besides, two new trains 22985/22986 Udaipur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla Rajasthan Humsafar Express (Weekly) and 19667/19668 Mysuru-Udaipur Palace Queen Humsafar Express (Weekly) have recently been introduced *w.e.f.* 24.02.2018 and 19.02.2018 respectively.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Release of Undertrails

6113. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has submitted its report to the Government to bring revolutionary changes in release of undertrails;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Law Commission;

(c) the extent to which the said recommendations are likely to help in release of 2.38 lakh undertrials languishing in jails;

(d) whether the Law Commission has quoted 40 years old Supreme Court judgment in Rajasthan Vs balchand case in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the recommendations of the Law Commission are likely to be implemented by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

New Railway Projects in Uttar Pradesh

6114. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch new railway projects in Uttar Pradesh in the financial year 2018-19;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to link Ajamgarh with Varanasi and Gorakhpur in the budget for the year 2018; and

(d) if so, whether funds have been made available for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Railway projects are not sanctioned State wise. However, the names/details Railway Projects falling fully/partially in the State of Uttar Pradesh proposed in Budget 2018-19 are as under:

S. No	Doubling/3rd & 4th Lines Projects	Length	Latest cost (Rs. in cr)
1.	4th line between Dholpur-Jhansi and Beena#	321.80 km	4870
2.	4th line between Mathura-Dholpur Junction#	107 km	2945.75
3.	Doubling from Agra Fort-andikui#	150.8 km	1388.81
4	Doubling from Kanpur New Coaching Complex-Kanpur	2.5 km	34.28
5	3rd line between Aligarh-Daud Khan parallel to UP line and construction of Flyover at Daud Khan connecting DN Loop line Daud Khan to common loop of New Daud Khan (DFC)	6.9 km	448
6	3rd line between Rooma-Chakeri-Chandari in connection with DFC	12.5 km	176.68
7	4th line between Chipiyana-Buzurg to Dadri connecting Down loop of Maripal and holding line of Dadri in connection with DFC	12 km	128.68
8	4th line between Allahabad to Bumrauli with flying over at Subedarganj.	10 km	493.11
9	Chord line between Dailwara-Berari#	5.2 km	50.24
10	Flyover at Bhandai for Etawah bound down trains.	10 km	186.21
11	Phaphamau-Unchahar <i>via</i> Kunda Harnamganj#	200 km	1600

Projects included in budget, subject to obtaining requisite clearances. Execution of these projects will be taken up only after following due processes/mandatory approvals and sanctions.

(c) Survey from Varanasi to Gorakhpur *via* Lalganj - Azamgarh (200 km) has been sanctioned in 2016-17 and is in progress.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Reorganization of DGAFMS

6115. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reorganised Director General Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS) in the past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has not upgraded the Army Dental Corps as has been done in the case of Director General Medical Service (DG MS) (Army), DG MS (Navy) and DG MS (Air Force) and the Army Dental Corps is still functioning under dual control, *i.e.* in administrative and technical matters;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to reorganize the Army Dental Corps to end dual control and if so, the details thereof along with the financial implications of the proposal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The last two cadre restructuring of the Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) were held in the year 2005 and 2008, which involved, interalia, up-gradation of a number of posts in various ranks of Army Medical Corps (AMC), AMC (Non Technical) and Army Dental Corps (ADC).

(b) and (c) The Director General of Dental Services (DGDS) functions under the Director General of Medical Services (DGMS) (Army) (Adjutant General's Branch) for general administration and under the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS) on technical matters, including procurement of dental stores/equipments.

(d) and (e) No proposal in this regard has been received from DGAFMS.

[*Translation*]

Reduction in Railway Employees

6116. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of expansion of railway has taken place in the last ten years but the number of railway employees and labourers has reduced from 17 lakhs to 13 lakhs due to which the operation of Railways is getting adversely affected;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The employee strength on Zonal Railways was approximately 12.8 lakhs over a decade ago and presently it is approximately 12.46 lakhs. With the existing manpower, Railway is ensuring that its day to day functions are not adversely affected. Manpower planning requires continuous review of sanctioned strength and filling up of vacancies on a continuous basis and all efforts are undertaken to meet its present and future manpower requirement.

Broadband Services in Rural Areas

6117. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of broadband penetration in the rural areas *vis-a-vis* the total broadband in the country;

(b) the percentage increase in the rural broadband penetration during the last two years;

(c) whether the broadband services in rural areas has not seen any progress so far despite huge progress in the telecommunication sector and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The number of broadband connections in the country as on 31.12.2017 stood at 362.87 million of which the rural broadband connections were 93.04 million, constituting 25.64% of total connections.

(b) The percentage increase in the rural broadband penetration during the last two years are as follows:

Figures in Millions

	Number of connections as on 31.12.2015	Number of connections as on 31.12.2016	% increase in 2016	Number of connections as on 31.12.2017	% increase in 2017
Rural Broadband	31.08	46.65	50.10	93.04	99.44

(c) and (d) The broadband services in rural areas has seen good progress on the back of substantial development in the telecommunication sector. The Government is implementing the flagship BharatNet project (in two phases), to link each of the 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats of India through optical fibre network. This is the largest rural connectivity project of its kind in the world, and is the first pillar of Digital India Programme. The first phase of the project has been completed. As on

25.03.2018, a total of 1,04,889 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service ready.

Chinese Objection on Road

6118. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is opposing the efforts of the Government to construct road and for providing other

infrastructural facilities along China-Tibet border on Indian side;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy evolved to resolve this issue harmoniously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)): (a) to (c) Government gives careful and specific attention to the improvement of infrastructure for the development of border areas in order to facilitate the economic development of these areas as also to meet India's strategic and security requirements. Government does not allow foreign Governments to interfere with Government's right to undertake such improvement of infrastructure within India's territory.

Aerospace University

6119. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of setting up of Aerospace University under Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in the country;

(b) the location identified for the purpose and the time by which the university is likely to be set up along with the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the names of International institutions likely to be associated with the said University along with the names of faculties/departments on which special emphasis is proposed to be given in the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, the then Member, Planning Commission constituted by the Government for restructuring and strengthening of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) had recommended setting up of a Aerospace University. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on establishment of Aerospace University (re-named as HAL Aeronautical Institute) has been approved by HAL Board.

Subsequently, the DPR was reviewed and it was suggested that for the formation of the Institute through an Act of Parliament, the Structure should be in line with

relevant Rules, Regulations & Procedures in vogue in other Central Universities/Institutes. HAL's role would be initial facilitating the establishment of the proposed University and providing initial Secretarial help only. As regards managing the University/Institute, a separate well defined model would be worked out. In the above background, the HAL Board in its 409th meeting held on 02.02.2018 has accorded approval for the following:

- (i) HAL cannot consider setting up a Private University, even in collaboration with other Organizations like DRDO, Private Industries, etc.
- (ii) Agreeing with the Ministry's suggestion that HAL may provide initial support & Secretarial assistance for facilitating the establishment of the University, on the lines of a Central University. HAL will have no direct role in setting up/running of the proposed University/Institute.
- (iii) HAL will authorize the Society of HAL Aeronautics Research and Technologies Institute to modify the relevant aspects of the DPR.

In view of above, the Society of HAL Aeronautics Research and Technologies Institute has been advised to revise the DPR suitably, for submission to the Ministry for further consideration.

(b) Requirement of 200 Acres of Land and Capital Expenditure of approximately Rs.592 crore are estimated for establishment of the University, in the DPR. Location can be decided based on the offer of Land by the concerned State Government.

Time frame would depend on receipt of required clearances, approvals etc. from the concerned Ministries/Agencies.

(c) The International Institutions to be associated with the proposed Institute, if any, and faculties/Departments likely to be given special emphasis in the University have not yet been decided.

[English]

Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence

6120. SHRI SUMAN BALKA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formed four committees to prepare a roadmap for the national artificial intelligence

programme for citizen centric services, data platforms, skilling, research and development, legal regulatory framework and cyber security measures and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also plans to implement technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, 3D printing, blockchain technology and also on developing standards and regulations for them; and

(c) 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) Yes, Madam, Technology relating to Artificial Intelligence (AI) such as Machine Learning, Data Analytics etc. is evolving and they can be very useful to improve services delivery in Government and private sectors. An essential requirement for development of such technologies is availability of large volumes of data on which the AI engines can work and thereafter develop applications. The Government is cognizant of the fact that data within Government with various departments and data available with the private entities will help development of AI applications. Four committees comprising of representatives from industry, academia and Government agencies has been constituted to recommend steps to be taken to enable the availability of data from various sources for AI keeping in mind the requirements of privacy and data protection and other measures to be taken to promote AI initiatives. A copy of the constitution of committees for promoting AI is kept in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Formulation of Standards comes under the purview of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which is working with Ministry of Electronics & IT, Industry and

Academia for formulation of standards for various emerging technologies.

Further, BIS has for formulated the Sectional Committees ie LITD 28 on Block chain and distributed ledger technologies & LITD 30 on Artificial Intelligence so far no standard has been published by these committees.

Statement

No. 4(8)/2017-ITEA
Government of India

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
Electronics Niketan, 6 CGO Complex
(Emerging Technologies Division)

New Delhi-110003
Dated: 07.02.2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of four Committees for promoting Artificial Intelligence (AI) initiatives and developing a policy framework.

The undersigned is directed to say that in order to promotes emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and to develop a Policy Framework, it has been decided to constitute four committees to propose action in areas of Platform and Data for AI, Leveraging AI for identifying National Missions in Key Sectors, Mapping Technological capabilities key policy enablers required across sectors, skilling and re-skilling R&D and Cyber Security, Safety, Legal & Ethical issues.

2. The constitution of the four Committees and Terms of Reference (ToR) are as below:

A. Committee on Platforms and Data for AI-The focus of this committee will be on building models/frameworks/platforms for collaborative work:

(i)	Prof. P.P. Chakraborty, IIT Kharagpur	Chairman
(ii)	Ms. Neeta Verma, DG, NIC	Member
(iii)	Prof. Anupam Basu, Dir N.I.T. Durgapur	Member
(iv)	Prof. Pushpak Bhattacharya, Dir IIT Patna	Member
(v)	Rep. from DST	Member
(vi)	Rep. from (Google)	Member
(vii)	Shri Gautam Shroff (TCS)	Member

(viii)	Shri Ganesh Mahabala (NVIDIA)	Member
(ix)	Shri Anant Maheshwari, Microsoft	Member
(x)	Rep. from NASSCOM	Member
(xi)	Dr. S.K. Srivastava, Scientist 'G', MeitY	Member
(xii)	Ms. Kavita Bhatia, Scientist 'F' MeitY	Member Convener

B. Committee on Leveraging AI for identifying National Missions in Key Sectors:

(i)	Prof. Rajeev Sangal, IIT (BHU)	Chairman
(ii)	Prof. Santanu Chaudhury, Dir CEERI Pilani	Member
(iii)	Prof. Hema Murthy, IIT Madras	Member
(iv)	Prof. Anil Gupta, IIMA and Sristy	Member
(v)	Prof. C.V. Jawahar, IIIT Hyderabad	Member
(vi)	Dr. Narendra Ahuja, DIC	Member
(vii)	Shri Sanjay Sinha, IBM Watson	Member
(viii)	Prof. B. Yegnanarayana, IIT Hyderabad	Member
(ix)	Rep. from NASSCOM	Member
(x)	Rep. of NeGD	Member
(xi)	Dr. B.K. Murthy, GC R&D in IT	Member Convener

C. Committee on Mapping Technological capabilities, Key Policy enablers required across sectors, Skilling and Re-skilling, R&D:

(i)	Shri R. Chandrasekhar, President NASSCOM	Chairman
(ii)	Prof. U.B. Desai, IIT Hyderabad	Member
(iii)	Prof. Pankaj Jalote, IIIT Delhi	Member
(iv)	Prof. Kamakoti, IIT Madras	Member
(v)	Shri Visal Dhupar, NVIDIA	Member
(vi)	Shri Sasi Kumar, C-DAC Mumbai	Member
(vii)	Dr. B.K. Murthy, GC R&D in IT	Member Convener

D. Committee on Cyber Security, Safety, Legal and Ethical Issues:

(i)	Prof. Rajat Moona, Director IIT Bhilai	Chairman
(ii)	Shri A.S. Ramasastry, Director IRDBT	Member
(iii)	Prof. SV Raghavan	Member
(iv)	Dr. Sanjay Bahi, DG Cert In	Member
(v)	Dr. S.K. Srivastava, Scientist 'G', MeitY	Member
(vi)	Shri Ashish Ghosh, ISI Kolkatta	Member
(vii)	Prof. Ponnurangam Kumaraguru, IIIT Delhi	Member

(viii)	Rep. from NIC	Member
(ix)	Rep. from DSCI, NASSCOM	Member
(x)	Rep. from Symantec	Member
(xi)	Ms. Kavita Bhatia, Scientist 'F' MeitY	Member Convener

Terms of Reference of the committees for AI Initiatives:

- i. The committee shall identify Key areas of applications for AI technologies and make suitable recommendation/suggestions for the faster adoption of AI in these areas.
- ii. The committee would also identify areas in Government systems where AI techniques can be deployed to lower cost and improved service.
- iii. The committee would also suggest technical framework/platform for AI. This would also address data availability resources.
- iv. The committee should recommend policy relating to legal framework, data privacy and Cyber Security issues.
- v. Suggest ways to address/concern about use of AI employability, skilling and Re-Skilling challenges.
- vi. The committee will recommend R&D framework for promoting research in the AI areas and setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) in these areas.

3. The Chairmen of the committees can co-opt/invite experts to the committee as and when required. TA/DA for non-official members would be borne by MeitY as per Government norms.

4. This issues with the approval of Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

(Rajesh Suri)
Deputy Director

1. Chairman, Members and Member Convenors of the Committees
2. PAO, MeitY/DDO, meitY
3. JS(GS)/GC(BKM)/Dir(KB)
4. OSD to Secretary, MeitY

Promoting Educational Prospects of Muslim Students

6121. SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the low enrolment rate of Muslim students in higher education, especially women and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote the educational prospects of Muslim students?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the last several decades education of minorities especially Muslim girls had not been a priority area. This educational backwardness was more prominent in northern part of the country. In the last three years, the Government has focused on educational empowerment of minorities and as a result, about 2.45 crore scholarships under various schemes have been disbursed to minorities in which girls, on average, comprise of 50%. Further, several educational infrastructural assets under Multisectoral Development Programme (MsDP) have been sanctioned in the last 3 years in the minority concentrated areas including 767 schools, 493 hostels, 60 gurukul type residential schools, 10 Degree colleges, 16 Polytechnic, 94 ITIs, and 13,985 additional Classroom. As per 'All India Survey on Higher Education, 2015-16' of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the enrolment of minority women has improved to 11,21,066 in higher education during 2015-16.

Besides above, the Government is also implementing the following schemes for the educational empowerment of six notified minority communities *i.e.* Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Sikh and Zoroastrian (Parsi) across the country:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (from Class I to X);
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (for Class XI to Ph.D);

- (iii) Merit cum Means based Scholarship Scheme (for Technical and Professional Courses at undergraduate and post graduate levels);
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) (for M.Phil. & Ph.D);
- (v) Padho Pardesh - Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students Belonging to the Minority Communities;
- (vi) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme;
- (vii) Nai Udaan - Support for Students for preparation of Main Examination who clear Prelims conducted by UPSC/SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc.;
- (viii) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation- (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious girls belonging to minorities (for Class IX to XII) and (b) Grants-in-aid to NGOs for educational infrastructure development.

Crops and Vegetables Developed by BARC

6122. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops and vegetable varieties developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to popularise the usage of these crops and vegetable varieties amongst farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) By using radiation induced mutagenesis along with cross breeding, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed two mutants of rice {Trombay Raipur Rice-1 (TRR-1), Trombay Konkan Kolam (TKKR-13)*} and one mutant of cowpea {Trombay Cowpea 901 (TC901)*} which are identified for release. BARC has also developed several mutants of groundnut, mustard, cowpea,

blackgram, greengram, soybean, rice and wheat which are undergoing advance field trials in State Agricultural Universities. The major desirable traits in these crops include higher yield, seed size, improved agronomic and quality traits, early maturity and stress tolerance.

(b) The BARC developed mutant crop varieties have high patronage from the farming community and are extensively grown in different States of the country. Popularization is done by linkages established with State Agricultural Universities (through kisan mela, frontline demonstrations/exhibitions and awareness programmes)

Fake Lawyers

6123. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a man without a law degree served as judicial magistrate in Tamil Nadu for 21 years;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop fake lawyers and fake judicial officers from practising in different courts of our country;

(c) whether any committee has been set up in the last three years to look into fake lawyers and fake judicial officers across different courts in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Disability Pension

6124. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerns expressed by armed forces before Seventh Central Pay Commission regarding disability pension are being resolved and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for converting existing percentage based system of disability pension into slab based system;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the discrepancies that have emerged in disability pension system after Seventh Central Pay Commission;

(d) whether the Government is considering to bring disability pension of defence services equivalent to disability pension in civil sector in Seventh Central Pay Commission and make a review thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) The 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) recommended the following on disability pension:-

The Commission is of the considered view that the regime implemented post 6th CPC needs to be discontinued, and recommended a return to the slab based system. The slab rates for disability element for 100 percent disability would be as follows:-

Ranks	Levels	Rate per month (INR)
Service Officers Honorary Commissioned Officers	10 and above	27000
Subedar Majors/Equivalents Subedar/Equivalents Naib Subedar/Equivalents	6 to 9	17000
Havildar/Equivalents Naik/Equivalents Sepoy/Equivalents	5 and below	12000

The above recommendation was accepted and Resolution dated 30.09.2016 issued accordingly.

The 6th CPC dispensation of the calculation of disability element on percentage basis, however, continued for civil side which resulted in an anomalous situation. The issue was accordingly referred to the Anomaly Committee. The Anomaly Committee recommended that parity with civilians for grant of disability element which was granted to the Defence Forces Personnel under 6th CPC may be maintained which was approved by the Cabinet. Government order in this regard has been issued on 4th September, 2017.

Modernisation of Koderma and Hazaribagh Stations

6125. DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koderma Station under Dhanbad division is deprived of facilities despite being in 'A' category;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to modernise Koderma and Hazaribagh Road Stations;

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

(d) whether letters in regard to modernisation of Koderma and Hazaribagh Road Stations have been received from Members of Parliament;

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard along with the details thereof; and

(f) the names of five stations earning highest revenue in Dhanbad division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under various modernisation schemes such as Model Station Scheme, Modern Station Scheme and the Adarsh Station Scheme. Koderma station has already been developed under Model and Modern Station Scheme and Hazaribagh Road station has been developed under Modern Station Scheme.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Representation has been received from Member of Parliament for modernisation of Koderma and Hazaribagh Road stations. Upgradation of stations is a continuous and on-going process and works in this regard are undertaken depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority of works, subject to availability of funds.

(f) Dhanbad, Koderma, Daltonganj, Singrauli and Gomoh stations given highest coaching revenue in Dhanbad division.

Privatization of Coal Sector

6126. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of coal during each of the last two years;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the coal production after allowing private companies in this sector;

(c) if so, the ratio of coal production of Coal India Limited along with the details thereof in comparison to coal production of the private sector;

(d) the manner in which the Government has utilised the coal produced by the private companies and the revenue received therefrom; and

(e) the State/Union Territory-wise royalty paid to the Government by the above private coal companies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Coal Controller's Organization (CCO), all India coal production has increased from 639.23 MT in 2015-16 to 662.79 MT in 2016-17.

(b) Coal production by private sector has increased from 32.55MT in 2015-16 to 34.08 MT in 2016-17.

(c) The details of company-wise coal production are as under:

(in Million Tonnes)

Company	2015-16	2016-17
CIL	538.75	554.14
SCCL	60.38	59.53
Other Public Sector	7.55	15.04
Private	32.55	34.08
All India	639.23	662.79

Coal India Limited (CIL) has produced around 84% of total coal production in 2015-16 & 2016-17. The ratio of production of coal by private sector to all India coal production was 5.09% in 2015-16 and 5.14% in 2016-17.

(d) In case of coal mines allocated to private companies, coal is produced for captive use only and can be used only in the specified End Use Plants of the allottee. The revenue generated from these coal mines are deposited with the respective host States where the coal mines are situated and its utilization is being done by the State Governments.

(e) The information in respect of royalty paid to the State/Union Territory Government by private coal companies is not maintained by Ministry of Coal.

[English]

Financial Crisis in Railways

6127. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is facing financial crisis and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the annual cost has overtaken that of the revenues during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the low level of employees productivity adversely affected the functioning of Railways and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cleanliness in trains and railways stations is one of the major issues and if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to implement railway projects with private participation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Railways generate 'Excess' after meeting all

their revenue expenses from their own revenues which supplement Railways' Capital expenditure. Railways' total receipts and total expenditure from revenue receipts in the last few years, Revised Estimates 2017-18 and Budget Estimates 2018-19 are given below which indicate the amount of excess of revenue over receipts generated or estimated.

(Rs. in cr.)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2018-19
Total Receipts	161017	168380	165382	187425	201090
Total Expenditure	153352	157874	160469	181000	188100
Excess of revenue over expenditure	7665	10506	4913	6425	12990

(c) No, Madam. The productivity of railway employees measured in terms of Net Tonne Kilometers (NTKM) and Passenger Kilometers (PKM) per employee has shown continuous improvement over the years from 1.10 in 2009-10 to 1.35 in 2015-16.

(d) Cleanliness is a continuous process and every endeavour is made to keep the stations and trains in clean condition. However, a few complaints are received. All efforts are made by the Railway to address these complaints.

Railways have taken various measures for improving cleanliness of stations and trains. For improving upon the standards of cleanliness and providing hygienic environment to the passengers in trains, schemes like, "Mechanized cleaning of coaches" in maintenance depots, "On Board Housekeeping Services (OBHS)" for cleaning of coaches on run in more than 980 pairs of important long distance mail/express trains, "Clean My Coach" service on demand in nearly 970 pairs of OBHS trains, and cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at "Clean Train Stations" enroute have been provided. Indian Railways is proliferating bio-toilets on its coaching stock to prevent discharge of human waste on the tracks. Dustbins were earlier provided in AC Coaches only. Now, provision of dustbins is extended to Non-AC coaches also on a progressive basis.

Integrated mechanised cleaning contracts, rag picking and garbage disposal contracts are provided at major railway stations. Concrete washable aprons on platform

tracks are provided to facilitate clearing of night soil on platform lines by washing with water jets. CCTVs are used to monitor cleanliness at a number of railway stations. Enforcement of Anti-littering Rules has been intensified. Special cleanliness drives for major stations and trains and awareness campaigns to educate users on cleanliness have also been undertaken by Railways.

(e) Ministry of Railways have formulated a participative policy for attracting private sector investment for providing rail connectivity through different models like Non Government Railway, Joint Venture, Customer Funded, Build Operate Transfer and Annuity model.

Legal Assistance to Survivors of Sexual Violence

6128. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective legal assistance to the survivors of sexual violence;

(b) whether any training programmes are conducted to sensitise the judicial officials on proper handling of the cases of sexual violence, if so, the details of the training programme and if not, the reasons for not conducting such a programme; and

(c) whether there has been any nationwide study undertaken by the Government to determine the effectiveness of the 524 fast track courts established for

expeditious trials in cases dealing with crimes against women and children, if so, the details and the results of the study and if not, the reasons for not conducting such a study?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 free legal aid is provided to all eligible persons including victimized women for fighting cases of sexual assault, rape, dowry, domestic violence, etc. Provision of free legal aid includes representation by an Advocate in legal proceedings; preparation of pleadings, memo of appeal, paper book including printing and translation of documents in legal proceedings; drafting of legal documents, special leave petition etc.; rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other Authority or tribunal, and giving of advice on any legal matter. Free Legal Services also include provision of aid and advice to the beneficiaries to access the benefits under the welfare statutes and schemes framed by the Central Government or the State Government. Legal services are provided by legal services institutions at all levels from taluk court to Supreme Court to all eligible persons including women under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Further, National Legal Services Authority has formulated two Schemes namely, NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 and NALSA (Legal Services to Victims of Acid Attacks) Scheme, 2016 aiming to provide legal assistance to address the concerns of women so as to ensure social protection and dignity of the victims available to any other citizen. Apart from above the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has established 20,134 legal aid clinics in the country. In addition, under Access to Justice Project 46 legal aid clinics were set up by the Government in Tuensang and Mon districts of Nagaland in 2016-17. The Government in partnership with UNDP also implemented another project during 2009-2017 on Access to Justice. Under the project, 4 legal aid clinics were set up in Odisha in partnership with National Law University, Odisha and 2 legal aid clinics were set up in Mumbai in partnership with Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Thus the total number of legal aid clinics comes to 20,186.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a One Stop Centre Scheme to provide integrated support including legal assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation

of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from this, the Ministry of Women & Child Development, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, seeks to engage Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in States/UTs, who act as a link between police and community and help women in distress.

In April, 2017, the Government has launched new legal empowerment initiatives, namely, Tele Law and Pro bono legal services. Tele Law Scheme has been launched in 1800 gram panchayats in 11 States of the country for providing free legal aid to eligible persons including women. Out of 15621 cases registered under the scheme, legal advice has been provided in 12415 cases. Under the Pro Bono legal service scheme, 227 advocates have registered.

(b) The National Judicial Academy has conducted 4 training programmes during 2014-15 to 2017-18 to sensitize Judicial Officers on sexual violence cases. A total of 135 Judicial Officers have been trained in these programmes.

(c) A Study of Pre-Trial and Trial Stages of Rape Prosecutions in Delhi was conducted by the Government during January, 2014 to March, 2015 with support of United Nations Development Programme. This study covered different stages of procedure relating to rape trials, to examine their compliance with the legal norms designed to facilitate gender justice. The three stages pertain to: the pre-trial stage, the trial stage, and the need for as well as the availability of support services. These three stages were examined through close observation of 16 cases selected across four special fast track courts in Delhi, through a combination of methods. The Study Report is available at the website of the Department of Justice [at <http://doj.gov.in/page/towards-victim-friendly-responses-and-procedures-prosecuting-rapestudy-pre-trial-and-trial>].

[Translation]

Rail Radio Service

6129. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start rail radio service in mail and express trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of radio centers likely to be run for this purpose along with the initial and recurring cost per year;

(d) whether it is likely to include travel and tourism related advertisements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) There is no policy on "Rail Radio Service" on Indian Railways. However, there is a policy of offering "Content on Demand" services, which envisages providing preloaded entertainment content including audio service component for personal devices of passengers. The Service Provider of Content on Demand shall have the option of providing Radio offline/online as per feasibility. The revenue shall be earned through advertisement.

[English]

Online Visa Facilities

6130. SHRI D. S. RATHOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details about the arrival and online visa facilities to the Indian citizens by the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the visa fees being charged by such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) Every foreign country has its own visa regime characterised by its own policy and rules. The visa policy varies from country to country and therefore, Indian citizens may receive varied visa facilities from different foreign countries. While some of the foreign countries have extended visa-on-arrival facility to the Indian citizens, some have allowed electronic visa or pre-arrival authorisation to Indian citizens. Apart from these, there are a few countries which have allowed visa free entry to Indian citizens. A list of countries, prepared on the basis of information available in the public domain, which provide different visa facilities like visa-on-arrival, electronic visas and visa free entry to Indian citizens has been put up on the Ministry web portal, www.mea.gov.in. This is a dynamic list and needs constant updation as the visa rules/guidelines of the foreign countries keep changing, owing to multiple factors.

As regards visa fee details, it is a matter solely under the purview and jurisdiction of the foreign country. Issuance of visa and fees to be charged is a prerogative of the visa issuing country. The visa fees are fixed, keeping into consideration multiple factors, such as, functional costs, reciprocity, tourism and investment policies and others. There are also countries which do not charge any visa fee from the Indian citizens owing to bilateral arrangements. The visa fee structure of a country is normally characterised by multiple slabs, catering to different categories, duration/validity, number of entries permitted etc. These rates also keep changing due to changes in visa policy of a country or other factors, including financial and economic considerations. The latest visa fees charged by different foreign countries can be checked on the websites of the foreign Embassies and Consulates in India or on the websites of their outsourced service providers or in the website of their concerned Ministry or department dealing with visa matters. In many cases, the visa application portal of the foreign country/Mission also contains the fee list. As such, this Ministry does not maintain a list of visa fees charged by various foreign countries from Indian citizens.

MSIPS

6131. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (MSIPS) was announced in July, 2012 to attract investments in electronics design and manufacturing segment and to provide subsidy of 20 per cent on investments in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and 25 per cent for non-SEZ zone;

(b) if so, whether the Government has allocated Rs. 18.5 crore for MSIPS and Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMC);

(c) if so, the total investment proposals received by the Government under MSIPS for electronics manufacturing in the country and the present status thereof during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Ministry of Electronics and IT is facing shortage of funds needed for disbursement of incentives

promised under its various schemes to boost electronic manufacturing in the country and if so, the facts in this regard along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Ministry has calculated the amount likely to be required for disbursement of subsidies in the financial years 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

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. To offset disability and attract investments in Electronic manufacturing, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) was launched by the Government in July, 2012. The scheme has been suitably amended time to time. The

scheme provides 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of an electronic manufacturing facility (20% for SEZ Units and 25% for non-SEZ Units). The incentives are available for 44 categories of electronic products and product components. The scheme is applicable for new projects and expansion projects.

The copy of M-SIPS policies and amendment are available in public domain at <http://meity.gov.in>

(b) In the FY 2017-18, the provision of Rs 462.86 crore for the Scheme of promotion of electronics and IT hardware manufacturing has been made. Out of which, Rs 220 crore was earmarked for Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) and Rs 136 crore for Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS).

(c) The details of proposal received under M-SIPS in last 3 years and their status is as under:

S.No.	Year	Proposal Received	Present Status
1.	2015-16	122	Approved: 72 Under Appraisal: 15 Closed/rejected : 35
2.	2016-17	86	Approved: 30 Under Appraisal: 30 Closed/rejected: 26
3.	2017-18	53	Approved: 8 Under Appraisal: 38 Closed/rejected: 7

(d) Out of the provision of Rs 462.86 crore in FY 2017-18 for the scheme of promotion of electronics and IT hardware manufacturing, an expenditure of Rs.460.15 crore has been made as on 31st March, 2018.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. In FY 2017-18, a provision of Rs 136 crore was made based upon the requirements assessed as per the applications received for disbursement of incentives. For 2018-19, Rs 500 crore has been provisioned for disbursement of incentives under M-SIPS.

Privatisation/Outsourcing of Railway Works

6132. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the railways and agreements with Alstom (France) and General Electric (USA) for manufacturing electric and diesel locomotives respectively have been entered into including contracts for maintenance by the foreign agencies for a period of 15 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time when it was approved;

(c) whether security aspects were considered before allowing foreign entities for large-scale outsourcing of railway works and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the privatisation or outsourcing of regular works through contracts violates the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Railways has received concerns from the peoples representatives and various railway employees unions for allowing 100% FDI, privatisation and outsourcing of railway works; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Agreements have been signed with ALSTOM (France) and General Electric (USA) for manufacturing and maintenance of electric and diesel locomotives. As per contract 800 electric locomotives and 1000 diesel locomotives are to be manufactured and supplied from the factory set up by the companies at Madhepura (Bihar) and Marhowra (Bihar) respectively over a period of 11 years. Two Joint Venture (JV) companies have been set up for this purpose. Ministry of Railways is a 26% stack holders in these two JV companies. The companies would also undertake maintenance/supervision of the first 500 locomotives by setting up maintenance facilities at Saharanpur, Nagpur, Roza and Ghandhidham.

The project envisages transfer of technology for maintenance to Indian Railway staff in terms of providing benchmarking of maintenance facilities as well as global practices in undertaking maintenance of these locomotives. The maintenance facilities would revert back to the Indian Railways on completion of the maintenance obligations following which the maintenance would be carried out by Indian Railways staff.

These projects were approved by the Cabinet in 2010 and subsequently the bidding documents were also approved by the Cabinet in 2014.

(c) The companies were selected through an international competitive bidding process. Compliance to the requirement of national security and public interest is a part of the eligibility criteria.

(d) No, Madam. Railways resort to privatization or outsourcing only in respect of non-core and non-regular activities in different departments.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Railway Staff Unions/ Federations have expressed some concerns about Foreign Direct Investment in Railways, privatisation and out sourcing of railway works.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) of Government of India had issued the consolidated Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy which allows FDI in Railway Infrastructure sector on automatic route in the areas namely:

- (i) Suburban corridor projects through PPP;
- (ii) High speed train project;
- (iii) Dedicated freight lines;
- (iv) Rolling stock including train sets and locomotive/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities;
- (v) Railway Electrification;
- (vi) Signalling systems;
- (vii) Passenger terminals;
- (viii) Infrastructure in industrial part pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivities to main railway line; and
- (ix) Mass Rapid Transport Systems.

Further, the Indian Railways undertakes outsourcing of certain facilities like cleaning, pay and use toilets, retiring rooms, parking etc. on need based manner to improve efficiency. Interest of the railway staff is taken into consideration while outsourcing.

Science Express Special Train

6133. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Science Express-climate action special train;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the stations covered in each State and total length in kms. it has covered since its launch;

(c) the objectives set/achieved in this regard;

(d) the present status of the cities covered by the Science Express special train;

(e) the expenditure incurred till date on Science Express special train; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to introduce more science expresses in future?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b to d) The Government introduced the Science Express Climate Action Special (SECAS) exhibition train in 2015. It travelled across India to convey the message of climate change and make people aware about its implications and possible actions to address the issue. SECAS was a modified version of 'Science Express', a 16 coach Air conditioned train which was custom-built for Department of Science and Technology (DST) by Indian Railway in 2007. After the seven successful tours across India, it was redesigned on the theme 'Climate Change' as 'Science Express Climate Action Special (SECAS)'. It was a unique collaborative initiative of DST, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) and Ministry of Railways, Government of India. The state-of-the-art exhibition on board the SECAS aims to create awareness among various sections of society as to how climate change can be combated through mitigation and adaptation. The exhibition, having no entry fee and open to all, primarily targeted students and teachers, conveying a strong message about Climate Change. It also provided a good opportunity to generate dialogue and discussion. Thus, the state-of-the-art exhibition aboard the 'Science Express Climate Action Special met the set objectives to create awareness among various sections of society, especially students, as to how Climate Change could be combated through mitigation and adaptation. Of the 13 exhibition coaches of SECAS, exhibits in 8 coaches were exclusively devoted to information, case studies and material related to various aspect of Climate change, the underlying science, impacts, adaptation activities, mitigation solutions and policy approaches in a manner that is easy to understand and interesting for not just

school students but also the masses. For the first time, solar panels have been installed on the rooftop of Science Express coaches 11-13 for harnessing solar energy. The broad theme covered in each exhibition coach is as follows:

- Coach 1: Understanding Climate Change- Insights in the climate as a system, the greenhouse gas effect and the underlying reasons for climate change with key message that the current change in the climate is due to human activities.
- Coach 2: Impact of Climate Change - How temperature rise, monsoon variations, sea level rise are predicted to affect vital sectors like water, agriculture, forests and biodiversity, and human health and ways to reduce these.
- Coach 3 & 4: Adaptation - Concepts of adaptation and examples from day to day life, adaptation strategies and stories from field. Adaptation options in urban and rural contexts and the adaptation actions India is taking.
- Coach 5 & 6: Mitigation - Concept and definition with examples, emphasis on restoring balance, enhancing sinks and reducing emission through Renewable Energy (RE) technologies. Various programmes implemented by India and low carbon strategies and ambitious goal to increase RE footprint.
- Coach 7: International Negotiations on Climate Change-Introduction to UNFCCC, IPCC and internationally agreed action & targets. Explaining concept of equity and common but differential responsibility, Kyoto protocol & other key outcomes of major COP, etc.
- Coach 8: Handprint - What can one do at school, on roads, at home and in offices and focus on concept of lifestyle choices with the key message 'Increase your Handprint. Decrease your Footprint'.
- Coach 9 & 10: Exhibition put up by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Govt of India, covering themes like Biotechnology for bio-resources and nature conservation with emphasis on Tiger Conservation and Chemical Ecology and India's research and development initiatives in field of Biotechnology.
- Coach 11: Exhibition put up by the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) showcasing select

innovations, demonstrating the ingenuity of common people and an innovative project which uses augmented reality techniques. It also include exhibition on themes like Innovations in S&T, Technological solutions for societal development, etc.

