

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fourteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATE

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 14, 2018/Phalguna 23, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

11.01 hrs.

...(Interruptions)

(At this stage, Shri K. Parasuraman, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shrimati M. Vasanthi, Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 261—Shri Tariq Anwar.

[Translation]

Report on Floods

*261. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the NITI Aayog has prepared any report or made any assessment on the devastating floods that occurred in the country during the last three years; and

(b) 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) No Madam

(b) Question does not arise

[Translation]

MINISTER THE OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT KUMUR): Hon. Speaker Madam, for the last one and half week, we are making efforts to run the House ...(Interruptions). The Government is well prepared for discussion on any subject ...(Interruptions)

Speaker Madam, you have also called a meeting and interacted with the opposition parties. Despite all efforts the House is not running ...(Interruptions) therefore, I request you that guillotine, finance bill, appropriation bill and supplementary demands which you have listed for today's business at 5 o' clock, be taken up immediately after the papers are laid on the Table at twelve o' clock. This is my request as well as the request of the Government's ...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment of IT Graduates

*262. RAJESH PANDEY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Information Technology (IT) graduates currently employed in IT industry in the country;

(b) whether their number has been increasing/decreasing during the last two years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of women employees among them; and

(d) whether employment of IT graduates in IT industry is likely to increase in the coming years and if so, the estimate thereof?

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

(a) The Indian IT industry currently employs nearly 39.7 lakh people. Among these, about 46% of the employees are Engineering Graduates and Post Graduates.

(b) The number of total employees in FY 2015-16 were nearly 36,90,000. The number of employees has nearly become 39,68,000 in FY 2017-18, an addition of 1,05,000, from 38,63,000 in FY 2016-17. Besides, the Government initiatives such as Common Service Centres (CSCs), BPO Promotion schemes, Electronic Manufacturing, Digital Payments, and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan have generated over 13 lakh additional jobs.

This has led to an increase, in percentage terms, in employment of technology graduates in the Electronics & IT industry. India is becoming a promising centre of mobile manufacturing. In 2014, there were only 2 factories, since this Government has come to power, now 118 factories are manufacturing mobiles including some of the best global brands.

(c) The women employees comprise nearly 34% of the total employment in IT industry. Some roles in the IT industry, such as content developer, report higher employability of women employees. The majority of women employed in the industry are graduates with a degree in Engineering and Technology. Another programme of BPO in small towns of this Government with due incentives is also finding great support. Many BPOs have started operating in small towns in North East, J&K, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra and Southern States. This is creating good employment locally for young people including women.

(d) 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, BPO Promotion Schemes, Digital Payments, Electronic Manufacturing, and Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan; e-Commerce, GST Network, Make in India, Start-up India, e-Health, Smart Cities, and e-Agriculture Market Place/Digital Mandis. These initiatives coupled with new and emerging technologies 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. Due to exponential and disruptive adoption of new technologies by the industry during the period, the percentage of graduates with specialization is projected to substantially increase.

[Translation]

UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSINGS

*263. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) The guidelines/norms prepared by the Government to convert unmanned railway level crossings into manned ones;

(b) The number of accidents that took place at unmanned railway level crossings during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) Whether the Government is formulating/running any scheme to convert unmanned railway level crossings into manned ones; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) are safety hazard for both rail as well as road users. Accordingly it has been decided to eliminate all 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.

The position of elimination of UMLCs is as under:

- As on 01.04.2017, there were 4943 unmanned level crossings out of these 1500 UMLCs on BG have been targeted for eliminations during 2017-18. During the year upto Feb'2018, 1252 UMLCs have been eliminated and target of elimination of 1500 UMLCs will be achieved in the current financial year 2017-18.
- As on 01.04.2017, there were 272 unmanned level crossings on A, B and C routes (Routes having speed more than 100 Kmph and suburban Routes). During the year upto Feb'2018, 130 UMLCs have been eliminated. All UMLCs on these routes will be eliminated by May'2018 which constitutes approx. 31% of total IR Route Km on BG.
- West Central Railway and Central Railway became UMLC on BG free Railway. Two more Railways, Eastern and South East Central Railway will also become free from UMLC on BG by 31st March, 2018.
- It has been decided to retain 482 UMLCs having low TVU, on Routes having meagre traffic etc.
- With likely elimination of 1500 UMLCs in the current financial year and retention of 482 low TVU UMLCs, balance 3055 UMLCs will be left

for elimination in next two financial years *i.e.* 2018-19 & 2019-20.

- Programme for elimination of balance 3055 UMLCs is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial year	Target for Elimination of UMLCs
1.	2018-19	1500
2.	2019-20	1555

Till elimination of all UMLCs, it has been decided to deploy Gate Mitras (a person deployed at UMLC to guide and educate road users passing through the level crossing to spread awareness regarding safety during crossing the Level Crossing) to enhance safety. At all UMLCs, Gate Mitras have already been deployed in single shift. Second Gate Mitra in evening shift has been deployed at all identified UMLCs on BG except 36

of Northern Railway, which will be ensured by 31.03.2018.

- There are 1524 UMLCs on Meter Gauge (MG). UMLCs on MG (3479 Km) planned for elimination during gauge conversion. Complete MG except 60 Km has been included in Budget.
- There are 1234 UMLCs on Narrow Gauge (NG). UMLCs on NG (2208 Km) planned for elimination during gauge conversion. Complete NG except 715 Km has been included in Budget.

So far as details of accident at UMLCs is concerned, State-wise details of accidents at unmanned level crossings are not being maintained. However, Zone-wise number of accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings during 2014-15 to 2017-18 (upto Feb'2018) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Feb'2018)
1.	Central Railway	0	0	0	0
2.	Eastern Railway	0	0	1	0
3.	East Central Railway	5	0	4	2
4.	East Coast Railway	2	0	0	0
5.	Northern Railway	9	9	4	3
6.	North Central Railway	1	1	1	2
7.	North Eastern Railway	6	5	2	1
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	0	2	3	0
9.	North Western Railway	8	7	2	1
10.	Southern Railway	2	0	0	0
11.	South Central Railway	2	0	0	0
12.	South Eastern Railway	2	2	1	0
13.	South East Central Railway	1	0	0	0
14.	South Western Railway	5	1	2	0
15.	Western Railway	6	2	0	1
16.	West Central Railway	1	0	0	0
Total		50	29	20	10

Vacant Posts In Railways

*264. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts are lying vacant in the Railways at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof, unit/cadre-wise;

(c) whether the recruitment process has recently been started by the Railways for filling up of 90,000 posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the other necessary steps being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of manpower and to improve the security system in the Railways as well as to make its human resource practical in its approach?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As on 01.11.2017, over Zonal Railways, total vacancies of non-gazetted staff (Provisional) is given below. This include 1,41,565 vacancies in safety and 98,968 vacancies in other than safety categories.

Zonal Railways	Vacancy
1	2
Central	22164
East Coast	9215
East Central	17308
Eastern	19534
Metro	892
North Central	16096
North Eastern	12046
Northeast Frontier	14341
Northern	28897
North Western	14249
South Central	15693
South East Central	7214
South Eastern	13780
Southern	14175

1	2
South Western	5808
West Central	11021
Western	18100
Total	240533

(c) and (d) Two employment notifications have been issued in February, 2018 to fill up 89,409 vacancies. These include 26,502 vacancies of Assistant Loco Pilots & Technicians and 62,907 vacancies of various Level-1 posts, mainly in safety categories.

(e) Manpower planning requires continuous review of sanctioned strength and filling up of vacancies on a continuous basis. Sanctioned posts in all categories are more than the actual operational requirement because they include an element of Leave Reserve and Rest Givers. This Leave Reserve varies from 12.5% to 30%.

In order to improve the competence of Railway employees regular training is imparted both at the time of recruitment as well as during service. In addition to this 'Project Saksham' has been launched to further hone the skills.

[English]

Branch Post Office At Lakshmipuram

*265. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation regarding opening up of a Branch Post Office at Lakshmipuram Village in Suryapet Postal division of Nalgonda District, Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action on the aforesaid matter, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the establishment of the said Branch Post Office in view of the difficulties faced by the residents and surrounding villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a)

(a) Yes, Madam, the Department of Posts had received a representation dated 20-04-2015 from Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament Lok Sabha, for sanction of a new Branch Post Office at Lakshmipuram village in Suryapet Postal Division of Nalgonda District in the State of Telangana.

(RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)

(b) The proposal for opening of a new Branch Post Office at Lakshmipuram village in Suryapet Postal Division of Nalgonda District was examined in consultation with the Chief Postmaster General, Andhra Pradesh and found not justified as per the distance norms prescribed for opening of new Branch post offices. The same was informed to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament vide letter No.1-2/2015-Plg dated 10-07-2015. A copy of the reply is given in the enclosed Statement-I Norms for Opening of Post Office are given in the Statement-II.

(c) All postal facilities and services are being provided to the residents of Lakshmipuram and surrounding villages through nearby Tammara Branch Post Office and Kodada Sub Post Office.

Statement-I

Copy of the Reply for Opening of Low Branch Post Offices

RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

MINISTER
COMMUNICATIONS AND IT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

D.O. NO. 1-2/15-PLG

Dear Shri Reddy Ji,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 20.04.2015 regarding opening of a Post office at Laxmipuram Village of Kodad Mandal, Suryapet Division, Nalgonda District, Telangana.

The case has been examined in consultation with the Chief Postmaster General, Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle. It is seen that the distance from the nearest Post Office is less than 3 Km. As per the prescribed norms, the minimum distance from the existing Post Office should not be less than 3 Km. for opening of a Post Office in normal rural areas. Therefore, opening of a Post office at Laxmipuram may not be possible.

I hope you will appreciate the constraints of the Department.

With regards,
Yours sincerely,
-Sd-

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY,
Member of Parliament (LS),
47, Lodhi Estate,
New Delhi-110 003.

Statement-II

Norms For Opening Of New Post Offices

1. Norms for opening of Branch Post Offices (BOs):

1.1. Population:

(a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in the group of villages to be served by the proposed post office (including 1000 population in the proposed post office village).

(b) In Hill, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

500 population in the individual village and 1000 population in the group of villages.

1.2. Distance:

(a) **In Normal Areas:** The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office should be 3 Kms.

(b) **In Hill, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:** The distance limit will be the same as above. However, in Hill Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Postal Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3. Anticipated Income:

(a) **In Normal Areas:** The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33.33% of the cost.

(b) **In Hill, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:** The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of opening of a new BO, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor does its income reduce below the minimum prescribed.

2. Norms for upgrading/ opening of Departmental Sub Offices (SOs):

- (a) **In Rural Areas:** The minimum work load of the Branch Post Office proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is ₹ 2400/- in normal rural areas and ₹ 4800/- in hill and tribal areas.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor does its income reduce below the minimum prescribed.

- (b) **In Urban Areas:** In urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting and at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above and 2 Km. in other urban areas.

No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. from each other. Delivery Post Office in urban areas should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's beats.

3. Norms for opening of Head Post Offices:

Head Post Offices (HOs) are district level offices and the need/justification for new HOs arises only occasionally. An HO is opened by conversion of a sub-post office into head post office or by bifurcation of an existing HO. The norms prescribed are:

- (i) Each district should have a head post office provided a minimum of 20 sub-post offices can be attached to it. In the case of backward areas or places where there will be a definite improvement in financing sub-post offices/GDS post offices, lower standard may be adopted, subject to the approval of the Postal Directorate.
- (ii) If there is no HO in a district, opening of HO can be considered, if at least 20 SOs in the same district can be attached with advantage, to the proposed HO irrespective of the fact whether parent HO has 60 SOs or not. It has, however, to be

ensured that such upgradation does not bring the number of SOs in account with residuary HO below 20.

- (iii) An existing HO should be bifurcated, if the number of sub-offices attached to it exceeds 60. It should however, be ensured that as a result of the change neither the new nor old HO has less than 20 sub-offices attached to it.

Work Efficiency of Coal Mines

*266. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for increasing the work efficiency of coal mines in the country;

(b) whether any strategy has been formulated to ensure supply of coal to plants from coal bearing mines situated near them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) 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 240 T 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).

(b) and (c) 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 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 ₹354 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 Kms 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 Kms from Pithead shall construct MGR within 3 years (up to 1st April, 2021). Power plants located beyond 40 Km and

upto 100 Km., may also consider the option of MGR depending on the financial viability.

Ongoing Rail Line Projects

*267. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate budget provision has been made for ongoing rail line projects under East Coast Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof project-wise along with their cost and the expenditure incurred on the same during the last three years, and

(c) the timeline fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Budget allocation is made for each project every year depending upon status of land acquisition, forest clearances, importance of project, last mile connectivity and status of project etc. An allocation of ₹3510.16 crore has been proposed in the Budget 2018-19 for New Line, Doubling and Gauge Conversion projects under East Coast Railway.

(b) and (c) The details of all projects included in Pink book under East Coast Railways along with cost and expenditure incurred during the last three years are given below:-

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in Budget	Anticipated Cost (₹ in cr.)	Expr. 2014-15 (₹ in cr.)	Exp. 2015-16 (₹ in cr.)	Exp. 2016-17 (₹ in cr.)	Total Exp. upto 31.03.2017 (₹ in cr.)	Exp. 2017-18 upto Feb. 18 (₹ in cr.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Lines									
1.	Daitari Banspani (155 km)	1992-93	990	10.36	17.32	13.65	977.58	0.94	Commissioned
2.	Lanjigarh Junagarh (56 km)	1993-94	267	17.63	11.39	5.97	260.63	3.66	Commissioned
3.	Khurda Road Bolangir (289 km)	1994-95	3790	103.28	175.08	273.09	842	133.47	Work has been taken up

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 Km)	1996-97	1844	170.42	183.31	209.5	563	249.43	Work has been taken up
5.	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 km)	1996-97	1203	38.94	47.48	137.71	507	155.05	Work has been taken up
6.	Talcher Bimlagarh (154 km)	2003-04	1928	40.09	75.37	187.94	771	50.65	Work has been taken up
7.	Jeypore Malkangiri (130 km)	2016-17	2344	0	0	0	0	0	Project sanctioned
8.	Jeypore Navarangpur (38 km)	2016-17	748	0	0	0	0	0	Project sanctioned
9.	Extension of Naupada Gunupur New Line upto Theruvali (79 km) Gauge Conversion	2017-18	1274	0	0	0	0	0	Included in Budget Subject to approval
10.	Naupada Gunupur (90 km) Doubling	1997-98	189.26	1.27	0.02	0.01	186.27	1.3	Commissioned
11.	Rajathgarh Barang (20 km)	1999-2000	440	26.26	17.47	16.45	365.91	5.83	Commissioned
12.	Sambalpur Rengali (22.7 km)	2002-03	127	1.26	0.77	0.22	123.54	0	Commissioned
13.	Cuttack Barang (12 km)	2003-04	255	24	18.98	11.67	248.30	3.21	Commissioned
14.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (32.33 km)	2003-04	385	28.56	21.79	22.3	277	14.64	Work taken up
15.	Jharsuguda Rengali (25.6 km)	2005-06	220	16.42	10.48	-0.96	216.95	0.03	Commissioned
16.	Vizianagaram Kottavalasa 3rd line (34.7 km)	2006-07	284.87	17.91	15.25	9.19	247.32	2.39	Commissioned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Sambalpur Titlagarh (182 km)	2006-07	970	116.08	268.02	188.64	598	159.56	Work taken up
18.	Kottavalasa– Simhachalam north 4th line (16.7 km)	2006-07	107.5	1.60	2.39	7.62	106.62	0	Commissioned
19.	Raipur– Titlagarh (203 km)	2007-08	1100	176.36	99.04	122.17	554	142.46	Work taken up
20.	Banspani Daitari Tomka Jakhapura (180 km)	2009-10	943	144.99	100.14	124.03	414	99.95	Work taken up
21.	Brundamal Jharsuguda flyover connection for joining DN Line (4.34 km)	2009-10	94	0.21	0.56	0.76	1.53	0.54	Work taken up
22.	Delang-Puri (28.7 Km)	2010-11	234.70	100.04	60.45	–1.02	174.02	1.72	Commissioned
23.	Sambalpur Talcher (174.11 km)	2010-11	1579	61.51	96.02	309.96	439	174.22	Work taken up
24.	Simhachalam North Gopalapatnam doubling of by pass line (2.07 km)	2011-12	23.33	3.58	2.49	0.45	18.52	0.09	Commissioned
25.	Kirandul Jagdalpur doubling (150 km)	2011-12	1161	103.42	137.22	119.84	279	108.55	Work taken up
26.	Bhadrak Nergundi 3rd line (80 km)	2012-13	843	0.7	3.05	15.09	90	35.22	Work taken up
27.	Vizianagram Sambalpur (Titlagarh) 3rd line (264.6 km)	2015-16	2336	0	0	0.04	0.04	62.22	Work taken up

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
28.	3rd & 4th line between Jarapada Budhapank with flyover at Talcher (91 km)									
29.	3rd & 4th line between Budhapank-Salegaon via Rajatgarh (170 km)	2015-16	1173	0	0	37.97	256	110.62	Work taken up	
30.	3rd line in balance section between Bhadrak Vizianagram (385 km)	2015-16	5260	0	0	0	0	0	Work deferred due to East Coast DFC	
31.	Kottavalasa Koraput (189 km)	2015-16	2500	0	0	10.65	240	47.81	Work taken up	
32.	Koraput Singapur Rd. (164 km)	2015-16	2362	0	0	9.93	75	25.05	Work taken up	
33.	Khurda Road Vizianagaram (1.62 Km) (ArguoHaripurgram Bypass)	2015-16	25.22	0	0	2.43	13	3.74	Work taken up	
34.	Jagdapur-Koraput (110 km)	2015-16	1547	0	0	18.59	62	83.18	Work taken up	
Total			39357.88	1204.89	1364.09	1873.81	8932.23	1717.88		

(i) Therefore, during 2014-15 to 2016-17, average expenditure in New Line/Gauge Conversion/Doubling is ₹ 1480.93 crore. Further, expenditure during 2017-18 upto Feb.' 18 is ₹ 1717.88 cr. The budget allocation for 2018-19 has been proposed as ₹ 3510.16 crore in 2018-19.

(ii) Further, out of 34 projects of New Line/Gauge Conversion/Doubling, 11 projects have been completed and commissioned.

Completion of Railway projects depends upon several factors such as land acquisition, forestry clearances, shifting of utilities etc. Since most of these

factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, no time-frame has been fixed for completion of these projects.

[*Translation*]

Cyber attacks on Defence Establishments

*268. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyber crime has become one of the major threats for our national security;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of incidents of cyber attacks on defence establishments reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether sufficient steps have been taken by the Government and the armed forces to check cyber crime and ensure the safety of our classified information related to defence sector from cyber attacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, the overall threat to Cyber space has increased though no cyber attacks on defence establishments has been reported in the last three years and in the current year. There have been reports of individual/home PCs being targeted by malware/malicious software. Further, the classified information of the tri services are well guarded. To mitigate cyber threats all the three Services have established their respective Cyber Emergency Response Teams (CERT). Further, adequate safeguards have been instituted in the form of Cyber Audits, Physical Checks and Policy Guidelines to ensure a robust cyber posture of armed forces.

[*English*]

VVPAT

*269. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) machines that the Election Commission of India (ECI) has in its stock at present;

(b) whether more VVPAT machines are required by the Election Commission to hold hundred per cent paper trail-based assembly polls in the country; and

(c) if so, the time by which the required number of VVPAT machines will be supplied to ECI from the suppliers, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) along with the total cost likely to be incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Election Commission has stated that 1.79 lakh VVPATs are available in their stock at present.

(b) and (c) The Commission has further stated that enough VVPAT units are available to hold hundred percent paper trail based assembly polls in the country. Further, for conduct of Lok Sabha elections due in 2019, order for purchase of 16,15,000 VVPAT units was placed on M/s Bharat Electronics Limited and M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited in April, 2017 at a total cost of ₹ 2616.30 crore (excluding taxes and transportation). The Commission has confirmed that the entire quantity will be made available by the manufacturers by September, 2018.

Withdrawal of Stoppages/Halts

*270. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has decided to withdraw stoppages/halts for various express, superfast and mail trains at non-profitable railway stations in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the names of trains/stations whose stoppages/halts have been withdrawn/reduced;

(b) whether apart from slowing down the network and affecting punctuality of trains, these stoppages/halts cause losses of ₹ 1 crore a day, which include ₹ 8,000 extra spent on fuel per halt, besides other operational costs associated with these stoppages/halts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has initiated any survey to find out the profitability of various railway stations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the criteria laid down to grant stoppage/halt at a particular railway station; and

(e) whether the Government is ready to ensure more Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) services at small stations in the context of withdrawal of stoppages/halts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) There is no proposal, at present, to withdraw stoppages at any of the stations over Indian Railways. However, review of the stoppages is an ongoing process on Indian Railways and for various reasons Railways may sometime be required to withdraw stoppages.

(b) Apart from slowing down the trains and affecting punctuality, provision of additional stoppage for 2 minutes in Mail/Express trains entails financial implications ranging from ₹ 12,716/- to ₹ 24,506/- (calculated during 2015-16) depending upon various factors like composition of train, cost of fuel, cost of train kilometer lost and type of traction used.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) At present, Indian Railways have a policy on stoppage of trains. Some of the important criteria are as under:-

1. Total sale of tickets at the station for both Up and Down directions distance wise, class-wise & cost wise.
2. Traffic pattern at the station.
3. Availability of alternative services, convenience and occupancy of existing services.
4. Nature of train and occupancy in question.
5. Passing time of the train in question at the station where stoppage is under consideration.
6. Operational constraints-effect on the line capacity of the section and punctuality of other services.

The policy guidelines which encompass both the operational and commercial aspects for provision of stoppage of trains *inter alia* stipulate that the minimum number of tickets to be sold at the station so as to recover the cost of stoppage (which ranges from ₹ 12,716/- to ₹ 24,506/- depending upon traction, composition and other factors) should be 40 or more tickets per day per train for sleeper class for a distance of 500 kms or its equivalent in terms of cost for mixed class of passengers like AC, General and distance (multiple of 100 kms) toward/from destination/originating stations of the train. The policy also stipulates that no additional stoppage to be provided in sections having capacity utilization above 90%. Additionally, population

and significance of the town/city and new developments, thereat, and other factors are taken into account while considering provision of new stoppages. Further, operational and strategic requirements are taken into consideration while deciding about stoppages.

(e) There is no proposal, at present, for withdrawal of stoppages. As such, operation of additional Mainline Electric Multiple Unit (MEMU) trains in lieu thereof does not arise.