- Coach 12: A Kids Zone is set up for children from Std. 4 and below to participate in fun-filled activities, games and puzzles in science, mathematics and environment.
- Coach 13: The Joy of Science (JOS) Hands-on Lab in this coach is a space where students from Std. 5-10 can perform experiments and activities to understand concepts in environment, science and mathematics in an interesting manner. A training facility is also set up for orientation of teachers here.

SECAS has successfully completed two tours of India in two phases- first run, the eighth phase of Science Express, was from 15 October, 2015 to 7 May, 2016 and second run or the ninth phase of Science Express from 17 February, 2017 to 8 September, 2017. In these two phases, the SECAS has halted at 138 Railway Stations in 22 States, covering 39,000 km. At each halt of SECAS, activities were planned to connect with visitors across different age groups to reinforce its message. An exciting Outreach Programme was also conducted in local schools/institutions along with activities on the railway platforms to ensure that those waiting for their turn to see the exhibition are gainfully engaged. In addition, informative take-away material was made available for wider distribution amongst schools and visitors. Science Express in its nine phases since its launch till 8 Sept, 2017 has halted at 531 Railway Stations on Broad Gauge in 24 States across India. There has been overwhelming response at every halt of the Science Express in all its nine phases. Since its initial launch on 30 October 2007 and till end of ninth phase on 8 Sept 2017, it has been visited by 1.81 crore people across India. Details of Railway Stations/Cities/Towns covered in each state are as under:

Sr. No.	State	No. of Stations Covered	No. of Cities/town covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9
2.	Delhi	3	1

1	2	3	4
3.	Rajasthan	7	7
4.	Punjab	7	7
5.	Haryana	3	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	8	8
9.	Uttarakhand	4	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	7
11.	West Bengal	10	10
12.	Assam	8	8
13.	Odisha	7	7
14.	Chhattishgarh	2	2
15.	Telangana	3	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	10	10
17.	Kerala	5	5
18.	Karnataka	7	7
19.	Maharashtra	12	12
20.	Gujarat	10	10
		127	125

(e) The expenditure incurred on all the phases put together is Rs.112.77 crore which includes payment of Rs.94.98 crore to Indian Railways.

(f) As the Science Express train rake has completed nine phases in ten years, its programme has been shelved. DST has already requested Indian Railway to take charge of the Rake and there is presently no plan to introduce more Science Expresses in future.

Strength of Indian Army

6134. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:
DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been adjudged as the fourth strongest army in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria/methods followed to declare the army's strength of a country; and

(d) the total number of staff working in the army, navy and air force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There is no such internationally accepted institutional mechanism to rank the nations based on the size and shape of their armed forces. However, India has robust strength of the armed forces, to safeguard the borders and protect the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the Nation.

(d) The number of staff in the three forces is as follows:

Officers:

Indian Army: (excluding Medical, Dental and Nursing)	42253
Indian Air Force: (excluding Medical & Dental branch)	12375
Indian Navy:	10621

Soldiers/Sailors/Airmen:

Indian Army	1194864*
Indian Air Force	127519
Indian Navy	56214

*excluding 2198 APS Non-Reg JCO/OR.

Establishment of National Data Warehouse

6135. SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to prepare National Report on baseline data to monitor the status of progress for goals and targets under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a National Quality Assurance Framework for Official Statistics is to be prepared by the Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is also planning to establish a National Data Warehouse on official statistics;

(d) if so, whether the Government is planning to launch UPaAI app to provide data/ information on Central

schemes and MP Local Area Development (MPLAD) funds; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Yes Madam. The Ministry has developed National Indicator Framework for adoption by the Government for monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Framework, including baseline report at national level, forms the basis for monitoring of SDGs, based on the data provided by concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) The United Nations Statistical Commission, in its 43rd session, endorsed the generic National Quality Assurance Framework developed by one of its Expert Groups for use by all member countries including India.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) envisages to establish National Data Warehouse on Official Statistics wherein the Statistical Information of various Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Local bodies are to be hosted. The information regarding launch of UPaAI app is not available with the Ministry.

Constitutional Status to NCM

6136. SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 years after National Commission for Minorities (NCM) was set up and 25 years after it became a statutory body, the NCM still does not have constitutional status and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether proposed legislation to grant constitutional status to the NCM is still pending before the Government and if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) Whether due to lack of constitutional status, the NCM is not able to take necessary action against rising incidents of atrocities against minorities and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide constitutional status to the NCM?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The matter regarding conferment of Constitutional status to National Commission for Minorities (NCM) was earlier considered in this Ministry. The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Bill to confer constitutional status to NCM was introduced in the Lok Sabha in December, 2004. However, it was decided to close the proposal for grant of Constitutional Status to NCM.

The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) takes appropriate action as per provisions of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 and procedure adopted. As mandated under Section 9 of the NCM Act, 1992, the Commission has been taking up cases regarding violation of rights and safeguards of the minorities with the concerned authorities in the State Governments and Central Government as and

when they are brought to the notice of the Commission. The Commission also takes suo-moto cognizance of cases of any violence against the minorities including visits to affected areas. The number of complaints from minorities received by the NCM have progressively reduced from 2638 in 2013-14 to 1498 in 2017-18. The NCM is committed to various constitutional and statutory provisions relating to safeguarding the interest of minorities in India.

Enhancing Quality and Production of Coal

6137. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work is being carried out in Government institutes to enhance the quality and production of coal to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress achieved including the number of personnel engaged in research/administration/services in these institutes;

(c) whether the amount of investment on research and development in coal sector is adequate;

(d) if so, the amount spent by the Government on these institutes during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government plans to enhance investment in research and development in the coal sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The following research works which have been carried out in Government institute/organization to enhance the quality and production of coal in the country:

- (1) Design of cost effective process flowsheet for improved washing efficiency of Indian Coking and Non-coking coals. (Implementing Agencies: IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, CMP Division, CMPDI(HQ), Ranchi and BCCL, Dhanbad). Date of Start: 17.04.2017 and Scheduled date of Completion: 16.07.2019. Under this project, literature survey has been completed.

(2) Dry beneficiation of high ash Indian thermal coal. (Implementing Agencies: National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur, CMP Division, CMPDI(HQ), Ranchi and MCL, Sambalpur). Date of Start: 01.09.2017 and Scheduled date of Completion: 31.01.2019. Under this project, literature survey has been completed. Collected samples from MCL with more than 34% ash percentage will be analysed in the laboratory.

(3) Design and Stability of Pillars/Arrays of Pillars for Different Mining Methods in Coal Mine Workings. (Implementing Agencies: Central

Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Dhanbad, IIT-ISM, Dhanbad, CMPDI, Ranchi, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL), Bilaspur, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), Dhanbad and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), Kothagudem). Date of Start: 16.03.2018 and Scheduled date of Completion: 15.03.2020.

(c) The amount of fund released for the research and development in coal sector is sufficient to meet the expenditure of the approved S&T projects. Details of funds received and expenditure incurred on R&D activities in mining sector by the Ministry of Coal & Coal India Limited during the last 3 years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
Funds received	Actual	Funds received	Actual	Funds received	Actual	Funds received	Actual
32.84	29.68	24.25	22.47	34.90	24.04	63.04	70.74* (till 29.03.2018)

*Utilizing unspent amount from the previous year

(d) Details of funds disbursed on S&T/R&D activities by MoC and CIL on the above Institutes/Organisations

during the last 3 years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Institutes/ Organisations	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
IIT-ISM	0.80	2.30	7.83	42.40
CIMFR	7.35	2.25	3.18	4.37
CMPDI	6.05	5.91	3.47	1.30
NML	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.25

(e) Government has provided a budget of Rs. 10 cr under Central sector scheme in 2018-19 in S&T against the expenditure of Rs. 8.8 cr in 2017-18.

Development of Minority Dominated Districts

6138. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minority dominated districts are socially, economically and educationally backward in comparison to national average;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made/being made by the Government to bring them at par with national average;

(c) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to minority dominated areas for development of basic amenities;

(d) if so, the names of cities/towns of various States including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu which have been provided with such financial assistance; and

(e) the norms being adopted to identify minority dominated cities/towns in various States including Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) Based on the socio-economic and basic amenities parameters, 90 districts, substantially populated by minority communities in the country were found relatively backward and were accordingly identified as Minority Concentration Districts. The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), was launched by the Government in these districts to address their development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities. Subsequently, the Multi-sectoral Development Programme was restructured and the unit area for implementation of the programme changed to 710 Minority Concentration Blocks, 66 Minority Concentration Towns and Clusters of Minority Concentration Villages instead of Minority Concentration Districts. Under this programme projects like Schools building, Hostels, Health Centers, Water Supply Projects, Industrial Training Institute, Sadbhav Mandaps, Polytechnics etc. having Central share of Rs.11015.69 crores have been sanctioned for improvement of socio-economic infrastructure and basic amenities of the minority concentration areas.

(d) and (e) Under MsDP, Towns with a minimum of 25% minority population having both the socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average, have been identified as Minority Concentration Towns (MCT) which are relatively backward. In respect of 6 States/UT (Punjab, J&K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and UT of Lakshadweep) where a minority community is in majority, a lower cut-off of 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT, has been adopted. In case of Maharashtra State 6 Towns namely Chopda, Parbhani, Jalna, Parli, Latur and Udgir fulfill these conditions and are included

under MsDP as Minority Concentration Towns (MCT). No Towns of the State of Tamil Nadu has been found fulfilling the above parameters. Financial supports as Central Share for implementation of projects as per priority of MsDP have been sanctioned by the Ministry for identified MCTs of Maharashtra. Names of Towns identified as MCT in the other States/UTs is available at <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/default/files/guideline.pdf>.

Shortage of Staff in Embassies

6139. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of staff in Indian embassies, consulates and high commissions in various countries abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the current status of vacancy position;

(c) the time by which they are likely to be filled;

(d) whether the Government has assigned and appointed any attache for various ministerial jobs abroad particularly in European Union; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) There are 667 officers and 1251 support staff in our Missions and Posts. In addition, there are more than 2800 locally recruited staff currently deployed in Missions and Posts abroad. The requirement of manpower in any establishment changes depending upon varying workload from time to time. Ministry of External Affairs regularly reviews the requirement of manpower at various levels in Missions and Posts abroad as well as at the Headquarters, and takes appropriate action, including recruitment of additional officers and staff, through placement of requisite indents with the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission respectively, in case of shortfall.

(d) and (e) Defence Attaches are posted to Missions/ Posts abroad, including in the European Union, against designated posts. Further, Section Officer level officers posted to Missions/Posts abroad are also designated as Attache.

Budget Allocation

6140. SHRI PARESH RAVAL:
SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the Defence Budget allocation for this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the budget allocation for the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Budgetary allocation in respect of Ministry of Defence excluding Defence Pension has increased from Rs.274114.12 crore in Budget Estimate 2017-18 to Rs.295511.41 crore in Budget Estimate 2018-19.

Promotion of Electric Vehicles

6141. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has been designed as the nodal agency for promotion of electric vehicles/clean mobility solutions and if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry has set up a task force with other Ministries for framing guidelines to encourage the use of electric vehicles;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to function;

(d) the time by which the task force is likely to frame the guidelines in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote and increase the use of electric mobility in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) No Task Force has been set up for the purpose.

(e) In order to promote electric vehicles, NITI Aayog in its role as Government think tank has proposed the formation of six committees, each headed by the respective Secretaries to decide on the matters and issues pertaining to the following subjects:

- i. Finalization of Non-fiscal Incentives for Electric Mobility
- ii. Promotion of Last Mile Connectivity
- iii. Electric Mobility in Public Transport
- iv. Technology Development of R&D for Electric Mobility
- v. Charging Infrastructure for Electric Mobility
- vi. Demand and Supply Side incentives

NITI Aayog has also submitted a draft cabinet note on developing a strategy to scale up transformative mobility for uptake of zero emission vehicles and ancillary technology.

Separate High Courts/Benches

6142. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from States/UTs for establishment of separate High Courts/Benches during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has augmented the resources of the State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities of judiciary under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the said period, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to expedite the process of establishment of separate High Courts/ Benches?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) The setting up of separate High Courts/Benches is subject to the creation of all necessary infrastructure facilities by respective State/UT Governments/requisite approval of concerned High Courts. No proposal of States/UTs during the last 3 years which is complete in all

aspects for establishment of High Courts/Benches of High Courts is pending for consideration by the Union Government.

Central Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Subordinate Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State/UT Governments. Rs. 1722.94 crores has been sanctioned to States and UTs during last 3 years

Targets and Achievements Gap in Coal Production

6143. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between targets fixed and achievements made by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries in producing raw coal from the underground mines during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, mine-wise;

(b) the contribution of underground mines of CIL and its subsidiaries in coal production of the country during the said period, mine-wise;

(c) the number of workers of CIL who died/got injured in extracting of deep seated coal deposits in the country, mine-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap of targets and achievements of coal production?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Mine-wise raw coal production target and achievement/contribution made by subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) from the underground mines during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I

(c) Company-wise, Mine-wise list of fatalities in UG mine of CIL from 2015 to 2017 and current year 2018 (upto February) is enclosed as Statement-II.

Number of serious injuries for last three years from 2015 to 2017 and current year 2018 (upto February) is available at company level which is enclosed as Statement-III.

(d) CIL has made following efforts to achieve the targeted production:

1. CIL and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mines with heavy mechanization to

take advantage of economy of scale. As many as 26 mega projects (Capacities > 10 MTY) are under implementation and another 13 mega projects are under various stages of formulation and approval.

2. CIL has introduced state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced in the ultra-mega projects of Gevra Expn OC, Dipka OC & Kasmunda OC.
3. Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency & cater to environmental needs. During 2016-17, 46% of the total coal was produced through Surface miners which is likely to further increase during the current year (48.3% till Dec-17) and subsequent years. Other technologies like High Angle Conveyor are proposed for coal transportation which will reduce the operational cost of the mine.
4. In underground mines, introduction of mechanized mass production technology is being done wherever geo-mining conditions are favourable. Two mines are being worked with powered support long wall technology and two more are proposed to be worked by this technology. Further, Continuous miner technology is in operation at 10 mines and is proposed in 10 mines.
5. Further, in the underground mines, basic thrust is on mechanization of coal winning/loading system, coal drilling & supporting system, coal evacuation system etc. Coal producing companies are gradually phasing out manual loading by Side Discharge Loader (SDL)/Load Haul Dumper (LHD) loading, manual drilling into Universal Drilling Machine (UDM) drilling, haulage system of transport to conveyor system wherever feasible.
6. For rapid coal evacuation, a total of 16 nos. of silos with rapid loading system (capacity 108.5 MT) are in operation and 9 more silos with rapid loading systems (capacity 91 MT) are under various stages of construction and commissioning. Further, Ministry of Coal has directed to introduce Silo/Rapid Loading System (RLS) in mines of capacities 4 MT and above in the first phase and subsequently for mines with capacities of 1 MT and above in the second phase.

Statement-I

Areas	Name of mines	TargetA 2014-15 (Mill Te)	Achievement/ Contribution 2014-15 (Mill Te)	Target 2015-16 (Mill Te)	Achievement /Contribution 2015-16 (Mill Te)	Target 2016-17 (Mill Te)	Achievement/ Contribution 2016-17 (Mill Te)	Target Apr'17- Feb'18 (Mill Te)	Achievement/ Contribution Apr'17- Feb'18 (Provisional) (Mill Te)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL									
Pandaveswar	Madhaipur	0.090	0.073	0.077	0.068	0.080	0.060	0.069	0.064
	Manderboni & South Samla	0.090	0.089	0.092	0.095	0.100	0.087	0.082	0.075
	Pandaveswar	0.115	0.110	0.115	0.103	0.120	0.109	0.105	0.104
	Dalurbandh	0.090	0.085	0.020	0.013				
	Kottadiah Ug	0.300	0.281	0.376	0.284	0.350	0.261	0.274	0.354
Bankola	Moira	0.055	0.032	0.034	0.019	0.018	0.025	0.025	0.014
	Khandra	0.096	0.102	0.096	0.103	0.116	0.089	0.091	0.077
	Shyamsunder Pur	0.490	0.606	0.680	0.722	0.735	0.679	0.650	0.588
	Kumardih A	0.100	0.090	0.090	0.074	0.079	0.066	0.078	0.069
	Tilaboni	0.140	0.130	0.133	0.130	0.139	0.138	0.133	0.122
	Sankarpur	0.130	0.122	0.125	0.110	0.117	0.126	0.133	0.130
	Nakrakunda	0.035	0.031	0.031	0.026	0.028	0.027	0.000	0.022
	Bankola	0.154	0.193	0.190	0.190	0.191	0.208	0.174	0.192
	Kumardih B	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.063	0.064	0.072	0.069	0.064
Jhanjra	Jhanjra	1.290	1.423	1.954	1.482	2.500	2.438	2.582	2.815

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kajora	Madhusudanp Ur 7 Pit/Incline	0.087	0.090	0.090	0.095	0.093	0.095	0.082	0.089
	Parascole (East)	0.100	0.104	0.104	0.107	0.109	0.106	0.091	0.074
	Parascole (West)	0.101	0.087	0.088	0.095	0.096	0.088	0.101	0.064
	Jambad Ug	0.100	0.102	0.103	0.113	0.108	0.144	0.111	0.130
	Khas Kajora	0.200	0.183	0.185	0.200	0.189	0.227	0.185	0.185
	Central Kajora	0.114	0.072	0.071	0.085	0.087	0.095	0.082	0.068
	Nabakajora Madhabpur	0.050	0.061	0.061	0.066	0.066	0.038	0.064	0.042
	UG	0.053	0.050	0.050	0.052	0.051	0.058	0.048	0.052
	Lachipur	0.005							
Kenda	C L Jambad	0.040	0.045	0.041	0.046	0.045	0.046	0.037	0.038
	Lower Kenda	0.070	0.045	0.040	0.051	0.052	0.049	0.064	0.040
	Chora 10 Pit	0.043	0.039	0.036	0.039	0.043	0.043	0.038	0.034
	Bahula	0.157	0.172	0.158	0.162	0.180	0.144	0.137	0.102
	New Kenda	0.042	0.034	0.020	0.033	0.036	0.032	0.027	0.011
	Chora 7&9 Pit	0.070	0.079	0.077	0.093	0.100	0.088	0.078	0.075
	Siduli	0.090	0.098	0.096	0.103	0.100	0.104	0.078	0.093
	Chora Block Incline UG	0.058	0.050	0.046	0.056	0.070	0.050	0.055	0.041
	Haripur	0.055	0.054	0.055	0.006				
Kunustoria	Amritnagar	0.102	0.116	0.130	0.087	0.108	0.105	0.101	0.109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kunustoria	0.110	0.115	0.125	0.123	0.138	0.112	0.101	0.105
	Belbaid	0.090	0.082	0.095	0.082	0.101	0.084	0.082	0.063
	Amrasota		0.034		0.006				
	Parasea 6&7	0.048	0.032	0.033	0.005				
	Parasea UG	0.170	0.128	0.135	0.163	0.175	0.171	0.128	0.148
	Bansra UG	0.210	0.204	0.196	0.199	0.178	0.178	0.165	0.159
Satgram	Satgram Project	0.097	0.063	0.067	0.068	0.066	0.059	0.064	0.038
	Satgram Incline	0.024	0.036	0.030	0.047	0.040	0.038	0.037	0.027
	Ratibati	0.018	0.015	0.016	0.020	0.020	0.013	0.000	0.000
	Chapuikhas	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.023	0.024
	Kuardih-Tirat	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.024	0.023	0.028	0.022	0.009
	J K Nagar	0.157	0.162	0.158	0.144	0.148	0.144	0.133	0.134
	Pure Searsole	0.033	0.036	0.035	0.037	0.039	0.048	0.039	0.046
	Jemehari	0.018	0.014	0.010	0.016	0.016	0.021	0.000	0.014
	Kalidaspur Project	0.098	0.102	0.100	0.096	0.100	0.100	0.091	0.091
	Nircha/UG	0.145	0.158	0.157	0.165	0.160	0.163	0.145	0.147
Sripur	Ningah	0.048	0.030	0.031	0.030	0.034	0.032	0.046	0.016
	Ghusick	0.007	0.005		0.0001				
	S. S. Incline Bhanora (W)	0.057	0.045	0.046	0.038	0.044	0.023	0.041	0.004
	Block UG	0.048	0.046	0.044	0.048	0.050	0.044	0.046	0.029
	Kalipahari UG	0.030	0.045	0.046	0.058	0.060	0.037	0.041	0.007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sodepur	Chinakuri-III	0.074	0.055	0.060	0.061	0.064	0.058	0.059	0.050
	Chinakuri-I	0.004							
	Sodepur	0.041	0.025	0.026	0.029	0.028	0.037	0.032	0.032
	Mithani	0.026	0.027	0.030	0.029	0.029	0.027	0.027	0.026
	Bejdih	0.030	0.031	0.032	0.030	0.030	0.029	0.023	0.023
	Narsumuda	0.070	0.063	0.065	0.071	0.072	0.072	0.069	0.064
	Dhemomain Pit	0.027	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.029	0.019	0.018	0.014
	Dhemomain								
	Incline	0.027	0.024	0.025	0.019	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.023
	Patmohona	0.062	0.055	0.055	0.052	0.052	0.053	0.064	0.047
	Parbelia	0.083	0.058	0.054	0.051	0.052	0.053	0.050	0.043
	Dubeswari	0.070	0.045	0.046	0.052	0.052	0.050	0.046	0.037
Salanpur	Chakballavpur	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.050	0.014	0.001		
	Begunia	0.005	0.010	0.004					
Mugma	Badjna	0.080	0.095	0.085	0.080	0.090	0.054	0.073	0.054
	Hariajam	0.077	0.065	0.070	0.065	0.075	0.068	0.078	0.060
	Lakhimata	0.080	0.086	0.087	0.085	0.085	0.087	0.060	0.066
	Shyampur B	0.058	0.067	0.067	0.069	0.080	0.069	0.059	0.060
	Mandman	0.029	0.042	0.044	0.042	0.045	0.033	0.019	0.007
	Kumardhubi UG	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.069	0.077	0.058	0.064	0.050
	Khodia	0.030	0.041	0.042	0.042	0.044	0.043	0.032	0.031
	Chapapur II UG	0.077	0.085	0.077	0.088	0.090	0.071	0.070	0.055

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BCCL									
Barora	Muraidih			0.250		0.130			
	Damoda	0.033	0.080		0.002				
	Phularitand Ug	0.132	0.055	0.150	0.085	0.131	0.079	0.164	0.033
Govindpur	Jogidih	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.038	0.042	0.037	0.055	0.024
	Kharkaree	0.048	0.040	0.045	0.037	0.042	0.017	0.011	
	Maheshpur	0.042	0.039	0.040	0.028	0.037	0.034	0.036	0.016
	New Akash Kinaree	0.163	0.132	0.150	0.106	0.079	0.075	0.055	0.038
	Govindpur Colliery	0.105	0.099	0.090	0.093	0.056	0.085	0.079	0.022
Katras	Salanpur	0.141	0.131	0.120	0.126	0.130	0.107	0.082	0.060
	W. Mudidih Colliery	0.110	0.121	0.120	0.111	0.107	0.185	0.182	0.082
	Amalgamated Angarpathra Ramkanali	0.174	0.110	0.120	0.102	0.093			
	Colliery (Aarc)								
Sijua	Mudidih UG	0.086	0.064	0.075	0.047	0.056	0.041	0.073	0.024
	Tetulmari UG	0.114	0.097	0.095	0.065	0.075	0.060	0.082	0.047
Kusunda	Godhur	0.074	0.049	0.040	0.020				
	Dhansar	0.056	0.038						
	Pootkeebalihari Bhagaband	0.050	0.050	0.040	0.036	0.024	0.023	0.043	0.027
	P. B. Project	0.065	0.050	0.050	0.030	0.049	0.023	0.042	0.026
	Gopalichuck UG	0.030	0.032	0.035	0.022	0.023	0.012	0.009	0.005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kb 10/12 Pits	0.040	0.033	0.040	0.024	0.024	0.009	0.027	0.004
	Burragarh	0.030	0.015	0.030	0.009	0.024	0.007		
	Hurriadih	0.015	0.017						
	Simlabahal	0.050	0.044	0.050	0.035	0.026	0.022		
Bastacolla	Bastacolla	0.152	0.131	0.190	0.157	0.128	0.123	0.123	0.121
	Amalgamed								
	East Bhagdih								
	Simlabahal								
	Colliery (AEBS)								0.004
	Dobari	0.153	0.114						
	Bera	0.070	0.044	0.060	0.033	0.016			
	Kuya	0.040	0.033	0.045	0.024	0.039	0.004		
Lodna	Jayrampur								
	Colliery	0.021	0.004						
	Bararee	0.049	0.056	0.065	0.060	0.061	0.056	0.023	
Eastern Jharia	Sudamdih	0.042	0.008						
	Sudamdih Inc.	0.032	0.014						
	Bhowrah (North)	0.025	0.032	0.090	0.028	0.036	0.023	0.023	0.011
	Colliery								
	Bhowra (South)	0.038	0.032	0.090	0.025	0.027	0.022	0.022	0.009
	Colliery								
Chanch	Basantimata	0.050	0.051	0.025	0.052	0.070	0.045	0.016	
Victoria									
Western Jharia	Lohapatty	0.073	0.049	0.036	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.007	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Murulidih 20/21	0.038	0.042	0.010					
	Moonidih Project	0.449	0.063	0.700	0.353	0.460	0.575	0.507	0.366
CCL									
Barka-Sayal	Bhurkunda	0.175	0.085	0.100	0.103	0.100	0.121	0.101	0.082
	Saunda'D'	0.060	0.050	0.060	0.045	0.060	0.028	0.008	
	Sayal'D'	0.090	0.078	0.090	0.065	0.080	0.050	0.009	
	Urimari	0.060	0.052	0.050	0.043	0.050	0.038	0.036	0.021
Argada	Sirka	0.015	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.001	
	Argada	0.035	0.028	0.030	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.010	
North	Manki-Churi	0.030	0.028	0.030	0.034	0.035	0.042	0.053	0.011
Karanpura									
Piparwar	Ray-Bachra	0.061	0.021	0.040	0.028	0.030	0.002		
Kuju	Sarubera	0.060	0.046	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.047	0.035	0.018
	Topa UG	0.030	0.027	0.030	0.028	0.030	0.024		
	Kuju UG	0.029	0.029	0.030	0.018	0.030	0.023	0.005	
Hazaribagh	Kedla	0.125	0.125	0.120	0.114	0.125	0.060	0.057	0.056
Kargali	Karo Spl	0.020	0.015	0.015	0.005				
	Kargali	0.040	0.036	0.040	0.043	0.045	0.045		0.005
Dhori	Dhori Khas	0.055	0.055	0.050	0.077	0.065	0.082	0.063	0.086
Kathara	Govindpur	0.110	0.062	0.065	0.067	0.070	0.060	0.055	0.048
	Swang	0.060	0.068	0.060	0.068	0.065	0.060		0.005
	Jarangdih	0.045	0.028	0.030	0.024	0.030	0.018		0.002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WCL									
Chandrapur	Nandgaon Incl	0.200	0.111	0.155	0.113	0.155	0.092	0.118	0.086
	Mahakali	0.115	0.090	0.115	0.076	0.100	0.058	0.073	0.088
	Chanda Rayatwari				0.011	0.000	0.026	0.027	0.010
	Durgapur Rayatwari	0.220	0.170	0.260	0.144	0.160	0.149	0.136	0.150
	Manna Incline	0.140	0.122	0.130	0.128	0.110	0.095	0.091	0.086
	Hlc No.1	0.040	0.045	0.050	0.079	0.050	0.062	0.055	0.031
Ballarpur	Ballarpur	0.125	0.126	0.175	0.135	0.175	0.097	0.114	0.107
	Sasti	0.175	0.195	0.205	0.195	0.025	0.127	0.146	0.125
Majri	New Majri No. 3	0.180	0.094	0.020	0.050				
Wani North	Rajur/ Bhandewada Inc	0.125	0.079	0.125	0.086	0.125	0.105	0.127	0.097
	Kumbarkhani	0.185	0.139	0.200	0.114	0.200	0.065	0.100	0.041
Nagpur	Silewera	0.210	0.211	0.220	0.207	0.220	0.164	0.164	0.148
	Ab Incline	0.195	0.175	0.200	0.154	0.180	0.120	0.136	0.088
	Pipla	0.090	0.068	0.080	0.033	0.030	0.004	0.000	0.000
	Patansaongi	0.180	0.160	0.190	0.117	0.190	0.089	0.100	0.054
	Saoner-I	0.340	0.344	0.365	0.365	0.350	0.315	0.282	0.246
	Saoner-II	0.230	0.204	0.200	0.272	0.210	0.271	0.204	0.208
	Saoner-III	0.190	0.182	0.200	0.178	0.200	0.168	0.164	0.109
	Adasa	0.320	0.319	0.330	0.304	0.320	0.244	0.227	0.128
Umrer	Murpar	0.060	0.025	0.060	0.023	0.060	0.005	0.087	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pathakhera	Shobhapur	0.520	0.519	0.500	0.474	0.450	0.189	0.136	0.188
	Sarni	0.450	0.546	0.460	0.482	0.420	0.171	0.109	0.203
	Tawa	0.710	0.722	0.705	0.705	0.720	0.554	0.491	0.450
	Chhatarpur-I	0.550	0.519	0.580	0.538	0.600	0.406	0.413	0.313
	Chhatarpur-II	0.145	0.128	0.140	0.130	0.140	0.096	0.109	0.110
	Tawa-II	0.560	0.522	0.560	0.500	0.580	0.480	0.463	0.360
Pench	Neheriya	0.280	0.258	0.400	0.360	0.400	0.385	0.382	0.298
	Mathani	0.115	0.119	0.115	0.114	0.120	0.117	0.109	0.111
	Vishnupuri-I	0.060	0.049	0.060	0.062	0.060	0.063	0.055	0.045
	Vishnupuri-II	0.100	0.083	0.100	0.065	0.100	0.059	0.091	0.089
	Ganpati	0.115	0.119	0.120	0.120	0.120	0.048	0.073	0.012
	Mahadevpuri	0.065	0.055	0.070	0.061	0.070	0.069	0.109	0.086
	Thesgora	0.060	0.089		0.003				
Kanhan	Ambara	0.080	0.109	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.063	0.091	0.026
	Tandsi	0.260	0.310	0.280	0.209	0.180	0.131	0.173	0.155
Mohan	UG	0.330	0.340	0.330	0.260	0.330	0.133	0.182	0.146
	Ghorawari	0.180	0.222	0.190	0.202	0.140	0.145	0.114	0.080
SECL									
Sohagpur	Rajendra	0.420	0.441	0.440	0.437	0.440	0.370	0.360	0.302
	Bangwar	0.320	0.332	0.330	0.330	0.350	0.267	0.313	0.254
	Damini	0.480	0.474	0.480	0.454	0.480	0.413	0.432	0.310

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Khairaha	0.120	0.167	0.150	0.170	0.377	0.246	0.448	0.583
	Sharda Highwall	0.500	0.496	0.500	0.547	0.610	0.520	0.532	0.459
	Dhanpuri UG	0.160	0.164	0.160	0.167	0.160	0.175		0.121
Johilla	Pali Ug	0.215	0.238	0.235	0.257	0.260	0.312	0.170	0.222
	Nowrozabad (W)	0.115	0.127	0.135	0.116	0.120	0.099	0.091	0.082
	Pinoura	0.490	0.536	0.400	0.570	0.500	0.581	0.189	0.155
	Umaria	0.175	0.210	0.225	0.263	0.265	0.176	0.182	0.169
	Piparia	0.125	0.118	0.135	0.098	0.122	0.048	0.091	0.077
	Vindhya	0.160	0.163	0.270	0.284	0.280	0.300	0.432	0.484
	Birsingpur	0.120	0.064	0.100	0.050	0.090	0.006		
Jamunakotma	Jamuna-1 & 2/Ro	0.210	0.165	0.195	0.134	0.154	0.161	0.161	0.118
	Jamuna 9 &10	0.245	0.245	0.250	0.246	0.250	0.245	0.218	0.198
	Meera	0.125	0.170	0.125	0.165	0.152	0.128	0.100	0.115
	Bartarai/Amadand	0.359	0.304	0.380	0.320	0.390	0.287	0.297	0.228
	Bhadra 7&8	0.100	0.090	0.100	0.113	0.130	0.089	0.109	0.095
Hasdeo	Rajnagar R.O.	0.450	0.447	0.450	0.306	0.306	0.220	0.163	0.174
	Jhiria	0.330	0.268	0.330	0.236	0.330	0.230	0.298	0.172
	Malga	0.105	0.144	0.125	0.127	0.040	0.095	0.000	0.036
	Bijuri	0.370	0.308	0.310	0.226	0.300	0.234	0.342	0.167
	Somna	0.170	0.108	0.100	0.101	0.110	0.068	0.072	0.033
	Beheraband	0.520	0.399	0.450	0.357	0.390	0.345	0.425	0.377
	Kurja/Sheetaldhara	0.760	0.815	0.730	0.623	0.880	0.747	0.454	0.399
	Kapildhara	0.505	0.538	0.695	0.655	0.684	0.711	0.541	0.550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	West Jkd	0.170	0.161	0.170	0.167	0.170	0.162	0.133	0.127
	Haldibari	0.240	0.302	0.340	0.387	0.660	0.420	0.588	0.614
	Palkimara	0.060	0.052		0.031		0.0003		
Chirimiri	Bartunga Hill	0.380	0.272	0.270	0.216	0.250	0.163	0.159	0.132
	Noph Old	0.200	0.267	0.210	0.211	0.200	0.119	0.178	0.128
	Noph New	0.450	0.364	0.360	0.260	0.300	0.095	0.192	0.174
	Vijay West	0.025		0.415	0.252	0.500	0.435	0.445	0.427
	Rani Atari	0.205	0.177	0.205	0.185	0.220	0.123	0.164	0.141
	North Chirimiri	0.050	0.086		0.086				
	Kurasia	0.350	0.350	0.360	0.360	0.400	0.330	0.316	0.351
Bisrampur	Kumda 7&8	0.360	0.236	0.250	0.201	0.270	0.132	0.235	0.099
	Balrampur	0.260	0.086	0.200	0.119	0.150	0.137		0.056
	Ketki	0.026		0.050					
	Rehar	0.310	0.251	0.275	0.207	0.310	0.254	0.272	0.168
	Gayatri	0.250	0.219	0.275	0.227	0.300	0.297	0.271	0.208
Bhatgaon	Bhatgaon	0.474	0.505	0.500	0.372	0.400	0.278	0.271	0.360
	Mahamaya	0.250	0.227	0.250	0.210	0.300	0.215	0.211	0.167
	Nawapara	0.320	0.176	0.200	0.105	0.180	0.123	0.155	0.113
	Shiwani	0.345	0.237	0.300	0.240	0.300	0.241	0.273	0.226
	Kalyani	0.131	0.109	0.120	0.076		0.003		
Baikunthpur	Churcha Ro	1.400	1.401	1.690	1.277	1.840	1.471	1.431	1.481
	Katkona 1&2	0.135	0.126	0.135	0.135	0.140	0.110	0.222	0.157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Katkona 3&4	0.115	0.109	0.115	0.111	0.120	0.067	0.000	0.009
	Pandavpara	0.375	0.377	0.400	0.365	0.400	0.277	0.293	0.286
	Jhilimili	0.400	0.430	0.410	0.377	0.430	0.308	0.289	0.290
Korba	Rajgamar 4&5	0.200	0.114	0.250	0.109	0.110	0.075	0.098	0.077
	Banki Main	0.150	0.155	0.140	0.132	0.140	0.137	0.000	0.038
	Surakachhar 5&6	0.075	0.058	0.070	0.058	0.010	0.012	0.000	0.000
	Surakachhar Main	0.175	0.159	0.175	0.150	0.150	0.124	0.151	0.097
	Surakachhar 3&4	0.100	0.109	0.150	0.116	0.120	0.067	0.133	0.063
	Balgi	0.175	0.183	0.160	0.192	0.170	0.157	0.133	0.145
	Dhelwadhi	0.210	0.173	0.210	0.211	0.210	0.197	0.190	0.159
	Singhali	0.325	0.325	0.325	0.339	0.350	0.364	0.296	0.340
	Bagdeva	0.510	0.557	0.520	0.532	0.560	0.511	0.495	0.423
Raigarh	Dharam	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.139	0.050	0.071		0.002
MCL									
Talcher	Talcher	0.110	0.100	0.110	0.073	0.080	0.053	0.050	0.040
	Nandira	0.140	0.149	0.140	0.130	0.120	0.121	0.113	0.120
Orient	Mine No 1&2	0.300	0.243	0.255	0.262	0.220	0.285	0.272	0.325
	Mine No 3	0.420	0.305	0.300	0.133	0.150	0.057	0.054	0.056
	Mine No 4	0.040	0.034	0.035	0.043	0.030	0.031	0.029	0.006
	Hbi	0.540	0.445	0.460	0.470	0.400	0.467	0.434	0.397
NEC									
NEC	Tipong		0.003		0.003		0.003033		0.002635

Statement-II

Company-wise, Mine-wise list of fatalities in UG mine of CIL from 2015 to 2017 and current year 2018 (upto February)

Company	Accdt Date	Mine	Killed
1	2	3	4
BCCL	9.5.2015	South Balihari	1
BCCL	10.20.2015	Pb Project	1
ECL	1.29.2015	Khottadih	1
ECL	3.19.2015	Shyamsundarpur	1
ECL	8.16.2015	Kumardih A Ug Mine	1
ECL	11.12.2015	5&6 Pit, Khas Kajora	1
ECL	12.19.2015	Shankarpur Colliery	1
ECL	6.28.2015	Kumardhubi	1
SECL	1.30.2015	Bagdewa Ug Mine	1
SECL	3.24.2015	Ncph R6 Mine	1
SECL	5.15.2015	Rajnagar Ro	1
SECL	6.19.2015	Damini Ug Mine	1
SECL	11.26.2015	Churcha Ro Ug	1
WCL	6.21.2015	Tawa-2 Mine	1
WCL	6.21.2015	Chanda Rayatwari Colliery	1
WCL	8.6.2015	Durgapur Rayatwari	1
WCL	12.3.2015	Tandsi Ug Mine	1
BCCL	3.22.2016	Bastacolla	1
ECL	1.11.2016	Bankola Colliery	1
ECL	2.24.2016	Manderboni-Southsamla	1
ECL	7.24.2016	Amrit Nagar Colliery	1
ECL	8.18.2016	Kunustoria Colliery	1

1	2	3	4
ECL	10.26.2016	Shyamsundarpur	1
ECL	11.16.2016	S S Incline Colliery	1
MCL	10.19.2016	Nandira Colliery	1
SECL	3.27.2016	Bangwar Ug Mine	1
SECL	4.9.2016	Piparia Mine	2
SECL	4.26.2016	Bagdewa Ug Mine	1
SECL	4.19.2016	Churcha Ro Ug	1
SECL	11.26.2016	Vindhya Ug Mine	1
SECL	11.28.2016	Pali Colliery	1
WCL	3.12.2016	Chattarpur Mine No.1	1
WCL	7.16.2016	Dhurgapur Rayatwari	1
BCCL	9.21.2017	Phularitand	1
CCL	8.16.2017	Sayal-D	2
ECL	7.3.2017	Jhanjra Project	1
ECL	7.25.2017	Kuardi-Tirat	1
ECL	8.6.2017	Shyamsundarpur	1
ECL	9.6.2017	Bejdih Colliery	1
ECL	11.16.2017	Narsamunda	1
SECL	2.1.2017	Baherabandh	3
SECL	3.18.2017	Nawapara Ug	1
SECL	6.25.2017	Dhelwadih Ug	1
SECL	7.6.2017	Rani Atari Ug	1
WCL	2.19.2017	Tawa-1 Mine	1
WCL	2.20.2017	Sarni Mine	1
SECL	01.13.2018	Vijay West	1
CIL			51

Statement-III

Company-wise serious injuries in underground mines of CIL from 2015 to 2017 and current year 2018 (upto February)

Company	Serious Injuries in UG mines
ECL	102
BCCL	13
CCL	8
WCL	40
SECL	64
MCL	5
CIL	232

Defence Production

6144. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of Foreign Direct Investment in defence production sector under the 'Make in India' framework during the last three years and the current year have been achieved and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has been importing hardware and software requirements for defence forces and if so, the facts and the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of decrease in the quantity of defence related imports during the last one year after the implementation of 'Make in India' programme and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government's 'Make in India' initiative has completely derailed the defence production industry; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps the Union Government has taken or proposes to take to meet its various procurement challenges in defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No specific targets have been fixed by the Government for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Defence Production sector under 'Make in India' program.

(b) and (c) The capital procurement figures are as below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Procurement	Procurement from Foreign Vendors	Procurement from Indian Vendors
2014-15	77986.32	29159.69	48826.63
2015-16	76178.80	26190.46	49988.34
2016-17	84260.98	30493.75	53767.23
2017-18 (upto January, 2018)	75916.77	30736.74	45180.03

(d) and (e) The steps taken by the Government to promote domestic defence manufacturing are as below:

(i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DDP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific

provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.

- (ii) A new category of acquisition has been introduced—Buy Indian (IDDM), to promote indigenous design development and manufacturing. Under this category, indigenously designed equipment with minimum of 40% indigenous content (IC), or equipment with 60% IC will be considered for acquisition. This category is the most preferred acquisition category and one rank above the 'Buy (Indian)' category.
- (iii) 'Buy (Indian)' category of acquisition requires a minimum IC of 40% (as compared to 30% in the previous DPP) and in 'Buy and Make (Indian)' category, minimum IC of 50% will be required in Make portion of the scheme. Flexibility has been given to Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) according authority to change percentage of IC.
- (iv) Provisions for involving private industry as Production Agencies and Technology Transfer Partners have been incorporated.
- (v) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.
- (vi) Make Procedure has been refined to ensure increased participation of Indian industry:
 - (a) Make procedure now has two sub categories—Make-I (Government funded), Make-II (Industry funded). Make-I (Government funded) – involves 90% funding of the development cost, by the

Government and also provision for mobilization advance. Make-II (Industry funded) - does not involve any funding by the Government for prototype development.

- (b) Role of MSMEs has been enhanced with greater involvement in defence manufacturing. Projects in Make-I category upto Rs. 10 crore and in Make-II category up to Rs.3 crore, have been reserved for MSMEs.
- (c) Recently, Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) has approved separate procedure on Make-II category.
- (d) List of potential 'Make' projects has been identified and a two year roll on plan for 'Make' cases introduced in the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP).
- (vii) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (viii) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licenses (ILs) under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the list, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small & medium segment.
- (ix) The initial validity of the Industrial License granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.
- (x) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing changes of Indian Offset Partners

(IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.

Freight Classification

6145. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria laid down for freight classification under the goods transport system;

(b) whether the Railways has recently made further changes in the categorisation of different commodities for determining the applicable rates; and

(c) the manner in which Railways ensure transparency in the decision making process in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The norms/criteria laid down for freight classification under the goods transport system are cost of service and value of service, which *inter-alia* includes what the traffic can bear taking into account railway's competitiveness and elasticity of demand.

(b) Yes, Madam. There has been following changes in classification of different commodities as given in Goods Tariff:-

1. The classification of Coal & Coke, Red Mud and Ochre have been revised.
2. Following commodities have been included in the Goods Tariff:-
 - i. Oliflux & Monazite added under Minerals and Ores other than Iron Ore.
 - ii. Groundnut seeds added under Oil Cakes and Seeds.

iii. Waxy Crude Oil added under Petroleum Products & Gases.

iv. Books/Exercise Books/Note Books and Work Books added in Division 'A'.

(c) Decisions are taken as per powers delegated under the Railways Act, 1989 after approval by the competent authority. All policy instructions are uploaded on the website of Indian Railways on real time basis.

Recasting of Twenty Point Programme

6146. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to recast Twenty Point Programme;

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

(c) the physical targets set and achieved under the above programme during the last three year, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the above programme was last revamped and the new parameters added, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The physical targets set and achieved under the above programme during last 3 year, *i.e.* for 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The programme was last revamped in 2006. The items/parameters in TPP-1986 and TPP-2006, at the time of restructuring, are given in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	All India		Andhra Pradesh@		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	2,79,707	2,27,308	3,000	15,354	336	0	8,450	10,271
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	1,33,290	1,35,738	NR	10,862	202	0	7,895	28,485
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	75,814	2,20,459	NR	1,56,291	NR	0	1,760	3,805
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	3,01,43,558	2,57,76,154	26,29,793	15,87,263	1,01,556	96,646	18,90,094	18,40,293
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	59,24,958	56,39,044	4,49,754	3,25,911	15,972	15,771	2,95,692	2,91,488
6.	Food Security - Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	1,04,92,530	96,12,108	7,23,201	4,95,920	25,524	24,929	4,75,224	4,64,680
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	2,13,93,193	1,83,49,571	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	4,76,162	4,60,928	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	25,15,108	18,39,490	78,258	46,722	2,017	110	1,83,171	94,553
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	1,50,000	1,28,559	5,769	4,292	377	100	1,406	0
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	1,18,671	1,19,933	2,600	2,601	202	164	6,334	4,470
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP	Number	23,427	15,958	144	218	46	16	3,604	1,929
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	1,80,000	19,57,119	9,190	23,020	NA	NA	2,974	19,056
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	6,952	7,024	194	257	93	98	228	231
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	13,53,081	13,43,711	45,461	55,574	6,142	6,028	62,153	62,153
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	1,32,000	12,88,018	6,060	27,600	392	0	1,312	1,587
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	15,34,923	13,48,412	1,99,800	2,08,591	5,780	42	4,060	0
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,01,88,81,000	1,22,44,06,605	12,98,70,000	22,12,73,000	37,57,000	27,200	26,39,000	0
19.	Road constructed- PMGSY	Kilometer	21,775	37,157	257	357	450	547	720	870
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	14,000	13,232	NA	NA	100	154	300	204
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	3,61,458	6,56,846	25,000	43,312	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	10,50,989	10,13,285	59,198	56,313	677	610	8,527	7,926

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

@: For Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Bifurcated targets not received for the items/parameters ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road constructed- PMGSY and Pumps sets energized, hence combined target has been equally divided between Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Bihar		Chhattisgarh		Delhi		Goa	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	46,200	41,245	4,160	5,797	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	22,400	16,689	2,640	4,887	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	22,400	15,914	2,080	3,252	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAV)	Tonnes	0	1,89,163	0	0	0	0	63,148	57,239
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	1,77,412	0	0	0	0	6,108	5,599
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	11,582	0	0	0	0	5,532	5,047
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	49,14,900	37,48,985	13,37,446	13,29,701	2,20,691	2,34,099	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	1,36,002	1,26,826	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	2,80,255	4,65,442	42,889	44,427	NA	NA	586	1,908

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	8,107	3,232	5,693	7,360	14,179	24,464	NR	22
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	9,000	8,995	8,200	11,767	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	4,000	3,139	2,700	2,215	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	16,498	16,870	3,969	0	953	1,564	55	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	544	544	220	220	55	95	11	12
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	91,845	91,677	52,474	49,941	11,033	10,897	1,262	1,262
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	8,386	0	5,078	0	11,774	23,734	NR	0
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	22,800	92,956	60,000	86,211	682	1,468	305	346
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,48,20,000	6,04,21,400	4,17,30,000	6,96,00,000	4,50,000	9,54,301	4,77,000	4,50,000
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	2,900	3,631	620	2,510	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	1,750	2,441	1,248	1,202	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	2,764	6,332	21,000	23,277	NA	NA	200	259
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	19,294	18,759	21,499	21,230	29,231	29,106	3,969	3,932

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Gujarat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh		Jammu and Kashmir	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	19,283	17,899	2,500	2,342	494	785	8,640	3,803
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	4,751	6,762	1,260	1,407	300	1,519	7,200	3,158
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	3,168	4,194	1,000	659	150	6,201	4,500	3,114
4.	Food Security- Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	20,87,795	18,85,738	0	0	0	0	7,56,804	6,66,045
5.	Food Security- Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	3,18,360	3,09,087	0	0	0	0	1,07,388	96,353
6.	Food Security- Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	5,72,088	5,67,666	0	0	0	0	2,01,696	1,79,629
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	7,95,000	7,32,473	1,85,952	1,80,705	0	0
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	3,22,044	3,17,660	0	0

1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	34,105	65,401	34,771	7,089	4,688	1,739	13,484	9,054
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	8,722	8,731	516	1,598	606	428	3,033	0
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	900	2,140	527	574	2,500	2,566	793	640
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	175	242	7	4	NA	NA	10	2
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	4,924	1,28,229	4,526	68,308	1,740	13,475	935	187
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	336	336	148	148	76	78	141	141
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	51,334	52,097	25,922	25,962	18,912	18,920	28,577	28,594
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	9,760	3,33,046	442	1,743	524	83,476	822	0
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,45,400	1,91,118	40,000	35,798	20,000	20,728	13,300	8,454
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	9,45,10,000	18,20,39,000	3,00,00,000	2,79,27,000	1,30,00,000	1,35,00,000	86,45,000	59,61,000
19.	Road constructed- PMGSY	Kilometer	990	1,892	355	633	260	485	750	929
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	236	56
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	56,000	80,702	19,000	20,750	1,215	2,023	NA	NA
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	96,235	96,211	46,615	46,432	8,807	8,728	16,214	13,119

NA: Not Applicable

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Jharkhand		Karnataka		Kerala		Madhya Pradesh	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	10,846	9,017	9,000	18,689	5,300	2,140	20,000	16,527
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	8,863	7,309	4,500	8,833	3,700	3,029	12,000	11,010
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	4,468	5,276	900	1,000	444	950	13,000	9,857
4.	Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	13,59,442	9,58,781	0	0	14,74,349	14,41,726	0	71,762
5.	Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (AAAY)	Tonnes	3,85,524	3,56,653	0	0	2,50,260	2,43,433	0	71,762
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	6,19,968	5,68,021	0	0	4,02,348	3,91,139	0	0
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	25,42,657	23,13,096	0	0	31,94,247	28,39,619
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	49,701	37,358	94,995	1,04,098	59,060	44,128	1,15,186	42,243

1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
10.	Houses constructed - EWS/LIG	Number	2,229	982	1,754	11,839	3,768	545	5,685	410
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	16,332	7,220	8,483	13,096	900	172	10,000	8,835
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	203	241	1,520	1,054	100	49	876	696
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	3,001	2,95,978	14,844	38,185	2,289	49,476	9,127	2,97,770
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	204	204	185	204	258	258	453	453
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	38,432	38,365	64,518	64,518	33,115	33,115	91,771	91,729
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	2,310	88,920	1,472	2,161	2,157	3,809	6,398	4,219
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	22,300	7,296	47,000	52,805	7,530	3,700	1,33,000	7,499
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,44,95,000	74,25,998	4,43,00,000	5,19,29,000	48,95,000	10,53,318	8,64,50,000	8,66,87,000
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	703	1,750	650	628	348	202	2,100	5,179
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	1,225	433	257	355	603	500	5,100	4,471
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	22,000	5,664	38,602	1,40,641	12,000	11,607	17,237	1,37,818
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	7,599	7,390	62,643	59,926	22,459	22,127	53,374	53,082

NA: Not Applicable,

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Maharashtra		Manipur		Meghalaya		Mizoram	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	18,000	16,971	360	0	550	134	725	331
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	5,734	8,856	360	0	490	0	135	404
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,200	2,878	180	0	490	0	174	0
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	0	1,143	1,71,379	1,72,281	1,88,858	1,88,197	70,140	67,419
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	888	26,724	26,724	29,484	29,484	10,920	9,722
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	43,008	43,194	47,376	47,377	17,640	16,015
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	45,27,492	40,44,636	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	1,88,319	99,708	4,658	3,350	8,433	9,206	1,293	276

1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	25,256	17,222	275	0	451	0	193	0
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	3,713	3,443	200	194	181	222	52	43
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	487	305	NA	NA	19	15	NA	NA
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	10,132	10,529	148	0	7	0	1	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	553	553	42	43	41	41	27	27
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	1,08,698	97,162	10,826	9,805	5,368	5,309	2,122	1,980
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	16,760	19,039	203	0	468	531	153	0
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,63,450	91,413	14,380	11,547	4,110	1,991	5,840	0
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	10,62,43,000	8,63,12,000	93,47,000	92,01,557	26,72,000	45,03,907	37,96,000	0
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	550	500	236	300	105	47	115	49
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	889	579	140	929	130	91	90	224
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,34,897	1,33,078	705	678	1,930	1,634	455	425

NA: Not Applicable.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Nagaland		Odisha		Puducherry		Punjab	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	1,645	645	32,910	11,205	NA	NA	600	572
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	429	664	4,740	4,842	NA	NA	520	402
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	218	0	6,636	400	NA	NA	250	366
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	1,26,876	1,37,329	21,92,981	20,08,221	60,372	5,950	0	0
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAAY)	Tonnes	19,988	21,486	5,26,404	5,29,844	13,548	4,551	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	32,112	34,536	11,70,288	11,76,760	21,564	1,145	0	0
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,70,120	1,91,434
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	1,480	1,114	1,60,610	49,208	412	119	56,750	4,369

1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	1,169	0	1,593	343	366	0	1,380	0
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	84	95	11,300	18,411	17	0	850	569
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	36	22	2,200	1,326	6	0	1,000	60
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	5,767	44,801	117	1,761	7,507	6,858
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	59	59	326	338	5	5	154	154
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	3,612	3,455	72,142	71,204	788	788	26,656	26,656
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	629	0	1,436	1,972	310	0	1,443	1,638
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	3,840	0	1,82,270	1,98,891	70	75	10,090	2,769
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	24,96,000	0	11,84,76,000	12,42,17,000	46,000	1,46,436	65,59,000	18,00,000
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	160	215	2,400	3,843	NA	NA	650	737
20.	Villages electrified - DDUGJY	Number	50	68	756	487	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	1,190	5,003	25	39	55,000	10,574
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	688	661	26,482	26,052	2,402	2,376	48,629	48,144

NA: Not Applicable,

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Rajasthan		Sikkim		Tamil Nadu		Telangana@	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	4,080	4,282	108	0	41,770	12,767	2,000	8,891
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	3,100	5,200	54	0	10,000	5,914	NR	201
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	1,800	4,220	54	0	4,814	0	NR	1,906
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	0	0	44,283	42,789	37,22,832	30,82,407	11,96,445	4,25,164
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAAY)	Tonnes	0	0	6,936	6,448	7,83,144	7,41,524	2,04,534	81,719
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	11,304	10,362	12,59,232	10,15,893	3,28,887	1,42,946
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	27,91,572	27,23,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	97,145	1,09,982	1,834	649	53,429	43,228	67,312	57,437

1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	10,536	20,703	71	10	17,498	12,000	5,284	2,168
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	1,400	1,882	200	126	4,449	4,449	1,909	1,894
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP	Number	1,773	1,631	NA	NA	356	61	148	231
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	9,931	28,060	71	0	13,439	26,585	3,215	12,926
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	304	304	13	13	494	494	193	149
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	61,111	60,133	1,255	1,275	55,078	54,439	45,461	35,308
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	10,772	10,785	48	564	15,309	26,470	5,454	4,025
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	53,155	70,423	6,160	4,095	55,071	70,235	199,800	80,446
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	3,45,50,000	4,51,96,200	40,04,000	23,07,116	3,57,96,000	4,56,52,754	12,98,70,000	4,45,79,000
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	1,550	3,233	100	121	379	1,965	257	163
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	315	349	NA	NA	547	0	NA	NA
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	30,000	40,207	NA	NA	12,000	8,495	25,000	94,069
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	65,717	65,310	399	399	95,758	92,750	43,337	40,644

NA Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.
 @ For Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Bifurcated targets not received for the items/parameters ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.), Anganwadis Functional (Cum.), Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands), Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands), Road constructed- PMGSY and Pumps sets energized, hence combined target has been equally divided between Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Tripura		Uttarakhand		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	680	175	650	548	6,980	3,741	30,500	23,177
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	1,130	87	200	158	4,187	2,003	26,500	3,057
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	566	0	50	0	3,512	150	1,000	26
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	3,03,249	3,00,224	5,12,647	5,39,096	72,74,773	62,13,857	38,60,971	37,52,948
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	47,520	46,857	80,184	1,02,441	17,19,696	15,78,078	6,21,684	5,59,656
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	76,380	76,380	1,28,988	1,35,919	27,65,484	25,30,851	15,53,580	16,62,027
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	9,550	23,056	11,443	6,158	4,25,299	2,76,627	4,32,803	1,90,511
10.	Houses constructed - EWS/LIG	Number	63	184	811	0	10,421	3,608	11,013	8,318
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back)-NRDWP	Number	93	595	1,028	969	23,000	23,000	3,420	794
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,289	939	28	7	1,500	244	1,200	1,312
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	1,019	4,507	1,567	1,512	34,479	70,166	17,381	7,95,954
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	56	56	105	105	897	896	576	552
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	9,911	9,911	20,487	19,441	1,88,075	1,87,511	1,16,842	1,26,815
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	63	0	938	1,085	9,871	874	9,413	6,50,412
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	20,900	16,403	16,000	17,268	68,180	57,907	8,130	6,396
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,35,85,000	1,06,19,000	1,04,00,000	1,75,09,000	4,43,17,000	9,19,72,739	52,85,000	1,00,18,200
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	250	240	625	725	1,445	3,696	1,850	1,710
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	610	164	79
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	700	1,136	22,058	20,924	422	3,960
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,242	1,048	12,445	12,072	1,03,179	87,062	47,086	46,827

NA: Not Applicable,

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Chandigarh		Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Daman and Diu		Lakshadweep	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	34,020	24,727	0	0	10,470	12,436	5,661	2,266	4,620	5,044
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	1,818	2,089	0	0	2,196	2,720	636	336	504	1,008
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	4,278	3,258	0	0	5,028	5,239	1,044	837	756	756
7.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Normal)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	13,096	10,598	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Food Security:National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NFSA	Tonnes	0	0	18,116	16,420	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	867	168	NA	NA	223	0	60	1	22	51

1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	NR	0	1,746	0	30	0	NR	0	NR	NR
11.	Habitations covered (Partially covered & Slipped back) -NRDWP	Number	4	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Coverage of water quality affected habitations - NRDWP	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC families assisted-under SCA to SOSP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	168	1,342	3	0	3	0	NA	NA
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	9	9
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	713	710	500	500	271	268	107	102	107	107
16.	Urban Poor Families assisted under Seven Point Charter	Number	NR	0	1,814	328	29	0	NR	0	NA	NA
17.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,100	1,184	155	126	220	220	10	11	25	0
18.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	7,00,000	6,73,048	1,01,000	82,150	1,43,000	3,52,200	7,000	16,081	4,50,000	0
19.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Villages electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0	25	54	NA	NA
22.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	240	180	1,616	1,616	5,307	5,304	2,086	2,086	48	48

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	All India		Andhra Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	3,03,086	2,26,536	NR	0	150	NR	11,305	13,680
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,57,874	1,88,426	NR	0	NR	NR	15,600	13,288
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,88,818	1,01,076	NR	0	NR	NR	9,150	11,680
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	5,23,40,432	4,95,94,204	21,10,254	20,69,543	1,01,556	1,01,417	18,11,924	16,54,279
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	46,15,715	47,72,078	2,54,384	2,92,031	15,972	16,074	1,97,128	1,98,271
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	83,13,303	87,59,257	4,09,048	4,72,890	25,524	25,537	3,16,816	3,20,853
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	2,83,54,345	2,54,62,781	6,16,567	4,42,538	0	0	5,20,932	3,62,557
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	5,91,308	5,08,580	7383	9106	0	0	33,088	31,227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	20,79,146	20,80,530	65,976	55,447	1,357	NR	1,23,193	40,817
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	1,49,999	1,09,518	9,055	3,053	417	NR	1,488	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	47,080	54,979	903	1,905	177	NR	2,546	1,128
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	10,117	7,621	77	35	40	NR	1,447	498
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	1,77,699	3,88,006	6,592	29,436	NA	NA	2,001	7,045
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	7,075	7,029	257	257	98	98	231	231
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	14,00,000	13,47,312	55,607	55,599	6,225	6,225	62,153	62,153
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	11,66,651	13,81,596	1,48,730	1,33,618	210	8	40	0
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	75,83,32,000	97,88,43,399	9,66,75,000	18,39,48,000	1,37,000	5,610	26,000	0
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	26,000	30,187	300	1,064	470	197	700	477
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	3,501	7,108	NA	NA	NR	174	121	942
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	3,49,954	6,87,248	25,000	72,360	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	10,96,258	10,72,848	50,436	50,366	626	591	8,762	8,272

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Bihar		Chhattisgarh		Delhi		Goa	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	22,551	4,176	12,960	21,243	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year NRLM	Number	NR	52,084	6,300	14,875	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	42,872	50,831	5,352	9,432	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	52,41,275	50,25,021	13,84,056	13,84,056	4,24,500	4,25,886	61,692	64,072
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,072	4,055
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,688	3,601
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	52,41,275	50,25,021	13,84,056	13,84,056	4,23,792	4,25,638	11,140	12,040
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	708	248	8,528	8,528

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	2,36,271	4,76,379	36,158	39,373	NA	NA	495	1,126
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	8,865	5,920	6,716	7,912	14,969	2,040	NR	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	4,019	5,689	2,929	2,651	NA	NA	2	0
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,673	1,609	965	284	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted - under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	15,722	6,077	3,616	109	1,193	371	59	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	544	544	220	220	95	95	11	12
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	1,15,009	91,677	52,474	49,978	11,150	10,897	1,262	1,253
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	22,790	41,419	50,410	1,33,531	850	1,498	150	21
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,48,14,000	2,69,22,300	3,27,67,000	98,70,000	5,53,000	9,73,822	98,000	33,300
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	3,200	3,749	1,500	1,703	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	1,975	1,754	15	405	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	2,764	7,499	21,000	22,108	NA	NA	200	193
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	23,961	23,659	25,649	25,309	29,626	29,583	5,120	5,119

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Gujarat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh		Jammu and Kashmir	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	9,443	16,993	1,270	1,093	300	2,937	20,250	3,174
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year NRLM	Number	4,000	8,042	730	716	300	1,592	20,250	3,143
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	3,050	5,517	NR	268	150	164	20,250	2,715
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAV)	Tonnes	20,85,108	20,16,456	7,95,000	7,80,211	5,07,996	5,11,970	7,55,852	7,47,628
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	3,26,292	3,26,169	0	0	0	0	89,490	1,16,662
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	5,64,156	5,64,337	0	0	0	0	1,68,080	1,96,043
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	7,95,000	7,80,211	1,85,952	1,86,084	73,660	6,494
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	3,22,044	3,25,886	51,522	550

1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	28,753	54,537	29,314	12,428	2,635	2,972	7,579	9,989
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	8,822	9,051	353	954	610	547	3,668	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	940	1,172	245	315	1,115	1,536	355	230
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	21	21	3	2	NA	NA	4	2
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	3,610	4,155	4,218	7,089	1,853	34,716	972	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	336	336	148	148	78	78	141	141
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	53,029	52,745	25,982	25,982	18,925	18,925	31,938	29,599
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,39,280	1,50,822	57,200	30,643	18,000	11,449	8,700	10,863
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	9,05,32,000	16,89,92,000	3,71,80,000	2,38,50,000	1,17,00,000	1,21,67,712	56,55,000	76,60,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	1,800	1,622	300	268	300	654	750	461
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	31	27
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	56,000	91,048	9,549	7,077	1,014	1,758	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,03,544	1,03,540	47,506	47,437	8,821	8,758	16,572	14,037

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	41,901	NR	80,087	1,00,514	49,792	41,567	97,109	0
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	2,228	NR	1,252	8,444	3,969	450	4,205	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	7,306	NR	3,706	17,751	391	356	4,954	304
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1	NR	845	1,164	38	76	467	310
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	3,146	NR	12,920	16,561	2,518	60,890	13,147	336
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	224	204	204	203	258	258	453	453
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	38,432	38,365	65,911	64,558	33,318	33,115	97,135	91,729
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	3,450	NR	66,090	69,093	3,890	1,117	1,10,700	7,994
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	22,43,000	NR	4,29,59,000	4,35,38,000	25,29,000	17,30,1727	19,55,000	63,94,200
18.	Road constructed- PMGSY	Kilometer	1,240	486	550	927	300	364	3,410	1,451
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	352	750	NR	0	NR	0	142	214
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	22,000	NR	38,602	54,184	12,000	10,026	17,237	1,81,910
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	7,735	7,561	64,302	60,971	23,318	23,194	62,374	62,374

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Maharashtra		Manipur		Meghalaya		Mizoram	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	48,655	37,738	300	NR	650	447	1,117	NR
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	24,587	21,895	NR	NR	450	193	400	NR
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	4,920	2,313	NR	NR	165	92	NR	NR
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	46,05,192	43,24,368	1,70,952	1,70,953	1,86,484	1,73,878	69,774	71,504
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	26,724	26,725	24,570	27,026	10,010	11,098
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	43,008	43,007	39,480	43,794	16,170	18,333
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	46,05,192	43,24,368	0	0	21,602	0	3,711	0
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	7,732	1,311	1,768	0

1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	1,58,763	1,13,537	3,133	NR	5,672	1,634	870	NR
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	27,474	20,990	23	NR	411	356	98	NR
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,424	1,403	52	65	270	225	31	4
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	187	144	NA	NA	10	19	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	10,092	9,020	136	NR	7	0	1	NR
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	553	553	43	43	41	41	27	27
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	1,10,486	97,260	11,510	11,510	5,896	4,630	2,244	1,980
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,22,880	55,793	14,600	2,855	4,850	3,186	4,070	NR
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	7,98,72,000	5,57,50,000	94,90,000	62,05,795	31,53,000	33,64,542	26,46,000	NR
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	600	892	300	430	100	148	80	52
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NR	0	95	75	26	1	16	16
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,41,817	1,41,361	840	810	1,833	1,725	471	455

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Nagaland		Odisha		Puducherry		Punjab	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	1,700	NR	85,900	NR	220	0	800	2,116
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year - NRLM	Number	NR	NR	7,120	NR	326	0	890	1,547
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NR	NR	57,210	NR	500	0	806	776
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	1,26,876	1,34,020	20,99,939	18,50,529	25,130	4,526	8,70,120	8,90,317
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	19,968	20,991	3,37,748	3,34,301	5,645	2,600	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	32,112	33,731	7,50,506	7,43,408	8,985	1,119	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	773	6,94,078	5,35,843	0	0	8,70,120	8,90,317
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act(Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	996	NR	1,35,403	3,84,675	549	0	47,844	2,841
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	707	NR	1,627	1,472	350	0	1,401	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	19	NR	7,851	10,548	5	0	261	209
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	5	NR	769	481	6	0	1,000	108
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	6,230	37,235	153	426	9,655	19,710
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	60	59	338	338	5	5	155	155
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	3,980	3,455	74,154	71,287	855	788	27,314	26,656
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,050	NR	1,07,290	1,70,808	40	86	6,970	2,934
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	6,83,000	NR	6,97,39,000	9,60,03,000	26,000	32,876	45,31,000	19,07,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	150	39	2,350	2,419	NA	NA	450	537
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	8	0	20	1264	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	1,190	6,627	25	34	55,000	15,110
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	755	739	26,762	26,600	2,437	2,429	49,687	49,675

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Rajasthan		Sikkim		Tamil Nadu		Telangana	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	5,496	5,386	NR	554	5,350	19,409	NR	4,077
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NR	3,618	NR	0	7,500	18,167	1,840	0
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,200	2,431	NR	0	7,650	2,919	NR	0
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	27,91,572	26,81,131	44,292	43,333	37,22,832	37,46,034	14,65,680	12,79,220
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	5,202	5,202	7,83,144	7,82,662	1,36,356	1,33,203
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	8,478	8,477	12,59,232	12,73,144	2,19,258	2,21,816
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	27,91,572	26,81,131	6,576	6,575	0	0	6,48,024	5,35,145
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act(Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	4,506	3,549	0	0	20,976	16,808