[Translation]

Study on Natural Disasters

*271. SHRI JANAK RAM: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has conducted or purposes to conduct any study regarding the natural disasters like landslide and avalanche occurring almost every year in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether any system is existing for identifying such places for the purpose of carrying out preventive measures; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Madam. Geological Survey of India (GSI) under the Ministry of Mines carries out studies on landslides.

Snow And Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), an Institute under the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) is a service based laboratory providing avalanche and weather forecasting over J&K, HP and Uttarakhand for safe mobility of troops deployed in snow bound areas. The information on avalanche danger in civilian areas is also passed on to State Disaster Centers as and when required.

(b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been carrying out pre-disaster and post-disaster landslide studies since very long. Being the nodal department of landslide studies in India, it has been undertaking regular annual programmes on varied types of landslide investigations like macro (1:50,000) and meso scale (1:15000/10000) landslide investigations, landslide

susceptibility zonation, landslide inventory mapping and site-specific landslide investigations. The site-specific landslide investigations (in <1:5000 scale) are mostly of post-disaster phases and are being undertaken at the request of the Road maintaining authorities, Railways, State Governments, Municipalities etc.

All earlier studies on landslides (prior to 2014) carried out in NW Himalayas (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand); Maharashtra; southern parts of Western Ghats (Kerala, Tamil N and Karnataka and Goa) and Darjeeling/Sikkim Himalayas (Darjeeling and Sikkim) have been published as 'Special Publications' of GSI.

Since 2014-15, GSI is carrying out a national programme on National Landslide Susceptibility Mapping (NLSM) to prepare 1:50,000 scale seamless landslide susceptibility maps of the entire landslide prone terrains (0.42 Million sq. km) in India. The NLSM maps along with landslide inventory maps are disseminated through the interactive map service portal of GSI known as "Bhukosh". GSI also maintains all its information about landslides in its "Landslide Hazard Studies" threads of GSI portal (www.gsi.gov.in).

Apart from the above regular items of landslide investigations, GSI has always been deploying its workforce during any post-disaster situations to study the landslides, its damages and its related hazards, mainly to assist and help the State Government authorities in restoration rehabilitation works. Similar endeavour made by GSI in recent times was after the recent Uttarakhand deluge in 2013.

Based on the data of past years and expert opinion, SASE has developed statistical models for prediction of precise avalanches in the Himalayan region.

(c) Yes. Both GSI and SASE are working on such systems for identifying the areas prone for landslides and avalanches.

(d) Landslide susceptibility analysis is one such tool which is relevant in this direction and GSI has been working on that in a pan-India platform through its national programme-NLSM. The final product of NLSM would be seamless landslide susceptibility maps of the landslide-prone areas of the country on scale 1:50,000, which—

1. Would predict the spatial locations of future landslide initiation areas.

2. Would help the planners and administrators to frame future land use zoning regulations, taking up non-structure mitigation options and if needed, would help in developing the master plans for future infrastructure development work in mountainous areas.
3. Would help in identifying right resources and areas for prevention and protection measures as well as areas of safe constructions.
4. Would act as the main input maps to prepare landslide hazard and risk maps which are the ultimate aims, to manage landslide related risk in an area.

Landslide Early Warning is another technique through which forecasting as well as early warning mechanisms can be developed to minimise the losses caused by such disaster. This aspect is still under developing stage. GSI, in collaboration with Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL), British Geological Survey and Natural Resources Canada is working on different research projects on this subject.

The site-specific landslide investigations (in <1:5000 scale) provide inputs for designing suitable structural mitigation measures for containing a landslide or active slope. GSI has been associated with several site specific preventions of landslides in the country.

SASE has established a total no of 56 Snow Met Observatories and 55 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) established by SASE in high altitude areas, data is regularly received from snow observatories at 3 hrs intervals and at 1 hr interval from AWS at SASE. This output and the expert opinion is used to draw avalanche forecast for different areas at least 24 hrs in advance. Establishment also developed its own Avalanche map indicating locations of potential avalanche sites located all over the Himalayas and is being used by Troops for their safe mobility in snow bound area. Engineering solutions are also being provided as per the user's requirements.

[English]

Sharing of Technology/Training Expertise

*272. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is willing to share technology, training expertise and know-how with other nations that face challenges in software services, laying down digital infrastructure and its design capabilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of countries which have approached for such technology transfers/assistance?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has been providing technology and training expertise to a number of developing and the least developed countries under bilateral and multilateral capacity building programmes. In the last three years, Government has established Centres for Excellence for software training showcasing India's prowess in ITeS in Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Egypt, Morocco, Palestine, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica. Telemedicine Networks in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Digital Library Infrastructure in Bhutan, e-office suite for Sri Lanka and CARICOM Secretariat, Guyana have been deployed. Government has also provided High Performance Computing facilities to a number of countries for education and training. IT professionals from 161 countries have also been trained in advanced ICT technologies under the programme of (i) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation and (ii) India Africa Forum Summit.

Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Morocco, Mauritius and Bangladesh have approached India for sharing of knowledge and knowhow of the digital infrastructures like digital identity and Digital Locker system.

North East Venture Fund

*273. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the 60 proposals selected for consideration under the North East Venture Fund;

(b) the funding and the investment details regarding selected proposals, State-wise; and

(c) the other measures taken/being taken to encourage entrepreneurship in North East and the achievements made in this direction, 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) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) has supported creation of North East Venture Fund (NEVF) with North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi) with a total fund of ₹ 100 crore. Under NEVF, 60 proposals are under consideration, 10 proposals have been deferred since they do not have any North East connect. Out of the remaining 50 proposals, 12 were placed before the Investment Committee after detailed analysis of techno economic viability, out of which 6 proposals were found fit for investment as per mandate of the fund. The remaining proposals are at various stages of consideration. The 6 proposals, which have been given investment commitment are given below:

Proposals already given Investment Commitment

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Sectors	Investment Amount (₹ in lakh)	Area of operation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Terra Blue Exploration Technologies (P) Ltd.	Epilepsy diagnostic and monitoring device (Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare)	200.00	Assam
2.	ERC Eye Care (P) Ltd.	Affordable eye care solution provider.	150.00	Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pratyaksha Agrotech (P) Limited	Tissue culture laboratory working on medicinal plants	400.00	Barak Valley, Assam
4.	Ziroh Labs Private Ltd.	Development of encryption technologies for internet (Information Technologies)	200.00	Assam
5.	Parking Rhino Online Services Pvt. Ltd.	Smart parking solutions provider based on AI and machine learning	250.00	Assam
6.	Automovill Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Aggregator of automobile servicing centers for car repair and maintenance	180.00	Assam
Total			1380.00	

(c) The NEVF is the first dedicated venture capital fund for North East Region (NER) to encourage entrepreneurship in the NE region.

In addition, NEDFi has, *inter alia*, taken the following initiatives for development of entrepreneurship:-

- (i) Setting up Business Facilitation Centres (BFC) in all NE states to guide new and first generation entrepreneurs in all areas related to project financing including preparation of Detailed Project Report. During the FY 2012-13 to 2017-18 (till February 2018) a total of 3033 entrepreneurs were nurtured, out of which credit linkage was extended to 610 entrepreneurs for an amount of ₹ 31.59 crore.
- (ii) Organising Capacity Development Programmes for Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). During the FY 2017-18 (till February 2018) a total of 30 Programmes were conducted, where 758 numbers of participants were benefitted.

Haj Pilgrimage

*274. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference between the actual expenditure being incurred on Haj pilgrimage and that being charged from Haj pilgrims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the difference along with the corrective steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI) (a) and (b) Haj expenses are incurred on air travel of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, their accommodation and travel in Makkah and Madinah and other miscellaneous expenditure incidental to the Haj pilgrimage. Haj Committee of India, a Statutory body under the Ministry of Minority Affairs is responsible for making arrangements of pilgrims going through it for their air travel, accommodation and local transport in Saudi Arabia in coordination with Consulate General of India, Jeddah and M/o Civil Aviation. It works on the principle of No Profit No Loss and charges the pilgrims the actual amount to be incurred on their travel, accommodation and some misc. expenditure incidental to Haj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. Indian Haj pilgrims are provided quality facilities and services commensurate with the charges paid by them in conformity with the rules and regulations of Saudi Government.

Operating Ratio Of Railways

*275. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is likely to end this financial year with an operating ratio of 95 per cent and is set

to achieve 93 percent in the next fiscal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways is considering to reduce its working expenses in 2018-19 to achieve better financial health by the end of next fiscal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that this year's operating ratio at 95 per cent is a marginal improvement over the last year's 96 per cent as per revised estimates of budget 2018-19; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Railways have targeted to achieve an Operating Ratio of 96% in Revised Estimates 2017-18 and 92.8% in Budget Estimates 2018-19.

(b) Yes, Madam. It has been the constant endeavour on part of the Railways to take all measures to keep the working expenses, a major part of which is represented by the Ordinary Working Expenses (OWE) and appropriation for pension payments, under control. The implementation of 7th Central Pay Commission recommendations is assessed to have impacted the Railways by over ₹ 20,000 cr. The OWE and pension appropriations have increased by 13.3% in Revised Estimates 2017-18 whereas in Budget Estimates 2018-19, these at ₹ 1,85,500 cr. have been provided with a bare minimum growth of 6.4%. As may be seen from the above, efforts are being made for improved efficiency.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Operating Ratio target of 96% kept in Revised Estimates 2017-18 is a marginal improvement over 96.5% achieved in 2016-17.

Projects under Digital India Scheme

*276. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific projects under the Digital India scheme are functioning in Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the amount earmarked for them;

(b) whether the Outcome Budget for 2018-19 plans to train around 40,000 students in various skills like

Electronics and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA), Chip to system etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the institutes selected to provide such training?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has initiated the 'Digital India' programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/ Departments & States/UTs and is being coordinated by MeitY. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing departments.

Some of the key initiatives undertaken under Digital India programme in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

- **BharatNet:** The BharatNet project is being implemented for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country including Andhra Pradesh. As on, 04.03.2018, a total of 1,188 Km. OFC has been laid connecting 355 Gram Panchayats under phase-I. Telecom Commission has approved the implementation of Phase-II of the project for Andhra Pradesh under state-led model at an estimated cost of ₹ 851.23 crore.
- **State Wide Area Network (SWAN):** Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/ sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 197.35 crore. State Wide Area Network (SWAN) has been made operational in Andhra Pradesh utilizing more than 60% of bandwidth of the existing link capacity.
- **State Data Centre (SDC):** Under the SDC Scheme, establishing Data Centres in all the

States/UTs has been proposed to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure in order to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B) services. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 55.75 crore. SDC has been made operational in Andhra Pradesh and utilizing more than 50% of the SDC infrastructure (percentage of rack space).

- **e-District:** The e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims to provide high volume citizen centric services which are delivered from the district or sub-district level and are currently not covered by any other MMP. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 61.44 crore. e-District services are live in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.
- **State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG):** The State Portal, SSDG and E-Forms project aims at creating a State Portal, secure middleware for every state/UT to offer convenient and easy e-services to citizens. This project leverages the existing e-Governance infrastructure like CSCs, SDCs and SWANs. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 13.57 crore. SSDG has gone live in Andhra Pradesh.
- **Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0:** MeitY has initiated a project namely "Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 at a total project outlay of ₹ 475.11 Cr for a period of four years, 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 including the State of Andhra Pradesh. 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.

Till February, 2018, there are 2,92,481 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the country, of which, 1,83,184 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, there are 7,951 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the State, of which, 4,391 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

- **e-Hospital Management System with Supply Chain Management(eHMS):** The project focuses on to create and maintain unique Electronic Medical Record for each patient. eHMS has the functionalities of Integrated Hospital Management System, Disease Surveillance Management Information System and Healthcare Planning. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 14.48 crore. Supply Chain Management (e-Aushadhi) and Hospital Management System (e-Susruth) have been made operational.
- **e-Prisons:** e-Prisons project intends to implement a Video Conference System and Prison Information Management System for linking the police and the courts. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 5.87 crore. It is implemented in 25 prisons.
- **e-Spice Bazaar:** e-Spice Bazaar is the first ever e-commerce platform where the spices traders (Farmers & Buyers) directly interact with each other. Also, it is the full fledged online market place where buyers buy the spices directly from the farmers authenticated by the Spices Board of India. The total approved outlay of the project is ₹ 10.47 crore.
- **Enabling Schools with Smart Virtual Class Room:** The project "Enabling Schools with Smart Virtual Class Room Facility Phase-I" with a total project outlay of ₹ 94.07 Cr has been approved by MeitY, Gol. The complete duration of the project is of 3 years. The objective of the project is to set-up smart virtual class room facilities in 3500 Govt. owned/controlled schools plus 50 DIET in seven pilot states of Himachal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with the focus to improve the quality of education to students from remote/rural part of the country. In State of Andhra Pradesh, total 280 schools & 4 DIETs have been covered under this project.
- **Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS):** To offset disability and attract investments in Electronic manufacturing, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) was launched by the Government of India. The scheme mainly 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). 4 applications have been received under M-SIPS to set up manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh.

- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan' (PMGDISHA) Scheme:** The Government has approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan(PMGDISHA)" in February, 2017 to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31st March, 2019. The total outlay of the Scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 60.84 crore. So far, 2,10,065 citizens have been trained under the scheme.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Govt. of India envisaged to ensure availability of trained human resources for the manufacturing & service sectors of electronics and IT industry. Initiatives include identifying gaps emerging from the formal sector and planning programmes in non-formal and formal sectors for meeting these gaps. This includes Skill Development in the domain of Electronics & IT and related areas. The following schemes/activities targeted to Human Resource Development for Electronics and ICT sector have been approved:

- **Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme for Electronics and IT:** MeitY has initiated Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme in ESDM and IT/ITES areas to give thrust to Research & Development, create an innovative ecosystem and enhance India's competitiveness in these knowledge intensive sectors. The Scheme was initiated in the Year 2014 with a budget outlay of ₹ 466 Crores for nine years. So far, a total of 1151 PhD fellowships (968 full-time and 183 part-time) and 64 Young Faculty Research fellowship are awarded under the scheme in 91 academic institutions covering all Central Universities/Institutions & Colleges/Institutions of National importance/State Universities/Deemed Universities/Institutions across the country.
- **Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project Phase-II:** The Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project Phase-II was approved in the year 2014 with an objective of capacity building in the area of Information Security, training of Government personnel and creation of mass Information Security awareness. The project aims to train more than 1 lakh candidates in various formal/non-formal courses & more than 13,000 Government officials by March 2020. The academic activities under the project are implemented by 52 institutions including IISc.

Bangalore, 6 IITs, 15 NITs, 5 IIITs, 7 Govt. Engineering Colleges, select centres of CDAC/NIELIT and 5 Technical Universities. Under the project, so far, 28,069 candidates have been trained/under-going training in various formal/non-formal courses and 4,457 Government officials have been trained in various short term courses of 2/3/5 days duration in the area of Information Security. For the FY 2018-19, it is envisaged to train 15,000 candidates in various formal/non-formal courses in the area of Information Security.

- **Scheme of Financial Assistance for setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies:** Under the 'Scheme of financial assistance for Setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies'; MeitY has set up seven academies at (i) IIT Guwahati (ii) IIT Kanpur (iii) IIT Roorkee (iv) IIITDM Jabalpur (v) (iii) NIT Patna (vi) MNIT Jaipur. These Academies are aimed at faculty/mentor development and up gradation to improve the employability of the graduates, diploma holders in various streams, through collaboration of States/Union Territories. So far, 13,220 participants have been trained under 347 Faculty Development Programs (FDPs). It is envisaged to train 10,000 faculty in FY 2018-19.
- **Special Manpower Development Programme for Chips to System Design (SMDP-C2SD):** The umbrella programme "Special Manpower Development Programme for Chips to System Design (SMDP-C2SD)" has been initiated under Digital India Programme in December 2014 for duration of 5 years with an outlay of ₹ 99.72 Crore. The programme aims to train 50,000 number of specialized manpower (*i.e.* 10,000 number of specialized manpower per year) in the area of VLSI design and also inculcate the culture of System-on-Chip/System Level Design at Bachelors, Masters and Research level. It is envisaged to train 10,000 number of specialized manpower in the Financial Year 2018-19 at Bachelors, Masters and Research level in the area of VLSI design and System-on-Chip/System Level Design. The programme is being implemented at 60 academic/Research & Development institutions spread across the country including IITs, NITs, IISc, IIITs, CEERI Pilani etc.

[*Translation*]

Scientific Research and Development

*277. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY pleased to state:

(a) the status of India in the field of scientific research and development;

(b) the number of applications for patents for new inventions submitted by the Indian scientists vis-a-vis scientists of other developed/developing countries during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the slow rate of progress in the field of research and development in the country?

Country\Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
India	9911	10941	12071	13066	13219
Foreigners Resident abroad	33763	32010	30692	33838	32725
Total	43674	42951	42763	46904	45944

(c) It is evident from the rising trend of scientific research output during the last decade that there is no slow rate of progress in the field of research and development in the country. However, the Government has been constantly engaged in the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country through various measures such as successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of Centres of Excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas of S&T in academic and national institutions, launching of new fellowships and schemes namely, Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE), Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship (OVDF) and Distinguished Investigator Award (DIA), substantial grant to potential scientists through extramural research funding, promotion of innovation, entrepreneurship and start-ups grant for young scientists and Funds for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure (FIST), encouraging public-private partnership, fiscal incentives and support measures for enhancing the participation of industry in R&D etc.

[*English*]

Hydrological Data of Brahmaputra and Satluj Rivers

*278. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The status of a country in the field of scientific research and development is measured in terms of indicators viz publications and patents. As per the latest available statistics, India is ranked at 6th position in scientific publications and 10th in patents (resident applications) in the world.

(b) The number of application for patents for new inventions submitted by the Indian scientists and inventors vis-a-vis foreigners resident abroad from other developed/developing countries at Indian Patent Office (IPO) during the last five years is as given below:

(a) whether China has shared the hydrological data for Brahmaputra and Satluj rivers, under India-China Expert-Level Mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the current year; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Under existing bilateral Memorandums of Understanding, China provides to India hydrological information of Brahmaputra River (Yarlong Zangbo) and Sutlej River (Langqen Zangbo) during the flood seasons. The Chinese side did not provide the hydrological information with respect to either of the two rivers in 2017. This issue has been taken up with the Chinese side, who have conveyed that the non-provision of data was due to technical reasons.

Government continues to carefully monitor the water flow in trans-border rivers, including Brahmaputra and Sutlej Rivers, for early detection of any abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of the people in these regions.

Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was

established in 2006, as well as through diplomatic channels. We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interests.

Satellite Launching Stations

*279. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where satellite launching stations are located and the performance thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up another satellite launch station at Kulasekarapattinam or Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu which are close to the equator; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new satellite launching stations are likely to be set up?

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) India has one satellite launching station with two launch pads at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota located in Andhra Pradesh State. So far, 65 launches have taken place from this launching station.

(b) As of now, the Government has no proposal to set up another satellite launching station in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of World Class Institutions

*280. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a seven member committee has been constituted by the Centre for drawing up a blueprint to set up five world class institutions in different parts of the country to provide a mix of academic, technical and skill based education with a focus on minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for opening one such institution in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, in its 52nd meeting held on 29.12.2016, constituted an 11 member Committee to go into the modalities for establishment of institutions in different parts of the country with a view to facilitate educational development of the minorities.

(b) This Committee recognized the fact that school education is the most important phase for the deprived children of minority communities and there is an urgent need to ensure that these children have access to quality primary, secondary and higher secondary education. The Committee also noted the fact that the majority of these minority children drop out or fail to clear the matriculation examination or have been unable to continue with further studies. These children, thus, needed to be appropriately brought back into the education system through the institution of community colleges.

The said committee has submitted its report on 06.07.2017 to the MAEF. The Committee in its report has recommended for a three tier model of educational institutions for minorities having:

- 211 Central Schools at the bottom;
- 25 Community Colleges at the middle; and
- 5 National Institutes at the top level.

(c) and (d) The MAEF has requested the Government of Rajasthan for allotment of land for establishment of a National Institute.

Suspension of Degrees

2991. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of Engineers of Chemical Warfare Unit of DRDO approached Supreme Court on the threat of suspension of their degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not scrutinized their Degrees at the time of their joining; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) No such case has come to the notice of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) HQ from any employee of any Lab or Establishment.

[*Translation*]

Estimation of GDP

2992. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various methods are used for the estimation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which have given different results;

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

(c) the details of the methods being adopted by the Government at present; and

(d) the year-wise estimates of the GDP during the period 2012-14 to 2014-17, 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) to (c) Gross domestic product (GDP) can be estimated by summing gross value added (GVA) of different kinds of activities and net taxes on products as well as by using expenditure approach. GVA can be estimated by Production approach as Output minus Material Inputs or by using Income approach as Compensation of Employees plus operating surplus plus Depreciation. Either of these two approaches are adopted depending on the data availability. GDP can be compiled using expenditure approach by estimating final consumption expenditure of households and government, capital formation, imports and exports. Although, conceptually all the approaches of compiling GDP has to lead to the same number, this does not emerge naturally from data compilations because of wide disparity of data sources, differences in coverage, valuation and lags in recording. The difference, technically known as 'discrepancy' is shown in the expenditure side to match the GDP numbers emanating from the two approaches. This is because GDP estimated as GVA at basic prices plus net taxes on products is regarded as firmer estimate. This is as recommended by System of National Accounts (SNA) and the practice is consistent with the SNA, 2008.

(d) the figures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices with base 2011-12 are given below:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
GDP at Current Prices (` in Crore)	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,64,037	1,52,53,714

[*English*]

RECALLING OF MPs AND MLAs

2993. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been initiated by a Parliamentarian of Lok Sabha stating MPs and MLAs should be recalled within two years from being elected if 75 per cent of those who voted for them are not satisfied with their performance;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Union Cabinet proposes to bring an amendment in the Representation of the People Act,

1951 through a Constitutional Amendment Bill, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this process would enable MPs and MLAs to be in regular touch with their constituencies on mass base and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety, including the matter of recall of MPs and MLAs, was examined by the Law Commission of India which has submitted its 255th Report containing recommendations on various aspects of electoral reforms. However, the Law Commission has not recommended the recall of the MPs/MLAs.

*[English]***Uranium Deposits**

2994. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PAATLE:
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the uranium deposits available in the country at present, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the National Geophysical Research Institute has identified the potential areas in States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand having uranium reserves;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of uranium deposit assessed in those areas; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the extraction of uranium from the said reserves and establish uranium refining plants in the said States?

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) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), which has a mandate to identify and evaluate mineral resources of uranium, has so far established 2,73,956 tonne in situ uranium oxide (U_8O_3) [2,32,315 tonne U], as on February 2018. State-wise details of the uranium resource are given below:

State	Uranium reserves	
	$U_3O_8(t)$	U(t)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1,44,541	1,22,570
Telangana	18,550	15,731
Jharkhand	67,712	57,420
Meghalaya	23,040	19,538
Rajasthan	9,421	7,989

1	2	3
Karnataka	4,682	3,970
Chhattisgarh	3,986	3,380
Uttar Pradesh	785	666
Uttarakhand	100	85
Himachal Pradesh	784	665
Maharashtra	355	301
Total	2,73,956	2,32,315

(b) and (c) National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad carried out heli-borne geophysical surveys for uranium exploration under Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with AMD and identified potential target areas in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand for detailed exploration. So far, no uranium resources have been established in any of these areas.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Loopholes in Cyber Security Laws

2995. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some loopholes in the existing laws to tackle challenges that Cyber Space and Cyber Crime poses;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering changes in the law to ensure stringent actions against cyber crimes targeting women;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is exploring ways to bridge the gap between existing provisions of the IPC and the IT Act to deal with cyber crime against women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) In line with the technological advancement of the Internet technologies, new types of cyber crimes are also evolving. The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code 1860 provides legal provisions to deal with prevailing cyber crimes including cyber crime against women. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine/penalty depending on the type of cyber crime.

Further, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Former Law Secretary to examine the existing domestic and International Cyber Laws and suggest measures/amendments and recommend effective legal framework/ Guidelines to tackle the cybercrime. The Committee has submitted its interim report in September 2017. The Government is working on the recommendations made by the Committee.

In addition, MHA is implementing the 'Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)' scheme from NIRBHAYA funds of the Ministry of Women & Child Development in the period 2017-2020, which inter alia, aims at setting up an online cyber-crime reporting platform, cyber forensic training cum laboratories in States/UTs, R&D facilities and capacity building in law enforcement against cyber-crime. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate handling of issues related to cyber-crime against women and children.

[*Translation*]

Automatic Weather Stations

2996. SHRI KRISHN PRATAP: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least one fourth ombrometers and automatic weather stations, installed recently by the India Meteorological Department with a view to providing weather related data on hourly basis across the country, are not functioning as per their capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various appliances remain idle due to shortage of qualified personnel to repair them and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether many automatic weather stations are situated in hilly and other inaccessible areas and these are likely to get damaged if their maintenance is not done regularly; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) IMD had installed nearly 1050 ordinary rain-gauges in various departmental & non-departmental observatories for the rainfall measurement. The rainfall data from these manual observatories is available from all the 1050 stations. In addition, IMD had established network of 1350 Automatic rain-gauge Stations (ARG), which provides rainfall measurement on hourly basis. As on date 580 stations are working and the rectification of the defective units are going on.

IMD has also established Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) network of 125 stations in 2006-2007 and network of 550 stations in 2008-12.

Maintenance of these automated observing systems network is being carried out by trained manpower of Regional Meteorological Centres of IMD. Systems become non-functional due to natural disasters, lack of spares for old technology units, location in inaccessible areas of North East, Jammu & Kashmir etc. However, measures are taken regularly to overcome these issues, such as replacement of old technology network stations with state of the art new technology sensors and devices. As on date, more than 60% data is available on hourly basis from the automated network stations.

(c) Periodic training on maintenance & calibration of surface meteorological instruments has been imparted to the officials involved in maintenance of AWS & other observatory instruments.

(d) and (e) The maintenance of AWS in inaccessible & hilly areas is always a challenge. In order to have overall effective maintenance, special measures are being taken by IMD for establishing Zonal Instrument Maintenance Centres (ZIMC). It is proposed to establish minimum two such centres in one state. The financial powers are delegated & training will be imparted periodically to the officials posted at these centres. There will be 62 ZIMC to be functional shortly, for the country as a whole through which periodical maintenance of the AWS sites will be carried out.

[English]

Economic Advisory Council

2997. SHRI BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has revived the Economic Advisory Council (EAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference of the EAC; and

(c) the extent to which the downturn in the economy has contributed to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Vide Notification dated 26th September 2017, the Government has constituted Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), with Chairman, Member Secretary and three Part Time Members for a period of two years or until further orders. Subsequently, one more Part Time Member was appointed w.e.f. 1st November 2017.

Following are the Terms of Reference of the EAC-PM:

- (i) Analyze any issue, economic or otherwise, referred to it by the Prime Minister and advising him thereon.
- (ii) Addressing issues of macroeconomic importance and presenting views thereon to the Prime Minister. This could be either suo-moto or on reference from the Prime Minister or anyone else.
- (iii) Attending to any other task as may be desired by the Prime Minister from time to time.

Blue Economy

2998. SHRI. D.K. SURESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilize the country's long coastline, numerous islands, and large exclusive economic zone and continental shelf to reap the benefits of a "blue economy";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to engage maritime forces of friendly nations at multiple levels, in training, in technical areas and hydrography and conduct maritime security operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Government is implementing a Central Plan Scheme on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" with a vision to achieve economic prosperity of the country and the fishermen through utilization of full potential of water resources for development of fisheries in a sustainable manner.

Besides, in April 2017, Government has notified the 'National Policy on Marine Fisheries, 2017' (NPMF), which provides guidance for promoting 'Blue Growth Initiative' which focus on ushering 'Blue Revolution' (Neeli Kranti) by sustainable utilization of fisheries wealth from the marine and other aquatic resources of the country for improving the lives and livelihoods of fishermen and their families. The 'Blue Revolution' encompasses elements of the 'Blue Growth Initiative'.

Friendly foreign countries are being engaged extensively by Indian Navy through material support, training, EEZ surveillance, provisioning of platforms, hydrographic assistances, joint exercises and offering slots in professional training courses, etc.

[Translation]

Use of Artificial Intelligence to Counter Cyber Crime

2999. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government is considering to make the data of several departments available through artificial intelligence;

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

(c) whether the Government is taking steps to curb the cases of cyber crimes related to AADHAAR through this;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is inviting international agencies to encourage the artificial intelligence; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Technology relating to AI such as Machine Learning, Data Analytics etc. are 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 volume 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. A committee 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.

(c) and (d) No Madam, UIDAI acts as per the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and Regulations framed there under which contains legal and penal provisions to address violations, if any.

(e) and (f) It is felt that efforts to promote AI initiatives should involve the Industry and Academia in addition to Government agencies. Accordingly, as indicated at (a) above, the representatives of private industry have been involved in committees to recommend interventions relating to AI. A copy of the constitution of committees for promoting AI given in the enclosed statement.

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 promote 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 the 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, IIT 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 Bahl, DG Cert In	Member
(v) Dr. S. K. Srivastava, Scientist 'G', MeitY	Member
(vi) Shri Ashish Ghosh, ISI Kolkatta	Member
(vii) Prof. Ponnurangam Kumaraguru, IIT 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. TAIDA 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. Chairmen, Members and Member Convenors of the Committees.
2. PAO, MeitY/DDO, MeitY
3. JS(GS)/GC(BKM)/Dir(KB)
4. OSD to Secretary, MeitY

Post Offices

3000. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita availability of post offices in the country;
- (b) the total number of post offices functioning in the country separately in rural and urban areas along

with the number of employees working in these post offices, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether post office facilities have been provided in all the villages of the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons there for along with the total number of such villages where this facility is yet to be provided, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of the new post offices opened at district, tehsil and State level during each of the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for opening of post offices in all the villages and if so, the details thereof and the target fixed 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) Madam, on an average a Post Office in India serves an area of 21.56 sq. kms and a population of 7753.

(b) State/UT-wise details of post offices functioning in the country and the number of employees working in these post offices, separately for rural and urban areas, are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The Postal network of more than 1.54 lakhs Post Offices provides postal services to the entire urban and rural areas in the country, including the villages in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Details of number of new Post offices opened at District, tehsil and State level during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) No scheme has been formulated by the Government for opening of post offices in all the villages.

Statement-I

Details of the total number of Post Offices functioning in the country in rural and urban areas along with the number of employees working in these post offices, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total number of Post Offices			Total No. employees working in Post Offices		
		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	774	9602	10376	6680	15592	22272
2.	Assam	381	3631	4012	2591	8079	10670
3.	Bihar	457	8590	9047	3040	19750	22790
4.	Chhattisgarh	274	2890	3164	1458	4636	6094
5.	Goa	54	203	257	367	485	852
6.	Gujarat	779	8148	8927	8557	13442	21999
7.	Haryana	374	2314	2688	2780	3929	6709
8.	Himachal Pradesh	130	2658	2788	1291	6439	7730
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	198	1504	1702	887	2536	3423
10.	Jharkhand	272	2846	3118	1933	6422	8355
11.	Karnataka	1046	8620	9666	11179	12891	24070
12.	Kerala	876	4175	5051	5620	11211	16831
13.	Madhya Pradesh	810	7469	8279	6052	11123	17175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	1236	11366	12602	16972	18284	35256
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	270	302	194	531	725
16.	Manipur	39	662	701	292	1738	2030
17.	Meghalaya	31	460	491	206	969	1175
18.	Nagaland	31	300	331	247	843	1090
19.	Mizoram	39	350	389	285	841	1126
20.	Sikkim	12	197	209	93	503	596
21.	Tripura	57	654	711	398	1252	1650
22.	Odisha	597	7578	8175	5983	14139	20122
23.	Punjab	412	3401	3813	4010	5760	9770
24.	Rajasthan	636	9675	10311	5919	13266	19185
25.	Tamil Nadu	1817	10223	12040	15566	18222	33788
26.	Telangana	542	5246	5788	3544	8496	12040
27.	Uttarakhand	208	2514	2722	1804	5452	7256
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1935	15735	17670	12069	25048	37117
29.	West Bengal	1267	7497	8764	9842	23522	33364
UTs							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	15	85	100	51	218	269
2.	Chandigarh	42	9	51	493	27	520
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	37	38	16	14	30
4.	Daman and Diu	5	14	19	40	62	102
5.	Lakshadweep	6	4	10	22	8	30
6.	Puducherry	42	57	99	218	131	349
	National Capital Territory of Delhi	471	83	554	4241	79	4320
Total		15898	139067	154965	134940	255940	390880

Statement-II

State-wise number of new Post Offices opened at District, Tehsil and State level during each of the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of new Post Offices opened at District, Tehsil and State level during 2014-15	Number of new Post Offices opened at District, Tehsil and State level during 2015-16	Number of new Post Offices opened at District, Tehsil and State level during 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	8
2.	Assam	2	7	0
3.	Bihar	5	16	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	13	9
5.	Goa	2	2	1
6.	Gujarat	3	6	6
7.	Haryana	8	10	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	2
10.	Jharkhand	8	10	11
11.	Karnataka	12	5	9
12.	Kerala	2	4	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	8
14.	Maharashtra	6	8	9
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1
16.	Manipur	2	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	4	2	2
18.	Nagaland	0	3	1
19.	Mizoram	0	2	0
20.	Sikkim	0	0	0
21.	Tripura	2	6	3
22.	Odisha	8	10	11
23.	Punjab	5	2	6

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	8	10	7
25.	Tamil Nadu	8	12	8
26.	Telangana	5	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	4	4	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5	6	11
29.	West Bengal	4	3	5

UTs

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	1	0	0
7.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2	4	2

[English]

Indian Fishermen in Jails

3001. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN:

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:

SHRI OM BIRLA:

SHRI FEROUZ VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen who were imprisoned/attacked by security forces of various countries, country-wise including their boats detained during the last three years including the Indian States to which they belong;

(b) the number of Indian fishermen released along with their boats after completing their sentences in these countries during the last three years;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government to secure the release of imprisoned fishermen and to minimize these kind of instances and to make Indian fishermen stay in Indian waters; and

(d) whether any discussions were held in this regard with the respective Governments and if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Ministry, the country-wise details of fishermen imprisoned/attacked by security forces of various countries, including their boats detained, States to which they belong and the number of fishermen released along with their boats after completing their sentences are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Government attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen. Our Missions and Posts regularly seek consular access to Indian fishermen detained in foreign countries, ensure their welfare and also pursue their early release and repatriation, along with their boats. Given the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of this issue, the Government has put in place several bilateral mechanisms to ensure cooperation and understanding between India and the countries concerned, to promote the safety and security of Indian fishermen.

Due to geographical reasons, most of our fishermen land into problems with neighbouring countries.

In case of Pakistan, we have a bilateral Agreement on Consular Access, signed in May 2008. The India-Pakistan Joint Judicial Committee, consisting of retired judges of superior judiciary from the two countries, visit jails in both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen on both sides, who have completed their prison terms.

In the case of Sri Lanka, our Mission works closely with the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence, the Attorney General's Office and the law enforcement agencies concerned, to secure the release and repatriation of our fishermen. There is a Joint Working Group on Fisheries and a Joint Committee on Fisheries, which take up fishermen's issues for resolution on basis of the bilateral Understanding on Practical Arrangements of October 2008. In addition, talks are held from time to time between representatives of the Fishermen's Associations in India and Sri Lanka. Besides, it was also agreed between both the sides that there will be meeting at ministerial level every six months co-chaired by Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India and Minister of

Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Government of Sri Lanka in order to find out a permanent solution to the India-Sri Lanka fishermen problem. So far the JWG had met thrice and two ministerial meetings in this regard have been held. The last (3rd) meeting of the JWG was held on 13 October 2017 in New Delhi followed by the Ministerial meeting held on 14 October 2017 in New Delhi.

In the case of Bangladesh, on receipt of information of the arrest of Indian fishermen, Mission contacts the concerned District Magistrates in India to ascertain their Indian nationality and thereafter pursue with the Bangladesh authorities for their release. For this, Mission seeks consular access from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and contacts local NGOs for their welfare during their imprisonment in Bangladesh.

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including for development of inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries that are implemented through the State Governments. These are, inter alia, aimed at promoting livelihood for Indian fishermen in a safe, secure and sustainable environment within India.

Statement

Detail showing year-wise and country-wise apprehension of Indian fishermen and their release

Bangladesh

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
2015	340	27	West Bengal	217	19
2016	10	1	West Bengal	191	15
2017	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2018 (as of 09.03.18)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Iran

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
2015	49	NA	Tamil Nadu Kerala	Nil	NA
2016	109	Nil	Tamil Nadu Kerala Gujarat	87	NA
2017	84	Nil	NA	107	NA
2018 (as of 09.03.18)	10	Nil	Tamil Nadu Gujarat	15	NA

Pakistan

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
2015	366	NA	NA	NA	NA
2016	260	NA	NA	NA	NA
2017	494	NA	NA	NA	NA
2018 (as of 09.03.18)	253	NA	Gujarat-154 Uttar Pradesh-18 Daman & Diu-5 West Bengal-4 Andhra Pradesh-1 Others-71	NA	NA

Qatar

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015	39	NA	Tamil Nadu	39	NA
2016	30	NA	Tamil Nadu	30	NA
2017	29	NA	Tamil Nadu	29	NA
2018 (as of 09.03.18)	10	NA	Tamil Nadu	10	NA

Sri Lanka

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
2015	454	71	NA	375	87 (of 2014)
2016	290	NA	NA	333	NA
2017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2018 (as of 09.03.18)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

United Kingdom

Year	No. of fishermen imprisoned/attacked	No. of boats detained	Domicile-wise	No. of Indian fishermen released	No. of boats released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015	23	NA	NA	23	NA
2016	19	NA	NA	19	NA
2017	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2018 (as of 9.03.18)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Vigyan Prasar

3002. SHRI B.V. NAYAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigyan Prasar is supposed to take up activities that promote and propagate large-scale science popularisation and develop scientific and rational approach among population at large especially younger generation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is included in the Constitution as scientific temper development;

(c) the ways and means through which this activity is made measureable and tangible;

(d) whether there are any surveys done periodically to assess popularisation of scientific and rational outlook; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes, Madam, Vigyan Prasar has been promoting and propagating Science popularisations, through creation of knowledge products such as popular science books, monthly bilingual science magazine (DREAM 2047), TV serials, radio programs, hands-on activity kits, training & workshops, Vipnet clubs (school/out of school science clubs) and thematic exhibitions.

(b) Yes Madam, in Article 51A (h).

(c) A large number of publications, radio programmes, telecasts and hands on activities carried out by Vigyan Prasar that highlight the pervasiveness of science and method of science in all walks of life, technology developments and their immediate value for quality of life, are quite tangible outputs. The large number of institutions, individuals and networks engaged with, by Vigyan Prasar, in outreach as part of science popularization across the country substantiate this further is another measurable parameter signifying the wide reach of Vigyan Prasar programmes.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Surveys are carried out by the National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) and National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER).

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Passenger Train

3003. SHRI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation for introducing a passenger train on Sitamarhi-Raxaul section with a morning running

schedule from Raxaul to Sitamarhi and in the evening running schedule from Sitamarhi to Raxaul;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken on the said representation along with the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Requests/representations including that from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received in this regard. The matter has been examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints. However, presently, 03 train services are available leaving Raxaul for Sitamarhi in morning hours and leaving Sitamarhi to Raxaul in evening hours, in the return direction.

[English]

CPGRAMS

3004. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received and disposed of under the Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in the period 2014-2018, year-wise and State-wise, including Delhi and the number of senior citizens who have used the system during the said period, State-wise;

(b) the number of complaints raised by senior citizens and those disposed of during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to raise awareness about the system, particularly among the elderly and making the system user-friendly for them; 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) Year-wise and State-wise number of complaints received and disposed of under the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for the period 2014-2018 till 08-03-2018 is given in the enclosed statement.

Age or Date of Birth of the complainant is not captured in the system.

(c) and (d) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web enabled system. CPGRAMS primarily aims at enabling submission of grievances by the citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) to Ministries/Departments/Organisations which scrutinise and take action for speedy and favourable redressal of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through system generated unique registration number. The system has been made user friendly for all citizens including senior citizens.

A new Mobile App which is more user-friendly for lodging of public grievances has been developed. The Action Status can also be viewed on the mobile itself. This has been integrated with Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG). This initiative also facilitates lodging of grievances anywhere anytime.

The Media is briefed from time to time by the Government about the availability of CPGRAMS system for grievance redressal.

Statement

Status of grievance received from states as on 8.3.2018 at 4.30 pm

S.No.	State	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	281	265	904	668	1948	1900	2237	2516	263	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10587	10977	16050	12106	29076	22797	32662	26803	4511	4634
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	147	510	373	892	690	1077	924	119	120
4.	Assam	2619	2365	12679	8063	21652	16366	25556	19464	3254	2670
5.	Bihar	8098	7261	33881	25261	52131	43549	71247	59051	10953	9472
6.	Chandigarh	2049	1838	4293	3473	8399	7122	10175	11594	1525	1525
7.	Chhattisgarh	2142	2077	10777	9091	20822	19690	28823	27497	4455	3590
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	115	89	350	250	786	600	717	973	91	98
9.	Daman and Diu	32	47	77	43	352	237	534	646	62	83
10.	Delhi	87168	84921	124492	109201	163753	151004	177925	177110	23539	34011
11.	Goa	572	535	1698	1292	3650	3333	4396	4221	402	415
12.	Gujarat	10183	9274	34364	28414	66630	56875	85770	85407	14349	14252
13.	Haryana	10832	10081	37112	24215	65086	46566	79756	58721	10818	7969
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1627	1505	6516	4114	11356	8133	13921	10233	2065	1354
15.	Jammu And Kashmir	1973	1896	6101	4153	9838	7655	12629	9664	1699	1397
16.	Jharkhand	5366	4786	18721	13725	25952	19720	35606	31271	5494	7666
17.	Karnataka	9853	9664	34553	26200	83029	67764	94644	102328	13132	18042
18.	Kerala	6154	6601	17824	13639	34179	29561	46545	39310	4994	4361
19.	Lakshadweep	40	48	64	46	128	140	121	124	7	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8123	7223	32984	22304	71471	51947	87897	66875	12778	9871
21.	Maharashtra	25908	24358	87711	64275	171051	141777	195405	182574	26877	27829
22.	Manipur	140	129	894	600	1681	1276	1627	1381	520	480
23.	Meghalaya	255	253	587	446	1150	955	2325	1762	187	177
24.	Mizoram	41	50	127	96	349	287	432	374	45	46
25.	Nagaland	57	72	329	277	534	447	735	767	53	57
26.	Odisha	5603	4985	15667	11676	28167	21843	34992	28421	4588	4135
27.	Puducherry	502	422	1407	1038	2189	2382	2391	2479	387	361
28.	Punjab	7460	8316	19144	15258	33970	30056	39404	38732	5942	5350
29.	Rajasthan	13032	12413	40466	25827	79550	55367	99525	69053	15413	10059

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Sikkim	124	107	354	250	630	496	625	575	50	48
31.	Tamilnadu	18315	19091	38852	34578	65566	61384	77047	74134	9365	9331
32.	Telangana	3671	2007	16653	11771	32429	26962	35398	33495	4514	4859
33.	Tripura	291	296	1409	1148	2324	1892	3307	2779	421	383
34.	Uttar Pradesh	30847	27446	136177	85819	241565	184395	325564	333204	51444	55395
35.	Uttarakhand	2620	2674	11404	7260	21866	16170	31254	23326	5383	3864
36.	West Bengal	15615	15516	36186	29712	70726	61600	91361	83493	11278	10696
37.	Not Known/ Not selected*	8878	5554	248410	178854	58288	73246	112493	161374	14794	15258
Total		301318	285289	1049727	775516	1483165	1236184	1866123	1772655	265771	270109

* This includes complaints on CPGRAMS including digitized postal complaints which have been lodged without mentioning states in address.

Extension of Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Duronto Express

3005. SHRI MOHAN BHAI KALYANJI BHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations for extension of onward and return journey of Train No. 12267 and 12268, Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Duronto Express upto Rajkot on daily basis and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that both trains on reaching their destination are parked in the yard for more than 11 hours, which clearly paves way for extension of its service upto Rajkot without any operational or resource constraints nor lack of maintenance facilities is there at Rajkot;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Request including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament has been received for extension of 12267/12268 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Duronto Express upto Rajkot.

(b) to (d) 12267/12268 Mumbai Central-Ahmedabad Duronto Express has a lie-over period of 17 hours at Ahmedabad, where it undergoes primary maintenance. However, the time left after undertaking its primary maintenance at Ahmedabad is in-sufficient for extending the train upto Rajkot. Moreover, there is no pit slot available at Rajkot to undertake maintenance of the train.

[Translation]

Pollution at Rail Siding and Goods Shed

3006. SHRI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been constituted for investigating the process of controlling pollution in handling the polluting rail siding and goods shed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the work done by the said committee so far; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways have constituted a Committee of two Officers to study and submit report on the extent of pollution in handling of pollution intensive commodities at sidings and goods-sheds and actions to be taken.

(c) and (d) The Committee has examined the extant instructions, related documents and existing practice. Statutory regulations have been referred. The Committee has completed the work and submitted its report. The report is under consideration of the Railway Board.