1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	85,162	1,03,246	1,234	40	45,044	16,895	56,748	45,783
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	8,877	13,482	15	0	14,332	14,332	4,594	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	800	1,698	45	82	1,388	1,389	714	1,524
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,163	1,065	NA	NA	106	0	88	145
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	10,088	23,853	59	25	11,548	11,512	4,231	43,994
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	304	304	13	13	434	434	149	149
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	62,010	60,263	1,308	1,291	54,439	54,439	35,700	35,615
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	57,100	70,893	4,810	1,325	70,240	45,129	59,970	2,36,598
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest)	Number	3,71,15,000	4,61,14,200	31,27,000	16,30,602	4,56,56,000	2,93,33,788	3,89,81,000	13,78,31,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	2,000	2,421	120	345	1,110	299	250	447
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	26	163	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	30,000	51,303	NA	NA	10,000	13,564	25,148	96,300
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	67,417	67,205	399	399	97,276	96,586	50,254	49,948

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Tripura		Uttarakhand		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,040	NR	500	644	12,522	45,384	NR	26,564
2	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year NRLM	Number	602	NR	340	413	150	24,934	21,057	20,828
3	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NR	NR	200	245	NR	2,462	3,431	2,880
4	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	2,84,431	2,74,810	5,07,492	5,29,586	74,72,363	72,82,416	36,18,996	33,19,673
5	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	19,800	23,760	40,092	44,800	15,09,370	15,48,597	3,62,579	3,85,694
6	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	31,825	31,825	64,494	83,562	24,24,463	24,70,561	12,06,581	14,40,550
7	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	86,849	81,169	2,00,730	1,89,632	11,42,313	9,93,055	12,40,793	6,63,501
8	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	71,232	53,968	50,766	47,456	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
9	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	6,423	NR	6,432	8,811	3,58,551	2,54,276	3,64,877	3,13,261
10	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	NR	NR	846	0	11,427	1,272	8,872	19,243
11	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	35	10	460	472	2,167	2,167	1,965	2,139
12	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	490	119	13	8	167	167	532	1,364
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	834	154	1,588	1,849	33,315	36,121	17,918	35,721
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	56	56	105	105	897	896	576	552
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	10,145	9,911	20,067	19,506	1,90,145	1,87,464	1,19,481	1,26,815
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	16,280	2,339	16,000	17,846	47,731	1,65,867	750	12,169
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,05,82,000	15,38,000	1,04,00,000	1,57,76,000	3,10,25,000	5,87,02,983	4,88,000	3,24,19,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	220	47	450	1,191	1,500	5,080	1,500	2,417
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	4	9	NA	NA	659	1,305	10	8
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	700	1,188	22,058	20,457	422	34,431
21.	Electricity supplied	MillionUnit	1,202	1,146	12,889	12,675	1,06,351	93,033	47,359	47,194

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2015-16

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Chandigarh		Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Daman and Diu		Lakshadweep	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year- NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	33,649	22,378	13,005	14,762	10,341	10,220	5,792	4,436	4,620	3,720
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	1,595	885	0	0	2,013	2,013	371	391	168	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	3,597	2,311	0	0	4,609	4,609	609	520	252	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	333	0	6,145	6,529	749	988	2,495	2,221	1,016	1,016

1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	2,131	0	6,860	8,233	0	0	0	0	2,064	1,664
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	609	151	NA	NA	157	0	43	0	16	231
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	NR	NR	2,306	0	22	0	NR	NR	NA	NA
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-.NRDWP	Number	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations - NRDWP	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SSCP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	273	1,601	2	0	2	0	NA	NA
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	9	9
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	720	720	500	500	302	233	107	102	107	107
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,120	1,300	180	167	200	225	10	0	20	0
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	7,28,000	7,13,091	1,17,000	1,33,406	1,30,000	3,03,000	7,000	0	13,000	0
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0	25	71	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	240	180	1,607	1,607	5,925	5,925	2,337	2,337	48	48

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	All India		Andhra Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	4,25,993	4,92,635	6,860	0	340	169	27,634	20,141
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,35,387	2,28,433	NR	0	200	76	19,620	21,174
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,25,520	1,50,536	NR	0	NR	0	5,250	9,022
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	54332254	5,21,02,912	18,71,844	18,46,494	88992	87048	16,86,864	15,64,721
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	6,09,083	7,05,798	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	9,78,059	10,92,743	0	0	0	81	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	4,95,28,873	47170543	18,49,776	18,11,598	56,124	54704	16,10,010	1508048
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	18,14,689	1746340	22,068	34,896	32,868	31305	76,854	56,653

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	43,60,996	32,24,695	75,054	30394	9,034	0	219695	2,49,740
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	2,38,024	1,39,897	14,440	10,368	752	420	3160	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	44,023	37,230	638	987	177	21	1,090	270
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	12,812	5,175	367	331	11	4	662	112
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	1,81,000	3,18,411	7,398	0	NA	NA	2,132	4,912
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	7,075	7,050	257	257	98	98	231	231
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	14,00,000	13,52,763	55,607	55,605	6225	6225	62,153	62,153
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	10,89,555	19,90,409	2,08,591	2,74,635	210	0	40	0
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	70,82,15,000	1,40,42,88,945	13,55,84,000	18,20,43,000	1,37,000	0	26,000	0
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	48,623	47,450	1350	734	650	1361	750	930
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	8,360	4,767	NA	NA	1039	174	1377	1218
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	4,44,097	6,86,902	24,852	75,403	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	11,24,287	11,16,771	54,300	54,257	729	714	9,020	8,694

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Bihar		Chhattisgarh		Delhi		Goa	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	55,902	1,89,148	13,090	26,471	NA	NA	1,218	0
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	33,000	62,870	8,342	9,639	NA	NA	1,061	0
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	33,000	41,344	4,550	5,833	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	54,93,864	52,46,761	13,84,056	12,68,718	4,50,590	4,42,669	59,016	58,115
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	688	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	54,93,864	52,46,078	13,84,056	12,68,718	4,50,574	4,42,669	33,832	32,932
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	16	0	25,184	25,183

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	637658	695135	232903	125075	NA	NA	761	594
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	18302	12325	11,002	9,876	28,080	0	NA	NA
11.	Partially Covered Habitations-NRDWP	Number	5,800	652	3,021	65	NA	NA	2	0
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,977	637	1,148	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	16,675	5,229	2903	86	1,365	427	47	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	544	544	220	220	95	95	11	12
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	1,15,009	91677	52474	49978	11150	10897	1,262	1,255
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	30,330	43,279	60,581	98697	848	1,299	154	38
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,97,15,000	2,81,32,000	3,93,78,000	7,87,00,000	5,51,000	8,72,000	1,00,000	31,700
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	6540	6602	2750	1020	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	735	372	500	176	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	2764	0	21,000	19,946	NA	NA	200	197
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	25,711	25,130	23,750	23,697	30,829	30,797	4,319	4,317

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Gujarat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh		Jammu & Kashmir	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	7,250	23,599	3,500	3,508	1,270	973	6,290	8,547
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	4,350	7,445	2,500	1,923	640	254	5,573	3,775
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,450	2,578	750	722	390	21	NR	2,461
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	21,79,372	21,74,734	7,95,000	7,56,152	5,08,024	5,04,691	7,51,080	7,48,255
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	1,080
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	21,79,372	21,73,662	7,95,000	7,56,152	1,98,374	1,98,300	4,75,736	4,78,071
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	3,09,650	3,06,391	2,75,344	2,69,104

1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	1,13,595	39,841	25,556	16,870	4874	4463	17020	3137
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	12,471	12,621	472	472	1312	3749	7475	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	7	7	250	118	1,300	938	375	282
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations - NRDWP	Number	25	25	13	7	NA	NA	5	4
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	3,380	3,732	4315	5721	1,561	11,825	870	208
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	336	336	148	148	78	78	141	141
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	53029	53029	25962	25962	18925	18925	31,938	29,599
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,39,283	1,68,733	35798	25474	20,728	10,052	8,454	7,307
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	9,05,34,000	18,41,46,000	2,32,69,000	1,91,64,000	1,34,73,000	1,06,99,634	54,95,000	41,34,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	211	212	52	63	500	1429	1050	1785
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	27	79	18
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	56,000	94,205	8,800	9,769	1,014	2,077	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,03,706	1,03,705	48895	48895	8831	8779	17398	14194

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Jharkhand		Karnataka		Kerala		Madhya Pradesh	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year -NRLM	Number	25,390	45,971	47,876	3,809	NR	10,944	38,700	42,600
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	20,870	14,819	3,760	587	180	768	13,000	20,527
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	10,503	11,133	5,130	4,268	NR	885	13,000	13,860
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	16,75,879	16,37,775	26,08,836	22,22,899	13,70,810	13,07,639	34,72,032	31,63,436
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	1,45,985	1,73,241	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	2,34,703	272,344	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	16,75,879	16,36,061	26,08,836	22,22,899	4,27,300	357,448	34,72,032	31,60,762
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	1,714	0	0	1,66,470	14,98,866	0	2,674

1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	230855	143575	93065	80120	32559	71041	448147	367611
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	2613	2647	1351	9518	6875	200	3,933	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations - NRDWP	Number	430	149	10100	14640	363	290	65	18
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1000	155	1,900	919	100	1	273	120
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	3,367	7284	8901	34622	2,879	62,153	10614	676
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	224	224	204	204	258	258	453	453
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	38432	38432	65,911	65911	33318	33115	97,135	91,814
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	3,450	21005	41000	61686	3,700	46,695	7499	99,197
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	22,43,000	1,92,09,792	2,66,50,000	5,47,00,000	24,05,000	29,48,408	48,74,000	8,55,36,996
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	3000	3120	800	897	430	314	6200	5082
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	1314	696	39	7	NR	0	191	149
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	22,000	4422	38,602	82,488	12,000	12,257	17,237	92184
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	7,960	7,906	66,899	66,537	24,296	24,261	65,759	65,758

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Maharashtra		Manipur		Meghalaya		Mizoram	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	45,151	21,743	453	458	1,524	1,173	1,188	1,261
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	47,255	15,143	362	188	1,143	499	941	409
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,228	5,067	300	0	160	38	1,108	286
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	46,05,192	42,38,045	1,41,564	1,33,058	1,76,000	1,75,396	65,757	63,632
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	46,05,192	42,38,045	1,41,564	1,33,058	1,29,600	1,34,409	45,579	45,021
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	46,400	40,987	20,178	18,611

1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	2,30,422	136883	11315	869	17,030	7,059	4806	534
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	46,646	35,590	8	0	588	0	121	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	1,806	1090	50	103	100	81	35	35
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	149	79	NA	NA	10	0	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	11,085	8,901	121	0	8	0	2	0
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	553	553	43	43	41	41	27	27
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	1,10,486	97338	11510	11510	5896	5893	2,244	2,244
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	91413	42100	11547	12247	1,991	0	4070	4050
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	5,94,18,000	5,66,62,000	75,06,000	78,09,675	12,94,000	0	26,46,000	26,46,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	1900	2001	790	1486	400	369	200	298
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NR	0	149	69	674	670	42	23
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	0	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,39,295	1,39,228	764	740	1715	1715	514	501

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Nagaland		Odisha		Puducherry		Punjab	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,500	1,216	13,680	12,793	1,239	0	2,380	1,913
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,000	400	7,039	14,087	1,333	0	1,600	1,030
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,440	319	6,864	12,909	1,650	0	600	312
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	1,26,585	1,14,064	20,97,822	22,67,370	0	0	8,70,120	8,85,548
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	6,264	6,656	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	8,804	10,704	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	63,347	54,734	20,97,822	22,67,370	0	0	8,70,120	8,85,548
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	23,238	10,649	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
9.	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	9149	933	396102	76483	429	0	24469	2462
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	1454	0	3948	2123	224	0	1038	0
11.	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	38	108	8500	8045	5	0	350	473
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	16	0	800	151	NA	NA	429	210
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	6,624	43,691	191	72	7,727	12,215
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	60	59	338	338	5	5	155	155
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	3,980	3455	74,154	72,360	855	788	27,314	26,687
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1,050	0	1,07,287	4,01,452	41	250	2,769	5,469
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	6,83,000	0	6,97,37,000	8,74,32,000	27,000	87,441	18,00,000	35,55,000
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	150	395	6200	5797	NA	NA	450	587
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	82	29	1586	690	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	1,190	12,327	35	31	1,50,000	97,579
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	757	745	26758	26756	2548	2545	53088	53088

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Rajasthan		Sikkim		Tamil Nadu		Telangana	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year -NRLM	Number	6,672	9,873	1,255	826	6,000	15,171	4,000	0
2	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	5,592	6,247	1,166	836	250	9,534	NR	0
3	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	3,200	4,340	300	0	6,000	6,933	NR	0
4	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	27,91,573	25,66,230	44,328	45,276	37,04,048	37,76,229	13,38,000	13,35,149
5	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	4,56,834	5,16,675	0	0
6	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	7,34,552	80,277	0	0
7	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	27,91,573	25,66,230	26,351	26,392	10,10,570	93,067	12,96,048	13,00,240
8	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	0	0	17,977	18,884	5,21,826	52,880	41,952	34,909

1	2	3	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
9	Houses constructed-IAY	Number	2,50,258	1,07,874	1957	754	1,76,338	1,44,880	50,959	2,759
10	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	10486	13423	33	0	13,138	13,340	9,883	798
11	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	839	1,241	40	14	2,918	2,854	735	1081
12	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	1,200	1,283	NA	NA	351	56	180	40
13	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	11,264	26,284	120	271	13,129	14,682	4096	2438
14	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	304	304	13	13	434	434	149	149
15	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	62,010	60,733	1,308	1,296	54,439	54,439	35,700	35,634
16	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	57,103	66,815	4095	3376	70,235	39,790	80,446	4,38,059
17	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	3,71,17,000	4,43,56,800	26,62,000	22,98,883	4,56,53,000	2,58,62,924	5,22,90,000	36,80,62,000
18	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	3000	3113	150	247	800	883	900	409
19	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	246	261	NA	NA	NR	0	NA	NA
20	Pumps sets energized	Number	30000	29536	NA	NA	10000	12625	25,148	1,17,277
21	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	67,838	67,415	475	475	1,04,511	1,04,487	53,030	53,018

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Tripura		Uttarakhand		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,700	1,671	2,785	2,471	52,690	21,014	46,456	25,172
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	2,172	1,239	2,104	1,544	38,001	17,363	11,333	16,057
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	1,595	444	737	750	14,800	11,297	10,515	15,714
4.	Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (APL+BPL+AAY)	Tonnes	2,79,016	2,61,211	5,02,996	4,95,443	93,52,305	91,72,495	37,92,065	35,16,467
5.	Food security-Targeted Public Distribution system (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	7,221
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6768
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	1,74,293	1,53,489	4,01,460	398,549	93,52,305	91,69,725	37,92,065	35,02,478
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFA	Tonnes	1,04,723	1,07,722	1,01,536	96,894	0	2759	0	0

1	2	3	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
9.	Houses constructed-HAY	Number	23730	7,084	10861	8710	575258	478253	436512	421562
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	NR	0	1772	0	18197	1579	13194	10477
11.	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	41	71	489	483	1054	1758	3400	1356
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations - NRDWP	Number	524	174	6	2	300	127	1,366	715
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	1806	722	1459	1503	36,565	43,323	19,974	25,907
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	56	56	105	105	897	896	576	552
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	10,145	10,145	20,067	19,649	1,90,145	1,87,538	1,19,481	1,26,815
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	16,280	4,070	17268	18251	57907	92128	3910	2,722
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	1,05,82,000	4,33,31,000	1,12,24,000	1,66,58,000	3,76,40,000	7,11,93,399	25,42,000	27,50,700
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	400	406	1000	1989	3900	3095	4100	2826
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	17	6	76	26	166	154	14	2
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	700	1,429	22058	19520	422	3,568
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	1,644	1,621	13,069	12,986	1,07,569	1,05,701	47,948	47,807

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received.

State-wise Physical Targets and Achievements during 2016-17

S.No.	Item/Parameter	Unit	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Chandigarh		Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Daman and Diu		Lakshadweep	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Number of SHGs promoted (new and revived) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Number of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Number of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) during the financial year-NRLM	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAAY)	Tonnes	29563	8535	0	0	9157	8887	5669	5227	4235	4543
5.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (AAY)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Food Security-Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)	Tonnes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Normal)-NSFA	Tonnes	3,996	1266	0	0	9,157	8887	5,669	5,227	1,397	1,396

1	2	3	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
8.	Food Security: National Food Security Act (Tide Over)-NSFATonnes	Tonnes	25,567	7269	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,838	3,147
9.	Houses constructed-JAY	Number	210	0	NA	NA	304	0	54	0	57	0
10.	Houses constructed-EWS/LIG	Number	NA	NA	4,960	0	96	371	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Partially Covered Habitations- NRDWP	Number	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations-NRDWP	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13.	SC Families Assisted-under SCA to SCSP & NSFDC	Number	NA	NA	418	1,527	2	0	2	0	NA	NA
14.	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum.)	Number	5	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	9	9
15.	Anganwadis Functional (Cum.)	Number	720	720	500	500	302	233	107	102	107	107
16.	Area Covered under Plantation (Public and Forest Lands)	Hectares	1116	1125	126	178	200	220	10	10	25	0
17.	Seedlings planted (Public and Forest Lands)	Number	7,25,000	7,25,195	82000	1,37,914	1,30,000	3,83,000	7000	19484	16000	0
18.	Road constructed-PMGSY	Kilometer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
19.	Villages Electrified-DDUGJY	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Pumps sets energized	Number	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0	25	62	NA	NA
21.	Electricity supplied	Million Unit	240	180	1645	1645	6021	6021	2398	2398	48	48

NA: Not Applicable, NR: Not Reported/Received

Statement-II*Items covered under Twenty Point Programme - 1986*

20-Points	Item Sl. No.	Item
1	2	3
I. Attack on Rural Poverty	1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*
	2	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)**
	3	Handlooms Production
	4	Khadi & Village Industries
	5	Small Scale Industries
	6	Handicrafts
	7	Sericulture
	8	Special Employment Programme (of States)
	9	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)*
	10	Village Industries
	11	Local Bodies: Revitalisation and Involvement
II. Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture	(a)	Watershed Development
	12	Micro Watersheds (in Progress)
	13	Land Development
	14	Distribution of Improved Seeds
	(b)	Drought Prone Area Programme
	15	Area under Soil Moisture Conservation
	16	Creation of Irrigation Potential
	17	Afforestation and Pastures
	18	Distribution of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drills
	19	Distributiion of Improved Agricultural Implements
III. Better Use of Irrigation Water	20	Area covered outside Watersheds
	21	High Yielding Seeds
	22	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Number of Districts
	(a)	Command Area Development Programme
	23	Irrigation Potential created

1	2	3
	24	Utilisation of Potential created
	25	Warabandi
	26	Field Channels
	27	Land Levelling
	28	Field Drains
	29	Training
	30	Coordinated use of Ground Water and Surface Water
	(b)	Catchment Area Development Programme
	31	Soil Conservation
	32	Afforestation
IV. Bigger Harvest		Production of
	33	Rice
	34	Oilseeds
	35	Pulses
	36	Horticulture
	37	Milk
	38	Eggs
	39	Wool
	40	Fish Production
	41	Storage Facilities
	42	Post Harvest Facilities
V. Enforcement of Land Reforms	43	Surplus Land Distribution
	44	Land Records Compilation
	45	Land Declared Surplus
	46	Area Distributed to SCs/STs
	47	Number of SCs/STs Benefitted
VI. Special Programmes for Rural Labour	48	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation
	49	Release of Bonded Labour
	50	Minimum Wages Enforcement

1	2	3
VII. Clean Drinking Water	51	Village covered
	52	Population covered
	53	SC/ST Population covered
VIII. Health for All	54	Community Health Centres
	55	Primary Health Centres
	56	Sub-Centres
	57	Immunisation of Children
	58	Rural Sanitation Latrines
	59	Disease Prevention
	60	Rehabilitation of Handicapped
IX. Two Child Norm	61	Sterilisation
	62	IUD Insertion
	63	CC Users
	64	OP Users
	65	ICDS Blocks (Cum)
	66	Anganwadi (Cum)
	67	M.C.H. Services
X. Expansion of Education	(a)	Elementary Enrolment
	68	Total
	69	Girls
	70	SCs/STs
	71	Drop-outs
	(b)	Adult Literacy
	72	Total
	73	Women
	74	SCs/STs
	75	Content of Education
76	Non-formal Education	
77	Value-Oriented Education	

1	2	3	
XI. Justice of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	78	SC Families Assisted	
	79	ST Families Assisted	
	80	Release of Central Share	
	81	Compliance with Law	
	82	Improving Educational Standards	
	83	Rehabilitation of Safai Karamcharis	
	84	Integration with Community	
	85	Rehabilitation of Tribals in Projects	
XII. Equality for Women	86	(i) Enrolment of Girls in Schools (ii) Women in Adult Literacy Classes	
	87	Women in Technical Institutions	
	88	Awareness and Consciousness of Women, Participation in Development,	
	XIII. New Opportunities for Youth	89	(I) National Service Volunteer Scheme (N.S.V.S.) (II) National Service Scheme
90		National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.)	
91		Nehru Yuva Kendra	
92		New Youth Policy	
93		New Sports Policy	
XIV. Housing for the People		(a)	Rural
		94	Provision of House Sites #
	95	Construction Assistance #	
	96	Indira Awaas Yojana for SCs/STs	
	(b)	Urban	
	97	Economically Weaker Sections Houses	
	98	Houses Constructed for LIG	
	99	Houses Constructed for SCs/STs	
	100	Low Cost Building Material	
101	Number of Homeless Covered		

1	2	3
XV. Improvement of Slums	102	Slum population covered with Seven Basic Amenities
	103	Restricted Growth of Slums
XVI. New Strategy for Forestry	104	Tree Plantation
	105	Survival Rate
	106	Wasteland Reclaimed
	107	Hill/Desert/Coastal Vegetation
XVII. Protection of the Environment	108	Appraisal of Development Projects
	109	Popular Support Awareness/Involvement
XVIII. Concern for the Consumer	110	Fair Price Shops Opened
	111	Ration Cards Issued
	112	Standards Developed
	113	Consumer Protection
XIX. Energy for the Villages	114	Villages Electrified
	115	Pumpsets Energised
	116	Improved Chullahs
	117	Bio-Gas Plants
	118	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
XX. Responsive Administration	119	Responsive Administration

* IRDP and TRYSEM merged in Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

** JRY replaced by Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana which was replaced by Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana

Merged in Indira Awaas Yojana

Statement-III

Items and Parameters covered under Twenty Point Programme-2006

Twenty Points		Item Sl.No.	Name of the items	Parameters/Indicators/Schemes to be monitored
1	2	3	4	5
I. Garibi Hatao [Poverty Eradication]			Rural Areas	
		1.	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	(i) No. of Job Cards Issued (ii) Employment generated (iii) Wages given in cash

1	2	3	4	5
		2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	Individual Swarozgaries assisted: (i) Total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women (v) Disabled person
		3.	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed under various schemes.
		4.	Self Help Groups	SHGs under SGSY - SHGs formed - SHGs to whom income generating activities provided SHGs under other schemes
			Urban Areas	
		5.	Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana	(a) Urban Wage Employment Programme: Total Wage Employment Generated (b) Urban Self Employment Programme: People assisted for Self Employment (i) Total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Women
II. Jan Shakti [Power to people]		6.	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries	Status of number of activities devolved to Panchayats out of the 29 activities to be monitored
		7.	Quick and Inexpensive Justice—Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.	A bill of Nyaya Panchayat is to be placed before the Parliament. Information would be provided once the bill is passed.
		8.	District Planning Committees.	Status of constitution of District Planning Committees to be monitored.
III. Kisan Mitra [Support to Farmers]		9.	Waterhed Development	Area Covered.
		10.	Marketing and Infrastructural support to farmers	(i) Construction of Rural Godowns/Grameen Bhandaran Yojana - Storage capacity created - Marketing Infrastructure Projects sanctioned (ii) Development of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure, grading and standardization - Projects relating to development of markets and marketing infrastructure sanctioned.

1	2	3	4	5
		11.	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture	(i) Micro Irrigation for Agriculture - Area covered under Drip Irrigation - Area covered under Sprinkler Irrigation (ii) Minor Irrigation - Area Covered - Irrigation potential created - No. of schemes recommended /approved
		12.	Credit to farmers	Kisan Credit Cards issued
		13.	Distribution of waste land to the landless	Land distributed (i) Total (ii) SC (iii) ST (iv) Others
IV. Shramik Kalyan [Labour Welfare]		14.	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour	The scheme "Social Security Scheme for unorganised workers" is under consideration of Government.
		15.	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)	(a) Agriculture and Farm workers (i) Inspections made (ii) Irregularities detected (iii) Irregularities rectified (iv) Claims filed (v) Claims settled (vi) Prosecution cases pending (vii) Prosecution cases filed (viii) Prosecution cases decided (b) Others
		16.	Prevention of Child Labour	(i) Project Societies set up (ii) School opened (iii) Children covered (iv) Children mainstreamed
		17.	Welfare of Women Labour	Information on this item will be provided under the scheme Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for projects relating to women worker
V. Khadya Suraksha [Food Security]		18.	Food Security: (i) Targeted Public Distribution System, (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana (iii) Establishing Grain Banks in chronically food scarcity areas	(i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs (i) Allocation of Food Grains to States/UTs (ii) Off take of States/UTs Grain Banks established
VI. Subke Liye Aawas [Housing for All]		19.	Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed

1	2	3	4	5
		20.	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas	(i) Houses sanctioned (ii) Houses constructed
VII. Shudh Peya Jal [Clean Drinking Water]		21.	Rural Areas Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	(i) Habitations covered (NC & PC) (ii) Slipped Back Habitations and Habitations with water quality problems covered
		22.	Urban Areas Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	(i) Towns to cover (ii) Towns covered
VIII. Jan Jan Ka Swasthya [Health for All]		23.	Control and prevention of major diseases: - HIV/AIDS - TB - Malaria - Leprosy - Blindness	Details regarding various schemes to control and prevent diseases including targets fixed and achievements made. These to be provided by the Nodal Ministry.
		24.	National Rural Health Mission	Information on subjects like ASHA selected and trained, CHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres established, Rogi Kalyan Samities set up etc. will be provided by the Ministry.
		25.	Immunisation of Children	(i) Routine Immunisation comprising of DPT, Polio, BCG and Measles - Children Immunised (ii) Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme - Children Immunised
		26.	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban areas	(i) Individual Household latrines constructed (ii) Sanitation Programme in Urban areas covered under the scheme—JNNURM
		27.	Institutional Delivery	Deliveries in institutions
		28.	Prevention of Female Foeticide	(i) Sex ratio at birth (ii) Cases/Conviction under PNDT Act
		29.	Supplementary nutrition for Mothers and Children	(i) Children (6 months to 6 yrs.) receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme (ii) No. of pregnant mothers receiving supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme
		30.	Two Child norm	(i) Sterilizations (ii) IUD Insertions
IX. Sabke Liye Shiksha [Education for All]		31.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	(i) Appointment of Teacher (ii) Construction of School Buildings

1	2	3	4	5
				(iii) Information on reduction in drop out rates at primary level
		32.	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education	(i) No. of children availing mid-day meal State/UT wise (ii) Food grains allocated and utilized, State/UT wise (iii) Kitchen shed units allocated, constructed and in progress (State/UT wise)
X. Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan [Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs]		33.	SC Families Assisted	SC Families assisted
		34.	Rehabilitation of Scavengers	Manual Scavengers and their dependents assisted for rehabilitation under Self-Employment Scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers
		35.	ST Families Assisted	ST Families assisted Number of Scheduled Tribe families granted
		36.	Rights of Forest dwellers— Owners of minor forest produce	(a) Rights for cultivation in forest (b) Minor Forest Produce Rights
		37.	Primitive Tribal Groups	(i) Performance of the projects/activities undertaken under the Centrally Funded Schemes for the exclusive development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) to be monitored. (ii) Monitoring the progress of an Insurance Scheme—(Janshree Bima Yojana) for each of PTG family
		38.	No alienation of Tribal Lands	Under the prevention of alienation and restoration of alienated Tribal land, number of cases of Tribal Land alienation: (i) Filed in court (ii) Cases disposed off (iii) Cases rejected (iv) Cases decided in favour of Tribals (v) Cases pending in Court
		39.	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]	Status of implementation of PESA in States and Central Ministries to be monitored
		40.	Welfare of Minorities	(i) 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities. There are a number of schemes covered under 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities. Progress on these schemes will be provided by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (ii) Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities - Students benefitted
		41.	Professional Education among all minority communities	(a) Details of steps taken by AICTE & UGC to safeguard the interest of Minority Educational

1	2	3	4	5
				Institutions and Students belonging to Minority communities
				(b) Details of action taken by National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions to look into & settle various issues concerning educational matters relating to Minorities.
				(c) Details of Educational programme run by the Central Wakf Council including scholarship to students and financial assistance to set up ITIs.
		42.	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment	Percentage of reservation achieved against 27% reservation for OBCs in different Central Educational Institutions. (i) Representation of OBCs in Central Government Services (ii) Vacancies reserved and filled up by the OBC candidates on the basis of Civil Services Examination
XI. Mahila Kalyan [Women Welfare]		43.	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare Scheme	Details of the various schemes under this item such as Swadhar, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women will be provided by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
		44.	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament	Participation of women in Panchayats Participation of women in Municipalities Participation of women in State Legislation Participation of women in Parliament
XII. Bal Kalyan [Child Welfare]		45.	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cumulative)
		46.	Functional Anganwadis	Anganwadis Functional (Cumulative)
XIII. Yuva Vikas [Youth Development]		47.	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas	Sports for all in Rural areas Information on the scheme called "Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)" to be supplied by the nodal Ministry concerned. Sports for all in Urban areas Information on the proposed scheme "Nagar Palika Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan" to be supplied by the nodal Ministry concerned after approval and implementation of the scheme.
		48.	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana	Nehru Yuva Sathee Deployed

1	2	3	4	5
		49.	National Service Scheme	(i) Enrolment of NSS Volunteers (ii) Special camping Programme (iii) Adoption of villages
XIV. Basti Sudhar [Improvement of Slums]		50.	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter <i>viz.</i> land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.	Poor families assisted
XV. Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi [Environment Protection and Afforestation]		51.	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on-Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on-Public and Forest Lands	(a) Area Covered under plantation on - Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on - Public and Forest Lands
		52.	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and water bodies	(i) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for 34 rivers - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation (ii) National lake conservation plan for 41 lakes - Sewerage plants set up - Low cost sanitation
		53.	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban areas	Gram Panchayats Covered Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme
XVI. Samajik Suraksha [Social Security]		54.	Rehabilitation of handicapped and Orphans	Rehabilitation of handicapped (i) Deen Dayal Rehabilitation Scheme - Beneficiaries (ii) Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances - Beneficiaries Rehabilitation of Orphans (i) Assistance to Home for Children (Shishu Greh) - In country adoptions - Inter country adoptions
		55.	Welfare of the aged	Under the Scheme Integrated Programme for Older persons - (i) Beneficiaries under Day-care Homes (ii) Beneficiaries under Old-age Homes

1	2	3	4	5
XVII. Grameen Sadak [Rural Roads]	56. Rural Roads-PMGSY			Length of Road Constructed
XVIII. Grameen Oorja [Energization of Rural Area]	57. Bio-diesel Production			Area covered under plantation of <i>Jatropha curcas</i>
	58. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana			Villages electrified
	59. Renewable Energy			(i) Remote Village Programme (ii) Family Type Bio-Gas Plants for cooking
	60. Energising Pump sets			Pumpsets Energised
	61. Supply of Electricity			(i) Electricity demanded (ii) Electricity supplied (iii) Shortage observed
	62. Supply of Kerosene and LPG			Kerosene. : (i) Allocation of Kerosene in States/UTs (ii) Stock of Kerosene lifted and distributed LPG: (i) LPG Consumers (ii) Quantity of LPG Distributed to dealers
XIX. Pichhara Kshetra Vikas [Development of Backward Areas]	63. Backward Regions Grants Fund			Information on utilization of funds designed to redress regional imbalances in development through PR Institutions
XX. e-Shasan [IT enabled e-Governance]	64. Central and State Governments			Under the National e-Governance Programme, 27 Mission Mode Projects have been identified in Central Govt., State Govt., Integrated Services and supported components category. For each of the project, following parameters would be monitored: (i) List of Deliverables/Milestones. (ii) Time schedule for each Deliverables/Milestones (iii) Present status
	65. Panchayats Municipalities			Status of Implementation of Mission Mode Projects of Panchayats and Municipalities covered under State category Mission Mode Projects of National e-Governance Programme.

Reduction of Sentences

6147. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death sentence of 15 Indians, lodged in Kuwaiti jails, have been commuted to life imprisonment by Emir of Kuwait and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Emir has also directed that the sentences of 119 Indian nationals be reduced and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to take up the issue of Indian prisoners languishing in jails in the Middle East with the respective countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) Yes. The death sentences of 15 Indians have been commuted to life imprisonment.

(b) Yes. The sentences of 119 Indian nationals have been reduced *vide* Amiri Decree issued in 2017. The details are given below:

With immediate release	:	22
Reduction of three quarters of the sentence	:	18
Reduction by half period of the sentence	:	25
Reduction by one quarter of the sentence	:	1
Reduction from life to 20 years	:	53

(c) and (d) The Government of India attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian nationals abroad, including Indian prisoners languishing in jails in the Middle East. The Government of India through its Missions abroad and through bilateral mechanisms regularly takes up cases of Indian nationals lodged in foreign jails with the concerned authorities for taking a sympathetic view of all such cases, including in Middle East countries. Our consular officers regularly visit Indian nationals in foreign jails and in all deserving cases, consular/legal assistance and guidance is provided within Government of India's guidelines.

strong ties with the Gulf region which holds vital stakes for us, including of diaspora, energy, trade, remittances, etc. Oman facilitates Indian naval ships conducting anti-piracy operations in Gulf of Aden.

(b) The recent visit of Prime Minister to Oman on 11-12 February, 2018 has further strengthened our bilateral partnership with Oman across the sectors. Besides high level political exchanges, India and Oman have also established various institutional mechanisms to promote trade and investment including Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) held at the level of Minister of Commerce and Industry from both the countries.

Cooperation with Oman

6148. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognizes the need for broadening areas of bilateral cooperation with the Sultanate of Oman particularly in shipping, transport, infrastructure building, mining, logistics and tourism sectors and if so, the details thereof including the potential strategic benefits accruing to the Country in the Gulf region; and

(b) whether the Government also recognises the need for a high level political engagement between Sultanate of Oman and India in order to boost economic relations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) Yes. India and Oman have agreed to cooperate in various areas, including shipping, minerals and mining, manufacturing, logistics, infrastructure, tourism, agriculture and fisheries, IT and IT enabled services, skills development, innovation etc. Our relationship with Oman contributes to our existing

[*Translation*]

Mobile Towers in Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

6149. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install towers in Uplagarh and Nichlagarh tribal Panchayat area of Pindwaras, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages in the country where joint service centres are planned to be opened in collaboration with rural entrepreneurs, State/UT-wise along with the region-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) plans to install mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) at Uplagarh Village Panchayat of Pindwara in Rajasthan by December,

2018, while at present there is no plan for mobile BTS at Nichlagarh Village Panchayat of Pindwara in Rajasthan.