[English]

Diplomatic Relations with Palestine

3007. SHRI BALASUBRAMANIAM SENGUTTUVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the improved diplomatic relations with Israel, the Government has conceived of any strategy to play the role of an intermediary to effect a long lasting peaceful resolution to the raging conflict between Palestine and Israel and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether India has any specific agenda for upgrading its diplomatic ties with Palestine and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Government have always remained supportive of peaceful resolution of the Palestinian issue. India has been unwavering in its support for the Palestinian cause. India has been actively participating in various international initiatives on Middle East Peace Process. Recently, India participated in the Second Conference on Middle East Peace Process in January 2017 in Paris. India hopes for early resumption of peace talks between Palestinian and Israeli sides to move towards finding a comprehensive resolution.

(b) Recently, India was one of the 128 countries that voted in favour of the UNGA Resolution on the status of Jerusalem on December 21, 2017. The first ever meeting of India-Palestine Joint Commission held in November in Ramallah, exchange of high level visits including the first ever visit of Prime Minister Modi to Palestine have taken India-Palestine to a new level where India continues to support Palestine in its nation building efforts in diverse fields such as human resource development, capacity building, setting up of hospitals and schools.

Commercial Mining

3008. SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:
SHRI KESINENI SRINIWAS:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN:
SHRI KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI LALLU SINGH:
SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to open up coal sector to commercial mining by private entities and if so, the details of the terms and conditions laid down along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of private companies allowed for commercial mining, name-wise along with details of discussion held with stakeholders in this regard;

(c) whether opening up of coal sector to commercial mining is expected to increase the revenue in the auction by the Government in the coming years and reduce power tariff and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this decision amounts to denationalisation of coal mines and if so, the measures proposed to be taken to address the associated issues like pricing transparency, control on extracting limit, to check any wrong doing on the part of the private players, etc.; and

(e) whether the Government has studied the impact of such a move on labourers and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure that the workers have access to basic facilities like health and education?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) Enabling provisions have been made in the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 for allocation of coal mines by way of auction and allotment for the sale of coal. 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 has been approved by the Government and Order in this regard has been issued on 27.02.2018. The auction of coal mines for sale of coal shall be undertaken as per the aforesaid methodology. Terms and Conditions/modalities including eligibility criteria shall be decided as the same are part of Tender Conditions.

The methodology gives highest priority to transparency, ease of doing business and ensuring that

natural resources are used for national development. There shall be no restriction on the sale and/or utilization of coal from the coal mine. As the entire revenue from the auction of coal mines for sale of coal would accrue to the coal bearing States, this methodology shall incentivise them with increased revenues which can be utilised for the growth and development of backward areas. This will ensure assured coal supply, accountable allocation of coal and affordable coal leading to affordable power prices for consumers.

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. The higher investment will create direct and indirect employment in coal bearing areas especially in mining sector and will have an impact on economic development of these regions.

The allocattee is required to comply with all applicable Laws and observe Good Industry Practice for the protection of the general health, safety, welfare, social security and minimum wages of employees engaged at the Coal Mine, including employees of any contractor or sub-contractor and of all other persons having legal access to the area covered by the Agreement.

Contribution of States in GDP

3009. SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAY KUMAR:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of a select few States in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country accounts for almost half of the total GDP;

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

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the working policy in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote industries in those States whose share in the

country's GDP is miniscule in comparison to their sizes and resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved through implementation of such steps?

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) In terms of values at current prices for the year 2015-16, the combined Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of six States namely Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan accounts for 50.9% of the All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Agriculture, Manufacturing and Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & the Professional Services sectors contributed the most to the overall GSDP in these States.

(c) to (e) Government is continuously taking steps to boost growth in the Industry, which inter alia includes putting in place policy frameworks to create a conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. The Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focuses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors. This initiative is based on four pillars of New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset, which have been identified to give boost not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. The Government has undertaken Foreign Direct Investment policy reforms in 21 sectors covering 87 areas. In addition to the opening up of new sectors and enhancement of caps for existing sectors, various conditionalities for foreign investments have also been simplified. The Government has also taken up a series of measures to improve the Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

Bharat Darshan Tours

3010. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IRCTC, which organises Bharat Darshan tours by train, has not been able to achieve desired popularity of said tours among the tourists; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's plan to make improvements in the facilities/services and publicity to increase popularity of Bharat Darshan tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN) (a) No, Madam. Bharat Darshan is a very popular budget tourist train covering important religious and tourist places across the country. IRCTC operated 61 trips of Bharat Darshan train with average occupancy of 74 per cent during the current financial year 2017-18 (till January, 2018) carrying around 38000 passengers.

(b) Does not arise.

Spying Activities

3011. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any spying activity, honey trapping and leaking of classified information by officials has come to the notice of the Government in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of cases reported/registered and the details of person including armed forces officials found involved in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the number of persons punished or arrested etc.;

(d) whether the Government has found out the agencies involved in such spying activities and if so, the details thereof including the action taken against them; and

(e) the details of damage done to armed forces after leaking classified documents and steps taken or being taken by the Government to make its security establishment and documents foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DR. SUBHASH RAM RAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Details of armed forces personnel involved in cases of spying, honey trapping & leakage of classified information

during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(i)	2015	—	02
(ii)	2016	—	Nil
(iii)	2017	—	02
(iv)	2018	—	01

(c) One serving Army personnel and one serving Air Force personnel have been arrested in 2015 for alleged involvement in espionage activities. Army personnel is presently in police/judicial custody and case is under trial and Air Force personnel has been dismissed from service and is presently under judicial custody. Two Army personnel were punished by Army in 2017 for alleged involvement in espionage activities. One Air Force personnel is arrested in 2018 and handed over to Civil Police for investigation, and is under judicial custody and lodged at Tihar Jail, Delhi.

(d) and (e) Some inimical intelligence agencies have been reported to be allegedly involved in these activities. Service personnel are regularly educated about the modus operandi being adopted by inimical agencies/agents.

[*Translation*]

Satellite Phones

3012. SHRI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to procure satellite phones for quick conversation;

(b) if so, the steps being taken/proposed in this regard in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said procurement is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Procurement of Satellite Phones is not done by the Department of Telecommunications(DoT) itself. However, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) of DoT has been granted a license under 'sui-generis' category and has been issued frequency-assignments/Wireless Operating License (WOL) for "Provision and Operation of satellite based service using Gateway installed in India" with all India service area on non-exclusive basis.

BSNL as a service provider and other Government agencies as end users can procure Satellite Phones as per their requirements after obtaining permission from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and import license from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of DoT.

Modernisation of IMD

3013. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of modernization programme of India Meteorological Department (IMD);

(b) whether the targets of automation of Weather Observation System in the country have been achieved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) On 2007, Union Cabinet approved the implementation of modernization for Indian Meteorological Department to improve the weather forecasting services in India. Under this programme observational system of IMD has been strengthened by installing Radars, Automatic Weather Stations and rain gauges.

Further densification of the observation network is underway through implementation of (1) Atmospheric Observations Network, (2) Upgradation of Forecast System, (3) Weather & Climate Services, and (4) Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars during 2017-20 and beyond.

(b) and (c) Augmentation of observational systems is a continuing process. Automation of Weather Observation Systems is being undertaken through implementation of various schemes in IMD. Following milestones have been achieved in this direction :

- Augmentation of Doppler Weather Radar Network from 14 in 2012 to 24.
- The GPS based Radiosonde systems were introduced at 10 locations in 2009. The network further expanded from 10 in 2012 to 39 stations and became 43 stations in 2015.
- Surface observational network was augmented by increasing the number of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) from 550 to 675 (including 127

Agro AWS) and by introducing 1330 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs) into the network.

- High Wind Speed Recorder network expanded to 20 stations for better monitoring & prediction of tropical cyclones.

[English]

Small Arms

3014. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of small arms produced and supplied by the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) to the military;

(b) whether OFB is able to meet the requirement of our armed forces both quantitatively and qualitatively;

(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) to (d) Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has produced and supplied 27.08 lakh (approx.) of Small Arms of various types to the Indian Armed Forces. OFB supplies small arms to our Armed Forces conforming to relevant General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR) of small arms and after getting it duly cleared by Director General Quality Assurance (DGQA), a dedicated quality inspecting agency of the Indian Army for its quality. The present capacity of OFB is to manufacture approximately 1 lakh small arms per year. However, in view of the operational urgency of Indian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) for procuring 7.62mm Assault Rifle, Close Quarter Battle Carbine and 7.62mm LMG under Fast Track Procedure (FTP).

Free Coaching Facilities

3015. SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS
SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNPURIA:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing free coaching facilities to the students belonging to minority communities in the country including North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the number of coaching centres where coaching is provided to such students;

(c) the amount allocated by the Government to the coaching centres for this purpose during each of the last three years, and the current year;

(d) whether the objective of free coaching scheme has been achieved;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to provide free hostel facility for the minority students under free coaching scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing a scheme namely "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates/students belonging to minority communities" all over the country including North Eastern States, under which free coaching is provided to students belonging to six notified minority communities through selected/empanelled coaching institutions/organisations for preparation of qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State governments including public sector undertakings, banks, insurance companies etc.

(b) to (d) Under the scheme, total 158 coaching institutions/organizations scattered all over the country were empanelled for implementation of the scheme during Financial Years 2013-14 to 2016-17. The details of physical target alongwith achievement and funds released to the various coaching institutions/organizations under the scheme during last three financial years and current financial year is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) Under the Scheme, a 'New Component' of two years residential coaching programme was introduced/launched on pilot basis in 10 states for minority students studying in class XI and XII with science subjects for focussed preparation of Medical/Engineering entrance examinations. The Scheme has now been revised effective from 7.12.2017 having provisions for implementation of the "New Component" on Pan India basis for benefit of the minority students. Also one year residential coaching programme for the same purpose has been added in the scheme for the students who have passed 12th class with science subjects to facilitate

their preparation for qualifying examinations for admission in technical/professional courses. Apart from this, residential coaching programme for composite preparation exclusively for civil services aspirants has also been added in the scheme.

Under these coaching programmes free residential facilities are provided to the beneficiaries through selected coaching institutions/organisations and for other coaching programmes which are non residential, stipend amount @ ` 2500/- per month will be provided to the students selected for coaching under the scheme.

Statement

Details Regarding various coding institution/ organisations

Financial years	Target (No. of beneficiaries)	Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)	No. of organizations/institutes to whom grants was released	Amount of funds released (` in crore)
2014-15	7000	8168	100	31.49
2015-16	7000	16427	61	44.47
2016-17	7000	8110	50	40.00
2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018)	9000	11169	51	36.90
Total	30000	43874	262	152.86

TARE Scheme

3016. SHRI MATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI MOIDTE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRI MATI SUPRIY A SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:
DR. HEENA VIJAY KUMAR GAVIT:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:
SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE) Scheme to tap the latent potential of faculty working in academic institutions who are well trained but have difficulty in pursuing their research and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also started Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship Scheme to enhance international mobility of Indian research students with a view to create a pool of globally trained manpower and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched SERB (Science and Engineering Research Board) Distinguished Investigator Award (DIA) scheme and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government has launched AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research) to encourage, empower and endow popular science writing through newspapers/magazines/blogs/social media by young PhD Scholars/Post-Doctoral Fellows during their course of study and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a Statutory body of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has recently launched a new scheme 'Teacher Associateship for Research Excellence (TARE)' to facilitate mobility of faculty members working in state universities, colleges and private academic institutions who are well trained but have difficulty in pursuing their research due to lack of facilities, funding, guidance etc. to carry out research in well-established public funded institution such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and other National Institutions and Central Universities located preferably nearer to the institution where the faculty member is working. The visiting faculty is provided ₹ 60,000/- per year (in addition to the researcher's own salary) subject to completion of mandatory 90 days' research work per year in the host institution. The Scheme envisages provision of research grant of ₹ 5 lakhs per annum (50% each to host and parent institution) and overhead charges also as part of the support for three years.

(b) Yes, Madam. Overseas Visiting Doctoral Fellowship Scheme has recently been launched by SERB to provide opportunities for Ph.D. students admitted in

the Indian institutions for gaining exposure and training in overseas universities/institutions of repute and areas of importance to country for period up to 12 months during their doctoral research. The Scheme envisages payment of monthly fellowship amount equivalent to US \$ 2000, one-time Contingency/Preparatory allowances of ₹ 60,000/- to cover visa fee, airport transfer charges, medical insurance etc. and return economy class airfare by shortest route from their place of work in India to the place of the host institute. In addition, there is provision to support one visit, each by the Indian supervisor and overseas faculty to each other's institution during the tenure of the fellowship.

(c) Yes, Madam. SERB Distinguished Investigator Award (DIA) has been launched to recognize and reward Principal Investigators (PIs) of SERB/DST projects who have performed remarkably well. The scheme aims not only to reward the best PIs of completed projects but also to motivate the ongoing PIs to perform exceedingly well. This positive reinforcement strategy would effectively improve the productivity of the research undertaken and the overall efficiency of the research ecosystem. DIA is a one-time career award devised to specifically cater to the younger scientists who have not received any other prestigious awards or fellowships. The award carries a fellowship of ₹ 15,000/- p.m. and an optional research grant for three years, based on peer review of the submitted project proposal.

(d) Yes, Madam. AWSAR (Augmenting Writing Skills for Articulating Research) of National Council of Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), DST has been initiated to encourage, empower and endow popular science writing through newspapers, magazines, blogs, social media, etc. by young PhD Scholars and Post-Doctoral Fellows during the course of their higher studies and research pursuits. AWSAR carries monetary incentive of ₹ 10,000/- each for 100 best entries from PhD scholars in a year along with a Certificate of Appreciation besides getting the story published/projected in mass media. In addition, there is provision to award cash prizes of ₹ 1,00,000/-, ₹ 50,000/- and ₹ 20,000/- respectively to three leading stories from out of the selected hundred stories. Further, the Scheme envisages selection twenty entries from articles submitted exclusively by Post-Doctoral Fellows relating to their line of Research for monetary incentive of ₹ 10,000/- each and the most outstanding story to be given a cash prize of ₹ 1,00,000/-.

IAS and IPS Officers

3017. PROF. Richard Hay:
SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGAR BHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of IAS/IPS officers working across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is a dearth of these officers, at present, within the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet this scarcity.

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) Sanctioned, in position and vacancy position in IAS and IPS as on 01.01.2017 including Kerala is given in the enclosed statement-I and II respectively.

(d) With regard to IAS, the Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 in the Civil Services Examination (CSE) during last five years. While distributing the vacancies among various cadres/joint cadres of IAS, deficit in various cadres is also considered. With regard to IPS, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Further, the process of filling up of vacancies by appointments to IAS/IPS by promotion from State Civil Service/State Police Service has been accelerated.

Statement-I

Statewise Strength of IAS Officers as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211	170	41

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Agmut	337	279	58
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	263	221	42
4.	Bihar	342	243	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	193	154	39
6.	Gujarat	297	241	56
7.	Haryana	205	155	50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	115	32
09.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91	46
10.	Jharkhand	215	144	71
11.	Karnataka	314	215	99
12.	Kerala	231	150	81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	439	341	98
14.	Maharashtra	361	313	48
15.	Manipur	115	91	24
16.	Nagaland	94	67	27
17.	Odisha	237	178	59
18.	Punjab	221	182	39
19.	Rajasthan	313	243	70
20.	Sikkim	48	37	11
21.	Tamil Nadu	376	289	87
22.	Telangana	208	130	78
23.	Tripura	96	76	20
24.	Uttarakhand	120	87	33
25.	Uttar Pradesh	621	515	106
26.	West Bengal	359	277	82
Total		6500	5004	1496

Statement-II

Statewise Strength of IPS Officers as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	120	24

1	2	3	4	5
2. Agmut		295	255	40
3. Assam- Meghalaya		188	157	31
4. Bihar		231	189	42
5. Chhattisgarh		103	95	8
6. Gujarat		195	171	24
7. Haryana		137	107	30
8. Himachal Pradesh		94	74	20
9. Jammu and Kashmir		147	89	58
10. Jharkhand		149	117	32
11. Karnataka		215	149	66
12. Kerala		172	129	43
13. Madhya Pradesh		305	265	40
14. Maharashtra		302	253	49
15. Manipur		89	65	24
16. Nagaland		70	54	16
17. Odisha		188	117	71
18. Punjab		172	147	25
19. Rajasthan		215	192	23
20. Sikkim		32	29	3
21. Tamil Nadu		263	221	42
22. Telangana		139	97	42
23. Tripura		65	51	14
24. Uttar Pradesh		517	424	93
25. Uttarakhand		69	60	9
26. West Bengal		347	278	69
Total		4843	3905	938

New Modified Symbols

3018. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is planning to bring about changes in its brand image and logo with new and modified symbols to sync with contemporary symbols;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether TTEs are being provided with POS machines to collect on the spot charges and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, POS machines are not being provided to ticket checking staff.

GDP Growth

3019. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of the country during the last one year on quarterly basis;

(b) whether the Government proposes to change the base year to 2017-18 for the calculation of the GDP growth rate; and

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

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) As per Second Advance estimates of National Income, 2017-18 and Quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the third Quarter (Q3) of 2017-18 released on 28th February, 2018 by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), quarterly growth rates of GDP during last one year at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices measured in terms of growth over the same quarter of the previous year, are given below:

	Growth Rate of GDP (%)			
	January 2017- March 2017	April 2017- June 2017	July 2017- September 2017	October 2017- December 2017
At 2011-12 prices	6.1	5.7	6.5	7.2
At Current prices	10.7	9.2	10.0	11.9

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In the base revision exercise, new data sources and updated data in respect of existing sources, which reflect the structural changes in the economy, are identified alongwith appropriate methodological improvements in line with the relevant international standards.

Committee on Net Neutrality

3020. SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY:
SHRI SUKENDER GUTHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee constituted on Net Neutrality has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the major recommendations;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to adopt the recommendations made by the said committee for implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to have proper policy response with respect to various issues involved in Net Neutrality, Government had constituted a committee to examine various aspects of Net Neutrality in January, 2015. In its report submitted on 28.05.2015, the committee has recommended various measures including adherence to core principles of Net Neutrality.

The major recommendations of the committee related to Net Neutrality, inter alia, are as under:

- (i) User rights on the Internet need to be ensured so that TSPs (Telecom Service Providers)/ISPs (Internet Service Providers) do not restrict the ability of the user to send, receive, display, use, post any legal content, application or service on the Internet, or restrict any kind of lawful Internet activity or use.
- (ii) A clause, requiring licensee to adhere to the core principles of Net Neutrality, as specified by guidelines issued by the licensor from time to time, should be incorporated in the license conditions of TSPs/ISPs.

(iii) Legitimate traffic management practices may be allowed but should be tested against the core principles of Net Neutrality.

(iv) Managed services are a necessary requirement for businesses and enterprises, and suitable exceptions may be made for the treatment of such services in the Net Neutrality context.

(v) Content and application providers cannot be permitted to act as gatekeepers and use network operations to extract value in violation of core principles of Net Neutrality, even if it is for an ostensible public purpose.

(c) and (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also submitted its recommendations on Net Neutrality to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 28th November, 2017. The recommendations are being examined by the Government.

Government is committed to the fundamental principles and concept of Net Neutrality and strives for non-discriminatory access to Internet for all citizens of the country. DoT shall finalise policy direction on various aspects of Net Neutrality after taking into account the recommendations of Committee on Net Neutrality, TRAI recommendations on the subject and comments & suggestions received in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Development and Beautification of Stations

3021. SHRI CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works done by the Government to improve the condition of railway stations and their beautification during the financial year 2017-18;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for the improvement and systematic arrangements of the railway stations of Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 2018-19; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Presently, Railway stations are beautified/modernized under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. Various passenger amenities which *inter-alia* include improvement to façade of the station building, retiring room, waiting room (with bathing facilities), separate waiting room for ladies, landscaping of

circulating area, earmarked parking, signages, Pay & Use toilets, Foot Over Bridge, ramps at entry to station, separate parking for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Non-slippery walkway, 'May I help you' booth, trolley path etc. are proposed to be provided at Railway stations which are identified for development under this scheme as per the respective category of the station. So far, 18 Railway stations have been developed under this scheme during the financial year 2017-18.

(b) and (c): At present, stations are taken up for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme and 44 stations in the State of Madhya Pradesh, have been identified for development under this scheme. Upgradation of stations on Indian Railways, including those in the State of Madhya Pradesh is a continuous and on-going process. Works in this regard are undertaken for improvement of passenger amenities depending upon need, volume of passenger traffic and inter-se priority subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Internet and 4G Services

3022. SHRI DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government to expand internet services in the rural areas of Rajasthan and Kerala; and

(b) the names of cities of Rajasthan and Kerala covered under 4G services at present and the names of important cities and tourist places where 4G services would be made available by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) BharatNet project is being implemented for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the Country including those in Rajasthan and Kerala. This project is targeted to be completed by March 2019. In Rajasthan, 23,505 km of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) has been laid upto 04.03.2018 for connecting 8,152 Gram Panchayats (GPs), out of which 8,137 GPs have been made Service Ready. Similarly, in Kerala 830 km of OFC has been laid upto 04.03.2018 for connecting 1,129 GPs and all of these GPs have been made Service Ready.

(b) All the District Head Quarters of Rajasthan (33 Districts) and Kerala (14 Districts) and all the important cities and major tourist places falling under them are covered by 4G Services.

Human Rights Training

3023. SHRI MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of human rights training being provided to the armed forces of all ranks;

(b) whether the said norms are known and being implemented by the soldiers while operating in Jammu and Kashmir and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are cases of violation of rights that came to the notice of the Government and if so, the details of the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken on these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE):

(a) Requisite sensitisation of all ranks and training at various levels on Human Rights issues is being ensured and Human Rights training is imparted regularly to the Armed Forces personnel. In addition, Human Rights training forms an important part of the Pre-Induction training (PIT) of the troops in the Corps Battle Schools, before deployment in Counter Insurgency/Counter Terrorism (CI/CT) operations. The Human Rights aspects are also enshrined in the Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) commandments, which are reiterated to all the troops before conduct of any operation.

(b) Yes Madam, the said norms are known to all and have been promulgated in the form of Do's and Dont's for conduct of operations and are part of COAS commandments.

(c) and (d) There were 17 cases of alleged Human Rights violations received in the last three years (2015-2017). Of these 12 cases have been investigated and found to be false. The balance five cases are under investigation.

There have been two cases of alleged Human Rights violation received in the current year. Both are under investigation.

There is zero tolerance to Human Rights violations and all allegations are thoroughly and swiftly investigated and strict action is taken if found guilty of Human Rights violations.