(c) At present, no Joint Service Centres Project is under consideration to be opened in collaboration with the rural entrepreneurs. However, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India (GoI), has initiated a project namely "Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 under Digital India Programme for a period of four years (by August, 2019), which aimed to set up at least one CSC at Gram Panchayat (GP) level to cover all the 2.5 lakh GPs across the country. The project is being implemented through M/s CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (a Special Purpose Vehicle of MeitY).

The key objective of CSCs is to deliver various citizen centric services, such as, Government to Citizen (G2C), Business to Citizen (B2C) services, financial inclusion services, educational services, skill development services etc. The implementation principle of CSC 2.0 is completely based on a service delivery/transaction oriented self-sustainable entrepreneurship model, with the objective to enable non-discriminatory access to e-Services to citizens, especially in rural areas.

As on 28.02.2018, a total of 2,92,481 Common Services Centres (CSCs) are functioning across the country, out of which 1,83,184 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. State/UTwise number of CSCs in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Status of CSCs as on 28 February, 2018

S. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	Total No. of CSCs working in region	No. of CSCs at GP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12917	7951	4391
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1814	76	59
3.	Assam	2548	3117	2435
4.	Bihar	8315	22611	14231
5.	Chhattisgarh	10948	12780	9014
6.	Goa	191	48	37
7.	Gujarat	14085	14586	7983
8.	Haryana	6205	9318	5784
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3226	2944	2269
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4167	2046	1567
11.	Jharkhand	4398	11397	6785
12.	Karnataka	6021	6308	3112
13.	Kerala	939	2499	1371
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22771	20835	14976
15.	Maharashtra	27977	32325	21795

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	165	677	334
17.	Meghalaya	1463	217	90
18.	Mizoram	713	145	116
19.	Nagaland	1203	157	122
20.	Odisha	6804	8398	6690
21.	Punjab	12922	6653	4260
22.	Rajasthan	9883	14425	9648
23.	Sikkim	176	32	26
24.	Tamil Nadu	12507	9542	5289
25.	Telangana	8687	5938	3335
26.	Tripura	1178	460	380
27.	Uttar Pradesh	59018	70916	43825
28.	Uttarakhand	7957	5088	4460
29.	West Bengal	3328	18394	8657
State Total		252526	289883	183041
Union Territory				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	70	56	24
2.	Chandigarh	12	83	24
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	27	12
4.	Daman and Diu	14	13	2
5.	Delhi	0	2276	0
6.	Lakshadweep	10	8	3
7.	Puducherry	98	135	78
UT Total		224	2598	143
Grand Total		252750	292481	183184

[English]

Village/Family/Lower Courts

6150. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Village Courts, Lower Courts, Family Courts and tribunals functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the States in this regard during the last three years, Statewise; and

(c) the total estimated number of courts required to be constituted for speedy disposal of pending cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The District and Subordinate Courts including Village Courts, Lower Courts, Family Courts etc. are set up by the State Governments in consultation with concerned High Courts. The State/UT-wise details of District and Subordinate Courts as available on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of Gram Nyayalayas notified and operationalised by State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of Family Courts, State-wise, functional as on 31.12.2017 are given in the Statement-III. The details of 727 Special Fast Track Courts for trial of cases of heinous crimes, involving senior citizens, women, children, physically challenged and persons affected with terminal ailments etc., functioning in various States are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. In addition, related High Courts and State Governments have set up 12 Special Courts to deal with criminal cases related to legislators. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-V. Indian Law Institute (ILI) in its Report on the Merger of Tribunals in India (2016) has identified 36 Tribunals.

(b) It is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide adequate infrastructure for Subordinate Judiciary which includes court complexes/ court halls and residential accommodation. The Union Government has been administering the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in order to augment the resources of State Governments in this regard in association with the States/UT Governments. As on date, Rs. 6,100 crore has been released since the inception of the Scheme in 1993-94. Out of this, Rs. 2,655 crore (43.52%) has been

released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. 18,108 court halls and 14,963 residential accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on date. Out of this, 2,483 court halls and 1,431 residential accommodations have been constructed since April, 2014 till date. In addition, 3,161 court halls and 1,787 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated outlay of Rs.3,320 crore. The State-wise details of sanction of funds under the above mentioned Scheme during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

In terms of Section 3 (1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the State Governments are responsible for establishing Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts. Under the Central Government's Scheme of "Assistance to States for Establishing and Operationalising Gram Nyayalayas", the financial assistance is sanctioned only after the issue of notification for establishing Gram Nyayalayas by the respective State Governments and their operationalisation. The State-wise details of sanction of funds under the Gram Nyayalaya Scheme during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

For setting up of Family Courts, the Union Government in its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission had proposed an amount of Rs.541 crore for setting up of 235 Family Courts and an amount of Rs.4,144 crore for setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for trial of cases of heinous crimes, involving senior citizens, women, children, physically challenged and persons affected with terminal ailments etc. The 14th Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements.

(c) In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases *per capita* varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission

did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful. In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Governments and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by

the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter-alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "*Judicial Hours*" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "*weighted*" disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. As per the direction of the Hon?ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

Statement-I

Details of courts, court complexes State-wise/UT-wise as available in NJDG on 29.03.2018

Sr. No.	State/UT	Total Court Complexes	Total Courts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	183	688
3.	Assam	62	346
4.	Bihar	46	1411
5.	Chandigarh	1	50
6.	Chhattisgarh	89	414
7.	Delhi	11	509
8.	Diu and Daman	2	10
9.	DNH at Silvasa	2	4
10.	Goa	15	69
11.	Gujarat	312	1206
12.	Haryana	63	707
13.	Himachal Pradesh	39	227
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	77	314

1	2	3	4
15.	Jharkhand	22	679
16.	Karnataka	188	982
17.	Kerala	124	524
18.	Madhya Pradesh	204	2212
19.	Maharashtra	465	2845
20.	Manipur	17	26
21.	Meghalaya	3	50
22.	Mizoram	8	17
23.	Odisha	114	521
24.	Punjab	82	805
25.	Rajasthan	237	1431
26.	Sikkim	4	45
27.	Tamil Nadu	240	1040
28.	Telangana	101	485
29.	Tripura	15	106
30.	Uttar Pradesh	161	2494
31.	Uttarakhand	26	254
32.	West Bengal	85	820
Grand Total		3002	21304

Details of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are not available.

Statement-II

Status of Gram Nyayalayas notified and operationalised by State Governments

Sl. No.	State	Notified	Functional
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
2	Rajasthan	45	45
3	Karnataka	2	0

1	2	3	4
4	Odisha	22	14
5	Maharashtra	39	24
6	Jharkhand	6	1
7	Goa	2	0
8	Punjab	2	1
9	Haryana	2	2
10	Uttar Pradesh	104	4
11	Kerala	30	30
Total		343	210

Statement-III*States/UT-wise Number of Family Courts*

Name of the States/UTs		Number of Family Courts	1	2
1	2			
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	29	Kerala		28
Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	4	Madhya Pradesh		50
Bihar	39	Maharashtra		26
Chhattisgarh	22	Manipur		6
Delhi	15	Meghalaya		0
Goa	0	Odisha		21
Gujarat	36	Punjab		5
Haryana	13	Puducherry		2
Himachal Pradesh	0	Rajasthan		39
Jammu and Kashmir	0	Sikkim		4
Jharkhand	24	Tamil Nadu		25
Karnataka	25	Tripura		3
		Uttar Pradesh		76
		Uttarakhand		12
		West Bengal		2
		Total		506

Statement-IV*Special Fast Track Courts*

Name of the States/UTs	Number of Fast Track Courts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	72
Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	0
Bihar	55
Chhattisgarh	21
Delhi	14
Goa	4
Gujarat	0
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	5
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	0
Kerala	0
Madhya Pradesh	0
Maharashtra	100
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	0
Odisha	0
Punjab	0
Puducherry	0

1	2
Rajasthan	0
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	69
Tripura	3
Uttar Pradesh	273
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	88
Total	727

Statement-V*Special Courts to deal with criminal cases related to legislators*

Name of State	Number of Special Court
Telengana	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Karnataka	1
Bihar	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
Delhi	2
Total	12

Statement-VI*Funds sanctioned during last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Funds sanctioned in 2015-16	Funds sanctioned in 2016-17	Funds sanctioned in 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar		5000.00	4290.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gujarat	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
3.	Haryana	5000.00	1500.00	
4.	Himachal Pradesh		819.00	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1325.00	2104.00	1000.00
6.	Jharkhand	3044.00	5000.00	
7.	Karnataka	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
8.	Kerala			2500.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5000.00		5000.00
10.	Maharashtra	5000.00	4975.00	5000.00
11.	Punjab	5000.00	4800.00	5000.00
12.	Rajasthan	5000.00	4374.00	1734.00
13.	Tamil Nadu		5000.00	
14.	Uttarakhand			2500.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5000.00	5000.00	7500.00
16.	West Bengal			1734.00
	Total (A)	44369.00	42072.00	52758.00
NE States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1593.00		
2.	Assam			2000.00
3.	Manipur	2000.00		
4.	Meghalaya	2037.00	2000.00	863.00
5.	Mizoram			2000.00
6.	Nagaland		2000.00	2000.00
	Total (B)	5630.00	4000.00	6863.00
UTs				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		259.68	
2.	Daman and Diu		42.43	
3.	Delhi	6,040.32	5,000.00	2,500.00
4.	Lakshadweep			
5.	Puducherry	259.68	2500.00	
	Total (C)	6300.00	7802.11	2500.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	56299.00	53874.11	62121.00

Statement-VII*Funds sanctioned during last three years under Gram Nyayalayas Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Odisha	211.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	79.00
3.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	500.00	346.00
4.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	375.00
	Total	211.00	500.00	800.00

Defence Budget

6151. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army told Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) on Defence that the funds allocated to it in the Defence Budget for the next fiscal is insufficient to deal with various security challenges facing the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Army informed the panel that it had identified 25 projects under the Make in India initiative but there was not adequate budget to support them and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated Rs.2.95 lakh crore for Military spending during 2018-19;

(d) if so, whether there appears to be a mismatch between the operational needs of the Army and the funds allocated to it and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Army is likely to spend significantly more on pensions than on acquiring new weapons, platforms and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether India's share of the defence budget as a ratio of the Total Central Government Expenditure for 2018-19 is 12.1%?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (f) The requirement of funds is

projected by the services/Organizations under Ministry of Defence to the Ministry. Projections made by the Services, including Army, are forwarded to Ministry of Finance for consideration as it is the nodal Ministry for allocation of funds. Based on the allocations made to Ministry of Defence it is ensured that sufficient funds are available to meet the critical requirements of the Services.

The allocated funds are optimally and fully utilized towards operational activities. The schemes are also reprioritized to ensure that urgent and critical capabilities are acquired for operational preparedness. An amount of Rs. 2,95,511.41 crore has been allocated in Budget Estimate 2018-19 for Capital & Revenue expenditure. In addition Rs.1,08,853.30 crore is provided for Defence pensions. Defence Budget (including Pension) is thus 16.6% of Central Government Expenditure (CGE).

[*Translation*]

Decreasing Coal Production in WCM

6152. SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH BHOLE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Western Coalfield Mines (WCM) is regularly decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with quantum of the decrease since 2014;

(c) whether the Government has made any scheme/likely to make a scheme to stop the downfall and increase the production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF

COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The details of growth of coal production of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL) during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17 and current year 2017-18 is given below:-

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Provisional)
Production (MT)	41.12	44.82	45.63	46.22
Growth in (%)	3.60	8.99	1.81	1.29

(c) to (e) To boost its production capacity, WCL has opened-up 18 new/replacement mines in its command area since 2014-15. In addition, it has been allotted 4 new Coal Blocks in Odisha recently. This will further increase its capacity and production in coming years.

[English]

Fee for Aadhaar Card

6153. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar issuing centres are collecting a fee of nearly 100 to 300 rupees for issuing of Aadhaar Card;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to take stringent action against the Aadhaar centres which are collecting illegal fee for issuance of Aadhaar cards?

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) Enrolment for Aadhaar for all residents and Biometric Update of children on attaining the age of 5/15 years, are free. In case of other update Registrars have been authorized to collect a fee of Rs. 25 excluding of applicable taxes.

(c) In case of any enrolment centre found to be indulged in corrupt practices, action is taken as per Regulation 26 of Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 including blacklisting of operators/

supervisors and also levying financial penalties against the Registrars/Enrolment agencies.

HADR Exercise

6154. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first multilateral Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) exercise of Indian Air Force (IAF) in association with South Asian Region nations was held off the coast of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exercise was based on scenario of tsunami and resulting in post-tsunami disaster management along western coast and western Islands of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Multilateral Air Exercise (Ex Samvedna) on HADR theme involving Indian Air Force and Air Forces of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal and observers from UAE Air Force was held at Trivandrum from 12-17 March, 2018.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the settings of the exercise were based on a tsunami event originating from an earthquake and resulting disaster along the western coast and western islands of India. The exercise included ground training and Table Top Exercise as well as field/flying exercise. During the course of exercise, there were field demonstrations showcasing communication vehicles and employment of communications assets for providing voice and digital connectivity from disaster hit remote locations. Medical capabilities were also demonstrated in which a designated zone and a Rapid Action Medical Team (RAMT) along with a Patient Transfer Unit (PTU)

and Critical Care Air Transport (CCAT) team was deployed. The employment of Garuds for carrying out on ground rescue and evacuation and field bridging was also demonstrated.

This exercise is the first step to practice and evolve greater HADR capability in the region and helped in putting in place a basic framework for conduct of coordinated HADR efforts.

New Railway Lines in Karnataka

6155. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:
SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railways lines approved for the State of Karnataka in the recent years;

(b) whether the works of all the new railway lines have been completed as per the schedule of the Railways and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the status of each railway line under construction;

(d) whether the Government has allocated sufficient funds for the construction of the said railway lines; and

(e) if so, the details of the funds allocated and released for each railway line till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) Details of railway lines approved for the State of Karnataka during the last four years during 2014-15 to 2017-18 alongwith their latest status, estimated cost, expenditure incurred thereon upto March, 2017 and outlay provided during 2017-18 are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion	Latest Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure upto March, 2017 (Rs. in crore)	Outlay 2017-18 (Rs. in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NEW LINE						
1.	Gadag-Yalvigi (58 Km)	2017-18	640	—	1	Project is included in Budget subject to requisite approvals.
DOUBLING						
1.	Bangalore Whitefield Bangalore City Krishnarajapuram (23 Km)	1997-98	138	0.05	1	On this project, work for 3rd & 4th on Bangalore Cantonment Krishnarajapuram-Whitefield section has been approved at a cost of Rs. 492.87 crore in March, 2018.
2.	Hotgi-Kudgi-Gadag (284 Km)	2014-15	1798	327.46	344	On Hotgi-Kudgi section (134 Km), work on Minchinal-Lachyan (43 Km) is in advance stage. On Kudgi-Gadag section (150 Km), earthwork, bridge works, etc. are taken up. State Government has to expedite handing over of 32 acre of forest land and 63 acre of revenue land for this stretch.
3.	Byepass at Renigunta (9.6 Km), Gooty (7.6 Km) & Wadi (3.8 Km)	2015-16	273	5	10	Wadi bye-pass work is in Karnataka area. For this, preparation of plans has been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Pune-Miraj-Londa (467 Km)	2015-16	3623	179.98	280	Pune-Miraj section (281 Km) falls in Maharashtra area and Miraj-Londa section (186 Km) falls in Karnataka area. Earthwork and bridge works have been taken up.
5.	Yelahanka-Penukonda (121 Km)	2015-16	860	295.92	120	Yelahanka-Devarapalli (71 Km) is in Karnataka area and balance 50 Km falls in Andhra Pradesh area. Earthwork, bridgework, ballast supply, etc. are in progress on entire project. State Government has to expedite forestry clearances for Oddarahalli-Makalidurga section (8.94 Km). Makalidurga Devarapalli (36 Km) is in advance stage.
6.	Hubli-Chikjajur (190 Km)	2015-16	1141	341.45	200	Earthwork, bridgework, ballast supply, etc. have been taken up. State Government has to expedite handing over of 68 acre of land to Railways. Chikjajur-Tolahunse (37 Km) section is in advance stage.
7.	Arsikere Tumkur (96 Km)	2015-16	578	212.15	140	Earthwork, bridgework, ballast supply, etc. taken up. State Government to expedite handing over of 29 acre of land to Railways. Arsikere-Karadi section (36 Km) is in advance stage.
8.	Birur-Shimoga (60 Km)	2016-17	500	0.02	2	Project included in Budget subject to requisite approvals. In view of low capacity utilization of exiting line and reduction in traffic on project section, this project is kept on hold.
9.	Netravati-Mangalore Central (1.5 Km)	2016-17	28.03	0.01	5	Requisite approvals for the project obtained in May, 2017. Detailed estimate of Rs. 28.03 crore sanctioned.

Besides above, doubling projects for Yeshwantpur-Channasandra (21.7 Km), and Baiyyappanahalli-Hosur (48 Km) falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka have also been included in the Budget 2018-19 at a cost of Rs. 169.65 crore and Rs. 375.67 crore respectively.

Funds provided to the projects are considered sufficient to execute works thereon. However, execution/completion of projects depends on a number of factors

such as statutory clearances, acquisition of land, shifting of various utility services etc. Therefore, it is not feasible to give fixed time lines for completion of the projects.

Special Packages to States

6156. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:
SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction special package to Andhra Pradesh rather than granting special category status;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the special package sanctioned after bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh State;

(c) whether there are 11 more States which are asking for a great deal of support from the Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard, State-wise along with the funds sanctioned to such States and spent by them therefrom during the 11th and 12th plan periods, year-wise?

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 Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has announced Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh in September, 2016. The details and the Status of implementation of commitments on behalf of Central Government emanating from the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the report of Fourteenth Finance Commission, the statement made by the then Prime Minister before the Parliament on 20.2.2014 and the report dated 1.12.2015 of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog are as follows:

- i. Central Government will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 1.4.2014 including Polavaram Irrigation Project.
- ii. A Petroleum University has already been established.
- iii. The Indian Institute of Technology has already been functioning from a transit campus and the main campus is being constructed.
- iv. The National Institute of Technology has already been functioning since September, 2015 in a temporary campus and its main campus is being constructed.
- v. The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kurnool has already started functioning from the temporary campus and its main campus is being constructed.

- vi. The site for the Central University in Anantapur district has already been selected.
- vii. The Indian Institute of Science Education and Research has been established in Tirupati.
- viii. The Indian Institute of Management has been established at Visakhapatnam.
- ix. An all India Institute of Medical Sciences has been approved at Guntur.
- x. Tribal University is to be established in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- xi. A National Institute of Disaster Management is being established in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- xii. In Vishakhapatnam, international flights are already operating. For further expansion, land has been identified at Bhogapuram. The State is to acquire and hand over land for development by Airport Authority of India as per the standard terms for such development or develop on its own by Public Private Partnership (PPP). A techno economic feasibility report is to be undertaken by State Government.
- xiii. For Vijayawada, Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by Airport Authority of India with Government of Andhra Pradesh to develop the existing terminal. The State is to acquire 698 acres of land required for the expansion as per the standard terms.
- xiv. For Tirupati, the new terminal was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 22.10.2015. A new apron for parking for 3 aircraft has been completed. The existing runway, apron and terminal building are adequate for commencing international flights. Expansion of new apron for parking additional 4 aircraft and isolation bay is under construction within the available land.
- xv. An amount of Rs.2,500 crore has already been paid as support for creation of new capital of State of Andhra Pradesh and a balance of Rs.1,000 crore would be paid in due course.
- xvi. An amount of Rs.1,050 crore has been disbursed as special package for backward areas and a further amount of Rs.1,050 crore would be paid in the coming years.

(c) and (d) Further, Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the schemes under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF-State component) became a part of devolution to the States. Accordingly, no allocation has been made since 2015-16 to the States under the Special Plan namely, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF-State component).

However, an amount of Rs. 500 crore, Rs. 5280.88 crore and Rs.836.77 crore have been released to the States of Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal respectively during 2015-16 to 2017-18 as special grant against the balance fund of Backward Regions Grant Fund-State component. It is to be also informed that most of the North Eastern States have also requested for financial assistance to complete on-going projects taken up earlier under Special Plan Assistance (SPA).

Internet Penetration

6157. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internet penetration has increased in rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(b) the internet penetration rate in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government to increase the coverage and affordability of internet services;

(d) whether the existing regulatory mechanism is unfavourable for the expansion of Wi-Fi networks and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) As per "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators" reports published by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the internet penetration (Internet Subscribers per 100 population) in the rural areas of the country for the

Quarter ending December'2015, December'2016 and December'2017 was 12.86, 13.08 and 14.89 respectively.

(b) Licensed service area wise internet penetration rate (internet subscribers per 100 population) in the country as on 31st December, 2017, as published by TRAI in its report dated 26th March, 2018 on "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators" for the period October–December, 2017 is enclosed as statement.

(c) Government has allocated 965 MHz spectrum through auction in October, 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services in the country. Telecom Service Providers are continuously rolling out their networks using spectrum available with them, which is resulting into proliferation of affordable internet services and widening of internet coverage.

Further, for rural areas, Government has planned the BharatNet project to provide 100 Mbps broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media to be completed by March 2019 in a phased manner. As on 25.03.2018, by laying 2,68,963 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,13,964 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,04,889 Gram Panchayats have been made Service Ready.

(d) No Madam. The existing regulatory mechanism is not unfavourable for the expansion of Wi-Fi networks in the country.

(e) Under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme for setting up Wi-Fi Choupals at 5,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) through Common Service Centre-Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC-SPV) of Ministry of Electronics & IT, Wi-Fi Choupals have been installed in 5000 GPs, of which service delivery has commenced in 1833 GPs.

Further, under USOF's other scheme for setting up public Wi-Fi hotspots at BSNL's 25,000 telephone exchanges in rural areas, at 2429 exchanges Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed and service delivery has commenced.

As part of BharatNet Project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, is to be provided at all the GPs in the country. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

Statement

Licensed service area wise internet penetration (internet subscribers per 100 population) in the country as on 31st December, 2017

License Service Area	number of internet subscribers per 100 population
Andhra Pradesh	38.28
Assam	25.58
Bihar	16.83
Delhi	125.86
Gujarat	44.36
Haryana	37.77
Himachal Pradesh	54.12
Jammu and Kashmir	39.70
Karnataka	47.30
Kerala	52.42
Madhya Pradesh	21.80
Maharashtra	46.77
Mumbai	
North East	36.51
Odisha	24.23
Punjab	54.84
Rajasthan	31.44
Tamil Nadu	47.99
Uttar Pradesh (East)	22.17
Uttar Pradesh (West)	
Kolkata	30.76
West Bengal	
Total (Overall Internet penetration in the country)	34.42

Notes: Data/information for Andhra Pradesh includes Telengana, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh, Bihar includes Jharkhand, Maharashtra includes Goa, Uttar Pradesh (West) includes Uttarakhand, West Bengal includes Sikkim and North-East includes Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura States.

Military Exhibition

6158. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to organize a military exhibition for the first time in Tamil Nadu in April, 2018;

(b) if so, the details and the location thereof and the purpose and motive to conduct such military exhibitions; and

(c) the total number of countries who agreed to participate in the said exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Madam. Defexpo India-2018 will be organized in Chennai, Tamil Nadu from 11th-14th April, 2018 first time.

(b) Defexpo India-2018 will be organized at Arulmigu Nithyakalyana Perumal Temple, Thiruvadanthai, Thiruporur Taluk, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu. Defexpo India-2018 is a Land, Naval and Internal Homeland Security Systems Exhibition which provides a platform to participating exhibitors to display their latest technologies and products and an opportunity to explore/tap the market and business potential for mutual benefits. The objective is to project India as an emerging defence manufacturing hub.

(c) Various companies from 25 countries have confirmed their participation in Defexpo India-2018 as on date (27th March, 2018)

Mobile Connections

6159. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile telephone connections in the country during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise;

Average outgo for voice and data

Quarter ending	Average outgo per minute for voice (Rs.)	Average outgo per GB data (Rs.)
1	2	3
June, 2016	0.49	205
September, 2016	0.48	184

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve mobile communication penetration in rural, remote and backward areas, specially Jharkhand;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make mobile phones affordable in rural areas by bringing down the cost and tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Service Area wise mobile telephone connections in the country during the last two years and the current year (as on 31.01.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) USOF is implementing projects to provide mobile connectivity in remote, rural and uncovered areas. A project to provide mobile service in LWE (Left Wing Extremism) affected areas of Jharkhand is being implemented. Under Phase-I of this project 816 towers have been set up and are radiating. Under Phase-II a proposal to provide mobile services at 1054 additional locations, identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), has been taken up for consideration.

In addition, under the flagship BharatNet programme, the Government plans to create network infrastructure for providing Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country, including Jharkhand. As on 31.03.2018, a total of 1536 GPs out of a total of 4423 GPs have been made service ready in Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) The tariff for mobile telephony services is under forbearance except for National roaming and Rural Fixed Line services. The service providers have the flexibility to decide various tariff components for different service areas of their operation. Tariffs are offered by service providers taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations. TSPs have flexibility to design their products to suit consumer demand. TSPs have plans on offer which provide subscribers a wide choice of telecom products and services as per their need. The average outgo for voice and data services in India have shown continuous downward trend, particularly in the recent past. The details are shown in the table below.

1	2	3
December, 2016	0.44	164
March, 2017	0.31	19
June, 2017	0.27	17
September, 2017	0.23	21
December, 2017	0.19	19

Source: TRAI

Statement*Service Area wise number of mobile connections (in Million)*

S.No.	Service Area	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.01.2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.65	84.94	84.19
2.	Assam	18.56	21.84	22.26
3.	Bihar*	74.51	84.61	83.83
4.	Gujarat	62.27	71.84	71.04
5.	Haryana	23.26	25.05	25.71
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.89	10.43	9.72
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.82	11.91	12.56
8.	Karnataka	61.34	69.14	67.28
9.	Kerala	34.31	39.16	41.14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	65.67	69.58	69.24
11.	Maharashtra	84.1	93.9	93.36
12.	North East	11.07	12.57	12.84
13.	Odisha	29.06	34.29	33.04
14.	Punjab	31.75	35.97	37.47
15.	Rajasthan	60.09	67.36	64.39
16.	Tamil Nadu	81.35	89.26	86.95
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	92.24	104.56	100.85

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	57.6	66.68	62.41
19.	West Bengal	49.5	58.25	56.35
20.	Kolkata	25.03	29.32	27.08
21.	Delhi	47.24	53.35	53.58
22.	Mumbai	31.8	36.58	36.78
	All-India	1034.11	1170.59	1152.09

*Bihar service area includes the State of Bihar and Jharkhand.

Rising Cases of Corruption and Fraud

6160. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of corruption and banking fraud are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of corruption cases that came to light during the last three years;

(c) the action taken by the Government in these cases against the people involved; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to curb the corruption cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) It will not be appropriate to state that there was a rise in the number of cases of alleged misconduct involving vigilance angle and launch of criminal prosecution for offences of corruption etc., including banking frauds. The details of cases referred by the Ministries/Departments/Organizations during the last three years and nature of advice tendered by the Central Vigilance Commission is as follows:

	2015	2016	2017
Criminal Proceedings	64	62	64
Major Penalty Proceedings	550	460	490
Minor Penalty Proceedings	243	183	181
Administrative Action and Closure	1895	1383	1334
Total	2752	2088	2069

(d) Some of the important measures taken by the Government in furtherance to its zero tolerance policy against corruption, *inter alia*, include:

i. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax to ensure ease of doing business, transparent tax administration and improved tax compliance.

ii. Demonetization of old currencies of Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/- denominations as one of the initiatives to, *inter-alia*, curb black money and control corruption.

iii. Encouraging digital transactions in the economy and moving towards "less cash economy" for citizen centric service delivery and transparent financial transactions.

- iv. Wherever required, systemic improvements and reforms have been undertaken to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:
- (a) Establishment of Jan-dhan, Adhaar and Mobile (JAM) platform for promoting digital governance and transparent citizen centric delivery of Government services.
 - (b) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (c) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (d) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 - (e) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government eMarketplace (GeM).
- v. Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B'(Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.
- vi. Invocation of FR-56(j) and AIS(DCRB) rule for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- vii. The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for strict timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- viii. Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities.
- ix. With a view to provide an effective regime for prohibition of benami transactions, the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 came into force with effect from 1st November, 2016.

Two-Tier Recruitment Process for Judges

6161. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Supreme Court has ordered that a two-tier recruitment for District Judges should take about 150 days;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Andhra Pradesh is taking almost 200 days to appoint a District Judge which is contributing to delay in justice delivery; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that all States strictly follow SC's order in appointment of District Judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and State Governments concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States.

The Supreme Court has delivered a series of significant decisions on the subject. These include the *All India Judges' Association* case where the Supreme Court directed that the number of judges should be increased, in the first instance by filling up the existing vacancies followed by an increase in the judge strength in a phased manner. In the *Malik Mazhar Sultan* case the Supreme Court devised a process and time schedule to be followed by the High Courts and State Governments for the filling up of judicial vacancies. This order of January, 2007 by the Supreme Court stipulates that the process for recruitment of judges in the subordinate courts would commence on 31st March of a calendar year and end by 31st October of the same year. The Supreme Court has, however, permitted State Governments/High Courts for variations in the time schedule in case of any difficulty based on the peculiar geographical and climatic conditions in the State or other relevant conditions.

[*Translation*]

Hindi as Official Court Language

6162. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi has the status of an official language in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether hearing of cases in the Supreme Court takes place in Hindi and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether the Government has any plans to ensure hearing of cases in the Supreme Court in Hindi also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Article 348(1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts shall be in English language until Parliament by law otherwise provides. Parliament has not made any law in this regard. Therefore, English continues to be the language for all proceedings of the Supreme Court. However, the Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 348 (2), and in consultation with the Supreme Court, has authorized use of Hindi in the proceedings of four High Courts namely, Patna High Court, Allahabad High Court, Madhya Pradesh High Court and Rajasthan High Court.

The 18th Law Commission of India in its 216th Report on "Non-feasibility of introduction of Hindi as compulsory language in the Supreme Court of India" (2008) has, after detailed discussions with all stakeholders, *inter-alia*, recommended that at any rate no language should be thrust upon the Judges of the higher judiciary and they should be left free to deliver their judgment in the language they prefer. It is important to remember that every citizen, every court has the right to understand the law laid down finally by the Apex Court and at present one should appreciate that such a language is only English.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet Committee dated 21.05.1965, the Chief Justice of India is consulted before obtaining the consent of the President to any proposal relating to introduction of regional languages in the Supreme Court/ High Courts. The Chief Justice of India, had informed on 18.01.2016 that the Full Court, after extensive deliberations, disapproved the proposals relating to introduction of regional languages in the Supreme Court/ High Courts and reiterated the Resolution which was adopted on 7th May, 1997, and was reiterated on 15th December, 1999, and on 11th October, 2012.

Therefore, the matter of introduction of regional languages in the Supreme Court and High Courts is left to the judiciary as it is the best judge to decide if the time is ripe to take the step in that direction. Once the

Government receives the consent of judiciary in this regard, further action, as appropriate, at the level of the Central Government and State Governments is taken.

[English]

Seeding of Bank Accounts

6163. SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India hearing Aadhaar related cases has stayed indefinitely the Aadhaar-Seeding to bank accounts and mobile service operators and has permitted the linking only for the purpose of obtaining social benefits and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any constitutional mandate that the Government should be privy to all the personal details of one's life such as bank accounts, telephone usage, use of family rations etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the disclosure of such information as the Aadhaar number, name of the person, his date of birth and communication address etc. would cause a serious threat to the security of individuals and if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether there is a possibility that any person armed with the Aadhaar number, name and address of another person can thereby acquire the details of his bank account, access and operate the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the safeguard put in place and measures taken to prevent the leakage of Aadhaar data?

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 Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India hearing Aadhaar related cases, has passed an interim order on 13th March, 2018, the relevant extract of which reads as under:

".....on a query being made, Mr. K.K. Venugopal, learned Attorney General for India submitted that this court may think of extending the interim order. However, the benefits, subsidies and services covered under Section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 should remain undisturbed.

Having heard learned counsel for the parties, we accept the submission made by the learned Attorney General. Subject to that, we direct that the interim order passed on 15.12.2017 shall stand extended till the matter is finally heard and the judgment is pronounced. That apart, the directions issued in the interim order shall apply as stated in paragraphs 11 to 13 in the said order. For the sake of clarity, we reproduce the said paragraphs which read as under:-

'11. In terms of (iii) above, subject to the submission of the details in regard to the filing of an application for an Aadhaar card and the furnishing of the application number to the account opening bank, we likewise extend the last date for the completion of the process of Aadhaar linking of new bank accounts to 31 March, 2018.

12. In terms of (iv) above we extend the date for the completion of the E-KYC process in respect of mobile phone subscribers until 31 March, 2018.

13. Consistent with the above directions, we also direct that the extension of the last date for Aadhaar linkage to 31 March, 2018 shall apply, besides the schemes of the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government to all State Governments in similar terms. As a consequence of the extension of the deadline to 31 March, 2018, it is ordered accordingly.'

It is also directed that the same shall also control and govern the Passports (1st Amendment) Rules, 2018."

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Under various provisions contained in the Sections 28 to 33 of Chapter VI of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the UIDAI ensures the security, confidentiality of identity information and authentication records of individuals.

Besides, under various provisions contained in the Sections 34 to 43 of Chapter VII of the said Act, offences & penalties have been defined, *inter-alia*, for impersonations or attempts to impersonate another person with the intention of appropriating the identity of an Aadhaar number holder, changes or attempts to change any demographic information or biometric information of an Aadhaar number holder; for disclosing identity information; for unauthorised access to Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR); for tampering with data in CIDR; for unauthorised use by requesting entity. Besides, the

Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 also, *inter-alia*, provide for the measures for ensuring information security; security obligations of the personnel, security obligations of service providers etc.; confidentiality.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layered robust security system in place and the same is being constantly upgraded to maintain the highest level of data security and integrity. UIDAI has adequate legal, organizational and technological measures in place for the security of the data stored with UIDAI. Data Protection measures have also been mandated for the requesting entities and ecosystem partners to ensure the security of data. The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure nonduplication, data integrity and other related management aspects of security & privacy in Aadhaar database. Security is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage. Security of Aadhaar data is monitored at all the times *i.e.* at rest, in transit and in storage. UIDAI has also been certified as per international standard, namely ISO 27001: 2013 by STQC in respect of Information Security Management System which has added another layer of IT security assurance. UIDAI-Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) has been declared as a Protected System in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre.

Additionally, various policies and procedures have been defined clearly which are reviewed and updated continually; thereby appropriately controlling and monitoring any movement of people, material and data in and out of UIDAI premises, particularly the data centres. Physical security of UIDAI Data Centres is being managed by armed CISO personnel. Further, strengthening of security of data is an ongoing process, and all possible steps are being taken in this regard. Chapter VI (Protection of Information) of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 ("The Aadhaar Act") and the Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 framed thereunder have been specifically drafted keeping in account the various security requirements in respect of data collected by UIDAI.

Postal Banking Services in Koraput District

6164. SHRI JHINA HIKAKA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start postal banking services in Koraput district headquarter in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any, in operationalisation of the said service in the district headquarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) will open one of its branch in Jeypore Head office which is located in Koraput district of Odisha. All the 245 Post Offices of Koraput district will function both, as DoP outlets and access points for the Payments Bank. The Jeypore IPPB branch is expected to be rolled out by April, 2018 and 245 access points will be linked in a phased manner up to December, 2018 based on technical and commercial feasibility.

Brain Drain

6165. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:
SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken serious note on the Brain Drain issue affecting the developments in Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction on this issue;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to encourage and to retain the scientific community and young scientists in the country;

(d) whether scientists studied and qualified from premier research centres including the IITs prefer to take up jobs in various foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard to reduce Brain Drain in scientific community not followed in recruitment by SCTIMST?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No significant brain drain which is to the extent of affecting the developments in Science and Technology has been observed by the Union Government.

(c) Government has taken several measures to encourage and to retain the scientific community and young scientists in the country. The extramural funding schemes of Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Fellowship Schemes of DST, DBT and Council Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have been designed to encourage individual scientists to do quality research. Schemes/Programmes such as Fund for improvement of S&T infrastructures in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST) to build research infrastructure for enhancing research capabilities, Core Research Grant, Research fellowships such as JC Bose and Swarnajayanti are targeted at scientific community to continue global level research in the country. Special attention has been given to young scientists for making them independent and motivate them to remain in the country through schemes like Early Career Research Award, National Postdoctoral Fellowship etc.

(d) and (e) Government is aware of the fact that a few scientists studied and qualified from premier research centres including the IITs prefer to take up jobs in various foreign countries due to socio-economic and personal reasons. Several steps have been taken by the Government to arrest the brain drain. The recently approved Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) offers attractive research fellowship to potential students from Indian Institute of Science/ IITs/ National Institute of Technology/ Indian Institute of Science Education and Research/Indian Institute of Information Technology to undertake doctoral research in cutting edge science and technology domains. The Flexible Complementing Scheme/Merit based promotion scheme positioned in scientific departments and the implementation of the VII Pay Commission pay scale and introduction of Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) in strategic Departments have attracted scientists to remain in the country. In addition to incentivization schemes like sharing of proceeds with scientists from contractual R&D; and consultancy and premia & royalty received from the transfer of technology, the Government has several welfare programmes to contain brain-drain in scientific community.

Unspent Funds under NLCPR

6166. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of funds are lying unspent under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any new policy/scheme to make funds available for projects critical to the development of North-Eastern States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any monitoring mechanism for tracking the implementation of the NLCPR Scheme; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government towards effective and timely implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31.12.2017, a sum of Rs. 1444.01 crore are lying unspent under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. This includes releases during 2016-17 and 2017-18 for which utilisation certificates are not yet due. The main reason for delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates is inability of States for faster absorption of funds due to short working season.

The State-wise details of unspent balance lying with the States are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

State	Unspent balance with States (up to 31.12.2017)	UC due (up to 31.12.2017)
Arunachal Pradesh	221.98	40.21
Assam	372.83	108.51
Manipur	242.42	10.95
Meghalaya	182.30	20.47
Mizoram	127.20	40.85
Nagaland	105.27	16.18
Sikkim	85.16	0.00
Tripura	106.85	0.00
Total	1444.01	237.17

(c) and (d) Government has recently approved a new Scheme "North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)" at a cost of Rs. 1600.00 crore, for a period of three years from the FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme is aimed at financing projects to fill up the gap in creation of physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity and specially

the projects promoting tourism; and social sector projects relating to creation of infrastructure for education and health.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A monitoring mechanism for tracking the implementation of the NLCPR Scheme is in place. The Ministry has an online e-Portal/Project

Management System for submission, surveillance and follow up of NLCPR projects. The portal helps in keeping surveillance on financial, physical and visual progress for timely completion of projects. Further, there is constant review of the progress of utilization of funds with the State Governments at all levels, including visits by the senior officials to the States and the Ministry is in constant touch with the officials concerned of the State Governments through video-conferencing and other IT tools like WhatsApp, SMSes and E-mails. Measures taken also include sanction of token release of only Rs.10 lakh and the remaining release just-in-time after work order is issued apart from review at various levels and extensive use of Information Technology (IT) tools.

Production of GaN Transistors on Silicon Wafers

6167. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is having any agency to produce Gallium Nitride (GaN) transistors on silicon wafers;

(b) if so, the name of the agency and the quantum of gallium nitride produced for the past three years and for the current year;

(c) whether the Government is having any proposal to allot funds for mass production of nano material gallium nitride;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no proposal for mass production of nano material GaN (Gallium Nitride) with the Government at present. However, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) had funded "Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) on establishing Gallium Nitride (GaN) Foundry in India" to Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru in March, 2015.

Landing of Globemaster Aircraft

6168. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government for the first time flawlessly landed its C-17 Globemaster aircraft at the strategic Tuting Advanced Landing Ground (ALG) in Arunachal Pradesh, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move will strengthen its overall operations in the strategically-key border State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) C-17 aircraft of Indian Air Force (IAF) has landed for the first time at Tuting Advanced Landing Ground (ALG) on 13.03.2018.

(c) and (d) This provides tremendous flexibility in mobilizing men and material at short notice and enhance the operational capability of Indian Air Force.

Problems Faced by Indian Workers

6169. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many Indians working in various countries, are facing problems in the absence of their passports and other documents for which they are forced to deposit with the employer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the absence of passports, employees/workers cannot leave the employer for better service conditions elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to help such workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) The Indian Missions have been receiving grievances from Indians working in ECR countries, related to their working and living conditions, including delay/non-payment or underpayment of salaries, allowances, refusal of leave, nonrenewal of visa, labour card as well as reports of retention of passports by some employers. Some Indian workers have reported that their sponsors take their passport at the time of their arrival for the purpose of completing formalities such as making their Resident Permit and do not return it. In some ECR countries, even if the employees have passports, a No

Objection Certificate is required from the employer for exiting the country or switching employer.

Most of the Gulf countries already have laws in place, which prohibit employers from taking away the passport from their employees. Those workers, who report loss of passports with the Indian Missions, are immediately helped in issuance of a new passport. Those desirous of returning to India, are provided with an Emergency Certificate (EC) to facilitate their return to India by the Missions. In accordance with the Labour and Manpower Cooperation/Agreement, Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings are held on regular basis to discuss various labour related issues including the issue of taking away of passport by Foreign Employers. The Indian Missions regularly take up such cases through official channels so that the passports are returned to the Indian nationals concerned.

In addition to the above, the following initiatives have been taken for the welfare and security of Indian emigrants:

- (i) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances online and track their redressal.
- (ii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including gulf countries, can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) on eMigrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.
- (iii) Missions in Gulf countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24X7 Helpline of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (v) Missions in Gulf countries have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) Indian Workers Resource Centres (IWRC) have been set up at Dubai and Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.
- (vii) Migrant Resource Centres have also been setup in Delhi, Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow to assist emigrants or their relatives to redress their problems/complaints regarding overseas employment. These function directly under the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE)/Protectors of Emigrants (PoE) for prompt redressal.
- (viii) The Missions utilise the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to provide assistance to overseas Indian nationals in times of distress.
- (ix) Suitable accommodation to distressed Indian nationals have been setup in the Missions of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia to provide temporary accommodation before repatriation.
- (x) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues, from time to time.

Maintenance of Data of Officers

6170. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to maintain digitally the proper and updated records pertaining to deployment, deputation, resignation, retirement, death, switching over to other services, etc. of All India Officers to assess actual requirement in the respective field or State whenever necessary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The service records of All India Service officers such as deployment, deputation, resignation, retirement in service, death, switching over to other services, etc are recorded in Executive Record(ER) Sheet/Civil. List/Service Book/ Personal file of the officer concerned. DOPT is the Cadre Controlling Authority for IAS officers and Executive Record and Civil List are maintained digitally by this Department. Further, the comprehensive performance appraisal dossiers (SPARROW) for All India Officers are digitally maintained. However, the Service Books are maintained by the State Government/Cadre to which officer belongs.

Cyber Crimes

6171. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Directorate of Railways does not have requisite expertise to deal with cyber crimes;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to provide necessary infrastructure and expertise to vigilance department in order to enable them to effectively deal with cyber crimes, software manipulation, e-tendering system of Railways and make them foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The Vigilance Directorate does not have a separate cell for investigating "cyber crimes". If issues related to misuse of software by outside agencies come to notice, they are handed over to law-enforcement agencies like CBI depending on the gravity of the matter. Further, Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), which is an IT arm of Indian Railways has set up Network Operation Centre for monitoring the cyber threats on IT infrastructure. CRIS is also conducting internal security audit of its IT applications through Information Security Group (ISG). Indian Railways has also nominated Chief Information and Security Officers on all Railway Units for monitoring the cyber attacks and providing knowledge to end users.

Pending Projects Under MPLAD Scheme

6172. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works/projects recommended, sanctioned and completed including the physical and financial performance under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise including the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether several projects/schemes are lying incomplete and pending;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the completion of these projects/schemes, scheme and State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the completion of pending works/ projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) The works are recommended by the honourable MPs and are sanctioned as well as executed through District Authorities concerned. The specific data is maintained at the District level and only broad parameters are maintained by this Ministry. The data for years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 as also 2017-18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under the MPLADS, release of funds and incurring of expenditure take place continuously. Funds are released MP-wise, on meeting the eligibility criteria specified in the Guidelines on MPLADS. Funds are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Union Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Unspent balances are utilized in the subsequent year(s). Reasons for delay in utilization of MPLADS funds are broadly due to delay in (i) follow up of recommendations by honourable MPs, (ii) sanction by District Authorities and (iii) implementation by Implementing Agencies. The specific reasons vary from case to case.

Problems of execution and delay, etc. in implementation of the works are addressed at the district level, data on which is not maintained at the Central level in the Ministry.

(d) Time-lines for (i) sanction of eligible works, (ii) rejection of ineligible works and (iii) completion of sanctioned works are prescribed in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

Government through the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation continuously emphasizes on

timely completion of works. In cases where references regarding delay, etc. in the implementation of the works

come to notice, the State Government/District Authority are requested to take the appropriate action.

Statement

Physical and Financial Progress

Year 2014-15

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released by GOI	Work Recommended		Work Sanctioned		Works Completed Number	Exp. Incurred Cost
			Number	Cost	Number	Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nominated	47.50	322	3.55	312	45.27	355	40.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh (Old)	255.00	6486	197.79	6280	167.12	9700	207.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.50	257	8.91	202	12.18	177	12.07
4.	Assam	60.00	3396	52.84	3073	73.06	2524	67.75
5.	Bihar	254.00	5617	135.35	3673	165.83	5751	197.90
6.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	2203	56.33	1325	52.22	2106	50.63
7.	Goa	7.50	43	3.13	44	6.20	34	8.73
8.	Gujarat	207.50	6315	167.87	5019	135.12	7565	174.06
9.	Haryana	52.50	1708	46.47	1046	39.89	1536	46.33
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	2153	14.53	2103	26.00	589	18.16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.00	1845	27.18	1854	44.29	1467	40.32
12.	Jharkhand	60.00	1815	39.03	1272	37.93	1692	50.90
13.	Karnataka	180.00	3518	92.65	3588	143.16	3682	148.07
14.	Kerala	162.50	3471	151.65	1774	97.84	2064	130.51
15.	Madhya Pradesh	165.00	4607	107.05	3609	84.60	5604	104.42
16.	Maharashtra	362.50	6098	209.28	3954	211.60	5684	293.58
17.	Manipur	15.00	141	8.65	141	10.40	132	9.62
18.	Meghalaya	15.00	671	21.2	431	22.19	631	19.88
19.	Mizoram	10.00	185	5.60	228	10.44	263	10.58
20.	Nagaland	10.00	36	5.20	36	10.02	20	9.72
21.	Odisha	135.00	5477	105.04	3598	89.03	3690	99.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Punjab	73.50	2889	66.78	2670	42.03	4143	58.65
23.	Rajasthan	138.00	1839	59.66	2086	83.92	3555	100.55
24.	Sikkim	5.00	126	6	79	8.21	90	5.54
25.	Tamil Nadu	237.50	3528	150.77	3215	194.65	2983	158.55
26.	Tripura	12.50	106	7.73	99	12.75	104	9.96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	9384	272.44	8271	324.74	11853	318.16
28.	Uttarakhand	30.00	1738	16.33	1705	30.71	867	20.20
29.	West Bengal	267.50	4099	190.9	3653	184.31	3633	204.92
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	1	0.23	12	1.54	23	2.09
31.	Chandigarh	5.00	3	0.76	4	0.29	47	0.82
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	16	0.51	14	4.93	51	3.00
33.	Daman and Diu	2.50	31	3.43	27	2.76	19	2.49
34.	Delhi	28.50	61	11.40	27	2.37	386	22.33
35.	Lakshadweep	2.50	18	16.64	0	0	0	3.27
36.	Puducherry	13.50	101	6.12	94	14.18	75	10.02
Total		3350.00	80304	2269	65518	2391.78	83095	2660.69

Note: (i) The erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated on 02.06.2014 into the newly-created States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The details in respect of both the newly-created Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are included in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh at S.No.2.

(ii) The amount of expenditure in some cases is more than the amount of release in the corresponding period. This is not incongruous as funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest at the district level are utilized in the subsequent year(s).

(iii) In some cases the number of works sanctioned/completed are more than the number of works recommended in the corresponding period. This is also not incongruous as the works recommended in earlier years may also get sanctioned/completed in subsequent year(s).

Year 2015-16

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released by GOI	Work Recommended		Work Sanctioned		Works Completed Number	Exp. Incurred Cost
			Number	Cost	Number	Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nominated	47.5	584	4.48	586	59.1	448	51.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	167.5	6577	51.34	6504	175.14	5134	151.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.5	250	2.77	300	19.75	277	18.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Assam	97.5	2541	22.09	2459	88.81	2209	86.64
5.	Bihar	217.5	6344	34.89	3849	233.06	3489	231.01
6.	Chhattisgarh	72.5	3061	20.35	2512	96.29	2035	95.91
7.	Goa	10	273	2.15	214	16.67	215	9.12
8.	Gujarat	185	9641	84.55	9388	228.07	8455	243.38
9.	Haryana	57.5	1896	13.14	1220	59.46	1314	60.42
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42.5	2545	11.19	2664	42.74	1119	44.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	1768	12.11	2760	38.9	1211	40.1
12.	Jharkhand	92.5	3085	20.45	2737	73.16	2045	78.19
13.	Karnataka	162.5	3842	35.74	3546	190.07	3574	172.29
14.	Kerala	127.5	3546	30.53	3509	193.69	3053	148.56
15.	Madhya Pradesh	170	9171	60.23	7588	242.91	6023	209.91
16.	Maharashtra	301	13298	69.95	8864	391.5	6995	357.26
17.	Manipur	10	156	1.36	159	13.44	136	11.61
18.	Meghalaya	20	373	2.89	389	24	289	23.24
19.	Mizoram	7.5	125	1.12	130	7.83	112	7.8
20.	Nagaland	7.5	26	0.16	26	5	16	4.3
21.	Odisha	137.5	7707	58.21	7509	159.98	5821	140.63
22.	Punjab	97.5	5316	58.82	4717	101.62	5882	99.82
23.	Rajasthan	135	4113	19.67	3296	162.91	1967	129.45
24.	Sikkim	10	81	0.74	96	8.8	74	10.69
25.	Tamil Nadu	265	6073	52.69	6072	371.09	5269	318.71
26.	Telangana	130	3943	45.48	3956	117.49	4548	118
27.	Tripura	25	76	0.49	76	9.38	49	7.62
28.	Uttar Pradesh	475	11024	92.04	9508	456.39	9204	471.77
29.	Uttarakhand	27.5	1162	14.83	1189	29.09	1483	34.57
30.	West Bengal	272.5	5330	46.41	4772	321.5	4641	345.35
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	26	0.3	12	2.71	30	2.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Chandigarh	5	15	0.1	12	5	10	2.96
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	20	0.55	51	5.48	55	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	5	70	0.19	48	3.81	19	2.76
35.	Delhi	32.5	251	1.01	141	39.65	101	25
36.	Lakshadweep	2.5	23	0.03	4	6.63	3	4.05
37.	Puducherry	13.5	109	0.82	89	21.88	82	15.13
Total		3502	114441	873.87	100952	4023	87387	3774.44

Note: (i) The amount of expenditure in some cases is more than the amount of release in the corresponding period. This is not incongruous as funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest at the district level are utilized in the subsequent year (s).

(ii) In some cases the number of works sanctioned/completed are more than the number of works recommended in the corresponding period. This is also not incongruous as the works recommended in earlier years may also get sanctioned/completed in subsequent year (s).

(iii) The abbreviation 'NR' denotes 'Not Reported' by the District Authorities.

Year 2016-17

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released by GOI	Work Recommended		Work Sanctioned		Works Completed Number	Exp. Incurred Cost
			Number	Cost	Number	Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nominated	77.50	704	74.19	480	46.01	523	50.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	112.50	6832	196.14	6513	184.43	4759	155.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	228	14.29	241	15.38	314	15.47
4.	Assam	97.50	2888	97.21	3168	96.29	3108	102.10
5.	Bihar	201.00	7814	450.11	4488	349.65	5391	345.20
6.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	4196	151.71	3042	112.18	3099	107.05
7.	Goa	7.50	123	21.67	136	21.62	143	14.40
8.	Gujarat	165.00	8407	234.98	7953	212.25	8205	196.07
9.	Haryana	67.50	2340	110.87	1382	154.99	1295	66.09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	2282	31.61	2344	31.75	980	35.12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.50	1554	46.43	1525	45.56	1224	41.22
12.	Jharkhand	87.50	3058	115.93	2659	110.06	2777	102.89
13.	Karnataka	162.50	4189	210.99	3890	184.98	3322	180.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Kerala	150.00	2936	187.52	1798	125.42	2352	159.59
15.	Madhya Pradesh	222.50	7728	229.81	7301	204.16	6032	204.36
16.	Maharashtra	285.00	11753	496.59	8198	393.38	6075	304.37
17.	Manipur	15.00	154	11.35	154	11.35	87	10.62
18.	Meghalaya	7.50	159	-1.41	280	3.71	317	12.67
19.	Mizoram	12.50	189	9.67	182	9.31	113	9.36
20.	Nagaland	12.50	50	14.97	50	9.97	32	11.04
21.	Odisha	160.00	8674	196.1	7972	172.31	7669	172.51
22.	Punjab	107.50	7260	152.08	5796	118.04	3575	111.47
23.	Rajasthan	177.50	3490	176.89	3190	159.5	2060	161.14
24.	Sikkim	7.50	47	4.68	74	6.82	27	10.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	282.50	4478	268.09	4199	267.17	4961	289.02
26.	Telangana	82.50	4110	137.59	3801	121.34	3902	119.91
27.	Tripura	10.00	79	7.54	69	7.54	72	10.15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	485.00	27916	566.63	16642	529.23	13244	503.59
29.	Uttarakhand	35.00	1548	50.64	1481	38.42	1741	39.21
30.	West Bengal	245.00	4409	283.24	3796	259.81	4704	304.34
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	47	9.99	24	4.69	11	4.74
32.	Chandigarh	2.50	69	3.97	48	3.64	29	4.51
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	33	13.02	14	3.77	2	4.88
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Delhi	13.50	286	89.99	228	62.39	50	29.36
36.	Lakshadweep	5.00	8	8.17	6	9.01	0	5.35
37.	Puducherry	12.50	41	7.99	49	10.36	95	12.23
Total		3499.50	130079	4681.24	103173	4096.49	92290	3906.36

Note:(i) The amount of expenditure in some cases is more than the amount of release in the corresponding period. This is not incongruous as funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest at the district level are utilized in the subsequent year (s).

(ii) In some cases the number of works sanctioned/completed are more than the number of works recommended in the corresponding period. This is also not incongruous as the works recommended in earlier years may also get sanctioned/completed in subsequent year(s).

(iii) The abbreviation 'NR' denotes 'Not Reported' by the District Authorities.

Year 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released by GOI	Work Recommended		Work Sanctioned		Works Completed Number	Exp. Incurred Cost
			Number	Cost	Number	Cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nominated	37.50	475	69.22	422	57.96	357	56.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	132.50	7283	227.75	6580	203.80	4506	162.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	220	12.83	201	13.91	211	13.69
4.	Assam	100.00	2065	95.07	2094	88.16	2343	91.28
5.	Bihar	212.00	6954	446.74	5211	336.88	6241	372.17
6.	Chhattisgarh	72.50	1984	81.68	1867	81.74	2069	106.86
7.	Goa	15.00	28	12.97	23	10.34	58	10.57
8.	Gujarat	140.00	11121	195.10	9181	172.48	5764	157.71
9.	Haryana	67.50	1172	81.10	1410	72.60	1489	83.22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.50	1534	27.15	1394	27.21	800	24.61
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	1424	37.76	1442	41.21	1345	38.35
12.	Jharkhand	70.00	2590	91.49	2180	81.09	2088	74.56
13.	Karnataka	180.00	4152	214.09	3907	206.58	3818	189.18
14.	Kerala	80.00	3244	179.06	2400	150.22	1912	128.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	172.50	7277	222.35	6735	203.58	5610	190.89
16.	Maharashtra	215.00	7328	322.4	4465	198.48	4966	259.67
17.	Manipur	17.50	159	16.04	159	16.04	58	15.63
18.	Meghalaya	20.00	221	10.93	226	15.01	234	13.15
19.	Mizoram	7.50	228	10.25	199	9.55	190	10.14
20.	Nagaland	7.50	39	4.98	39	7.58	60	10.08
21.	Odisha	122.50	3936	100.63	3525	96.42	4764	139.91
22.	Punjab	82.50	3047	55.45	3816	75.17	5583	81.13
23.	Rajasthan	135.00	3484	206.77	3505	206.20	2603	160.93
24.	Sikkim	12.50	184	17.52	157	15.86	188	11.21
25.	Tamil Nadu	242.50	3636	279.59	3118	266.04	2979	294.86
26.	Telangana	75.00	5124	158.04	4176	131.60	3481	122.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Tripura	10.00	214	15.55	224	16.55	179	15.88
28.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	7772	416.27	15777	416.54	15252	427.63
29.	Uttarakhand	30.00	981	24.00	1173	43.62	1089	31.96
30.	West Bengal	245.00	4377	297.54	4596	284.50	4446	326.55
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.50	49	12.10	25	7.51	14	4.77
32.	Chandigarh	2.50	101	8.06	53	8.73	36	7.01
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.50	77	16.77	32	9.23	12	4.51
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
35.	Delhi	24.50	346	83.62	173	28.87	169	54.12
36.	Lakshadweep	5.00	0	0	1	3.42	13	7.59
37.	Puducherry	5.00	65	12.02	48	10.63	55	7.84
Total		3006.50	92891	4062.89	90534	3615.31	84982	3707.86

Note: (i) The amount of expenditure in some cases is more than the amount of release in the corresponding period. This is not incongruous as funds are non-lapsable and unspent balances as well as interest at the district level are utilized in the subsequent year (s).

(ii) In some cases the number of works sanctioned/completed are more than the number of works recommended in the corresponding period. This is also not incongruous as the works recommended in earlier years may also get sanctioned/completed in subsequent year (s).

(iii) The abbreviation 'NR' denotes 'Not Reported' by the District Authorities.

Usage of Social Media

6173. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any incidents of usage of social media by on duty Defence Personnel;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any measures to address it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No Madam, Defence Personnel are not permitted to bring smart phones in any office premises on duty. Also, necessary instructions on use of social media by serving personnel/organization have been promulgated which list out the Do's & Don'ts, guidelines and content which are barred from being posted

on social media platform. Cyber Security Policy, 2017 has also been promulgated to ensure the following:

- (i) Sharing of information pertaining to Organization;
- (ii) Disclosure of Departmental name on Job Sites;
- (iii) Uploading of Pictures in Uniform;
- (iv) Uploading of Picture during Troop Movement, etc.

Illegal Immigrants

6174. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has raised the issues of illegal immigrants to India with the foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the response given by such countries;

(d) whether the Government has taken/ proposes to take any concrete steps to repatriate the illegal immigrants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (c) The issue of illegal immigrants in India from various countries is regularly taken up with the foreign Governments at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. The Government has been working with the concerned foreign Governments to improve border management and check illegal movements and to confirm the nationality of illegal migrants in Indian jails/correctional homes, so that such persons could be repatriated to their countries. These discussions are continuous in nature and the decisions are regularly followed up.

(d) and (e) Currently, India has a Memorandum of Mutual Understanding on combating irregular migration with Russia as well as a Bilateral Technical Arrangement (BTA) on Identification and Return of Illegal Migrants with Switzerland. In January, 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Return of Illegal Migrants was initialled between India and the United Kingdom. Under these Arrangements/MoUs, as soon as the nationality of the illegal immigrant is verified to the satisfaction of the Requested Party, the person is to be deported/repatriated to their country.

[*Translation*]

Railway Crossings at National Highways

6175. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise/zone-wise details of the railway crossings at the national highways in the country;

(b) the details of the unmanned and manned railway crossings at the national highways in the country particularly Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which these unmanned railway crossings will be converted into manned railway crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) There are no Unmanned Level Crossings (UMLCs) on National Highways on Broad Gauge. However, the details of Zone-wise manned level crossings at National Highways are as under:

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Number of manned level crossings
1.	Central Railway	5
2.	Eastern Railway	25
3.	East Central Railway	55
4.	East Coast Railway	17
5.	Northern Railway	67
6.	North Central Railway	17
7.	North Eastern Railway	23
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	53
9.	North Western Railway	42
10.	Southern Railway	60
11.	South Central Railway	40
12.	South Eastern Railway	30
13.	South East Central Railway	28
14.	South Western Railway	21
15.	Western Railway	23
16.	West Central Railway	8
Total		514

In the State of Maharashtra, there are 12 manned level crossings on National Highways.

(c) Since there are no UMLCs on National Highways on Broad Gauge, the question of their manning does not arise.

[English]

Abnormal Weather Pattern

6176. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the abnormal weather pattern prevailing in the country over the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas most affected by such conditions and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out to tackle the adverse impact of abnormal weather conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Madam. The weather pattern prevailing in the country is normal. However some anomalous weather patterns such as deficient monsoon rainfall, flood, cyclone, heat and cold waves etc. do occur from time to time.

(b) The Government is monitoring the variability of the weather phenomena and development of abnormal weather pattern like deficient monsoon rainfall, flood, flash flood, cyclone, rain induced landslides, heat/cold wave, etc. on a continuous basis. Heavy rain events (>10 cm/day) over Central India are found to have increased in the recent decades while weak and moderate rainfall events are decreasing. Heat-waves typically occur between March to June. Heat waves are more frequent over the Indo-Gangetic plains of India. There is an increase in heat wave frequency over Central and Northwest India.

Northern and Eastern States such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, New Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura are affected by cold waves.

Indian sub-continent having a coast line of 7516 kms is affected by the Tropical Cyclones. There are 13 coastal States/UTs encompassing 84 coastal districts which are affected by cyclones. Four States (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) and one UT (Puducherry) on the East Coast and One State

(Gujarat) on the West Coast are more vulnerable to Tropical Cyclones and associated storm surge.

The States falling within the periphery of "India Flood Prone Areas" are West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. The intense rains during the monsoon season cause rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga, Yamuna etc. to swell their banks, which in turn floods the adjacent areas.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) IMD is responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of weather including severe weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, extreme temperature etc. It provides forecast of these events at national, regional and state levels through its three tier structure.

For effective operational cyclone activities, an appropriate institutional mechanism comprising cyclone warning division at India Meteorological Department (IMD), New Delhi and three Area Cyclone Warning Centers (ACWCs) at Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Cyclone Warning Centers (CWCs) at Bhubaneswar, Vishakhapatnam and Ahmadabad are functional on 24X7 basis.

In order to meet specific requirements of flood forecasting, which is provided by Central Water Commission (CWC), India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at thirteen locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneshwar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi, Patna, Srinagar, Bengaluru and Chennai. Apart from this, IMD also supports Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) by providing Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) for Damodar river basin areas for their flood forecasting activities. During the flood season, FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the CWC for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India covering 146 river basins. CWC is working in close association with IMD and State Governments for timely flood forecast whenever the river water level rises above warning level.

Allocation of Business

6177. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India Allocation of Business Rules and Transaction of Business Rules, 1961

states that the Defence Secretary and not the Minister of Defence is responsible for India's defence;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to correct this anomaly in distribution of powers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

New Look to Rajdhani and Shatabdi Trains

6178. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give a new look to all Shatabdi and Rajdhani trains;

(b) if so, the other amenities that the Government is considering for the passengers; and

(c) the time by which the proposed amenities are likely to be provided in the said trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Project Swarn has been started to upgrade the condition of Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains. This initiative is likely to give improved look to the coaches.

(b) The objective of Project Swarn is to significantly improve the passenger experience across 9 dimensions which include coach interiors, toilets, onboard cleanliness, staff behavior, catering, linen, punctuality, security, on-board entertainment. Real time feedback is also a part of Project Swarn.

(c) There are 29 Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains identified under this scheme. Out of these, work has already been completed on 16 trains. Work is targeted for completion on balance trains within next 8 months.

[*English*]

Redressal of Public Grievances

6179. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are lot of complaints/grievances from the public about various railway projects and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has adequate mechanism for the redressal of public grievances and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Proposals/suggestions/representations/complaints, both formal and informal, regarding Railway projects concerning New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling are received from State Governments, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, organisations/public etc. by Railways at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralised compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, to redress the grievances, well established mechanism does exist at different levels starting from field units, Zonal Railways, Ministry of Railways etc.

Government has set up different channels of registering passengers complaints/grievances namely, Complaint Books at the Stations and in trains, May I help you booth/Counters at Stations, All India Help Line No.138, Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), Complaint Management System (COMS), Social Media etc. Large numbers of complaints are received through these channels which are sent to concerned authorities for prompt and speedy redressal.

[*Translation*]

Army Recruitment Centre

6180. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish army recruitment centre in Shivhar district of Bihar to facilitate youth from nearby districts to join army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to

(c) No such proposal for opening an army recruitment centre in Shivhar district of Bihar is under consideration.

Recruitment in Indian Army is done through Army Recruiting Offices spread across the whole country which cater to the requirements of all districts. It is also ensured that recruitment from each of the districts of the country is done at least once in the Recruiting Year (April to March).

Army Recruiting Office, Muzaffarpur, Bihar is responsible for recruiting candidates from Shivhar district.

[English]

Privatization of Coal

6181. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for proposed opening up of coal to private sector for mining;

(b) the quantum of FDI Government is expected to get due to this decision; and

(c) the extent to which this decision will help in revival of coal-based power plants which are now on totters?

TEH MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The methodology for auction for coal mines/blocks for sale of coal under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 including enabling provisions for Foreign Direct Investment has been approved by the Government and Order in this regard has been issued on 27.02.2018. A copy of the Order is attached as Statement with the reply. Auction of coal mines for sale of coal is expected to bring efficiency into the coal sector due to increased competition and deployment of best possible technology into the sector. Increased competition in the market will lead to higher domestic production, better utilization of mining resources for development of India and ensure assured coal supply. The methodology would ensure distribution of natural resources in a fair and transparent manner within the ambit of existing law.

Statement

No.CBA2-13011/1/2017-CBA2-Part(1)
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 27th February, 2018

ORDER

Subject: Methodology for Auction of Coal Mines/ Blocks for sale of coal under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Rule 8 (3) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 read with Section 8 (5) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rule 3(1) (d) of the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017 read with Section 11A of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and to say that the Central Government has approved the methodology for auction of coal mines/blocks identified under the relevant Act for sale of coal as mentioned in para 2 below:

2.1 Methodology for auction of coal mines for sale of coal on Rs. per tonne basis:

2.1.1 Bid Parameter: The auction will be an ascending forward auction whereby the bid parameter will be the price offer in Rs. /tonne which will be paid to the State Government on the actual production of coal.

The floor price shall be unit ratio in terms of Rs. per tonne basis, determined in accordance with methodology as mentioned at Sl. No. 1 of Ministry of Coal's order no. 13016/9/2014/CA-III dated December 26, 2014 at Annexure-I.

The bidder who submits the highest price offer (Final Price Offer) shall be the Successful Bidder.

2.1.2 Sale and/or Utilisation of Coal: There shall be no restriction on the sale and/or utilization of coal from the coal mine. The Successful Bidder shall be free to sell coal in any manner as may be decided by the Successful Bidder including sale to affiliates and related parties, utilize coal for captive consumption and export of coal.

2.1.3 Coal Production Schedule: Successful Bidder shall have certain degree of flexibility to manage its production depending on the market scenario and will be allowed to reduce its production below Peak Rated Capacity of the coal mine. Successful Bidder shall also be allowed to increase its production subject to a revision in Mining Plan and statutory approvals. While the Successful Bidder shall be allowed to manage his production quantity (subject to the cap as per the Mining Plan) in the event of any economic downturn or other such event, a drop in the actual production is allowed,

not below 50% of the production as per the Mining Plan. However, in any five year block, the Successful Bidder will have to mine out at least 70% of the production as per the Mining Plan.

2.1.4 Annual Adjustment of the Final Price Offer (including windfall gains, if any): Windfall gain can be defined as a very significant increase in revenue in comparison to increase in costs. During the mining lease period, as a natural course, it is expected that the selling price of coal as well as cost of production will increase due to inflation. Windfall gains may arise in some situations, resulting in significant increase in the profit of Successful Bidder.

In order to capture the potential revenue upside, including windfall gains (if any), the Final Price Offer (Rs./tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly adjustment linked to the Wholesale Price Index - coal (of relevant grade) as published by GOT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (*website: www.eaindustrv.nic.in*) subject to the condition that such figure shall not at any time be less than the Final Price Offer. It shall be the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to carry out the above calculation for determining adjusted Final Price Offer and collecting the same from the Successful Bidder.

2.2 For sale of coal, Foreign Direct Investment to the extent of 100% may be allowed in coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure to attract international players to create efficient and competitive coal market. The nodal Ministry/Department *i.e.* Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shall be approached for the same.

2.3 Washing of coal by the Successful Bidder should be as per extant guidelines of M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

2.4 The mines to be auctioned for sale of coal and their time schedule shall be decided by the Ministry of Coal.

2.5 Terms and Conditions/modalities including eligibility criteria shall be decided by Ministry of Coal as the same are part of Tender Conditions.

2.6 The above methodology for auction of coal mines shall also be applied for the coal mines to be auctioned for sale of coal under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Rishan Rynt athiang)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

- (1) The Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal
- (2) JS (NKS), Ministry of Coal: For appropriate necessary action in respect of auction of coal mines under the relevant provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 and Rules made thereunder.
- (3) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: For necessary action with respect to para 2.2 above.