Cyber-Gram

3024. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans of launching Minority Cyber-Gram in parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) if not, the reasons for discontinuation of the scheme;

(d) the current status of Cyber-Grams that exist across the country;

(e) the objectives and the target beneficiaries of the yojana;

(f) the total funds allocated by the Government for this programme; and

(g) the total number of Cyber-Grams that have been opened across the country and are currently open and functioning?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (g) A pilot project for minority Cyber Gram was launched for digital literacy in a minority dominated village Chandauli, District Alwar, Rajasthan. The Ministry mainstreamed the Cyber Gram project with the Multi-sectoral Development Programme in the year 2014-15 as a special initiative. Under this initiative, students of minority communities are provided hands on training in computers to enable them to acquire basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills; become digitally literate; actively participate in knowledge based activities; access financial, social and government services and use internet for communications. The initiative covers students of Class VI to Class X belonging to notified minority communities (Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains) residing in minority concentration areas identified under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP). The project is being implemented through Common Service Center (CSC) e-governance India Ltd—a company under Department of Electronics and Information Technology with support of States/UTs. The funds per candidate sanctioned under the programme is ₹1555/- which is shared by Central Government and

State. As per Cybergram Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) of CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd (<http://www.cybergramyojana.in>), the present status of implementation of cybergram is as under:-

State	Approved unit (nos. of participants)	Training completed (nos. of participants)
Uttar Pradesh	173143	97124
West Bengal	170005	213085
Tripura	18109	18426
Maharashtra	28000	15791
Rajasthan	10400	9128

Suspension of Telecom Services

3025. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules/norms laid down by the Government to be followed before temporarily suspending telecom services in any part of the country; and

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal pertaining to the suspension of any telecom services in any part of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) In pursuance to the provisions contained in Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Department of Telecommunications has notified "Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017" on 07.08.2017. As per these rules, the directions for temporary suspension of telecom services can either be issued by the Union Home Secretary in case of Central Government or the State Home Secretary in case of State Government, due to public emergency, or in the interest of public safety.

Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that Union Home Secretary has not issued any such order for suspension of any telecom services in any part of the Country after the issuance of Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.

[Translation]

Amenities at Udaipur Station

3026. SHRI ARJUNLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new works undertaken for passenger amenities at Udaipur City Railway Station during the last three years, work-wise; and

(b) the details of funds spent for these works, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The following works have been taken up during the last three years at Udaipur City Railway station:

- Repair/renovation of drainage system between line No.1 & 2 at Ajmer & Udaipur City of platform and station.
- Repairing and renovation of retiring rooms including toilets of retiring rooms of Ajmer and Udaipur.
- Supply, installation and commissioning of mechanized laundry at depot at Udaipur City.
- Development of second entry at Udaipur with parking, waiting room & ticket room.
- Extension of Foot Over Bridge towards second entry.

Station-wise/work-wise details of funds are not maintained. These details are maintained Zonal Railway wise. Works of provision of passenger amenities at Railway stations are generally funded under Plan Head – 'Passenger Amenities'. Expenditures of ` 35.58 Crores, ` 66.07 Crores and ` 55.60 Crores have been incurred during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under this Plan Head over North Western Railway which covers Udaipur City Railway Station.

Advanced Track Monitoring System

3027. DR. RATNA DE (NAG): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any Advanced Track Monitoring System in the Railways to avoid derailling of trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Indian Railways has Track Recording Cars (TRC) for measurement of track parameters for planning maintenance input to the track. The advanced TRCs available with Indian Railways are capable of measuring rail wear also besides track parameters and vehicle ride parameters.

In addition to TRC, Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) are run at predefined periodicity for measurement of horizontal and vertical acceleration for need based maintenance input to the track.

(c) Does not arise.

Diversion of Brahmaputra

3028. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is considering digging a 1,000 km. long tunnel to divert the water of the Brahmaputra river from Tibet to its dry Xinjiang region and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether after construction, it will hit water flow in Brahmaputra which could cause drought in India's north east and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in 2010, China had assured India that it had no plans to build upstream dams in Tibet after Delhi expressed its concern and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that China is going back from its assurances; and

(e) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)): (a) to (e) Government has seen media reports in this regard. Government has also noted that the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a public statement rejected such media reports as untrue.

Government, in close cooperation with various State governments which are users of the waters of Brahmaputra River, continues to carefully monitor the water flow in the River for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these States of Union of India.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

The Chinese side has conveyed to us on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydropower projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra.

Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006, as well as through diplomatic channels. We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interests.

Nai Udaan Scheme

3029. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nai Udaan scheme is being implemented in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the number of beneficiaries from the State of Maharashtra who have benefitted from the scheme since its inception, year-wise and community-wise; and

(d) whether the representation of minority communities in the civil services has improved compared to the ratio of their population in the State of Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Ministry is implementing a scheme namely "Nai Udaan Support for minority students clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commissions and Staff Selection Commission" under which financial support is provided to the candidates of notified minority community who have cleared preliminary examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commissions and Staff Selection Commission for preparation of main examinations. The salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- Financial support is provided directly to the candidate through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

Total family income of the candidates from all sources should not exceed ` 6.0 lakh per annum.

- The financial support can be availed by a candidate only once. The candidate will not be eligible to benefit from any other similar Scheme of the Central or State Governments/UT Administrations.
- Physical target under the scheme is 2000 candidates a year.
- The rate of financial assistance is ` 1,00,000/- for UPSC (Civil Services exams), ` 50,000/- for State PSCs Exams (Gazetted Post) ; and ` 25,000/- for Staff Selection Commission (Combined Graduate Level) Exams for Non- Gazetted Post.

Detailed Scheme guideline is available on the website of this Ministry *i.e.*, www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

(c) The details of year-wise and community-wise number of beneficiaries from the State of Maharashtra who have been benefitted under the scheme since its inception are as under:

Name of Community	No. of beneficiaries				
	F. Y. 2013-14	F. Y. 2014-15	F. Y. 2015-16	F. Y. 2016-17	F. Y. 2017-18
Muslims	14	9	16	13	11
Christians	1	2	—	—	—
Sikhs	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhists	1	3	2	2	4
Jains	—	—	—	17	5
Parsis	7	7	—	—	—
Total	16	21	25	32	20

(d) State-wise data is not maintained.

Missions in Small Countries

3030. SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA:
SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite India's ambitious global plans, the Government has failed to set up diplomatic missions in a large number of small countries and island nations;

(b) if so, the countries and island nations where India does not have its own diplomatic missions;

(c) whether in the last decade along, at least 17 countries have opened new embassies in India but India has not reciprocated so far to most of those countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) The Government of India is expanding ties with small countries and island nations based on its assessment of various relevant factors. The opening of more Missions in such states is under active contemplation.

(b) The countries where India does not have resident Mission are: Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia (Islamic Republic of the), Georgia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated State of), Monaco, Montenegro, Nauru, Nicaragua, Palau, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Swaziland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, The Holy See, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uruguay and Vanuatu. All these countries are covered by concurrent accreditation.

(c) and (d) Yes. Since 2007, the following countries have opened new Embassies in India: Equatorial Guinea, Latvia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Estonia, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Niger, Togo, Costa Rica, Burundi, Macedonia, Benin, Guinea, Malawi, Malta, Iceland, Botswana, Papua & New Guinea, Bahrain, Georgia and Lithuania. Of these, India does not have resident Mission in Equatorial Guinea,

Guinea, Latvia, Lithuania, Bolivia, Estonia, Republic of Congo, Togo, Costa Rica, Burundi, Benin, Macedonia and Georgia. Proposal to open new resident diplomatic Missions, including in countries which have resident diplomatic Missions in India, is currently under active consideration.

Anti-Microbial Resistance Fund

3031. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI J. JAYA VARDHAN:

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV :

DR. HEENA VIJAY KUMAR GAVIT:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government through the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council has invested an initial \$1,00,000 in an anti-microbial resistance fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the need for the anti-microbial resistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) has provided support to Innovators for creating a pipeline of innovations for the Longitude Prize in the area of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). The Discovery Awards were launched in 2016 and 9 Indian teams have been funded so far.

(c) and (d) To generate relevant evidence on the extent of drug resistance in the country, ICMR has initiated the Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance and Research Network (AMRSN) in 2013. The ICMR's network monitors AMR patterns in following six pathogenic groups:

- Diarrheagenic bacterial organisms, CMC, Vellore
- Enteric fever pathogens: AIIMS, New Delhi

- Enterobacteriaceae causing sepsis: PGIMER, Chandigarh
- Gram negative non fermenters: CMC, Vellore
- Gram positives including MRSA: JIPMER, Pondicherry
- Fungal infections: PGIMER, Chandigarh

The six nodal centers (NCs) for the above mentioned pathogenic groups collect data from four tertiary care hospitals across the country. The nodal centers follow standard operating procedures (SOPs) formulated by ICMR to collect resistance data. The data for the year 2014 and 2015 are available on ICMR website.

The Department of Biotechnology in partnership with Research Councils United Kingdom (RCUK) commissioned a study mapping the AMR research landscape in India. This report summarizes the current AMR situation in India and identifies research gaps to determine future research priorities in India. Detailed report is available in the public domain at <http://www.dbtindia.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/ScopingreportonAntimicrobialresistanceinIndia.pdf>.

(e) Does not arise.

Failed Launch

3032. SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after 39 successes the launch of PSLV failed recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this was the PSLV's first failure; and
- (d) if so, the corrective measures proposed by ISRO to ensure that future launch will be a successful one?

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

(b) The launch of 41st flight of PSLV (PSLV-C39) that took place on August 31, 2017, from the Second Launch Pad, at Satish Dhawan Space Centre,

Sriharikota, with Indian Regional Navigational Satellite (IRNSS-1H weighing 1425 kg) at 19:00 hrs IST, could not reach the designated orbit of 284 x 20650 km, due to non-separation of Payload Fairing (also known as heat shield) during the 2nd stage of the flight. A detailed analysis of the flight data and ground test data of the PSLV-C39 Mission revealed that the root cause of the non-separation of Payload Fairing was due to the malfunctioning of the vertical jettisoning system. The cause for the malfunctioning was the non-initiation of detonation in the vertical jettisoning system.

(c) No, Madam. The recent failure of PSLV-C39 was the second failure. In September 1993, the first developmental flight of PSLV (PSLV-D1) was unsuccessful.

(d) Towards enhancing the robustness of the jettisoning system in future launches, certain changes have been incorporated in the vertical jettisoning system of the Payload Fairing, which were validated through extensive simulations including the full scale Payload Fairing separation test. The reliability of the system was demonstrated by the subsequent successful PSLV-C41/Cartosat-2 Series Mission on January 12, 2018.

Employment Training Centres for Minority Youths

3033. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:
SHRI HARI OM PANDAY:
DR. RATNA DE (NAG):

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to open some employment training centres for minority youths in the entire country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action therefor; and
- (d) the details about the plan outlay in this regard and financial pattern?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is already implementing following employment oriented Skill Development schemes:

- (i) **“Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)”**: This is a placement linked skill development scheme for minorities aimed at upgrading 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 placement of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. The scheme is implemented through selected Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) all over the country. Under the scheme, ₹ 250.00 crore has been allocated for 2018-19.
- (ii) **Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)**: Scheme has been 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. As per scheme guidelines, Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girl/ women candidates. Under the scheme, ₹ 30.00 crore has been allocated for 2018-19.
- (iii) **Nai Manzil**: Scheme has been launched on 08th August, 2015 with an aims 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. As per scheme guidelines, Minimum

30% seats are earmarked for minority girl/ women candidates. Under the scheme, ₹ 140.00 crore has been allocated for 2018-19.

Further, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), an autonomous body under this Ministry has launched a new scheme titled Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for minority youth for providing short term job oriented skill courses leading to sustained and gainful employment.

Make in India

3034. SHRI ANIRUDHAN SAMPATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in Defence in which Make in India has been newly introduced;

(b) the total number of products developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and other Indian institutions during the last three years and the details of the products out of them produced in large quantity;

(c) the details of number of contracts at present signed by the Government to import defence equipments and machinery;

(d) whether the existing defence production factories are either closed or on the verge of closure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMARAO BHAMRE): (a) ‘Make in India’ in defence sector, which is primarily driven by capital acquisition of defence equipment and other policy measures, has been introduced in all major areas of defence such as combat vehicles, combat aircrafts, warships, weapons, ammunitions, missiles, radars, electronic warfare systems etc.

(b) Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO), the Research wing of Ministry of Defence has been set up with a mandate of developing cutting edge technologies and systems for Indian Armed Forces as per their specific Qualitative Requirements. The list of major projects developed by DRDO during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) In the last three financial years (2014-15 to 2016-17), 58 contracts were signed with foreign

vendors for procurement of defence capital equipment for Defence Forces.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to close Ordnance Factories or Defence Public Sector Units functioning under the administrative control of Department of Defence Production.

Statement

Products developed by DRDO during last three years:

1. Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas
2. Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) System
3. 155mm/52 Calibre Advanced Towed Artillery Gun System (ATAGS)
4. Weapon Locating Radar (WLR) Swati
5. High speed Heavy Weight Ship Launched Torpedo (Varunastra)
6. Anti-Torpedo Decoy System (Maareech)
7. Arudhra-Medium Power Radar
8. Akash Weapon System
9. Abhay Sonar
10. Hull Mounted Sonar (HUMSA)
11. HUMSA UG
12. Advanced Indigenous Distress Sonar System (AIDSS)
13. Near field acoustic characterization system (NACS)
14. NBC Technologies
15. NBC Recce Vehicle Mk-I
16. 120 mm FSAPDS (Fin stabilised Armour Piercing Discarding Sabot) Mk-II Ammunition for MBT Arjun
17. 120 mm FSAPDS Practice Ammunition for MBT Arjun
18. 250 kg pre-fragmented Bomb
19. 46m Inflatable Radome
20. Air Bursting Grenades for Individual Weapons
21. Anti Torpedo Decoys
22. Bar Mine Layer
23. CBRNe Remotely Operated Platforms
24. Commander's Non-Panoramic TI (Thermal Imaging) Sight for Armoured Fighting Vehicles (T-90, T-72 & BMP-II)
25. Computerized Pilot Selection System
26. Dual Colour Missile Approach Warning System for Fighter Aircraft
27. Electro-Optical Fire Control System for Naval Ships
28. Electro-Optical Sensors for Airborne Platforms
29. Enhanced Range Rocket (Pinaka Mk-II)
30. EW Suite for Fighter Aircraft
31. Exotic and Indigenous Varieties of Vegetables under Protected Environment
32. G-band CC-TWT for Weapon Locating Radar
33. Heavy Drop System-I6T
34. Integrated Automotive Vetrionics Systems for AFVs
35. Ku-Band MPM based Transmitter for Airborne Radar
36. Laser Target Designator with Thermal Imager for Air Force
37. Medium Size Integrated Aerostat Surveillance System
38. Minefield Marking Equipment Mk-II
39. Mountain Foot Bridge
40. Multi Calibre Individual Weapon System
41. Multi-Influence Ground Mine
42. Penetration-cum-Blast
43. Sub-Munition Warheads for Pinaka
44. Synthetic Aperture Radar for UAV
45. Terrain Assessment System for Trans-border Deserts in Western Sector
46. Thermo-Baric Ammunition for 120 mm Arjun Tank
47. Upgraded Troposcatter Communication System for Indian Air Force

48. Vehicle Mounted High Power Laser Directed Energy System Against RPVs/UAVs/DRONES
49. Water Mist System Validation for Fire Protection in Naval Ships.

Criminal Justice Reforms

3035. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to implement the criminal justice reforms as suggested by the Malimath Committee;

(b) if so, the details of the specific reforms which are under the Government's consideration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Justice Malimath Committee Report of 2003 and the Professor Madhava Menon Committee Report of 2007 have been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request for giving a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments could be made in the various laws viz Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. The Law Commission of India has intimated that they have identified certain focus areas and formed sub-groups to deliberate on such areas.

AFT

3036. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether decisions of the Armed Forces Tribunal (AFT) are not binding in nature and the aggrieved persons have no opportunity to file civil contempt proceedings in the Tribunal and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether avenues are available to the petitioners for enforcement of the final decisions of AFT; and

(c) 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 (c) The Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 does not confer powers on the Tribunal to punish for Civil Contempt.

However, an aggrieved person can file an application under Section 29 of the said Act for the enforcement of the order of the Tribunal.

[Translation]

Promotion of Indigenous Electronic Manufacturing

3037. SHRI ALOK SANJAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether domestic production of electronic products is not sufficient to meet the indigenous demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to promote indigenous research and development in order to increase production of electronic items in the country;

(d) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to promote research and development in the field of electronics and information technology during the last three years; and

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

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) to (e) While the domestic production of electronic products 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 come down during the last three years, as detailed are given in the enclosed statement.

Government has taken following steps to promote indigenous research and development (R&D), including in the field of electronics and information technology, in order to increase production of electronic items in the country:

- MeitY provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/ product development and transfer of technology. During the last three years, several research initiatives have been taken in the above areas. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support "Make in India".
- As per extant FDI policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronic product manufacturing, including R&D therein under the default clause, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditions.
- Keeping in view the huge indigenous requirement on account of roadmap for digitalization of the broadcasting sector, a Conditional Access System, entitled iCAS has been developed in Public-Private Partnership mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The iCAS is available to domestic STB manufacturers at a price of USD 0.5 per license for a period of three years as against market price of USD 3-5 per license for other competing products. The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.
- An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.

- National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystems; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
- National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru jointly with NASSCOM.
- An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.
- An Incubation Centre with focus on consumer electronics has been set up at Indira Institute of Technology and Management (IIITM), Kochi.
- Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors. Twenty two Daughter Funds have been approved for investment through EDF.
- Government also initiated Visvesvaraya PhD Scheme in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) and IT/ITES areas to give thrust to research & development, create an innovative ecosystem and enhance India's competitiveness in these knowledge intensive sectors. The Scheme was initiated in the Year 2014 with a budget outlay of `466 crores for nine years. At present, 968 Full Time and 183 Part-Time PhD Scholars at 91 academic institutions across the country are pursuing PhD under the Scheme.
- To offset disability and attract investments in electronics manufacturing, Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) was launched by the Government in July 2012. The scheme has been suitably amended from time to

time. The scheme mainly 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.

Under the scheme, expenditure on captive research and development including associated software costs and software license fees; purchase of technology, IPRs, patents, copyrights is treated as part of the capital expenditure.

Statement

(Value in ` 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 = `65/-

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

[English]

Passport and Aadhaar Enrolment Services through Post Offices

3038. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing passport services through post offices;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Aadhaar enrolment-cum-Aadhaar updation centres in post offices;

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

(e) whether the postal staff has been trained in this direction and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Yes Madam, Aadhaar enrolment-cum-updation centres are proposed to be setup at selected post offices;

(d) The details are given in the enclosed statement II.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT wise list of Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) opened till 05.03.2018

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sl. No.	Location	Name of Post Office
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah HO
		2.	Kurnool	Kurnool HO

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		3. Nellore	Nellore	HO			33. Veraval	Veraval	MDG
		4. Anantpur	Anantpur				34. Anand	Anand	
		5. Chittoor	Chittoor				35. Bharuch	Bharuch	HO
2. Assam		6. Silchar	Silchar				36. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	
		7. Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh				37. Jamnagar	Jamnagar	
		8. Mangaldoi	Mangaldoi	PO			38. Junagarh	Junagarh	HO
3. Bihar		9. Purnia	Purnea	HO			39. Kheda	Kheda	
		10. Bettiah	Bettiah	HO			40. Mehsana	Mehsana	HO
		11. Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	HO			41. Navsari	Navsari	
		12. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	HO			42. Valsad	Valsad	
		13. Siwan	Siwan	HO	9. Haryana		43. Hisar	Hisar	HO
		14. Buxar	Buxar				44. Karnal	Karnal	HO
		15. Chhapra	Chhapra				45. Faridabad	Faridabad	HO
		16. East Champaran	Motihari	HO			46. Panipat	Panipat	HO
		17. Gaya	Gaya	HO			47. Yamunanagar	Yamunanagar	HO
		18. Samastipur	Samastipur				48. Palampur	Palampur	HO
		19. Madhubani	Madhubani		10. Himachal Pradesh		49. Hamirpur	Hamirpur	HO
4. Chhattisgarh		20. Surguja	Ambikapur	HO			50. Kangra	Kangra	HO
		21. Bilaspur	Bilaspur				51. Kullu	Kullu	HO
		22. Durg	Durg				52. Mandi	Mandi	HO
		23. Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon				53. Una	Una	HO
5. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		24. Silvasa	Silvasa	SO	11. Jammu and Kashmir		54. Leh	Leh	City PO
6. Daman		25. Daman	Daman	MDG			55. Udhampur	Udhampur	HO
7. Delhi		26. East Delhi	Patparganj	PO			56. Anantnag	Anantnag	HO
		27. North East	Delhi Yamuna Vihar	PO			57. Baramula	Baramula	
		28. South Delhi	Nehru Place	PO			58. Kathua	Kathua	
		29. West Delhi	A-3 Janakpuri	PO			59. Rajouri	Rajouri	
8. Gujarat		30. Dahod	Dahod	HO	12. Jharkhand		60. Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	HO
		31. Bhuj	Bhuj				61. Deoghar	Deoghar	HO
		32. Palanpur	Palanpur				62. Dhanbad	Dhanbad	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		63. Bokaro	Bokaro				91. Wardha	Wardha	
		64. Dumka	Dumka		18. Odisha		92. Rourkela	Rourkela HO	
		65. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh				93. Koraput	Koraput HO	
13. Karnataka		66. Mysuru	Metagili SO				94. Sambalpur	Sambalpur HO	
		67. Belagavi	Belagavi				95. Balasore	Balasore	
		68. Devangere	Devangere				96. Baripada	Baripada	
		69. Hassan	Hassan				97. Berhampur	Berhampur	
		70. Bellary	Bellary				98. Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna	
		71. Gadag	Gadag		19. Punjab		99. Bhatinda	Bathinda HO	
		72. Shivamogga	Shivamogga				100. Patiala	Patiala HO	
		73. Tumakuru	Tumakuru				101. Moga	Moga	
		74. Udipi	Udipi		20. Puduchery		102. Puduchery	Karaikal MDG	
		75. Vijayapur	Vijayapur		21. Rajasthan		103. Kota HO	Kota HO	
14. Kerala		76. Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta HO				104. Bikaner HO	Bikaner HO	
		77. Kasargod	PMs Quarters				105. Jaisalmer HO	Jaisalmer HO	
		78. Chengannur	Chengannur HO				106. Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu HO	
		79. Idukki	Kattapana HO				107. Jhalawar	Jhalawar HO	
15. Lakshadweep		80. Kavaratti	Kavaratti MDG				108. Ajmer	Ajmer	
16. Madhya Pradesh		81. Gwalior	Lashkar HO				109. Barmer	Barmer	
		82. Satna	Satna HO				110. Churu	Churu	
		83. Jabalpur	Jabalpur HO				111. Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	
		84. Vidisha	Vidisha HO				112. Karauli-Dhaulpur	Karauli-Dhaulpur	
		85. Balaghat	Balaghat				113. Nagaur	Nagaur	
		86. Dewas	Dewas				114. Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	
17. Maharashtra		87. Aurangabad	Aurangabad Cant HO				115. Alwar	Alwar	
		88. Kolhapur	Kolhapur HO				116. Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	
		89. Pimpri Chinchwad	Pimpri PF SO		22. Tamilnadu		117. Pali	Pali	
		90. Ghatkopar	Kannamwar Nagar				118. Salem HO	Salem HO	
							119. Vellore HO	Vellore HO	
							120. Cuddalore		