Copy to:

- (1) TD (NIC)-with the request to upload on the website of Ministry of Coal

Most Immediate

No. 13016/9/2014-CA-III
Government of India
Ministry of Coal

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 26th December, 2014

ORDER

Subject:- Methodology for fixing Floor/Reserve Price for Auction and Allotment of Coal Mines/Blocks.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 8(3) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Rules, 2014 and Section 8(5) of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions), Ordinance, 2014 the Government is pleased to approve the Methodology for fixing Floor/Reserve Price for Auction and Allotment of Coal Mines/Blocks as mentioned below:-

METHODOLOGY FOR FIXING FLOOR/RESERVE PRICE

1. For fixing floor price for Auction for sectors like Steel, Sponge iron, Cement, Captive Power etc.:

The Intrinsic Value of the coal block will be calculated by computing its Net Present Value (NPV), based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. The 10% of this intrinsic value will be payable upfront in 3 installments of 5%, 2.5% and 2.5% as prescribed in the bidding document. The final NPV (after subtracting the upfront

payment received from the bidder) will then be annuitized to become equal to a unit ratio in terms of Rs/tonne (*viz.* floor price). In this case for calculation of intrinsic value, it is proposed that, the extant notified price of CIL (price of domestic coal) for the non-regulated sectors for the corresponding GCV bands will be taken into account for computing NPV. However, floor price shall not be less than Rs. 150/- per tonne. The resultant bid price (Rs/tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly escalation linked to the WPI. The statutory royalty payable on coal will continue to be governed as per extant rules.

2. For fixing Reserve Price for coal mines /blocks to be allotted for power projects to be set up in future on tariff based bidding (Case-2) and

3. For fixing Reserve Price for coal mines/blocks to be allotted to the Government Companies for specified end-uses :

A fixed Reserve Price of Rs.100/- per tonne of coal shall be payable, as per actual production by the successful allottee. The statutory royalty payable on coal, will continue to be governed as per extant rules. This would ensure that there is no adverse impact on power tariff. The successful allottee shall have to pay upfront payment, as may be prescribed in the tender/allotment document. There is no bidding on coal under these two categories. The 'Reserve Price' may be escalated using a pre-determined formula that is prescribed in now prevailing Standard Bidding Documents for Case-1 bidding as formulated by Ministry of Power for escalation of fuel cost from captive mines. However, for existing generation capacity contracted through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-2), arranging fuel is the responsibility of power procurer. Such Case-2 projects shall not be eligible to participate in the auction process for the coal blocks.

4. For fixing the ceiling price for coal mines/blocks to be auctioned for generation capacity having cost plus PPAs or for generation capacity having tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1)/generation capacity to be contracted through cost plus PPAs or through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1) in future : -

a. A Ceiling Price of CIL Notified price for each coal block will be fixed and the bidders will be mandated to quote lower than this Ceiling Price. The Ceiling Price shall be fixed at Run-of-Mine. (ROM) price of equivalent grade, as specified by CIL for the power sector. The bidder quoting the lowest will be

the successful bidder. This will be taken for transfer price to the plant from the coal block. The resultant bid price of coal will be escalable in line with a pre-specified escalation formula for the purpose of considering the energy charge. This method will ensure that the benefit of lower bid price is passed through to the consumers.

b. The bid price of coal shall be considered as base for the year of bidding and it shall be escalable with pre-determined formula that is prescribed in now prevailing Standard Bidding Document for Case-1 bidding as formulated by MoP, for escalation of fuel cost from captive mines.

c. A fixed Reserve Price of Rs.100/- per tonne of coal shall be payable, as per actual production by the successful allottee. The statutory royalty payable on coal will continue to be governed as per extant rules *i.e.* at the CIL notified price. Similarly, the reserve price may also be escalable using the same formula as in 'b' above.

d. The successful allottee shall have to make upfront payment @10% of the intrinsic value of the coal block in 3 installments of 5%, 2.5% and 2.5%, as prescribed in the bidding document.

e. To ensure that, the benefit of coal is passed on to the consumers, the following conditions has been prescribed:

I. For generation capacity having cost plus PPAs or generation capacity to be contracted through cost plus PPAs in future - For the purpose of determining the fuel cost for cost plus PPAs, the Appropriate Commission will allow bid price of coal along with subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to the Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal together with other allowable expenses and levies, provided that it shall not lead to higher energy charge throughout the tenure of PPA than that which would have been obtained as per the terms and conditions of the existing PPA.

II. For the generation capacity contracted through tariff bid based PPAs (Case-1) - The Appropriate Commission shall review the quoted energy charge keeping in view that the actual bid price of coal along with

subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal alongwith statutory levies and other permissible components of energy charge, provided that such revision shall not lead to higher energy charge throughout the tenure of PPA than that which would have been obtained as per the terms and conditions of the existing PPA. For this purpose, the allocation of coal block under the new provisions shall be treated as "Change in Law" to enable the Appropriate Commission to revise the tariff downwards in accordance with the provisions of PPA.

III. For the generation capacity to be contracted through tariff bid based PPAs. (Case-1) in future - The Appropriate Commission shall while adopting the tariff under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003, ensure that the energy charge is derived based on the actual bid price of coal along with subsequent escalation as provided in coal block bid document as being equivalent to Run of Mine (ROM) cost of coal alongwith statutory levies and other permissible components of energy charge.

IV. For this purpose Ministry of Power will make suitable provisions in the Tariff policy and/or in the bidding guidelines issued under the Electricity Act, 2003.

f. For power plant having uncontracted capacity, the bidder shall be mandated to cap its merchant capacity at 15% of the generating capacity linked to the allotted coal block for sale of power outside medium and long term PPAs contracted under Section 62 or Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Further the bidder shall have to pay an additional reserve price for the quantum of coal used for power sold in the merchant market. The additional reserve price for coal used for merchant sale of power shall be based on intrinsic value of the coal block annuitized over the yearly production in Rs/tonne terms. The intrinsic value can be arrived at with the existing approved methodology for steel/sponge iron/cement sectors/captive power. The additional Reserve Price shall not be less than Rs. 150/- per tonne. Further the resultant additional reserve price (Rs/tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly escalation linked to the WPI.

5. Any further revision of CIL price after the bid due date would not have any impact on the bid price of the blocks already bid as escalation on that price has already been provided for in para 4(b) above. For future bidding of coal blocks, the then prevailing CIL price will be considered for determining ceiling price.

6. For auction/allotment of coal blocks for the purpose of sale of coal as provided in Section 4(2) of the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Ordinance, 2014, a separate methodology will be formulated.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(S.K. SHAHI)
Director
Ph.23382807

Nominated Authority,
Ministry of Coal

Copy to:

TD (NIC)-with the request to upload on the website of Ministry of Coal.

Fake Recruitment Agencies

6182. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recurring problem of Indian workers going to Saudi Arabia and other middle east countries through fake recruitment agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific steps being taken to stop fake recruitment agencies from duping Indian workers when they seek employment in the middle east countries;

(c) whether the Government is aware that many of the Indian workers who travel to the middle east countries in search of employment, are made to work under cruel and exploitative environments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the specific steps being taken to curb the exploitation and torture of Indian workers in the middle east?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) The Government has been receiving

complaints/grievances from emigrants and their family members/relatives from time to time, of being cheated by illegal recruitment agencies. Such complaints are forwarded to concerned State Governments and Police Authorities urging them to apprehend illegal agents and prosecute them. Since illegal and fake agencies operate from the territories within the States, the State Governments have to promptly stop the illegal activities of such fake agencies and prosecute them, after investigations. The State-wise details of requests for taking action against illegal agencies in 2017 are enclosed as Statement. On receipt of requests from State Governments, Prosecution Sanction is issued by MEA. Wherever required, such complaints are also referred to Missions/ Posts abroad for providing immediate relief/rescue of emigrants in distress, who were recruited by such fake agencies. To raise awareness of safe and legal emigration, the Ministry has launched a media awareness campaign in both print and visual media in different languages with the tag line "Surakshit Jao, Parishikshit Jao" (सुरक्षित जाओ, प्रशिक्षित जाओ) which also highlights the Fact that emigrants for overseas jobs must go only through Registered Recruitment Agents and not fake agencies.

Government has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure on 26th May, 2016, to be followed by State Governments, on receipt of such complaints. The State Governments have also been requested to launch periodic visual and print media awareness campaign(s) amongst the populace in their regional languages. Two high level meetings have also been held by the Ministry of External Affairs with State Government NRI Departments of all the States, to sensitize them on the need to take prompt action on complaints received against illegal recruiting agents. During their meeting CDs of Media Awareness Campaign of the Ministry in different languages have also been handed over to State Government NRI Ministers and Senior officials, requesting them to spread the awareness campaign in their local/regional media also.

(c) and (d) Reports are received by Indian Missions/ Posts in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries, about Indian workers, being denied appropriate living and working conditions and denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits as also long working hours, refusal to grant exit/re-entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker on final exit visa after completion of their contracts and non-provision of medical and insurance facilities, incidents of confinement etc. Immediately on receipt of such complaints, the Indian Missions take them

up with the concerned local Government authorities for resolution. The Government has taken several steps to safeguard the interests of Indian emigrants to the Gulf countries, these are:

- (i) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances online and track their redressal.
- (ii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including Gulf countries, can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) on eMigrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.
- (iii) Missions especially in ECR countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24X7 Helpline of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (v) Missions in Gulf countries have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) Indian Workers Resource Centres (IWRC) have been set up at Dubai and Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.
- (vii) Missions in Gulf provide free legal counseling, free interpretation service and assistance in death cases.
- (viii) Migrant Resource Centres are operational in Delhi, Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow.
- (ix) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) is in place to assist Indian nationals abroad in times of distress, on a means tested basis.

- (x) Suitable accommodation to distressed Indian nationals has been setup in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia to provide temporary accommodation.
- (xi) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues.

Statement

State-wise details of requests forwarded by Ministry of External Affairs for taking action against illegal agencies in 2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of requests forwarded
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Bihar	04
3.	Chandigarh	16
4.	Chhattisgarh	02
4.	Delhi	94
5.	Gujarat	08
6.	Haryana	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	05
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	03
8.	Karnataka	11
9.	Kerala	15
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	54
12.	Odisha	01
13.	Punjab	51
14.	Pudducherry	01
15.	Rajasthan	11

1	2	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	28
17.	Telengana	17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	79
19.	Uttarakhand	06
20.	West Bengal	10
Total		446

[Translation]

Liquidation of Assets of BSNL and MTNL

6183. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to liquidate the assets of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) by sharing their mobile towers, optical fibres and renting their buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) To earn revenue, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) share their mobile towers and optical fibres, and rent out some of their buildings. However, there is no proposal as of now to liquidate these assets.

[English]

Death of Employees Due to Cancer

6184. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths of employees working in Atomic Energy projects are mostly due to cancer;

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

(c) whether the average number of cancer patients working in atomic plants is higher compared to the average number of cancer patients working in other plants across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. An Epidemiological survey was conducted in the year 2012 by Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai in collaboration with Grant Medical College Mumbai (For Tarapur Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited [NPCIL] site), Surat Medical College (Kakrapara NPCIL site), Kasturba Medical College Manipal (for Kaiga NPCIL site), JN Medical college AMU, Aligarh (For Narora NPCIL site), Kota Medical College (For Kota NPCIL site) for the NPCIL employees and their dependants to assess the prevalence of lifestyle related factors and to understand the morbidity and mortality burden of the disease like Cancer, Cardiovascular diseases, Birth defects for employees and their family members working in the NPCIL sites.

As per the survey report the death rate was reported as 2.7, 5, 4.4, 7.0 and 2.9 per 1000 for the year respectively from Tarapur, Narora, Kakrapara, Kaiga and Kota NPCIL sites. The death rates reported are low as compared to national death rate.

(c) and (d) No. Madam. As per the population based cancer registry, the cancer incidence rates are low compared to incidence rates observed by other cancer registries in India.

Bulletproof Jackets

6185. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating production of bulletproof jackets indigenously and discourage imports in this field;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NITI Aayog has prepared or proposes to prepare guidelines in this regard and incentives/sops are proposed to be given to the aspiring producers for developing indigenous production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) NITI Aayog prepared a report titled "Roadmap for Make in India in Body Armour". Major recommendations made in the report covered issues such as promotion of indigenous manufacturing of body armours including raw materials, creating more testing facilities, adopting Indian Standards in Body Armours, setting up of Centres of Excellence to pursue R&D in nano-technology materials for lightweight body armours and simplification of procurement process.

The Government constituted an Empowered Committee on January, 30, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Member, NITI Aayog to drive and implement various recommendations of the report. The Empowered Committee will examine the proposals that will be received from the aspiring producers and take suitable decisions.

[Translation]

Communication Policy

6186. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the current communication policy of the Government;

(b) whether the Government proposes to evaluate the said policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce an all India communication policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) At present, the National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) is in force and the salient features of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (f) The recent technological advancements in the Telecom Sector such as 5G, Internet of Things and

changed global scenario in the social sector have necessitated the review of existing policy. Accordingly, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is in the process of formulating National Telecom Policy-2018 (NTP-2018).

Various Working Groups on themes *viz.* Digital India, New Technology, Licensing Framework, Make in India, Infrastructure, Spectrum Management, Security, Skill Development & Capacity Building, Allocation and Pricing of Resources, Disaster Management, Consumer Protection, Legislative Framework and Strategic Financial Planning were formed and have given their inputs. Further, inputs from academia and other stakeholders have also been received. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also sent its input. Regular consultations and workshops have been held to prepare the policy. The work on formulation of NTP-2018 is in progress and is likely to be completed soon. Thereafter, draft NTP-2018 will be put in public domain, for inputs/comments.

Statement

Salient Features of National Telecom Policy-2012

Licensing, Convergence And Value Added Services

- Strive to create **One Nation - One License** across services and service areas.
- Achieve **One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability** and work towards **One Nation - Free Roaming**.
- To orient, review and harmonise the legal, regulatory and licensing framework in a time bound manner to enable seamless delivery of converged services in technology and service neutral environment. Convergence would cover:
 - o Convergence of services *i.e.* convergence of voice, data, video, Internet telephony (VoIP), value added services and broadcasting services
 - o Convergence of networks *i.e.* convergence of access network, carriage network (NLD/ILD) and broadcast network
 - o Convergence of devices *i.e.* telephone, Personal Computer, Television, Radio, set top boxes and other connected devices.

- To **move towards Unified Licence regime** to exploit the attendant benefits of convergence, spectrum liberalisation and facilitate **delinking of the licensing of Networks from the delivery of Services to the end users** to enable operators to optimally and efficiently utilise their networks and spectrum by sharing active and passive infrastructure.
- Put in place a simplified Merger & Acquisition regime in telecom service sector while ensuring adequate competition.
- To **facilitate resale at the service level** under the proposed licensing regime—both wholesale and retail.
- To **delink spectrum in respect of all future licences**. Spectrum shall be made available at a price determined through market related processes.
- To **frame appropriate Policies** for new licensing framework, migration of existing licensees to new framework, exit policy, measures for ensuring adequate competition etc. in consultation with TRAI.
- To facilitate **convergence of local cable TV networks** post digitalisation.
- To put in place an appropriate regulatory framework for delivery of **VAS at affordable price** to fuel growth in entrepreneurship, innovation and provision of **region specific content in regional languages**.
- To put in place a framework **to regulate the carriage charges, which are content neutral and based on the bandwidth utilisation**.
- **Reposition the mobile phone** from a mere communication device **to an instrument of empowerment** that combines communication with proof of identity, fully secure financial and other transaction capability, multi-lingual services and a whole range of other capabilities that ride on them and transcend the literacy barrier.

Spectrum Management

- Ensure adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner through market related processes. **Make available**

additional 300 MHz spectrum for IMT services by the year 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.

- To move at the earliest towards liberalisation of spectrum to enable use of spectrum in any band to provide any service in any technology as well as to permit **spectrum pooling, sharing and later, trading** to enable optimal utilisation of spectrum through appropriate regulatory framework..
- To undertake **periodic audit** of spectrum utilisation to ensure its efficient use.
- To refarm spectrum and allot alternative frequency bands or media to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom applications.
- To **prepare a roadmap** for availability of additional spectrum every 5 years.

Broadband and Rural Telephony

- **Increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.**
- To recognise telecom, including broadband connectivity as a basic necessity like education and health and work towards '**Right to Broadband**'.
- Provide affordable and reliable **broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.**
- **Provide high speed and high quality broadband access to all village panchayats through a combination of technologies by the year 2014 and progressively to all villages and habitations by 2020.**

R&D, Manufacturing and Standardization of Telecommunication Equipment

- Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing *i.e.* complete

value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment **to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively**

- Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.
- To promote **setting up of Telecommunications Standard Development Organisation (TSDO)** as an autonomous body with effective participation of the Government, industry, R&D centres, service providers, and academia to drive consensus regarding standards to meet national requirements including security needs.
- **Provide preference** to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

Telecom Infrastructure/Row Issues, Green Telecom, Clear Skyline, Mitigation Efforts During Disasters and Emergencies

- To work towards **recognition of telecom as Infrastructure Sector for both wireline and wireless** and extension of the benefits available to infrastructure sectors to telecom sector also, to realize true potential of ICT for development.
- To facilitate increased use of alternative sources (Renewable Energy Technologies) of energy for powering telecom networks through active participation of all the stakeholders – the Government, the telecom industry and the consumer for green telecommunications. Sector specific schemes and targets for promotion of green technologies will be finalised in consultation with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and other stakeholders.

Quality of Service and Protection of Consumer Interest

- To strengthen the regulator for ensuring compliance of the prescribed performance standards and Quality of Service (QoS) parameters by the Telecom Service Providers

- To formulate a **Code of Practice for Sales and Marketing Communications** to improve transparency as well as address security issues relating to Customer Acquisition
- To **undertake legislative measures** to bring disputes between telecom consumers and service providers **within the jurisdiction of Consumer Forums** established under Consumer Protection Act.

Security

- To create an institutional framework through regulatory measures to ensure that **safe-to-connect** devices are inducted into the Telecom Network and service providers take measures for ensuring the security of the network..
- To ensure security in an increasingly insecure cyber space, indigenously manufactured multi-functional SIM cards with indigenously designed chips incorporating specific laid down standards are considered critical.

Skill Development and Public Sector

- To **assess the manpower requirement at different skill and expertise levels by partnering with National Skill Development Council and industry** to identify the relevant needs of the sector and prepare a roadmap.

Cloud Services

- To recognise that cloud computing will significantly speed up design and roll out of services, enable social networking and participative governance and e-Commerce on a scale which was not possible with traditional technology solutions.
- To take new policy initiatives to ensure rapid expansion of new services and technologies at globally competitive prices by addressing the concerns of cloud users and other stakeholders including specific steps that need to be taken for lowering the cost of service delivery.

Telecom Enterprise Services, Data Use New Technologies and IPV 6 Compliant Networks

- To facilitate the role of new technologies in furthering public welfare and enhanced customer choices through affordable access

and efficient service delivery. The emergence of new service formats such as **Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications** (e.g. remotely operated irrigation pumps, smart grid etc.) represent tremendous opportunities, especially as their roll-out becomes more widespread.

- To recognize the importance of the new Internet Protocol IPv6 to start offering new IP based services on the new protocol and to encourage new and innovative IPv6 based applications in different sectors of the economy by enabling participatory approach of all stake holders.

Financing of Telecom Sector

- To create a **Telecom Finance Corporation** as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom projects in order to facilitate investment in the telecom sector.
- To **rationalize taxes, duties and levies affecting the sector and work towards providing a stable fiscal regime** to stimulate investments and making services more affordable.

Role of Regulator, Changes in Legislation

- To review the TRAI Act with a view to addressing regulatory inadequacies/ impediments in effective discharge of its functions.
- To undertake a comprehensive review of Indian Telegraph Act and its rules and other allied legislations with a view to making them consistent with and in furtherance of the above policy objectives.

Project Report for the Implementation of Bharat Net Project

6187. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the project report for the implementation of the Bharat Net Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such projects completed and lying pending in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) A modified strategy to implement BharatNet Project was approved by the Union Cabinet on 19.07.2017. BharatNet Project is being implemented in a phased manner to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) by broadband in the country. In December, 2017, the Phase-I of BharatNet has been completed by connecting one lakh GPs. As on 25.03.2018, by laying 2,68,963 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,13,964 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have connected, out of which 1,04,889 Gram Panchayats have been made Service Ready.

Phase-II of BharatNet Project provides optimal mix of media to connect GPs, implementation by State-led Model, Private Sector, CPSU Model, laying of fresh fibre from Block. As part of this project, the last mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology, is to be provided at all the GPs in the country. The project is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

In Madhya Pradesh, the total numbers of Gram Panchayats are 22,946 (approx). In the State, Phase-I of BharatNet Project is being implemented through BSNL. As on 25.03.2018, in Madhya Pradesh, by laying 37,929 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 12,336 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been connected, of which 11,137 Gram Panchayats have been made Service Ready. Phase-II of the BharatNet Project is being implemented under CPSU- led model through BSNL in Madhya Pradesh. All the GPs in Madhya Pradesh are to be completed by March, 2019.

[English]

Welfare facilities to coal mine workers

6188. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the welfare facilities provided to coal mine workers and their family members by the Government;

(b) whether it is mandatory for the coal mine workers to undergo medical check-up annually;

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

(d) the special health facilities available for the coal mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Coal India Limited, the focus of welfare activities of Coal India Limited (CIL) is welfare of its employees and their families. The subsidiaries are paying great attention to the welfare of their workers. Every effort is being made to improve the living conditions of coal miners. In order to create a sense of belonging and involvement in work, top priority is given by the management in the following areas:

HOUSING FACILITIES

To provide shelter is the main thrust area of the organization. CIL has achieved the goal of "Shelter for All" for workers with landmark of 100% housing satisfaction for fulfilling the basic needs of the workers.

WATER SUPPLY

One of the major welfare activities of the company is to provide clean drinking water to the employees and their families. In this direction many water supply schemes have been taken up. Supply of Water through natural resource like river, tank etc. are supplemented by underground mine water after proper treatment.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

The primary responsibility of providing educational facilities lies with the State Government. However, the subsidiary companies of CIL have been providing financial assistance and infrastructure facilities to certain schools like DAV, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Public School etc and other educational institutions run by the State Government to provide quality education to the employees' children. In addition, financial assistance and infrastructure facilities are also provided to certain privately managed schools and other educational institutions by the subsidiary coal companies functioning in and around coalfield areas.

CIL is also providing various types of scholarship, cash award and financial assistance to the children of employees.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

CIL and its subsidiaries are extending medical facilities to the employees and their families through various medical establishments from the dispensary level to the central and apex hospitals in different parts of the coalfields. Special emphasis is also given on occupational health, HIV/AIDS awareness programme.

STATUTORY WELFARE FACILITIES

In accordance with the provision of the Mines Act, 1952 and rules & regulations framed thereunder, subsidiaries of CIL are maintaining various statutory welfare facilities for the coal mines such as canteen, rest shelters and pit-head baths.

NON-STATUTORY WELFARE MEASURE

In order to supply essential commodities and consumer goods at a cheaper rate in the collieries, Central Co-operative and Primary Co-operative Stores are functioning in the coalfield areas of CIL. In addition, Co-operative Credit Societies are also functioning in the coal companies.

BANKING FACILITIES

The Management of Coal companies are providing infrastructure facilities to the various nationalized banks for opening their branches and extension counters in the coalfields for the benefit of coal workers. Workers are educated to draw their salaries from the banks and they are also encouraged to practice thrift for the benefit of their families.

HOLIDAY HOMES

Coal India Ltd. has maintained Holiday Homes in important spots across the country.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. It is not mandatory for the Coal Mine Workers to undergo Medical Checkup annually. Coal mine workers have to undergo medical checkup every 5 years as per the provisions of Mine's Rule, 1955. Those who are more than 45 years old have to undergo medical checkup after every 3 years as per recommendation of 10th Conference on Safety in Mines.

(d) Coal Mine workers engaged by CIL and their eligible dependent family members are getting all types of medical facilities free of cost through hospitals and dispensaries owned and maintained by CIL spread across all the coalfields areas. In case of super-speciality treatment and non-availability of treatment in company hospitals, coal mine workers and their family members are referred to various Government and private hospitals empanelled by CIL.

Procurement of Nuclear Fuels

6189. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any talks with Uzbekistan and other countries to procure nuclear fuel as part of its plan to create a strategic uranium reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Australia has agreed to supply uranium to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Consequent upon the Civil Nuclear cooperation, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been importing Uranium to meet the fuel requirements of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguarded Nuclear Power Plants. The details of quantities of Uranium imported so far since the year 2009 is as follows:

Sr. No.	Firm/ Country	Date of entering into Contract	Total Quantity to be procured as per Contract
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. AREVA, France	17.12.2008	300 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.
2.	M/s. PJSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	11.02.2009 11.02.2009 03.03.2015	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets. 58 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets. 42 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.

1	2	3	4
3.	M/s. Navoi Mining & Metallurgical Combinat, Uzbekistan	28.09.2013	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate. Supply of nuclear fuel from M/s. NMMC, Uzbekistan has not yet commenced due to issues related to dispatch and transportation of the material.
4.	M/s. Cameco, Canada	15.04.2015	The Contract permits procurement of a minimum of 2750 MT and maximum 5500 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.
5.	M/s. JSC NAC KazatomProm, Kazakhstan	12.11.2009 08.07.2015	2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate. The Contract permits procurement of a minimum of 3750 MT and maximum 7000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Negotiations are underway with M/s. BHP Billiton, Australia and M/s. Heathgate Resources, Australia. However, no contract has been concluded so far.

Shaadi Shagun Scheme

6190. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any Scheme called Shaadi Shagun;

(b) if so, the details, including its objectives and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of applications received, approved and the amount granted under the aforesaid Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, category-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Madam. MAEF, has conceptualised a Shaadi Shagun Scheme for the educational empowerment and to encourage girls from the minority community to pursue higher education and also to reduce school dropouts.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

First Aid Facilities in Trains

6191. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether first aid facilities including enhanced first aid boxes are available in long distance trains;

(b) if so, whether railway employees are trained to provide first aid treatment to sick/wounded passengers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether pilot projects in respect of availability of life saving drugs along with doctors and paramedical staff in Durgam and Rajdhani trains have been successful;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Railways to ensure timely medical assistance/ first aid to the needy passengers during the journey period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. First Aid Boxes containing essential drugs and dressing materials are provided with the guards of all passenger carrying trains. In addition, Augmented First Aid Boxes with wide range of medicines, disposable medical material, etc. have been provided with the Train Superintendents/ Guards of Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express trains and some nominated trains. Front line staffs deployed on trains are also trained in rendering First Aid.

The Station Masters of all stations have details of doctors, clinics and hospitals, both Government and Private, in the vicinity of the station, so that their services could also be availed, in emergencies. Ambulance services of both Railway hospitals and State Governments are utilized when required.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. A pilot project of deployment of doctors in Duronto Trains was undertaken for a period of two years. During the Pilot Project, it was noted that serious patient could not be treated on board and had to be de-trained for medical treatment at a hospital only because the medical equipments, such as ECG machines etc. do not function properly on the trains due to noise/vibration etc.

(e) The issue of rendering Medical Assistance/First Aid to the passengers was examined by Hon'ble Supreme Court and it was ordered that a committee of experts be constituted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and recommendations of the committee be implemented by Ministry of Railways. Accordingly, the recommendations of the committee were obtained and have been implemented.

[English]

Millennium Science and Technology Policy

6192. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Millennium Science and Technology Policy reportedly finalized recently, highlights the loss of an entire generation of talent, an aging pool of scientists, obsolete labs, declining quality of research, poor technology transfer and other inadequacies;

(b) if so, the details of deficiencies observed and the main features of the new policy outline; and

(c) the broad framework of corrective steps proposed to attract the best available creative talent and to create the required infrastructure for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No Madam, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy - 2013 is in place. Apart from the other aspirations the policy envisages making careers in science, research and innovation

attractive enough for talented and bright minds and establishing world class infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) for gaining global leadership in frontier areas of science. Attracting talented and bright minds towards careers in science, research and innovation is one of the main objectives of the STI Policy-2013.

(c) In order to attract the best available creative talent, the Department of Science and Technology (DST) through Ramanujan Fellowship Scheme and the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Scheme and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) through Ramalingaswami re-entry Fellowship provide attractive avenues and opportunities to scientists of high caliber to work in Indian Institutes/Universities of their respective interest and domain.

VAJRA (Visiting Advanced Joint Research) Faculty Scheme is a recent initiative of DST to bring overseas scientists and academicians including Non Resident Indian (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) to India to work as adjunct/visiting faculty for a specific period of time in public funded academic and research institutions.

[Translation]

Special Uniforms

6193. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the requirement of special uniforms for the protection of soldiers on border areas/field posting and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make time bound procurement of bulletproof jackets and protective equipment/clothing for the soldiers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said procurements is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy to ensure periodic review and upgradation of the uniforms of soldiers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Requirement for special uniforms for safety of soldiers deployed on borders/field areas in the

county is assessed regularly and provision for introduction of new items/improved version of existing items is made as per prescribed procedure.

(b) and (c) The Government undertakes procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) and other necessary protective equipment/clothing for soldiers from time to time as per authorization. During 2016-17, 50,000 BPJs have been procured for Indian Army through Revenue route. Procurement of 1,86,138 BPJs through Capital route is under progress in Buy (Indian) category. Further, a contract for procurement of 1,58,279 Ballistic Helmet through Capital route has been concluded in December, 2016.

(d) Upgradation and provision of improved version of special uniforms is a continuous process for which necessary steps are taken regularly.

Military Training

6194. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the feasibility of providing voluntary / compulsory army/military training to the youth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of proposals received by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A Private Member's Bill on Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2014 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 27th February, 2015. The Government had opposed the passage of the Bill.

[*English*]

Employment of Minorities in Public Sector

6195. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work participation of the minorities among men and women is much lower in comparison to their population; and

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of the minority communities in the employment of the public sector, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has informed that as per the latest survey on Employment–Unemployment, the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) per thousand of persons in usual status for different religious groups, separately for males and females at all-India level, is as under:

Religious Group	Gender	WPR
Islam	Male	511
	Female	136
Christianity	Male	541
	Female	273
Sikhism	Male	564
	Female	225
Others (Jainism, Buddhism, Parsis and Others)	Male	560
	Female	283
All India (for all communities)	Male	544
	Female	219

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, has informed that it is a coordinating Department for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) excluding CPSEs in Banks and Financial/Insurance sectors. Based on the latest available information as per Public Enterprises (PE) survey 2016-17, there was a total of 96,528 regular minority employees in CPSEs as on 31.03.2017 out of a total 11,29,261 regular employees in 257 operating CPSEs, which comes to about 8.54%.

[*Translation*]

Uniform Civil Code

6196 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is committed to enforce uniform civil code;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government in the form of holding consultation and adopting other measures before enforcing it; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Article 44 of Constitution provides that State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. In view of the importance of the subject matter and sensitivity involved, and the matter requiring in-depth study of the provisions of various personal laws governing different communities, the Government has requested the Law Commission of India to undertake examination of various issues relating to uniform civil code and to make recommendation thereon.

Involvement of IAS Officers in Corruption

6197. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of corruption against IAS officers have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of cases reported against them during the said period; and

(c) the number of cases out of them investigated by CBI; and

(d) the outcome of the investigation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No Madam. As per the report available with the Government, 23 corruption cases has been registered under PC Act against IAS officers during last 3 years *i.e.* 2015 to 2018 (upto 28.02.2018). The number of cases registered in 2015 was 16, while in 2016 it was 2 and in 2017 it was 4.

(b) to (d) The detail of the corruption cases registered with CBI; year wise is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Cases registered
1.	2015	16
2.	2016	2
3.	2017	4
4.	2018	1
	Total	23

Out of these cases; 11 cases (10 of 2015 and 1 of 2017) are under trial subsequent to completion of investigations.

Doubling/Electrification of Darbhanga-Samastipur Rail Line

6198. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the doubling and electrification work on Darbhanga-Samastipur rail line; and

(b) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed along with the steps taken/being taken by the Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Work of Samastipur-Darbhanga (38 Km) Doubling Project has been taken up. All contracts except for major bridges and earthwork have been awarded.

Electrification of existing single line of Samastipur-Darbhanga is part of Raxaul-Sitamarhi-Darbhanga-Samastipur electrification project sanctioned in 2017-18. Work of electrification of this section has been taken up by Central Organization for Railway Electrification (CORE), Allahabad.

Completion of projects depends upon several factors like complete handing over of encumbrance-free land by the State Government, forestry clearances, shifting of utilities, clearance for Road over/under bridges, canal & electrical crossings, etc. Hence, no time-frame has been fixed for completion of this project.

Speed Post Network

6199. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all district headquarters of the country have not been covered with speed post network and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to cover all district headquarters with speed post network, if so, the details thereof along with the time by which all district headquarters are likely to be covered thereunder;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding loss of items sent by post and delay in delivery of items in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve postal services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) All the district headquarters of the country have been covered with Speed Post network.

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

(c) Yes Madam. Complaints are at times received regarding loss of items sent by post and delay in delivery of items.

(d) Information regarding complaints pertaining to loss of items sent by post and delay in delivery of items during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. The following steps are being taken by Department of Posts in this regard:

(i) Daily monitoring is done at Circle/Regional/Divisional level for the complaints received through Twitter/India Post Help Centre/Web CCC Portal/CPGRAMS and the cases are being settled within prescribed time limit.

(ii) For any failure on the part of individuals or system, necessary remedial and punitive action is taken.

(e) In order to improve the postal services in the country, following initiatives have been taken by the Department which *inter-alia* includes:

(i) India Post Help Centre with toll free number 1924 has been put in place for providing customer support.

(ii) Web based Customer Care facility is being provided through www.indiapost.gov.in.

(iii) Twitter Sewa is being utilized for providing feedback of postal services through Social Media.

(iv) Department of Posts introduced Project Arrow in 2008 to transform the existing infrastructure and creating Brand Identity of Post Offices across country.

(v) eIPO (Electronic Indian Postal Order) has been introduced on 9th October, 2017 as a pilot for denomination of Rs.10/-, Rs.20/-, Rs.50/- and Rs.100/- for all purposes. In this service, the customer can purchase Indian Postal Order online without visiting post office.

(vi) iMO (Instant Money Order) service has been introduced for domestic money transmission for people requiring instant money remittance.

(vii) The Department is implementing the IT Modernization project. The project intends to provide a wider reach to Indian public and especially to rural people through more customer interaction channels like call centre. Help desk, Core Banking Solution (CBS), A.T.M., Net Banking, RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement), NEFT (National Electronic Fund Transfer) etc. hitherto not available to India Post customers. The project will also upgrade the Postal Life Insurance, Counter, Supervisory, Treasury, Subscriber Account and all Postal Operations, Mails, HR (Human Resource) and accounts software to provide better customer services. The project involves networking of 1.55 lakh Post Offices covering remotest part of the country.