1	2	3	4	5
		121. Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	
		122. Viluppuram		
		123. Virudhunagar		
		124. Kanyakumari	(N)	
23. Telangana		125. Mehbubnagar	Mehbubnagar HO	
		126. Warangal	Warangal HO	
		127. Adilabad	Adilabad	
		128. Khammam	Khammam	
		129. Siddipet	Siddipet	
		130. Nalgonda	Nalgonda	
24. Uttarakhand		131. Almora	Almora HO	
		132. Haldwani	Kathgodam SO	
		133. Nainital	Nainital HO	
		134. Roorkee	Roorkee HO	
		135. Rudrapur	Rudrapur MDG	
25. Uttar Pradesh		136. Allahabad	Allahabad HO	
		137. Agra	Agra Fort HO	
		138. Ayodhya (Faizabad)	Faizabad HO	
		139. Deoria	Deoria HO	
		140. Ghazipur	Ghazipur HO	
		141. Jhansi	Jhansi HO	
		142. Pilibhit	Pilibhit HO	
		143. Bijnore	Bijnore	
		144. Meerut	Meerut	
		145. Ballia	Ballia	
		146. Moradabad	Moradabad HO	
		147. Unnao	Unnao	
26. West Bengal		148. Asansol	Asansol HO	
		149. Nadia	Krishnanagar HO	

1	2	3	4	5
		150. North Dinajpur	Raiganj	MDG
		151. North Kolkata	Beadon Street	MDG
		152. Bardhman	Bardhman	
		153. Malda	Malda	

Statement-II

*Details of the proposed Aadhaar Enrolment cum
Updation Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle [Details of State (s)/UT(s) under each Circle]	Proposed number of Post offices where Aadhaar Enrolment cum Updation Centres are to be set up
1	2	3
1.	AP (AP)	585
2.	Assam (Assam)	216
3.	Bihar (Bihar)	582
4.	Chhattisgarh (Chhattisgarh)	161
5.	Delhi (Delhi)	261
6.	Gujarat (Gujarat/Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	878
7.	Haryana (Haryana)	289
8.	HP (HP)	254
9.	J & K (J & K)	132
10.	Jharkhand (Jharkhand)	207
11.	Karnataka (Karnataka)	869
12.	Kerala (Kerala/Lakshadweep)	1088
13.	Maharashtra (Maharashtra/Goa)	1293
14.	MP (MP)	478
15.	North East	122

1	2	3
	(Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh)	
16.	Odisha (Odisha)	477
17.	Punjab (Punjab/Chandigarh)	503
18.	Rajasthan (Rajasthan)	614
19.	Tamilnadu (Tamilnadu/Puducherry)	1435
20.	Telangana (Telangana)	264
21.	UP (UP)	1427
22.	Uttarakand (Uttarakhand)	214
23.	West Bengal (West Bengal, Sikkim/ndaman & Nicobar)	1117
Total		13466*

* Out of this, 6765 Aadhaar Enrolment cum Updation Centres has been opened as on 05.03.2018

Statement-III

Details of the Training

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Training No. of staff trained
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1734
2.	Assam	648
3.	Bihar	1622
4.	Chhattisgarh	357
5.	Delhi	775
6.	Gujarat	2386
7.	Haryana	850
8.	Himachal Pradesh	767
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	378
10.	Jharkhand	414

1	2	3
11	Karnataka	2607
12	Kerala	3150
13	Madhya Pradesh	1825
14	Maharashtra	4521
15	North East	293
16	Odisha	1360
17	Punjab	1521
18	Rajasthan	2079
19	Tamilnadu	5497
20	Telangana	1176
21	Uttarakhand	509
22	Uttar Pradesh	4245
23	West Bengal	2685
Total		41399

[Translation]

Rakshak Security System

3039. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHIR VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

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

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

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

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

(e) the time by when the Rakshak type protection system will be introduced on entire network; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Union Government for the safety of trackmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The cases of maintenance workers being run over by trains while patrolling the tracks has decreased from 102 in the calendar year 2015 to 77 in the calendar year 2017.

(b) and (c) A committee of General Managers of South Central Railway, Central Railway and Northern Railway, and, Executive Director, Transformation Cell, Railway Board as Member Secretary was constituted to review supply of Uniform and Tool Kits to Trackmen/Keymen. The Terms of References of the Committee included measures that may be necessary to improve the working of Trackmen/Keymen. The Committee has submitted its recommendations. Based on the report of the Committee, Board has issued instructions to all Zonal Railways on 05.02.2018 related to Dress Allowance; Uniform and Protective Gears; Tools and Equipment; Mode of Procurement; Rakshak and Gang Tool cum Rest Room related to Track Maintainers.

(d) and (e) A work of Very High Frequency (VHF) based Approaching Train Warning System (Rakshak type) on Golden Quadrilateral and its diagonals on Indian Railways has been sanctioned in Works Programme 2018-19. Trials of this system have been undertaken on five Zonal Railways in one section of Senior Section Engineer each. Rakshak type system is new upcoming technology. Deployment of this system over Indian Railways depends on successful completion of trial.

(f) Other measures taken by Indian Railways for safety of the track maintainers include counselling by field staff, organizing safety seminars, periodical medical examination of field staff, providing warning hooters, retro reflective jackets for better visibility during nights, protective shoes, etc.

PoS Machines

[*English*]

3040. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has made significant progress in the Government's digitisation push with 97

per cent of its freight business and almost half of its passenger business going cashless and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Railways has tied up with the State Bank of India to acquire and operate a large number of PoS machines to cater to the requirement of railway stations, unreserved and suburban ticket counters and parcel offices and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the Railways enjoy the advantage of a well-laid out communication system to provide connectivity for the PoS operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The cashless transaction in the case of freight business is more than 99%. As far as passenger business is concerned, during the period April, 2017 to February, 2018 approximately 66% of total reserved tickets were booked through cashless modes of payment through internet or through credit/debit cards across counters and approximately 70% of revenue has been received through cashless modes of payment in respect of reserved passenger segment.

(b) Keeping in view the Government's directive to promote digital transactions and to facilitate passengers to make payments using credit/debit cards, Indian Railways have tied up with State Bank of India to install 10,000 Point of Sale (POS) machines at various locations of Indian Railways i.e. Passenger Reservation System (PRS)/ Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) ticket booking counters and Parcel/Goods locations.

(c) As the POS machines are General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)-based, the communication system of Railways is not required for operation of these machines.

Prime Minister New 15 Point Programme

3041. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's new 15-Point Programme is being fully implemented in the country including in the north east States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and details of the funds spent on this scheme during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP) for the welfare of minorities is an overarching programme, covering 24 schemes/initiatives of 11 participating Ministries/Departments; and is fully implemented throughout the country including North-Eastern States. All these schemes/initiatives are being implemented by the participating Ministries/Departments, either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical/financial targets (under the concerned scheme/initiative) or by monitoring the flow of funds in the minority concentration areas for the welfare of minorities throughout the country. The programme aims to promote opportunities for education as well as social welfare by ensuring equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.

Details of the schemes/initiatives covered under the programme as well as State-wise and details of funds spent under the programme during the last three years, as available, are on the Ministry's official website, at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Decongesting Delhi

3042. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that Delhi being the heart of the country, trains from all directions come to Delhi, leading to heavy load on tracks and platforms;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to decongest Delhi and New Delhi railway stations;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to revive and integrate Delhi's 43 year old ring rail system with Delhi metro in a bid to give the capital a comprehensive suburban network that will help unclog the Delhi roads; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Four satellite terminal station works *viz.*, Anand

Vihar, Holambi Kalan, Bijwasan and Shakurbasti have been sanctioned. These works are in different stages of execution. Also, ten pairs of trains have been shifted to other terminals in Delhi area to decongest Delhi and New Delhi terminals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The revival of Ring Railway, Delhi depends upon operational requirement, commercial justification and technical feasibility. In this regard, a prefeasibility study for revival of Ring Railway, Delhi through a consultant has been approved.

[Translation]

Aircraft with IAF

3043. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDE:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fighter aircraft with the Indian Air Force (IAF) are nearing the end of their operational life and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken to replace these ageing aircraft of the IAF;

(c) the number of aircraft crashed during each of the last three years and the current year and the number out of them that were ageing aircraft; and

(d) the reasons for such crashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Indian Air Force inventory is a mix of old and new equipment. Ageing of equipment is a natural process and is dealt with through proper maintenance, obsolescence management, upgrades and acquisition of new equipment without compromising safety. The MiG-21 and MiG-27 UPG aircraft of Indian Air Force will be phased out on completion of their Total Calendar Life/Total Technical Life by 2024.

(b) Phasing out of aircraft and their replacement with new generation aircraft depends upon national security, strategic objectives and operational requirements of the defence forces and is reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is a continuous process.

(c) Every aircraft which is launched by Indian Air Force is fully airworthy. Further, the details of aircraft accidents during last three years and the current year (upto 04.03.2018) are as follows:

Year	No. of aircraft accidents
2014-15	10
2015-16	06
2016-17	10
2017-18 (upto 04.03.2018)	05

(d) Every aircraft accident in the Indian Air Force is investigated by a Court of Inquiry (Col) to ascertain the cause of accident which may range from human error, technical defect, bird strike etc.

New Rail Line between Nashik and Pune

3044. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new railway line from Nashik to Pune has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the works undertaken in this direction as well as the funds allocated for the above purpose?

the MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Nashik-Pune (265 km) new line project was included in Railway Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals at an estimated cost of ` 2425 crore. As per Detailed Project Report (DPR), cost of the project assessed is ` 5341.68 crore with Rate of Return (-)1.86% and length is 313.50 km. Government of Maharashtra has identified this project to be developed through Maharashtra Rail Infrastructure Development Limited (MRIDL), a Joint Venture Company of Government of Maharashtra and Ministry of Railways.

[English]

Stress in Telecom Sector

3045. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom sector of the country is reportedly going through stress due to a huge debt pile, tariff war and irrational spectrum costs and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a need to call for policy measures to minimize over-bidding of assets during auctions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to frame a new National Telecom Policy (NTP) to make the telecom sector primarily as an enabler to boost the economy rather than a revenue earner and if so, the details thereof and the time by when the said policy is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the NTP will lay a growth road map of the Indian telecom sector for a period of next five years; and (e) if so, the details and the salient features 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) Telecom Industry, Associations and State Bank of India have apprised the Government about the financial stress in the Telecom Sector.

Committee of Secretaries (CoS) had discussed the issue relating to stress in balance sheet in select sectors in its meeting held on 29th March 2017. Consequently, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted on 16/05/2017 with following terms of reference:

- To examine systemic issues affecting viability and repayment capacity in telecom sector and furnish recommendations for resolution of stressed assets,
- Policy reforms and strategic interventions for Telecom sector.

The IMG held several meetings and also held consultations with all the major TSPs and the Banks. Based on these and other sectoral data IMG analyzed the nature and extent of financial stress in the telecom sector and made a set of recommendations.

The IMG noted that the financial stress for some has been caused because of low operating cash flows over a number of years, inadequate equity infusion and debt which does not appear sustainable. The sector is in the midst of consolidation. The competitive context of the industry has led to accumulation of debt, a decline in EBIDTA and requirement of periodic infusion of additional equity. In view of this, the primary solutions to the current problems in the sector will come internally from the TSPs and they remain liable to service the debt taken by them. Any proposed government intervention needs to be carefully

calibrated to ensure that the short term pain points are somewhat eased, giving the sector time to rework its investment and business strategy.

(b) Spectrum Auctions are a way of price discovery of the Spectrum in different bands and in different Licensed Service Areas (LSAs). The bidders make bids as per their financial capacity and requirement.

(c) to (e) The Department of Telecommunications has already initiated the process to formulate new National Telecom Policy in view of rapid technological advancements in the sector. The work on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2018 is in advanced stage and is likely to be completed soon. The broad roadmap and guiding principles of the National Telecom Policy-2018 have been approved by the Telecom Commission in the meeting held on 29.9.2017. The guiding principles *inter-alia* includes

- (i) Digital India Vision with focus on the role of telecom as a fundamental enabler of economic growth, with the objective of enhancing overall social and economic benefits.
- (ii) Ensure financial stability and sustainable growth of the sector.

Wage Agreement

3046. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAY SINH SHANKARRAO:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
DR. HEENA VIJAY KUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of (COAL) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) has signed a wage agreement with workers' unions for a period of five years;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) the time by which the agreement will be made effective;

(d) whether this wage settlement would have an estimated impact of ` 5667 crore annually to CIL;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government for the welfare of workers in CIL?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The 10th Wage Agreement for CIL and SCCL was finalized in the 10th Meeting of JBCCI-X, consisting representative of Management of CIL/Subsidiaries & SCCL and Representatives of Central Trade Unions (CTUs), held on 10.10.2017 at New Delhi.

(c) The period of the 10th Wage Agreement for CIL and SCCL is from 01.07.2016 to 30.06.2021 (*i.e.*, for 5 Years). After finalization of the 10th Wage Agreement, instructions have been issued to make payment of revised wages from the salary of October 2017, payable in November 2017. To implement other provisions of the Agreement, so far 12 Implementation instructions have been issued.

(d) and (e) Yes. The details of estimated annual impact of 10th Wage Agreement are as under:

(i) Basic Pay, VDA, SDA & Attendance Bonus	= ` 3138 crore
(ii) Benefits & Allowances	= ` 1684 crore
(iii) Pension & Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	= ` 845 crore
Total	= ` 5667 crore

(f) The Welfare activities of Coal India Limited for welfare of its employees and their families through the subsidiaries are given below:

1. Housing Facilities: CIL has achieved 100% housing satisfaction of the workers.

2. WATER SUPPLY: To provide clean drinking water to the employees and their families, 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.

3. EDUCATION FACILITIES: The subsidiary companies of CIL have been providing financial assistance and infrastructure facilities to schools operating in Mine areas 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 by the companies to certain privately managed schools and other educational institutions functioning around coalfield areas.

4. Coal India Scholarship Scheme: For employees' children two types of scholarships, namely Merit Scholarship and General Scholarship, are being provided every year under prescribed terms and conditions.

- (a) In Merit Scholarship, students securing 1st to 20th position in Madhyamik/H.S. or any State Board or securing 95% and above marks in ICSE, CBSE/ISC Exam (Class-X & XII) are given scholarship as follows:

Courses pursuing	Rate of Merit Scholarship per month
(a) Studying (XI & XII)	₹ 300/-
(b) Studying General Course B.A/ B.Sc & B.Com etc.	₹ 350/-
(c) Studying Engineering/ Medical/Applied Sciences/Professional & Technology including Management, Computer Science, Accounting, Company Secretary after class-XII	₹ 700/-

General Scholarship is admissible to Students studying Class-V onwards up to Graduation/Post-

graduation level in any discipline subject to prescribed percentage of marks as follows:

Sl. No.	Class/Standard	Minimum percentage of Marks to be obtained in the last Annual Examination (in aggregate)	Rate of Scholarship per Month
(i)	Class V to VIII	Minimum 80% Marks in the Last Annual Examination	₹ 60/-
(ii)	Class IX & X	Minimum 75% Marks in the Last Annual Examination	₹ 75/-
(iii)	Class XI & XII	Minimum 70% Marks in the last Annual Examination	₹ 100/-
(iv)	Graduation and Post Graduation like BA, B.Sc, B. Com, MA, M.Sc, M.Com, MBA, CA, ICWA, Company Secretary etc. affiliated to a Govt. recognized University/ Institute.	Minimum 60% Marks in the Last Annual Examination/or in Hons. Group.	₹ 250/-
(v)	Technical Education:	Minimum 75% Marks in the Last Annual Examination	₹ 125/-
(a)	Industrial Technical Certificate Course (ITI) recognized by State/Central Govt (after Class-X)	Minimum 75% Marks in the Last Annual Examination	₹ 150/-
(b)	Polytechnic e.g. Diploma Engineering (after X and Studying in Govt. recognized Institute)	Minimum 75% Marks in the Last Annual Examination	₹ 150/-
(c)	Degree Course in Engineering and Medical Colleges affiliated to a Govt. recognized University.	Minimum 70% Marks in the last Annual Examination	₹ 400/-subject to condition that the son/Daughter will secure 60%in allsubsequent Semesters.

SC or ST students may be given relaxation of 10% (Ten Percent marks to different class/ Standard of education) as prescribed for granting of General Scholarship.

- (b) **Cash Award and certificate of appreciation:** Every year Cash Award of ₹ 5000/- and ₹ 7000/- respectively are provided to the Meritorious wards of CIL employees who secure 90% or above marks in aggregate in 10th and 12th standard Board level examination.
- (c) Considering the high cost of technical and medical education in the country, Coal India Limited is providing financial assistance towards meeting the cost of education of the dependent children of Wage Board Employees to the extent of tuition fees and Hostel charges who secure Admission in Engineering in such colleges viz., IITs, NITs, ISM and other Govt. Engg. and Medical colleges.

5. MEDICAL FACILITIES: Coal India Limited 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.

In addition, special emphasis has also been given on Occupational Health, HIV /AIDS awareness programme for the employees and their families.

6. STATUTORY WELFARE FACILITIES: In accordance with the provision of the Mines Act 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed there under, subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are maintaining various statutory welfare facilities for the employees such as Canteen, Rest shelters and Pit- Head Baths.

7. NON-STATUTORY WELFARE MEASURES: 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.

8. BANKING FACILITIES: The Management of Coal companies are providing infrastructure facilities to the various Nationalised Banks for opening their Branches and Extension Counters in the Coalfields for the benefit of their workers. Workers are educated to draw their salaries from Bank/Extension Counters and they are

also encouraged to practice thrift for the benefit of their families.

9. Holiday Homes: Coal India Ltd. has maintained seven Holiday Homes for its employees & their families.

Qualification to Pursue Law Degree

3047. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind Bar Council refusing to accept candidates to take admission in law courses who pursued graduation or PG through open University recognised by UGC;

(b) whether the justification of Bar Council that 15 years of regular education (10+2+3) cannot be equated with degree from open university and such candidates cannot be expected to have a mature understanding when compared to 15 years of learning is correct;

(c) if not, the steps the Government proposes to take to address the issue;

(d) whether such training is not a violation of equality to education and right to livelihood; and

(e) if so, the efforts the Government will make to ensure that all graduates are entitled to study law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modern Warfare Equipment

3048. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether naval vessels are fully equipped with modern warfare equipment, to defend the maritime frontiers in high seas, keeping in view the fast changing technology scenario to sustain the Nation's defence mobility capabilities to withstand the onslaught of any sudden eventuality;

(b) if so, whether the Defence Shipyards located in west and east coasts, have embarked upon expansion and modernization plans;

(c) if so, whether the said shipyards are able to meet the increasing demands of Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE):

(a) Modernisation of Indian Navy is an ongoing process, which is undertaken in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan and Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan. To ensure that Indian Navy units are ready to meet any emergent operational requirement, reviews are undertaken regularly to equip our forces with the latest weapons, sensors and equipments.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Defence Shipyards have undertaken comprehensive modernization program based on the requirement of the ongoing and future projects. The modernization program is intended not only to upgrade the existing infrastructure but also to expand their capacities so as to reduce build periods and increase productivity.

Coal Requirement

3049. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the current requirement of coal for power plants in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the required quantity is being supplied to these power plants in the States, particularly in Gujarat;

(c) if not, the reasons for inadequate supply of coal to these power plants; and (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Niti Ayog assesses overall demand of the country, including demand for power sector. Central Electricity Authority assesses the requirement of coal for power plants in the country in the beginning of financial year based on the generation target during the year. As per the assessment, based on the generation target, the total domestic coal requirement for Gujarat Gencos would be 10.53 Million Tonnes (MT).

The receipt of the coal by the power plants of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL) during Apr-Jan 2018 is as under:

(Figs in '000Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of TPS	Receipt		
		Domestic	Imported	Total
1.	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	1635	208	1843
2.	SIKKA REP. TPS	—	1066	1066
3.	UKAI TPS	3009	310	3319
4.	WANAKBORI TPS	3417	103	3520
Total		8061	1687	9748

(b) and (c) CIL makes all efforts to meet the requirements of Power Sector in the Country. The Production and dispatch plan is also prepared keeping the same in view. However, many of the power stations of the country opted to restrict the coal supplies from the Coal Companies during major part of the last year and in the initial months of this fiscal. The total stock at the power stations' end which was 38.87 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 CIL increased from 57.64 MT to 68.42 MT during the same period. The Coal supply to power plants in the State of Gujarat has increased to 15.71 MT (31%) during April 2017-February 2018 in comparison to 11.98 MT over the corresponding period in 2016-17.

(d) 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 and Ministry of Railways constituted by Infrastructure review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including critical coal stock position for power plants.

[Translation]

Installation of Lifts and Escalators

3050. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lifts and escalators are being installed at the railway stations;

(b) if so, the details of the stations where lifts and escalators are proposed to be installed at present;

(c) the number of railway stations where lifts and escalators have so far been installed; and

(d) the zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Railways has decided to provide escalators at all 'A1', 'A' & 'C' category stations (footfall 25000 and above for 'C' category stations) and lifts at A1, 'A' & 'C' category stations and stations of tourist importance progressively. Accordingly, Railway has planned to provide additional 2589 additional escalators and 1000 lifts at Railway Stations.

(c) and (d) So far, 473 escalators at 171 stations and 330 lifts at 137 stations have been provided. Further, work is in progress for about 308 nos. of escalators at 128 stations and 306 nos. of lifts at 97 stations. The Zone-wise details for lifts and escalators installed thereof are as under:

Zonal Railway-wise Position of Lift & Escalators

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of Escalator Installed	No. of Stations covered	No. of Lift Installed	No. of Stations covered
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Central Railway	34	17	30	14
2.	Eastern Railway	13	7	6	3
3.	East Central Railway	6	3	—	—
4.	East Coast Railway	6	2	9	4
5.	Northern Railway	61	15	42	15
6.	North Central Railway	17	7	3	2
7.	Northeast Frontier Railway	4	2	—	—
8.	North Western Railway	20	6	9	4
9.	North Eastern Railway	20	8	12	4
10.	Southern Railway	87	34	59	28
11.	South Central Railway	42	15	49	20

1	2	3	4	5	
12.	South East Central Railway	8	3	12	5
13.	South Western Railway	13	4	12	3
14.	South Eastern Railway	12	6	10	4
15.	Western Railway	43	14	46	18
16.	West Central Railway	12	4	18	6
17.	Metro	75	24	13	7
Total		473	171	330	137

[English]

Electrification of Railway Network

3051. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open railway lines to private players;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total non-electrified lines in the country and budget required for 100 per cent electrification of railway network; and

(d) the profit and loss of the Indian Railways during the last five years and budget sanctioned in percentage towards electrification of railway therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN) (a) and (b) Participation of private sector has been allowed in Construction and Maintenance of Railway lines under various models of Participative Policy such as Non Govt. Railway, Joint Venture, Build Operate and Transfer (BOT), Customer Funding and Annuity. In all these schemes, responsibility for train operation and safety certification rests with Indian Railways.

(c) About 38,000 route kilometres of Indian Railways' Broad Gauge (B.G.) route is non electrified at present. Estimated cost of 100% electrification is ` 32,591 crore.

(d) The surplus generated by Railways and the budget sanctioned for the electrification for the last five years is given below:

Year	Profit (In ` Crore)	Budget Outlay for Railway Electrifi- cation (In ` Crore)	Budget sanctioned towards electrification as percentage of total outlay
2012-13	8262.48	830	1.38
2013-14	3455.65	1005	1.58
2014-15	7690.75	1206	1.84
2015-16	9589.50	2163	2.16
2016-17	4437.46	3396	2.81

[*Translation*]

Release of Kulbhushan Jadhav

*3052. SHRI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO
GAWALI PATIL:
SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any investigations into the case of Indian citizen Kulbhushan Jadhav who was arrested and is being tortured by the Pakistani army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to secure the release of Kulbhushan Jadhav?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) to (c) Government has repeatedly sought consular access to the Indian national Shri Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav since 25 March 2016 when the High Commission of India in Islamabad was first informed of his custody with Pakistan authorities. However, Pakistan has not provided consular access to Shri Jadhav so far.

On 10 April 2017, he was awarded death sentence on concocted charges through a farcical process by a Pakistan Military Court.

On 8 May 2017, Government approached the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for egregious

violation of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963 by Pakistan in the case of Shri Jadhav.

India's request for indication of provisional measures was heard on 15 May 2017 and ICJ passed unanimous order on 18 May 2017 indicating all the provisional measures that were asked for. It directed the Government of Pakistan to take "all measures at its disposal to prevent the execution of Shri Jadhav pending final judgment of the Court". The matter is currently sub-judice.

Due to persistent efforts of the Government, the mother and wife of Shri Jadhav met him in Islamabad on 25 December 2017. Following this, the External Affairs Minister made a statement on 28 December 2017 apprising the Parliament of the meeting and the situation arising thereof.

Corruption in Railways

3053. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA
SHRI R. P. MARUTHARAJAA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received for corruption and irregularities in passenger amenities in Allahabad Zone of North Central Railways;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has investigated these cases of alleged corruption; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Some complaints regarding corruption and irregularities in passenger amenities have been received. These complaints have been investigated and appropriate actions have been recommended against officials found responsible.

[*English*]

Education of Medical Officers

3054. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken for continuous education of medical officers;

(b) whether the officers are also being educated in alternative medicine such as ayurveda and homoeopathy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE):

(a) Specialist officers are encouraged to avail study leave for completing super specialization courses at Armed Forces Medical Services Institutes as well as prestigious institutes in the civil sector. Medical officers/specialists officers also get chance to get themselves educated through in-service training & secondment training. In addition, Medical officers including specialists attend Continuous Medical Education (CME) Programmes and National Conferences of professional societies.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

[Translation]

Increase in Fare

3055. SHRI TAMRADHWAJ SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased/amended passenger fares and freight rates including monthly seasonal ticket fares;

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

(c) the estimated revenue likely to be earned as a result of increase in passenger fares/freight rates; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve passenger services and amenities and ensure timely completion of pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The passenger fares and freight rates including monthly seasonal ticket have not been increased since 25.06.2014. However, the minimum chargeable passenger fare for Second Class Non-suburban services has been increased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 10 to bring it at par with the rate of platform tickets from 22.11.2015.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Indian Railways has more than 8500 Stations. It has always been the endeavour of the Railways to provide adequate amenities to the passengers at the stations. Certain amenities are provided at the time of construction of new stations based on anticipated volume of traffic. Amenities are further augmented from time to time with growth in passenger traffic handled at stations, on the basis of the need felt, expectations of the travelling public and availability of funds.

In the recent past, Indian Railways have taken various steps to improve passenger services and facilitate, some of which are given below.

At stations:

- (i) Lifts and Escalators at the stations for facilitating movement across platforms.
- (ii) Battery Operated Vehicles for carrying passengers before/after the train journey, especially senior citizens and persons with disabilities.
- (iii) Yatri Mitra Sewa for passengers requiring wheel-chair assistance.
- (iv) Well appointed Retiring Rooms, Waiting Halls and Executive Lounges to relax for passengers during transit.
- (v) Wi-fi facility at 127 important stations on IR.

In Reservations and during travel:

- (i) Introduction of the Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme known as 'VIKALP' to give option to waitlisted passengers to shift to alternate train having vacant accommodation.
- (ii) Provision of facility to physically handicapped persons to book reserved tickets online.
- (iii) Automatic refund of confirmed/Reservation Against Cancellation (RAC)/e-tickets on cancellation of trains.
- (iv) Enhancement of Senior Citizen Quota as well as quota earmarked for physically handicapped persons.
- (v) Provision of facility to book available accommodation after preparation of first reservation chart through internet as well as across any computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counter upto preparation of second reservation chart.

- (vi) Acceptance of all International Credit/Debit cards for booking of e-tickets through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website.
- (vii) The passengers having confirmed/RAC/Waitlisted PRS counter tickets may cancel the same through IRCTC website (www.irctc.co.in) or through 139 within the prescribed time limit and the refund amount maybe collected across PRS counter on surrendering the original ticket.
- (viii) Establishment of Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendras for issuing of tickets through public private partnership for establishment and operation of computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS)-cum Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) terminals.
- (ix) Commencement of concierge services with facility for online booking of wheelchairs through IRCTC website at New Delhi and 23 other stations.
- (x) Provision of Automatic Ticket Vending Machines to facilitate purchase of unreserved journey tickets.
- (xi) Commissioning of online booking of retiring room at over 490 Railway stations.

Provision of enhanced passenger amenities in train coaches is a continual endeavor of the Indian Railways (IR).

- (i) Some of the policy decisions taken in this regard are:
 - (a) Provision of cushioned seats in General Second class coaches.
 - (b) Provision of bottle holder in Non-AC Sleeper Class coaches.
 - (c) Provision of dust bins in Non-AC coaches.
 - (d) Provision of mugs with chain in Non-AC coaches.
 - (e) Provision of Health Faucets in AC as well as Non-AC Sleeper class coaches, etc.
- (ii) IR has also planned to improve the interior of the Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design coaches. New interiors with more pleasing colours, aesthetically designed fittings, paneling,

improved toilets, etc. will be provided in the existing coaches by refurbishing them during Mid Life Rehabilitation (MLR). Work in 700 such Model rake coaches is being progressively carried out, out of which more than 100 Model rake coaches have already been turned out.

- iii. Various premium services like Humsafar, Tejas, Antyodaya and coaches like Deen Dayalu and Anubhuti, which have improved passenger amenities, have also been introduced in service.
- (iv) IR has launched Project Swarn with the objective of significantly improving the passenger experience. In total, 14 Rajdhani and 15 Shatabdi trains will be covered.
- (v) For the assistance of visually impaired travelers, Integrated Braille signages, i.e signages superimposed with Braille scripts, are being provided in the newly manufactured coaches of IR. Retrofitment of the same in existing coaches has also been taken up in a phased manner.

In addition to above, to cater the needs of passengers, Indian Railway introduces new services and extends/increase the frequency of existing services. Efforts are made to speed-up train services and augment them, subject to operational feasibility and commercial justification. These are on-going process on Indian Railway. Further, to meet the extra rush of passengers during festival/holidays special trains are operated and extra coaches are also attached in trains.

Recruitment under Sports Quota

3056. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of 5 per cent sports quota for the recruitment of players in Department of Posts at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with numbers of players recruited under the said provision during each of the last three years; and

(c) the criterion adopted to provide employment to the players whose applications are received in excess to the present quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Instructions have been issued by the Government of India for recruitment of meritorious sportsperson to

Group-C posts where the Recruitment Rules provide for direct recruitment other than through the Union Public Service Commission. These instructions, *inter alia*, provide the following:

- (i) Ministries/Department of Government of India can recruit meritorious sportsmen in any year in relaxation of the recruitment procedure, to the extent that these including all other reservations under existing orders do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment.
- (ii) For the purpose of making appointment of meritorious sportsmen, the appointing authorities may at their discretion notify to the Staff Selection Commission, in all cases where the recruitment to the posts have been entrusted to that Commission, vacancies reduced by upto 5% thereof and may fill such vacancies so held by appointing meritorious sportsmen subject to the overall limitations mentioned in sub-para (i) above.

(b) Number of sportspersons appointed in Department of Posts during the last three years are as under:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of sportspersons recruited	43	45	38

(c) Consolidated instructions issued vide OM No.14034/01/2013-Estt (D) dated 03.10.2013 of Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India provide the criteria to be adopted for selection of sportspersons for appointment, which *inter alia*, includes provisions relating to the following:

- (i) Eligibility
- (ii) Posts to which applicable
- (iii) Extent of such recruitment
- (iv) List of sports which qualify for appointment of meritorious sportspersons
- (v) List of authorities competent to award certificates on eligibility for recruitment of sportspersons

- (vi) Order of preference
- (vii) Relaxation in age limit for recruitment
- (viii) Procedure
- (ix) Adjustment of persons appointed under sports quota in reservation roster.

[English]

Comprehensive Army Reforms

3057. SHRIMATI M. VASANTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to adopt comprehensive Army Reforms in consultation with army;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which these reforms are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) A Committee to recommend the measures to enhance combat capability and rebalance Defence Expenditure of the Armed Forces was formed in May 2016, under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. D.B. Shekatkar (Retd). The Committee submitted its report in December 2016. Major recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Central Government for implementation. The recommendations are already under implementation in a time bound manner.

[Translation]

Status of Bharat Net Project in Uttar Pradesh

3058. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Gram Panchayats connected with optical fibre under the Bharat Net project in the State of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and
- (b) the number of villages that are proposed to be connected with internet services under the said project in the financial year, 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) In Uttar Pradesh, as on 07.03.2018, a total of 27,170 Gram

Panchayats (GPs) have been made Service Ready by providing connectivity on Optical Fibre Cable (OFC). The District-wise details of the Gram Panchayats, connected with optical fibre (Service Ready GPs) under the BharatNet project in the State, are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) BharatNet is broadband connectivity project to connect Gram Panchayats by Broadband. All the Gram Panchayats are proposed to be connected by broadband by March, 2019.

Statement

*District/SSA-wise status of BharatNet in
Uttar Pradesh (as on 07.03.2018)*

Sl. No.	District Name	Service Ready GPs
1	2	3
1.	Agra	337
2.	Aligarh	502
3.	Allahabad	537
4.	Ambedkarnagar	612
5.	Auraiya	184
6.	Azamgarh	595
7.	Baghpat	192
8.	Bahraich	340
9.	Ballia	424
10.	Balrampur	155
11.	Banda	444
12.	Barabanki	563
13.	Bareilly	517
14.	Basti	363
15.	Bijnor	617
16.	Budaun	651
17.	Bulandshahr	854
18.	Chandauli	242
19.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Nagar	50

1	2	3
20.	Chitrakoot	311
21.	Deoria	482
22.	Etah	376
23.	Etawah	284
24.	Faizabad	268
25.	Farrukhabad	374
26.	Fatehpur	375
27.	Firozabad	320
28.	Gautam Budhha Nagar	234
29.	Ghaziabad	361
30.	Ghazipur	1052
31.	Gonda	265
32.	Gorakhpur	470
33.	Hamirpur	321
34.	Hardoi	500
35.	Jalaun	511
36.	Jaunpur	632
37.	Jhansi	154
38.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	115
39.	Kannauj	79
40.	Kanpur Dehat	187
41.	Kanpur Nagar	305
42.	Kanshiram Nagar	230
43.	Kaushambi	192
44.	Kheri	481
45.	Kushinagar	65
46.	Lalitpur	159
47.	Lucknow	506
48.	Mahamaya Nagar	244
49.	Maharajganj	134
50.	Mahoba	252

1	2	3
51.	Mainpuri	342
52.	Mathura	445
53.	Mau	589
54.	Meerut	252
55.	Mirzapur	288
56.	Moradabad	674
57.	Muzaffarnagar	502
58.	Pilibhit	353
59.	Pratapgarh	610
60.	Rae Bareli	515
61.	Rampur	381
62.	Saharanpur	449
63.	Sant Kabir Nagar	260
64.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	184
65.	Shahjahanpur	530
66.	Shrawasti	142
67.	Siddharthnagar	163
68.	Sitapur	445
69.	Sonebhadra	49
70.	Sultanpur	375
71.	Unnao	501
72.	Varanasi	703
Total		27170

[English]

Overcrowding in Trainsh

3059. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps that are being taken to address the issue of overcrowding in trains;

(b) whether the Government is planning to increase the ticket rates to improve the financial situation of the Railways; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

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

Moreover, 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 operate fully unreserved services like Jan Sadharan, Janseva, Jan Nayak Express and also operate Passenger trains and Intercity services for short distance travel. With this end in view, Indian Railways in the Railway Budget 2016-17, have 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, 491 coaches including 149 General class coaches have been attached on permanent basis during the year 2017-18 up to January 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 operate 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 31,452 trips of special trains and utilized 86,220 coach trips, during the year 2017-18 (up to January 2018), which is also an on-going process on Indian Railways.

(b) There is no proposal in process currently.

(c) Does not arise.

Haj Devotees

3060. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA MEENA
SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a bilateral agreement with Saudi Arabia to revive the option of ferrying Haj devotees to Jeddah via sea route;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement indicating the time by when the sea route will be started for Haj devotees;

(c) whether the Government proposes to continue subsidy support for waterways services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) In the bilateral discussions between the Indian delegation led by Union Minister of Minority Affairs with the Minister of Haj & Umrah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia held on 7th January, 2018 for the arrangements of Haj 2018, the proposal of sending Indian pilgrims via ship was conveyed to the Saudi side. The Saudi authorities while agreeing with the idea "in-principle" conveyed that at present, Jeddah Sea Port has limited capacity and indicated that further consultations would be necessary to look into logistical issues, including stay of the Indian Haj pilgrims for one or two nights at Jeddah. Considering these, no time frame has been fixed for starting the Haj pilgrimage through sea route.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Catering Scam

3061. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government or it has received any complaints regarding the catering scam in the railways pantry cars where the food items were sold more than the price fixed by the Indian railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the details of IRCTC's latest menu rates fixed for foods and beverages to be served in the Indian railway pantry cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such scam reported. However, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has reported 1107 cases of overcharging on food items during the period 01.04.2017 to 28.02.2018. Suitable penal actions have been taken in all cases, which, inter-alia, includes imposition of fine in 503 cases.

(c) The Ministry of Railways has notified the menu and tariff of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto express trains and other Mail/Express trains vide Commercial Circular No.32 of 2014 and Commercial Circular No.78 of 2012 respectively. These Commercial Circulars are available at this Ministry's website www.indianrailways.gov.in/railwayboard > About Indian Railways > Railway Board Directorates > Traffic Commercial > Commercial Circulars. Besides this, sale of A-La-Carte items in Mail/Express trains has also been permitted. These instructions dated 26.09.2012 are available at IRCTC's website www.irctc.com > Catering > IRCTC: Standard Menu > A-La-Carte Menu.

[Translation]

Deputation Allowance

3062. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI NAGAR RODMAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the deputation allowance of the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the amount of financial burden likely to be borne by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the number of the Central Government employees in various States likely to be benefitted therefrom, State-wise including Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh?

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) Consequent upon acceptance of the recommendations of 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) regarding revision of rates of Deputation (Duty) Allowance by Department of Expenditure vide Resolution No. 11-1/2016-IC dated 6th July, 2017, this Department has issued OM No. 2/11/2017-Estt.(Pay-II) dated 24th November, 2017 revising the rates of Deputation (Duty) Allowance.

Now, in case of deputation within the same station, the Deputation (Duty) Allowance is prescribed at the rate of 5% of basic pay subject to a maximum of ` 4500/- p.m. and in case of deputation involving change of station, the Deputation (Duty) Allowance is prescribed at the rate of 10% of basic pay subject to a maximum of ` 9000/- p.m. This is subject to certain other conditions.

(b) No separate financial implication in respect of Deputation (Duty) Allowance has been reported by the 7th CPC/Committee on Allowances.

(c) No such centralized data is being maintained in this regard.

Development of Railway Infrastructure Eco-System

3063. SHRI AJAY MISRA (TENI) : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to develop railway infrastructure eco-system along with railway park at Fatehpur falling on Kanpur-Allahabad rail line in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed by the Government to complete the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Hindi as Official Language in UN

3064. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi has not been included amongst the official languages of the United Nations for lack of clear guidelines of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) in the matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in adopting/passing of a resolution in this direction so far; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has achieved success as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) The United Nations (UN) has a specific procedure for a language to be recognized as an official language of UN. According to that procedure, getting Hindi accepted as an official language of the UN will involve adoption of a Resolution by the UN General Assembly with a minimum two-third majority, as the additional expenditure, according to UN rules have to be contributed by all member states.

Government continues to take measures for the acceptance of Hindi as one of the Official languages of the UN and to popularize Hindi worldwide. On several occasions Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi, including Prime Minister's statement at the 69th UNGA in September 2014, the address of Prime Minister to the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, and the addresses to the UNGA by External Affairs Minister during its 70th, 71st and 72nd sessions in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Necessary special arrangements were made for simultaneous interpretation of these statements into English by the Permanent Mission of India in New York.

A World Hindi Secretariat has also been set up in Mauritius in February 2008 to promote Hindi as an international language. Efforts to propagate Hindi worldwide are also being made by our Diplomatic Missions/Posts abroad; in the current financial year Rs 5 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

Government continues to make such efforts towards securing due recognition for Hindi at the UN.

[Translation]

Rise in Cost of Cloak Room Lockers

3065. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:
SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to make the services of cloak room lockers of the railways costly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the revenue likely to be earned as a result thereof in each zone of the State of Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As per the existing guidelines, Divisional Railway Managers (DRMs) have been empowered for revision of cloak room and locker tariff at railway stations based on the local condition with the concurrence of concerned Associate Finance. Accordingly, charges of cloak rooms and lockers may vary from station to station as the decisions in this regard are taken at the Divisional level, on the basis of local condition.

Integrated Digital Area

3066. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private telecom company has announced to develop the country's first Integrated Digital Area in various States of the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop Integrated Digital Area through the country's public sector telecom companies particularly Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Reliance Industries (RIL), the parent company of Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (RJIL) has announced its plans to make infrastructure based investments in Maharashtra, as a part of endeavour to develop 'Integrated Digital Area' close to urban cities. RIL has announced a plan to invest ₹ 60,000 crore in the next 10 years to set up Integrated Digital Area in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) Government has not proposed to develop Integrated Digital Area through the public sector telecom

companies, namely, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). However, BSNL is participating in various tenders of Smart Cities issued from various Smart City Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). BSNL is proposing to provide Telecom connectivity including Wi-Fi and other applications in association with its partners.

Number of Women Compartments

3067. SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of women compartments in various trains on important routes is very less;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area-wise number of cases registered for eve-teasing and attack on women by RPF/GRPF during the last three years in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of women compartments to provide security to women in trains and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Railways to ensure safe and comfortable journey for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Section 58 of the Railways Act, 1989 provides for earmarking of accommodation for female passengers in trains. Accordingly, in trains carrying passengers, Indian Railways have earmarked following accommodation for female passengers:

(i) A reservation quota of six berths in sleeper class (SL) in long distance Mail/Express trains has been earmarked for ladies irrespective of age travelling alone or in a group of female passengers.

(ii) A combined quota of six lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and three lower berths per coach in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) and Air Conditioned 2 tier (2AC) classes for senior citizens, female passengers 45 years of age and above, and pregnant women when travelling alone. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3AC is 4

lower berths per coach as against 3 lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.

- (iii) A reservation quota of six berths in Air Conditioned 3 tier (3AC) in Garib Rath Express trains has been earmarked for exclusive use of female passengers irrespective of age travelling alone or in a group of female passengers.
- (iv) Second class accommodation for women in the second Class-cumLuggage-cum Guard's Coach(SLR) in most of the long distance trains.
- (v) Unreserved coaches/compartments for female passengers in EMU (Electrical Multiple Unit)/DMU (Diesel Multiple Unit)/ MMTS (Multi Modal Transport System) trains & local passenger trains depending upon demand pattern as well as availability of accommodation.
- (vi) Running of ladies special Electrical Multiple Units (EMU)/ Mainline Electrical Multiple Units (MEMU)/ Multi Modal Transport System (MMTS) services on the suburban sections of Mumbai, Kolkata, Secunderabad and Chennai as well as on the Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR) sections.

(c) The cases of crime in Railways are registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned as Policing on Railways is a State subject. The number of cases of eve-teasing and attack on women passengers in trains registered by GRP during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 over Indian Railways is enclosed statement. The figures appended are based on the data received from Government Railway Police.

(d) and (e) Earmarking of accommodation for different categories of passengers including women passengers is done based on demand pattern and availability of accommodation, which is a continuous and ongoing process.

Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP in providing better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

However, to provide security to passengers including women passengers, following steps are being taken by Indian Railways:

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. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 394 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Ladies Special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF personnel. The train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the ladies coaches en route and at halting stations in long distance trains.
4. Through various social media platforms viz. Twitter, Facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers including women passengers to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
5. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
6. An Integrated Security System 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.
7. Regular drives are conducted to prevent entry of male passengers in compartments reserved for ladies, and if found, they are prosecuted under the provisions of Railways Act.
8. Liaison is made by RPF with the State Police/ GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.