(viii) Core Banking Solution (CBS) has been rolled out under Financial Service Integration (FSI) Project in 23,518 Post Offices and CIS (Core Insurance Solution) (PLI) has been rolled out in 25,566 Post Offices. ATMs installed at 993 locations. ATMs are inter-operable with effect from 31.12.2016. Core System Integrator (CSI) is being rolled in Post Offices.

(ix) DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India) has been launched for providing connectivity, hardware & solar power panels to Branch Post Offices in rural areas. 58,605 Rural Branch Post Offices have been rolled out under DARPAN in Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi, Haryana, Kerala, North East, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir Circles till 28.02.2018.

(x) Online Track and Trace system for Speed Post has been strengthened. Complete end to end status of an article can be tracked on the

website of the Department of Posts (www.indiapost.gov.in). Tracking of Speed Post articles through an Android based mobile app "Post Info" has been put in place.

- (xi) Android based mobiles have been provided to postmen for delivery through postman mobile app to capture delivery in real time.
- (xii) The facility of Short Messaging Service (SMS) is also being utilized for giving the delivery status of an article. SMS alerts have been introduced to provide advance intimation to the customers regarding status of the articles in mail flow pipeline.
- (xiii) The performance of Speed Post Service is regularly monitored both in the Directorate and in the Postal Circles with a view to improve the quality of service.

(xiv) Nodal Mechanized Delivery Centres for delivery of parcels including Speed Post have been established in select cities.

(xv) Departmental vehicles have been equipped with GPS for monitoring movement on real time basis.

(xvi) Outsourced Postal Agents Scheme has been introduced with a view to extend door pick-up and delivery of various kinds of articles.

(xvii) Parcel Services have been rationalized and Cash-on-Delivery facility introduced. Department of Posts has collected and remitted more than Rs. 2700 crores under Cash-on-Delivery till January, 2018 since its introduction in December-2013 to the e/Tele commerce customers.

Statement-I

Complaints regarding loss of articles sent by Post and Speed Post, State/UT-wise from last three years

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of complaints received							
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto Dec. 17)	
		Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98	477	225	865	357	765	223	677
2.	Assam	44	73	19	25	172	403	177	528
3.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	19	24	55	57
4.	Chhattisgarh	33	110	24	123	35	161	30	78
5.	Delhi	25	607	22	760	17	712	16	460
6.	Gujarat	469	3704	474	2875	418	2606	304	1949
7.	Haryana	2	48	0	265	2862	2927	774	1539
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16	36	21	38	26	48	12	41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	17	2	32	4	33	14	18
10.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	5
11.	Karnataka	180	318	290	719	201	387	248	264
12.	Kerala	38	375	29	482	34	215	15	129
13.	Lakshadweep and Mahe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	212	361	317	490	305	500	132	505

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	1096	15429	1484	4569	1961	4736	3423	3853
16.	Goa	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3
17.	Tripura	56	85	0	24	0	19	2	11
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	18	5	14	6	12	7	13
19.	Manipur	16	125	49	65	105	584	210	584
20.	Mizoram	0	12	0	19	0	14	0	9
21.	Nagaland	10	31	20	39	24	40	18	25
22.	Meghalaya	692	2036	731	2662	663	5157	882	2856
23.	Odisha	35	137	19	65	1	56	123	497
24.	Punjab	6	41	8	43	13	89	14	55
25.	Chandigarh	1	4	1	2	0	4	1	2
26.	Rajasthan	25	25	33	33	31	31		
27.	Tamil Nadu	11	947	179	841	462	561	477	1598
28.	Puducherry	2	2	11	11	19	19	21	21
29.	Telangana	122	6266	96	4126	98	596	65	378
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2642	3722	3084	3222	1891	3403	927	2157
31.	Uttarakhand	1007	3252	1890	4305	1786	3508	1096	2819
32.	West Bengal	296	747	221	364	1644	2896	282	670
33.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Statement-II

Complaints regarding delay in delivery of articles sent by Post and Speed Post, State/UT-wise from last three years

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of complaints received							
		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto Dec. 17)	
		Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items	Speed Post	Other items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1883	12275	2052	13331	1886	8798	2260	7819
2.	Assam	2167	2604	1288	5599	12816	15303	18749	28673

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bihar	4041	6164	1807	5837	6273	11656	3734	6433
4.	Chhattisgarh	33	4421	24	8432	35	11023	30	11158
5.	Delhi	19196	20591	19089	29802	19418	30702	12853	16214
6.	Gujarat	3954	29110	7338	50124	33387	45330	11125	37982
7.	Haryana	3303	47835	29171	97459	44356	84181	19572	31601
8.	Himachal Pradesh	974	1375	1470	1585	1228	1578	910	1321
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	225	150	240	181	219	235	239
10.	Jharkhand	1437	2068	1532	2039	1224	1375	592	1280
11.	Karnataka	3420	5360	5268	5850	5423	8780	5437	6498
12.	Kerala	3650	10091	3627	11404	4457	21705	763	29176
13.	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2428	2852	2684	4372	3167	4866	2586	2779
15.	Maharashtra	17344	43093	9839	54481	19379	44922	10495	44691
16.	Goa	121	231	189	232	164	269	159	331
17.	Tripura	18	191	71	140	95	152	57	128
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	129	23	131	24	143	0	28
19.	Manipur	217	263	478	750	1215	1335	846	2317
20.	Mizoram	0	59	0	71	0	64	0	61
21.	Nagaland	317	606	319	562	190	384	205	464
22.	Meghalaya	496	1646	585	1518	582	2076	641	1788
23.	Odisha	4709	19282	5109	22803	7744	21819	4882	23691
24.	Punjab	1917	5324	2290	6131	2726	7268	2288	6563
25.	Chandigarh	6	8	1	7	1	15	0	2
26.	Rajasthan	-	-	906	906	771	771	615	615
27.	Tamil Nadu	6496	19234	13786	28376	18561	26850	17399	63167
28.	Puducherry	100	10	96	96	128	128	131	131
29.	Telangana	3407	70530	3460	75905	3826	7780	4656	7995
30.	Uttar Pradesh	10241	16891	12039	18377	16142	26030	9997	24026
31.	Uttarakhand	2129	4047	1635	3005	1220	2674	1504	3533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32.	West Bengal	8499	22916	17214	36294	24980	47056	18172	26192
33.	Sikkim	226	298	141	330	137	351	84	200
34.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	103	133	119	142	104	117	52	67
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Daman and Diu	14	23	13	21	16	26	11	19

Coal Cess

6200. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of coal cess collected during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of coal cess transformed into the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount utilised after transfer of coal cess into the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund during each of the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise coal cess allocated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by Department of Revenue, the State-wise data on collection of Clean Environment Cess is not maintained. However, all India net collection figures of Clean Environment Cess under indirect taxes during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as per PrCCA report upto February, 2018) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Years	Clean Environment Cess	
	Customs	Central Excise
2014-15	451.09	5393.46
2015-16	1172.27	12675.60
2016-17	1212.59	26117.25
2017-18 (April-February)	338.47	11443.83

(b) to (d) Information is being collected from concerned Ministries and will be laid on the table of House.

Green Field Sites for Nuclear Power Plants

6201. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified green field sites for commercial operation of nuclear power plants/projects in the country and if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the same, State/UT-wise;

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be operationalised and the steps taken by the Government to expedite the completion of the same along with the

estimated nuclear power generation post the completion of the said projects;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up any action plan to generate 40,000 MW of nuclear energy by 2020 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated investment required for the same along with the details of the sources from where these funds are to be mobilised; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to seek international cooperation to achieve the aforementioned

target and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. A capacity expansion is planned by setting up nuclear power reactors at the following green field sites.

Green field sites, accorded administrative approval and financial sanction

Location & State	Project	Capacity(MW)
Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-1 to 4	4 X 700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka-1&2	2 X 700
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara- 1 to 4	4 X 700

Excavation work at the Gorakhpur, Haryana site for setting up GHAVP-1&2 has already commenced. Pre-project activities including land acquisition, obtaining

statutory clearances, site investigations and site infrastructure development work are under progress at these sites.

Green field sites, accorded 'In-Principle' approval

Location & State	Site	Capacity (MW)
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Jaitapur, Units- 1 to 6	6 x 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada, Units- 1 to 6	6 x 1208
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur, Units- 1 to 4	4 X 700
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Units- 1 to 6	6 x 1000*
Haripur, West Bengal	Haripur, Units- 1 to 6	6 x 1000*

**Nominal Capacity*

Pre-project activities at these sites are at various stages.

(b) The nuclear power projects in green field sites would be progressively setup. On completion of the green field site projects which have been accorded administrative approval and financial sanction, the installed nuclear power capacity would increase by 7000 MW by the year 2031. With the completion of the under construction and sanctioned projects, the total nuclear power installed capacity in the country will reach 22480 MW (including

Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor [PFBR], 500 MW being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited [BHAVINI]) by the year 2031.

Further, on completion of the nuclear power projects planned to be setup at the 'InPrinciple' approved green field sites, a nuclear power capacity of about 31948 MW will be added progressively.

The Government has taken several enabling steps to increase the nuclear power capacity, based both on

indigenous technologies & with foreign technical cooperation and to provide adequate quantity of fuel. These include:

- i. Resolution of issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010.
- ii. Creation of Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP).
- iii. Accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of - ten (10) indigenous 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) to be set up in fleet mode. Of these, eight (08) are to be setup at green field sites.
- iv. Amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects.
- v. Entering into enabling agreements with foreign countries for nuclear power cooperation including supply of fuel.

(c) On the progressive completion of the projects under construction, the installed nuclear power capacity will reach 13480 MW (including PFBR, 500 MW being implemented by BHAVINI) by the year 2024.

(d) and (e) Nuclear power reactors to be set up are funded by a mix of debt and equity. Generally, the debt to equity ratio is about 70:30. The equity requirements are met from indigenous sources comprising of investments by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and domestic budgetary support. The debt is sourced from both domestic and external borrowings. In respect of reactors to be set up in technical cooperation with foreign countries, debt is planned to be sourced from either the vendor country as credit or from

lending agencies.

The equity requirements of future reactors is planned to be met with the internal resources, Government's budgetary support and contribution of Joint Venture (JV) partners.

Action against Corrupt Officials

6202. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal companies under the Ministry of Coal have sent any proposals for taking action against their alleged corrupt officials;

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

(c) the number of cases, out of them, in which approval for suitable action has been granted and those which are still pending;

(d) the reasons for delay in giving approval for action in pending cases;

(e) the details of the provisions for taking action against the corrupt officials of coal companies; and

(f) the reaction of the Government regarding compliance of the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The company wise details thereof during the last four years for Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies is as under:

The details of the complaints of corruption/irregularity undertaken are:

Name of the coal company	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to February, 18)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	90	43	13	35
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	90	13	21	33
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	16	24	38	19
South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	46	35	34	63

1	2	3	4	5
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	88	49	58	51
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	05	28	15	11
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	10	08	13	23
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	0	1	0	2
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	20	20	27	18

The number of cases where the CIL & its subsidiaries has conducted any investigation in this regard:

Name of the coal company	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to February 2018)
ECL	90	43	13	35
BCCL	90	13	21	33
CCL	16	24	38	19
SECL	46	35	34	63
WCL	88	49	58	51
NCL	5	28	15	11
MCL	10	08	13	23
CMPDIL	0	1	0	2
CIL	20	20	27	18

The number of the officers against whom charges were registered by the investigating agencies and those punished or exonerated, as a result thereof (the outcome subsidiarywise, year-wise):

Name of the coal company	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (up to February 2018)	
	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Major penalty	Minor penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	12	06	15	06	07	14	10	01
BCCL	49	50	8	59	10	25	39	10
CCL	12	16	12	13	04	13	07	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECL	63	31	27	04	23	04	12	16
WCL	09	19	61	05	49	05	27	12
NCL	09	02	41	03	29	16	10	09
MCL	05	42	12	18	13	20	104	14
CMPDIL	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
CIL	04	03	01	08	10	09	07	01

Prosecution Sanction accorded on recommendation of CBI by CIL and subsidiaries

Name of the coal company	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (up to February 2018)		
	Prosecution Sanction	Punished	Exonerated	PS	Pun	Exo	PS	Pun	Exo	PS	Pun	Exo
ECL	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
BCCL	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CCL	6	3	-	3	9	2	1	9	-	2	9	1
SECL	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	9	-	-
WCL	-	1	-	-	15	1	-	11	-	-	1	-
NCL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MCL	1	-	-	-	2*	2*	-	2*	1*	1	-	-
CMPDIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CIL	8	3	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-

Note:* This is against the sanction for prosecution approved prior to 2013-14.

(e) and (f) Coal India Executives' Conduct Discipline and Appeal Rules 1978 (as amended) has specific provisions for taking action against the corrupt officials. Nature of penalties to be imposed has been defined in Rule 27 of the said Rules. Rule 29 & Rule 30 specifically says about the procedure to be adopted for imposing major penalties. Rule 31 has the provision of imposing minor penalty to the corrupt officials. Rule 34 tells about the special procedure in certain cases where penalties can also be imposed on the corrupt officials. Government gives suitable response against the proposal of Coal

India Limited and its subsidiary companies and in respect of corrupt officials whenever the proposals are sent for its advice as per rules and provisions of the Central Vigilance Commission.

[English]

Aadhaar Enrolment Centres

6203. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up an Aadhaar Enrolment Centre at Connaught Place exclusively for UIDAI officials where the bouncers deployed by the UIDAI reportedly threaten and intimidate the common people including senior citizens referred from other centres for various Aadhaar related services;

(b) if so, the justification therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to retrieve the situation and provide streamlined Aadhaar related services to common people in Delhi and other parts of the country?

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) No, Madam. As on 26th March, 2018, a total of 31 enrolment/Update centres are operational in Connaught Place area of New Delhi under Pin code -110001 which are available to all residents. The details of these centres are available on UIDAI official website www.uidai.gov.in.

(c) As on date over 30,000 Aadhaar enrolment/update centres are functional in Banks/ Post Offices and other Government premises across the country including Delhi.

Promotion of CSS Officers

6204. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion has not been granted to certain officers of Central Secretariat Service despite availability of vacancies;

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

(c) whether any discrimination has been reported wherein Senior Officers have been superseded by the Junior ones and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether reservation policy is applied on ad-hoc promotion and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government on all of the above issues; and

(f) whether any financial benefit will be extended to the retired officers who have retired without getting their due promotion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. Regular promotion to the grades of Assistant Section Officer, Section Officer, Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) for preparation of fresh Select List has not been undertaken after 30th September, 2016 in view of pending litigations in the matter of reservation in promotion before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and other Courts. Details of these court cases is attached as Statement.

(c) The question is not specific. No definite period has been defined. Hence no specific answer can be given. However, promotion in all grades is governed by the extant Service Rules, Regulations and instructions of Government of India issued from time to time on promotional matters. Individual representations, if any in this regard are examined in terms of above Rules and instructions.

(d) The provision of reservation in promotion is applicable in respect of posts of Assistant Section Officer (Group B), Section Officer (Group B), and Under Secretary (Group A) of CSS. Ad-hoc promotion to the above grades of CSS has so far been done in accordance with the guidelines contained in this Department's OM No.36011/14/83-Estt.(SCT) dated 30.04.1983, which entails consideration of the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ad-hoc promotions.

(e) The Government is defending the aforesaid court cases actively before the Hon'ble Courts.

(f) The entitlement to retired officers is governed by the policy formulated by the Government in this regard from time to time.

Statement

A Brief on Court Cases Impinging upon the Promotion in Different Grades of CSS

1.1 The Department of Personnel and Training's (DoPT) OM No 36012/45/2005- Estt.(Res.) dated 10.8.2010 on the subject of reservation on promotion-treatment of SC/ST candidates promoted on their own merit, was quashed by the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab

and Haryana *vide* its judgement dated 15.07.2011. Against this order an SLP was filed by Jarnail Singh & Ors. The Union of India through Department of Revenue also filed SLP (c) No.6915/2014 in this case.

1.2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 03.02.2015 passed the following interim order in SLP No.30621/2011-Jarnail Singh & Ors. Vs Lachmi Narain Gupta & Ors:-

"Let the matter be listed in the second week of March 2015 on a non-miscellaneous day. Status quo existing as on today in respect of the promotional matters that are covered by the impugned judgement shall be maintained till the next date of hearing"

1.3. Subsequently Contempt Petition (C) No.314/2016 in SLP(C) 4831/2012 was filed by Samta Andolan Samiti before the Hon'ble Supreme Court alleging that the DoPT and Ministry of Railways have reportedly implemented the provision of OM dated 10.08.2010, in spite of the above said interim order dated 03.02.2015.

1.4. In order to preclude any interim order in the contempt case, as desired by the Supreme Court, an undertaking was given before the Hon'ble Court to the effect that till such time the main matter along with the contempt petition is decided no further promotion of reserve category persons to unreserved post will be made based on the DoPT OM dated 10.08.2010 and Railway Board circular dated 14.09.2010. As per information available on the Supreme Court's website, this case is listed for hearing on 07.05.2018.

2.1 In WP(C) 3490/2010 and CM No.6956/2010 filed by All India Equality Forum Vs Union of India, the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi *vide* para 15 of its judgement dated 23.08.2017, has held as under:-

"The impugned OM No.36012/18/95-Estt.(Res)Pt.II dated 13.08.1997, issued by DoPT, is quashed and set aside. The respondents are restrained from granting any reservation, in promotion, to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, in exercise of the power conferred by Article 16(4A) of the Constitution of India, without, in the first instance, carrying out the necessary preliminary exercise of acquiring quantifiable data indicating inadequacy of representation, of the said categories, in service, and evaluating the situation by taking into consideration the said data, along with the competing considerations of backwardness and overall efficiency in administration, and arriving at an empirical decision on the basis thereof."

2.2 An SLP *vide* No.31288/2017 has been filed by this Department against the judgement dated 23.08.2017 of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

2.3 Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 14.11.2017 in CA No.4562/2017 in the matter of the State of Tripura & Ors. Vs Jayanta Chakraborty & Ors and *vide* order dated 15.11.2017 in SLP(C) No.28306/2017 in the matter of the State of Maharashtra & Anr Vs Vijay Ghogre & Ors has referred the case of M. Nagaraj to the Constitutional Bench to examine if the M. Nagaraj judgement needs re-examination.

3.1 In OA No. 1111/2017 filed by Shri Sambhunath Jasra & Ors. Vs Union of India, Applicants had, *inter-alia*, prayed for direction to the respondents to make promotions to the grade of Under Secretary and above for the select list years, 2003 and onwards without applying rules of reservation. As an interim relief, they also prayed that the respondents may be restrained from making further promotions to the grade of DS and above based on alleged erroneous Under Secretary Select Lists. The Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, on 09.05.2017, passed an interim order, an extract of which is reproduced as below:

*“ . . . The Short grievance of the applicants is that the seniority is being conferred upon the promotees, who have been accorded accelerated promotion being from the reserved categories

 Be that as it may, the respondents are directed not to grant benefit of seniority on the basis of accelerated promotion at the level of Under Secretary in contravention to the mandate contained in the judgment in M. Nagaraj's case (supra) to any person from the date of passing of this order....”*

3.2 The OA alongwith the contempt petition has since been disposed off by the Hon'ble Tribunal on 21.03.2018. The Order is awaited.

4. There is one more Court case which is related to the promotion to the Section Officer's grade. The vacancies in this grade are filled up through two modes-Limited Department Competitive Examination (LDCE) (50%) and Seniority Quota (SQ) (50%). The last LDCE was held by Union Public Service Commission in 2015, but the result has not been declared in view of the pending litigation in W.P. No 1738/2017 filed by the Union of India before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the order dated 16.09.2016 of the Ld. CAT, PB,

New Delhi. The next date of hearing in this case is 09.05.2018. The matter involved in this WP is that Direct Recruit Assistants are seeking relaxations in rules by reckoning approved service from 1st July of the year of examination whereas the extant rules provide for reckoning the same from the 1st of July of the following year in which the examination was held.

Kailash Manasarovar Yatra

6205. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is allowing pilgrims to undertake Kailash Manasarovar Yatra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facilities and assistance being extended by the Union Government to undertake Kailash Manasarovar Yatra;

(d) the total number of pilgrims who undertook Kailash Manasarovar Yatra during the last three years; and

(e) the procedure/guidelines laid down by the Government to allow pilgrims to undertake Kailash Manasarovar Yatra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra 2018 is scheduled to take place through Lipulekh route in Uttarakhand and Nathu La route in Sikkim. There will be 18 batches of 60 Yatris each in Lipulekh route and 10 batches of 50 Yatris each in Nathu La route. The Ministry of External Affairs has been organizing the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra during June to September every year. The Ministry of External Affairs provides assistance, on self-financing basis, to the Yatris undertaking the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra by providing facilities like transportation, accommodation, food, medical tests, guides etc. The Ministry of External Affairs also coordinates with the Government of Peoples' Republic of China as well as various Indian agencies for the smooth conduct of this Yatra.

(d) The total number of pilgrims who undertook the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	Number of pilgrims
2015	999
2016	983
2017	919

(e) The Ministry of External Affairs maintains a website at <https://kmy.gov.in> which facilitates paperless online application for the Yatra. The website contains data on various aspects of the Yatra. Information to the Yatris is also available through an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) maintained by the Ministry of External Affairs and the National Informatics Centre.

Sainik Schools

6206. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH
CHANDEL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Sainik school for girls and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to open Sainik schools for boys and girls in various parts of the country;

(c) whether Mahoba in Uttar Pradesh has been considered for setting up of Sainik Schools;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove regional imbalance in the officer cadre of Defence services by bringing public schools/education within the reach of common man?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Admission of girl children has been approved in respect of Sainik School, Chhingchhip, Mizoram from academic session 2018-19 on a pilot basis.

(b) At present there are 26 Sainik Schools covering 22 States. As per procedure, Sainik Schools are opened on the specific requests received from respective State Governments. Out of the remaining 7 States, five States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Sikkim have requested for establishing Sainik Schools in their States.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Defence has already accorded 'in-principle' approval for establishing three new Sainik Schools at Mainpuri, Amethi and Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh and hence at present it would not be possible to accede to the request for opening Sainik School at Mahoba.

(e) Sainik Schools were introduced in 1961 with the primary aim of preparing boys academically, physically and mentally for entry into the National Defence Academy. One of the objectives behind Sainik Schools is to remove regional imbalance in the officer cadre of the defence services by opening such schools based on requests received from State Governments/UT Administration.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Cyber Crime

6207. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proportion of cyber crime is constantly increasing amid the rising impact of information technology in the country;

(b) whether crores of rupees are misappropriated/ siphoned off every year in the country through cyber crime;

(c) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by the Government with a view to check cyber crime?

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) As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 9622, 11592 and 12317 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. These include cases registered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws involving computer as medium/target. Further, as per information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) cases of frauds involving credit cards, ATM/debit cards and internet banking during the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and for the period April-December, 2017 is as follows:

Period	Credit Cards		ATM/Debit Cards		Internet Banking		Total	
	1		2		3		1+2+3	
	No. of frauds	Amount involved (in Rs. lakh)	No. of frauds	Amount involved (in Rs. lakh)	No. of frauds	Amount involved (in Rs. lakh)	No. of frauds	Amount involved (in Rs. lakh)
2014-15	10382	4231.97	2498	1385.98	203	2445.80	13083	8063.75
2015-16	9849	4597.79	6585	3126.85	34	175.31	16468	7899.95
2016-17	6811	3202.61	6709	3866.89	133	198.43	13653	7267.93
April-Dec, 2017	15952	5082.34	7804	7542.1	109	642.95	23865	13267.39

(d) Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to prevent cyber crimes. These *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Enactment of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 which has adequate provisions for dealing with prevalent cyber crimes.
- (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) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website (www.certin.org.in).

- (iv) Government has set up 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. Phase-I of NCCC has already been made operational.
- (v) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of cyber crime cases.
- (vi) Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir for training of law enforcement personnel and Judiciary in these States.
- (vii) RBI, *vide* its circular on "Cyber Security Framework in Banks", has advised banks to report all unusual cyber security incidents to RBI. RBI reviews cyber security developments and threats on an ongoing basis and takes necessary measures to strengthen the cyber-resilience of banks. RBI has also advised banks to take necessary preventive and corrective measures address various types of cyber-threats. Caution advices are also issued as and when necessary for preventing and controlling frauds.
- (viii) 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. Regular workshops are conducted for Ministries, Departments, States & Union Territories and critical organizations to sensitize them about the cyber security threat landscape and enabling them to prepare and implement the Cyber Crisis Management Plan.
- (ix) Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The Centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same for banks as well as common users.
- (x) Cyber security exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber

security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. 25 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In wherein organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS etc. participated.

[English]

Child Welfare Norms Abroad

6208. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the children of Indians living abroad have been separated from their parents by Child Welfare Departments of those countries during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there was any case involving PIOs/NRIs from Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reunite such children with their parents; and

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiative to sensitize Indians going abroad with regard to child welfare norms followed in such countries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) The local authorities abroad generally do not notify the Missions/Posts of such cases wherein the children of the Indians living abroad have been separated from their parents, as they carry out their own investigations. As per the records available in Ministry and Missions/Posts abroad, during the last three years, eleven (11) such cases have come to the notice of the Ministry. These cases pertain to the United States, Canada, Denmark, Kenya, Norway and Australia. Abuse of child/not raising the child as per the local rules and regulations/ beating of the child by the parents/adults/ marital dispute are cited the reasons for taking the children away from their parents.

(b) No. There was no such case involving PIOs/NRIs from Karnataka, which has come to or brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Whenever such cases are brought to the notice, the Ministry and our Missions/Posts abroad have strongly taken up the matter with the concerned foreign Governments, including at the Ministerial level urging them to resolve such cases quickly, and return the child to the natural parents so that they can be brought up in familiar surroundings under the love and care of their extended family as this would be in their best long term interest.

Ministry has urged the foreign Governments to take a humane approach and to send the children back to India so that they can be brought up in their own ethnic, religious, cultural, spiritual and linguistic milieu and social environment. In some cases, the affected parents have also initiated legal proceedings against the Child Welfare authorities. The Indian Missions are in regular contact with such parents and are supporting them in pursuing the matter as per their wishes.

As a large number of developed countries have strict child custody laws and the children being citizens of that country, Ministry through its Missions and Posts have guided and sensitised the Indian community about the provisions and implications of Child Welfare regulations including providing information on NGOs who help such families in distress.

Corruption as Major Road Block to Economic Development

6209. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is a major road block in the way of economic development of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Corruption is indeed a major road block to the economic development of the country. A policy of Zero-tolerance is followed by the Government towards corruption.

As the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, NITI Aayog aims to evolve a shared vision of national development with the active involvement of States. Through consultative and other mechanisms, it endeavors to inform of the best practices developed in one or more States or in other parts of the world to all

States for possible adoption. It fosters cooperative federalism through structured support and policy guidance to the States on a continuous basis.

Use of PoS Device in Post Offices

6210. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to deploy two lakh fifty thousand Point of Sale (PoS) machines in the post offices across the country and if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost likely to be incurred by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether beyond the cost of the said device, there are other additional costs associated with providing internet connectivity and other logistical support; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) No Madam, no such plan is under consideration in the Department of Posts as of now.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.0 ½ hrs.

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

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have received notices of adjournment motion on different matters. The matters though important do not warrant interruption of business of the day. I have therefore not allowed any notice of adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, 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 Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9109/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Science and Engineering Research 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 Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9110/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Science and Engineering Research Board (Secretary, Terms and Conditions of Service and Recruitment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SERB/RRSecy/01/2016 in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9111/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9112/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. GSR. 1534(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1535(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017.
- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1536(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017.
- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1537(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st December, 2017.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1584(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1585(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2017.
- (vii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1586(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2017.
- (viii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1587(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th December, 2017.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1604(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1605(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th December, 2017.
- (xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 197(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018.

- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 198(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9113/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
 - (ii) Annual Report of Madhepura Electric Locomotive Private Limited, New Delhi, 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 (1) above. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9114/16/18]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9115/16/18]

[English]

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): On behalf of Shri P. P. Chaudhary, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. *...(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9116/16/18]

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

11th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House. *...(Interruptions)*

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

210th and 211th Reports

[English]

SHRI S. SELVAKUMARA CHINNAYAN (Erode): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and

English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (1) 210th Report on the Demands for Grants (2018-19) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.
- (2) 211th Report on the Cyclone Ockhi-Its Impact on Fishermen and Damage Caused by it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.J. Akbar- not present.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 303rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 295th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 303rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 295th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9118/16/18

12.05 hrs.

[English]

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal****

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 27th Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Coal. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.05½ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Deployment of Contract/Casual/Sanitation Workers for perennial nature of jobs in MTNL', pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Deployment of Contract/Casual/Sanitation Workers for perennial nature of jobs in MTNL', pertaining to the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs.

- (iv) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs*****

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9119/16/18

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9120/16/18

***Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9121/16/18

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)) : Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)) : Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2015-16), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

- (c) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)) : Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

- (d) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs*****

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9122/16/18

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9123/16/18

***Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9124/16/18

(RETD.): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

(e) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on 'India's Soft Power Diplomacy including role of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Diaspora', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)) : Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 13th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on 'India's Soft Power Diplomacy including role of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Diaspora', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

(f) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on 'Passport Seva Project-Targets and Achievements', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)) : Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on 'Passport Seva Project-Targets and Achievements', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

(g) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Problems relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing legal/financial assistance/rehabilitation to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs***

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 91225/16/18

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9126/16/18

***Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9127/16/18

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Problems relating to Overseas Indian Marriages: Scheme for providing legal/financial assistance/rehabilitation to Indian Women deserted by their Overseas Indian Spouses', pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs. ...(*Interruptions*)

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3198 DATED 14TH MARCH, 2018 REGARDING ABSCONDING BUSINESSMEN ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)): Madam, on behalf of Shri M.J. Akbar, I beg to lay a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 14th March, 2018 to Unstarred Question No. 3198 by Sarvashri Md. Badruddoza Khan, Kaushal Kishore, Mohd. Salim and Ramdas C. Tadas, MPs., regarding 'Absconding Businessmen' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

In reply given to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3198 answered by the Ministry of External Affairs on 14 March, 2018 regarding 'Absconding Businessmen' an inadvertent error has been spotted in Para 2 of the reply to (b) of the aforesaid question, wherein the name of Mr. Nilesh Parrekh was inadvertently included in the list of businessmen absconding abroad in CBI cases.

Consequently :

"The name of Mr. Nilesh Parrekh may please be taken as removed from the list of businessmen absconding abroad."

The error has been noticed and hence this correcting statement is being made. Accordingly, a copy of revised reply after incorporating necessary correction in the reply

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9117/16/18

to Part (b) of Parliament Question No. 3198 is enclosed.

The delay is regretted.

Revised Reply

ABSCONDING BUSINESSMEN

3198. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many businessmen of our country have absconded after doing scams and settled in various other countries;

(b) if so, the list of such fraud businessmen who are absconding; and

(c) the details of action taken by the Government so far to bring them back to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the list provided by the Directorate of Enforcement, New Delhi, the following persons involved in cases under investigation by Directorate of Enforcement are reported to have absconded from India: (i) Mr. Vijay Mallya (ii) Mr. Jatin Mehta (iii) Mr. Lalit Modi (iv) Mr. Nirav Modi (v) Mr. Mehul Choksi (vi) Mr. Ritesh Jain (vii) Mr. Sanjay Bhandari (viii) Mr. Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara (ix) Mr. Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara (x) Mr. Dharminder Singh Anand (xi) Mr. Ashish Jobanputra (xii) Ms. Priti Jobanputra.

In addition, as per the list provided by the CBI, New Delhi, the businessmen absconding abroad in CBI cases are: (i) Mr. Vijay Mallya (ii) Mr. Soumit Jena (iii) Mr. Vijaykumar Revabhai Patel (iv) Mr. Sunil Ramesh Rupani (v) Mr. Pushpesh Kumar Baid (vi) Mr. Surender Singh (vii) Mr. Angad Singh (viii) Mr. Harsahib Singh (ix) Ms. Harleen Kaur (x) Mr. Ashish Jobanputra (xi) Mr. Jatin Mehta (xii) Mr. Nirav Modi (xiii) Mr. Neeshal Modi (xiv) Mrs. Ami Nirav Modi (xv) Mr. Mehul Choksi (xvi) Mr. Chetan Jayantilal Sandesara (xvii) Ms. Dipti Chetan Sandesara (xviii) Mr. Nitin Jayantilal Sandesara (xix) Mr. Sabhya Seth (xx) Mr. Umesh Parekh (xxi) Mr. Sunny Kalra (xxii) Ms. Aarti Kalra (xxiii) Mr. Sanjay Kalra (xxiv) Mrs. Varsha Kalra (xxv) Mr. Hemant Gandhi (xxvi) Mr. Ishwarbhai Bhat (xxvii) Mr. M.G. Chandrasakhar (xxviii) Mr. Cheriya Vannarakkal Sudeer (xxix) Mr. Nausha

Kadeejath and (xxx) Mr. Cheriya Veettil Sadique.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs received extradition requests from CBI in respect of Mr. Vijay Mallya, Mr. Ashish Jobanputra, Mr. Pushpesh Kumar Baid, Mr. Sanjay Kalra, Mrs. Varsha Kalra and Mrs. Arti Kalra which have been sent to the concerned foreign countries for their consideration. The extradition request from CBI in respect of Mr. Sunny Kalra is under process by the Ministry of External Affairs. As per the information provided by Ministry of Finance, the Government has decided to introduce the 'Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018' in the Parliament. The Bill would help in laying down measures to deter fugitive economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides for expeditious confiscation of proceeds of crime and properties of the fugitive economic offender with a view to make him submit to the jurisdiction of courts in India.

12.08 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: NOTIFICATION TO INCREASE BASIC CUSTOMS DUTY ON POPULATED, LOADED OR STUFFED PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move:

"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 notification No. 36/2018-Customs, dated 2nd April, 2018 which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards, falling under tariff item 8517 70 10, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from Nil to 10%."

...(Interruptions)

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

notification No. 36/2018-Customs, dated 2nd April, 2018 which seeks to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on populated, loaded or stuffed printed circuit boards, falling under tariff item 8517 70 10, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from Nil to 10%.”

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of Motion of No Confidence

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Sarvashri Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, N.K. Premachandran, Y.V. Subba Reddy, P.V. Midhun Reddy, Thota Narasimham, Kesineni Srinivas, Mohammad Salim, P. Karunakaran, Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu, Shrimati Butta Renuka and Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am duty bound to bring the notices before the House. Unless the House is in order I will not be in a position to count the 50 Members who have to stand in their assigned places.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: They have to stand in their assigned places until I do the head count. Order in the House is very necessary so that I can ascertain as to whether the leave has been granted or not. Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot give you justice while you all are standing here. You have to go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Since the House is not in order, I will not be able to bring the notices before the House.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 5th April, 2018.

12.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 5, 2018/Chaitra 15, 1940 (Saka).

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