Statement

The number of cases of eve-teasing and attack on women passengers in trains over Indian Railways registered by Government Railway Police during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 is as under

Zonal Railway	No. of cases of eve-teasing and attack on women passengers in trains registered		
	2015	2016	2017
Central	31	17	22
Eastern	31	33	27
East Central	0	3	2
East Coast	5	3	6
Northern	2	4	7
North Central	14	13	21
North Eastern	0	1	0
Northeast Frontier	3	4	2
North Western	4	4	6
Southern	10	7	5
South Central	6	3	5
South Eastern	5	7	6
South East Central	0	0	0
South Western	0	0	0
Western	0	2	0
West Central	2	1	0

[English]

Complaints by Residents

3068. SHRI SHASHI THAROOR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents near the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) have complained about operations of the Centre which has caused air and water pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the operations of VSSC are affecting the life of people, predominantly of the fishermen community, as rocket boosters used in the units are damaging fishing nets and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to address these issues without compromising the essential functions of the VSSC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The complaints received from the residents near Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) were examined by the Kerala State Pollution Control Board in 2012 and no adverse remarks were made by the Board. All activities of VSSC are carried out with all precautions without giving any scope for environmental pollution and the safety mechanisms are reviewed periodically.

(b) No, Madam. No incidents of rocket boosters damaging fishing nets were reported in the recent past. A mechanism has been established to compensate the fishermen community for the damages to the fishing nets, if any, on production of the damaged nets and rocket parts to VSSC officials.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A mechanism has been established to address and resolve issues raised by the local residents, as and when required, along with the State Government authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

Passport Seva Project

3069. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the certain clauses relating to terms of payment schedule of Master of Service Agreement (MSA) for running the passport seva kendras were inconsistent and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether during 2015, an amount of ₹ 61.49 lakh was paid to service provider based on achievement of Service Level Agreement-1 as per old

norms of MSA, which was not justified in view of change of system from walk in to walk in with ARN by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) had conducted the audit of Passport Seva Project in which CAG observed inconsistency in certain clauses of Schedule VI of MSA which is as under:

Clause 2(e) of the agreement stipulates that "the service charges for the applicant, who apply online, for both the categories of service, would be 75% of the basic service charges". This was to be done to encourage citizens to do transaction online.

Clause 2 (j) of Schedule VI of MSA stipulated that citizens should be suitably notified about the schedule of service charges and Service Provider would provide appropriate publicity to it.

Clause 2(k) of Schedule VI of MSA stipulated that "the Service Provider shall be paid by MEA at the end of each quarter depending on the number of transactions logged in that quarter for each of the categories of service and subject to Service Level Agreement (SLA) terms specified in the agreement between the Service Provider and the MEA".

The audit pointed out that clause 2(e) and 2(j) are not consistent with clause 2(k).

The Ministry is of the opinion that there is no inconsistency in the above clauses as the Ministry is charging only passport fee from the citizens. No service charge is being levied on the applicants. The Ministry pays the Service Provider on behalf of the applicants from its own budget.

(b) and (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) had conducted the audit of Passport Seva Project in which CAG observed that the concept of peak hour and non-peak hour was envisaged to handle the rush and volume and reward the Service Provider to meet the target. However, as per Change Control Note (CCN) 147, the definition of walk-in was changed to walk-in with Application Registration Number (ARN) which needed online filling of the form before the visit to the PSK. Thus, the reward related to peak hour performance was required to be modified accordingly.

As per the agreement with TCS, the peak hour would only be 2 hours as indicated in RFP, which is 10:00AM to 12:00AM daily as chosen by the Service Provider. The reward is applicable on the application processed during peak hours only.

During 2015, an amount of 61.49 lakhs was paid as reward to the Service Provider based on achievement of Service Level Agreement-1, as per charges applicable during peak hours. Based on the Audit observation, the Ministry reviewed the peak hour timings and observed that inspite of applicants reporting to PSKs after filling of the data online, the peak hours continue to build due to the following reasons:

- (i) Walk-in applications with ARN cases whose data has been filed online
- (ii) Accumulation due to human behavior
- (iii) Complex Cases
- (iv) On Hold cases due to document shortcomings; and
- (v) Different slot sizing.

This has also been vetted by the National Institute of Smart Governance (NISG) and found to be in order. The Ministry is of the view that the reward paid to Service Provider was in accordance with the MSA.

Cyber Attacks

3070. DR. KIRIT SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step to control the rising trend of cyber attacks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to identify the cyber threats in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Government has taken various measures for preventing cyber attacks and enhancing the cyber security of information technology infrastructure in the country. These, inter alia, include:

- (i) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers on regular basis. Security tips have been published to enable users to secure their Desktops and mobile/smart phones. Tailored alerts are sent to key organisations to enable them to detect and prevent cyber attacks.
- (ii) Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) as per the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country. NCIIPC has been regularly advising the critical information infrastructure (CII) sector organisation to reduce vulnerabilities to all kinds of threats and attacks, by sharing threat intelligence, guidelines, best practices and frameworks for protection and guiding them with policies and protection strategies. In addition, training and awareness programs are regularly conducted to improve the cyber hygiene in CII organisations.
- (iii) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (iv) Government has issued general guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/infrastructure and compliance.
- (v) CERT-In has empanelled 67 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (vi) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. 15 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 148 organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc participated. In addition 3 drills were conducted in coordination with The Reserve Bank of India and The Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology.
- (vii) CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief

Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 22 training programs covering 610 participants were conducted during the year 2017.

- (viii) Government has initiated setting up of National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.
- (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.

(c) and (d) In tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology and limited window time available for an effective response, continuous efforts are required to be made to detect and prevent cyber attacks by way of continuous threat assessment and near real-time situational awareness. Such timely information enables coordinated actions by the stakeholders to take appropriate proactive and preventive actions. Concerted efforts are made to harvest the requisite information from multiple sources. These include incidents reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), technical measures, security cooperation arrangement with overseas Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and leading security product and service vendors as well as agencies within the Government.

[Translation]

'B' Category to Hazaribagh Station

3071. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hazaribagh Road station, despite being a 'B' category station, has not been given the said status;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide more facilities in this station by giving it the status 'B' category station;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Hazaribagh Road was earlier 'D' category Station based on the earnings of the station. The categorisation of stations is done once in five years. A review has been carried out in the year 2017-18 on the basis of annual passenger earnings (reserved and unreserved) and number of outward passengers handled at station for the year 2016-17. As per new categorization, Hazaribagh Road station has been categorised as Non Suburban Grade (NSG-5) station. All minimum essential amenities have been provided at this station as per norms. This station has also been developed under Modern Station Scheme. However, upgradation of stations 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.

[English]

Access to DUQM Port

3072. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an agreement between India and Oman which paves the way for India's access to Duqm port of Oman;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which this strategic reach westwards will help India to counter China's access to Gwadar;
 (c) whether it is true that China has found that Gwadar is prone to earthquake and sent its team to assess about the same; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes.

(b) During the recent State visit of Prime Minister to Oman on 11-12 February 2018, an Annexure to the existing MoU on Military Cooperation between India and Oman was signed which relates to Duqm port in Oman. This will help Indian naval ships to inter alia, extend their anti-piracy operations in Gulf of Aden for longer durations and strengthen our bilateral strategic partnership with Oman.

- (c) and (d) Government has seen relevant media reports.

[Translation]

Speed on Delhi-Howrah Route

3073. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that the average speed of trains is much less on Delhi-Howrah rail route than that on other very busy rail routes in the country;
 (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
 (c) the remedial steps taken/being taken to cut running time of trains on the said route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Several high speed train like Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Express presently run on the Delhi-Howrah rail route. Average speed of trains of Indian Railways vary and is dependent on factors like sectional speed, composition/type of rolling stock, number of stoppages enroute etc. Speeding up of trains, on various sectors of Indian Railways is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on constant optimization of the investment made by Railways in modernization of technology, high power locos, modern coaches and better tracks. With a view to increasing speed of trains on Indian Railways, 'Mission Raftaar' has been announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17. The Mission envisages replacing slow moving conventional loco hauled passenger trains by MEMU/DEMUs. Twenty pairs of passenger trains have been identified for replacement on New Delhi-Howrah route. Ten pairs of conventional trains have been replaced by MEMU/DEMUs on this route.

Adarsh Station Scheme

3074. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways has undertaken work for the development of Railway stations under the Adarsh Station Scheme and 1253 stations have been identified under this scheme;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated during the last three years under this Scheme to Central Railway, Southern Railway, South Central Railway, South Western Railway and Konkan Railway which cover the State of Karnataka, zone-wise; and

(c) the names of railway stations in the State of Gujarat to be developed as smart stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Works of development of railway stations under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme are generally funded under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities'. The details of funds allocated (under budgetary sources) under this Plan Head to Central Railway, Southern Railway, South Central Railway and South Western Railway during the last three years as under:

(figures in thousand of rupees)

Railway	Financial Year		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Central	770011	1306494	615471
Southern	625827	1238013	633689
South Central	1042392	1334683	655763
South Western	358171	840697	412803

Konkan Railway Corporation Limited is an autonomous corporation and its works do not form part of Railway Budget.

(c) Gandhinagar and Surat Railway stations in the State of Gujarat have been identified for redevelopment. The work has commenced at Gandhinagar.

At present, Ministry of Railways is formulating revised schemes for station redevelopment on fast track. The proposals for redevelopment of more stations in the State of Gujarat will be taken up, once the revised strategy for redevelopment of stations is finalized.

Issue of Transparency in Tariff Offers

3075. SHRI SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received any complaints from consumers highlighting lack of transparency in Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) tariff offers and if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each of the last three years, TSP-wise;

(b) the action taken/being taken by the TRAI on these complaints;

(c) whether transparency in tariff is an issue of prime concern for the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by the TRAI to determine relevant market based on relevant product against which it receives complaints; and

(e) whether the TRAI has fixed a penalty of ₹50 lakh per circle for every predatory tariff plan and if so, the details of the companies fined for predatory tariff plan during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) It may be noted that TRAI Act, 1997 does not envisage handling of the individual consumer complaint by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. However, the complaints received from consumers in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned telecom service providers (TSPs) for appropriate action. TSP wise details of tariff related complaints received in last three years in TRAI, which are forwarded to the TSPs is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Transparency in tariff is and has always been an issue of prime concern for the Authority. To protect the interests of the consumers of telecommunications services, the Authority has issued several directions and guidelines in order to ensure transparency in tariff offers. It has been constant endeavor of the Authority to give due importance to the 'transparency' which is evident from the extant regulatory provisions and action taken in the past in this regard. Important steps taken by TRAI to enhance transparency in tariff offers are enclosed statement-II.

According to the latest amendment to the Telecom Tariff Order (63rd Amendment), 2018, notified on 16.02.2018, it has been mandated that to ensure transparency, the tariff offers of the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) would be on the touchstone of the following criteria:

- (i) **Accessible:** Is the information easy to access, find and use?
- (ii) **Accurate:** Is it accurate, up to date and can it be checked for correctness?
- (iii) **Comparable:** Is it presented in such a way by various providers which allows for easy and sensible comparisons?
- (iv) **Complete:** Whether all required information is available?
- (v) **Distinct and Identifiable:** Is the tariff offers have distinct characteristics so that it is identifiable by the consumer without any ambiguity?
- (vi) **Explicit and Non-misleading:** The tariff offers should not have any implicit or hidden charges or conditions. They should also correctly convey what the consumer would pay and get in terms of service.
- (vii) **Simple and unambiguous:** Is the information expressed in units, concepts or terminology that is unambiguous and easy to understand? Have the tariff offers have been communicated in simple terms?

(d) The Authority examined the issue in detail and found no rationale in delineating the market on the basis of products like voice, data and technologies like 2G, 3G or 4G due to fast changing nature of the technology and basic purpose being the transmission. It can be argued that consumers purchase services rather than a technology. Similarly, the pricing and costing policies are aligned with the services for which the license has been obtained. The Authority has considered all the suggestions of stakeholders and global best practices in this regard and acknowledges the fast changing nature of technology, dynamic nature of telecom services and products and bundled offer of services etc. It has been decided that the relevant product market for telecom services in India for the purpose of deciding predatory pricing should be in tune with distinct telecommunication services defined in Unified License and other Licenses granted by the licensing Authority i.e., DOT. Under the category of Access Service two distinct relevant product market (a) wireline access service and (b) wireless access service have been delineated as the services offered are not regarded as interchangeable or substitutable by the consumer, by reasons of characteristics of services, their intended use and price. Accordingly, the relevant product market for the instant purpose

would be (i) Wireline Access Service, (ii) Wireless Access Service, (iii) National Long Distance Service and (iv) International Long Distance Service and any other distinct telecom service for which the licensing authority grants license to the Telecom Service Providers. This approach would be in line with the extant licensing regime and would be appropriate for the above mentioned purpose.

After examination of the above in details, TRAI has notified the Telecom Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018, notified on 16.02.2018 in which 'relevant market', 'relevant product market' and 'relevant geographic market' have been defined as under:

Clause 1a—Relevant market means the market which may be determined by the authority with reference to the relevant product market for Distinct Telecommunication Service and the relevant geographical market:

Clause 1b—Relevant product market means the market in respect of Distinct Telecommunication service for which the licensor grants license to the telecom service providers.

Clause 1c—Relevant geographic market means a market comprising the respective license service area for which the licensor grants license to the telecom service providers to provide Distinct Telecommunication Services.

(e) One of the provisions of the Telecommunications Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 notified on 16.02.2018, in respect of Predatory Pricing is as follows:

"The Authority may, on reference from any person or suomotu, examine the tariffs of a SMP (Significant Market Power) to determine the existence of predatory pricing. The Authority may, after providing detailed reasons, disallow the relevant tariffs if they are found to be predatory.

In case of tariff being found predatory, the service provider shall, without prejudice to the terms and conditions of its licence, or the provisions of the Act or rules or regulations or orders made, or directions issued, thereunder, be liable to pay by way of financial disincentive an amount not exceeding fifty lakh rupees per tariff plan for each service area as the Authority may by order direct.

Provided that no order for payment of any 'amount by way of financial disincentive shall be made by the Authority unless the service provider has been given a reasonable opportunity of representing against the contravention of the tariff order observed by the Authority."

The Telecommunications Tariff (63rd Amendment) Order, 2018 has been implemented w.e.f. 16.02.2018. After implementation of the provision of predatory pricing, as mentioned above, no case for financial disincentive has arisen so far.

Statement-I

Tariff Related Complaints received in TRAI from last three years (1.4.15 to 28.2.18)

Service Provider	1.4.15 to 31.3.16	1.4.16 to 31.3.17	1.4.17 to 28.2.18
MTNL	7	1	4
BSNL	44	13	23
Aircel	54	34	24
Airtel	479	217	335
HFCL	4	2	4
Idea	175	78	160
R Com	117	104	62
R Jio	0	3	59
MTS	40	10	3
TTSL	142	29	57
Uninor	2	2	3
Vodafone	404	146	390
Total	1468	639	1124

Statement-II

Important Steps taken by TRAI to protect the interests of consumers and enhance transparency in tariff offers

1. Protection has been given against hike in tariff as per which no tariff item in a tariff plan shall be increased during six months from the date of enrolment of a consumer into that plan. Further, no such hike is permitted during the promised validity period. In case of lifetime plans the tariff

protection extends to the entire licence period of service provider.

2. With a view to remove confusion in respect of tariff plans marketed as having 'Lifetime Validity' the Authority issued regulatory guidelines vide Telecommunications Tariff Order (TTO) 43rd Amendment notified on 21st March, 2006. Any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered as having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the current license or renewed license. The service providers were told to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license.
3. It has been mandated through several Directions that no chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent.
4. Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing vide Direction dated 29th June, 2005.
5. Direction dated 1st September, 2008, and 48th Amendment to TTO notified on 1st September, 2008 mandate several transparency measures including the following:
 - (a) Tariff information to be provided in vernacular language also.
 - (b) Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available) restricted to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year. Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted.
 - (c) Straight tariff reductions are to be passed on to consumers without any precondition.
 - (d) The service providers shall not insist on recharge between periods lesser than six months in lifetime plans for remaining connected during the promised lifetime validity period.
6. Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation (TCP) 2012

TRAI has issued Telecom Consumer Protection Regulation on 06.01.2012 with a view to streamline

tariff offers and enhance transparency in the provision of service. The main features of the Regulation as amended from time to time, are:

- Categorization of vouchers as—Plan vouchers, Top up vouchers, Special tariff vouchers and Combo Vouchers—with colour bands for easy identification.
- Minimum Font size for printed matter on physical vouchers—not less than 8 Pt.
- Providing usage details to pre-paid subscribers after every call/data usage.
- Itemized post usage of account shall be provided at a reasonable cost not exceeding ` 50/-.
- Providing information to pre-paid subscribers on activation of plan/top-up/ST vouchers.
- Improved transparency in provision of Premium Rate Services by prior information about charges.

7. Direction on publication of Tariff plans:

TRAI has issued a Direction on publication of Tariff plans on 16th Jan 2012. This Direction is aimed at enhancing transparency in telecom tariff offers and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. Service providers are to publish all tariff plans in a service area for prepaid and postpaid subscribers in the given format in one regional and one English newspaper at an interval not more than six months. Full details are to be made available at Customer care centre, PoS, website in the given format with a view to facilitate easy and transparent comparison.

8. Direction on preventing misleading advertisements:

TRAI has issued a Direction on preventing misleading advertisements on 26.03.2012. This Direction is intended to further improve transparency in telecom tariff advertisements and facilitate the subscribers to choose plan that suit individual requirement best. It has been mandated that advertisements published by service providers are transparent and nonmisleading and unambiguous, disclose all material information in unambiguous manner and contain the website address and customer care number of the telecom access service provider.

The advertisements issued in vernacular languages should contain all the mandatory disclosures in the same vernacular language. In addition, the service providers have to maintain an advertisement register which must include a specimen of every tariff related advertisements, and carry out internal audit to ensure that they are complying with all aspects of this Direction and to report compliance to the Authority on half yearly basis.

9. Review of Processing Fee:

The 53rd Amendment to the Telecommunication Tariff Order has mandated that the Processing Fee levied on top-up vouchers shall not exceed 10% of Maximum Retail Price or three rupees, whichever is less. In order to ensure that small value vouchers do not disappear from the market, the Authority through the 50th Amendment has mandated that service providers have to ensure availability of top-up vouchers of `10/- denomination at their points of sale.

10. Guidelines on deactivation of SIMs Vide TCPR (Sixth Amendment) issued on 21.02.2013, TRAI has prescribed guidelines on deactivation of SIMs. These guidelines include:

- (i) The mobile connections of prepaid consumers shall not be deactivated for any period of non-usage less than 90 days;
- (ii) There shall be no deactivation if the balance in prepaid consumer account is `20/- or more;
- (iii) An 'Automatic Number Retention Scheme' shall be implemented for prepaid consumers on payment of reasonable charges;
- (iv) A consumer whose connection is deactivated shall be given a grace period of 15 days within which he can reactivate the same number;
- (v) Consumers shall be transparently communicated the terms and conditions of deactivation of SIMs due to non-usage.
- (vi) A Safe Custody Scheme has been mandated for postpaid consumes and during the period of safe custody consumers need not pay monthly rental.

11. TTO 53rd Amendment dated 20.04.2012 has mandated every service provider to offer to the

subscribers at least one prepaid and one postpaid tariff plan with pulse tariff of one second for local and national long distance calls.

12. The ceiling tariffs for national roaming were last revised by the Authority through the Telecommunication Tariff Order (55th Amendment), 2013 dated 17.06.2013. After

examining the comments of the stakeholders and further analysis, the Authority, through the 7 Telecommunication Tariff (60th Amendment) Order, 2015 dated 09.04.2015, has revised the ceiling tariffs for voice calls and SMS while on national roaming, which came into effect from 01.05.2015. This amendment brought about the following changes in the tariff regime for national roaming service:

Item	Ceiling tariff as per TTO (55th Amendment), 2013	Ceiling tariff as per TTO (60th Amendment), 2015)
Outgoing local voice call	Re.1.00 per minute	Re.0.80 per minute
Outgoing long distance (inter-circle) voice call	Re.1.50 per minute	Re.1.15 per minute
Incoming voice call	Re. 0.75 per minute	Re.0.45 per minute
Outgoing local SMS	Re. 1.00 per SMS	Re.0.25 per SMS
Outgoing long distance (inter circle) SMS	Re.1.50 per SMS	Re.0.38 per SMS

13. TRAI has decided to put in place a mechanism to provide relief to consumers by mandating the following to every originating service providing Mobile Services for each call drop within its network through the 9th Amendment to the Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2012 dated 16.10.2015 w.e.f. 01.01.2016.

- (a) Credit the account of the calling consumer by one rupee. However, such credit in the account of the calling consumer shall be limited to three dropped calls in a day (00:00 hours to 23.59 hours).
- (b) Send a message through SMS/USSD to the calling consumer within four hours of the occurrence of call drop and the details of amount credited in his account.
- (c) In case of postpaid consumers provide the details of the credit in the next bill.

14. Ensuring Quality of Service:

- (i) TRAI has been monitoring quality of service provided by Service Providers against the benchmarks laid down by TRAI for the various quality of service parameters through Quality of Service Regulations issued from time to time,

through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

- (ii) To further strengthen the quality of standards TRAI had issued "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Second Amendment) Regulation, 2012 on 8th November 2012 for financial disincentives on those service providers who fail to meet the prescribed Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks for Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and The Quality of Service of Broadband Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012,

on 24th December 2012 for financial disincentive on Broadband Service operators for noncompliance with the benchmark for the Quality of Service Parameters.

(iii) In order to protect the interest of consumers relating to metering and billing TRAI has issued the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006, which has mandated yearly audit of the metering and billing system of the service providers through qualified empanelled auditors. The service providers are required to submit an audit report duly certified from the empanelled auditors by 30th June of every year. The 8 service providers are also required to file with TRAI by 30th September of every year action taken report on the deficiencies pointed out in the audit reports by the auditors.

(iv) To address the problem of Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) effectively, TRAI had issued The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 on 1st December 2010. In order to further strengthen the regulatory framework and to address various implementation issues, several amendments to the regulations and directions have been issued by TRAI, from time to time.

15. The framework for redressal of grievances of telecom consumers was reviewed to improve the effectiveness of complaints redressal for the telecom consumer by the service provider. TRAI had notified the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulation 2012 on 5th January 2012. These regulations provide for Establishment of a Complaint Centre with a toll-free "Consumer Care Number", two-tier complaint redressal mechanism, registering of by giving a unique docket number, a two member Advisory Committee in each of the service areas by the service provider comprising of one member from consumer organization registered with TRAI, publishing of Citizen's Charter and setting up of a Web based complaint monitoring system etc.

16. TRAI has issued The Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund Regulations, 2007 on 15th June 2007, to enable the service providers to transfer unrefunded money of customers lying with them to Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (TCEPF). The income received from the fund is utilised to undertake programmes to educate consumers, to conduct studies in the field of telecommunications and holding seminars, workshops etc on the subject of consumer welfare and for educating consumers.

17. TRAI has been registering consumer organizations for having an interface with the telecom consumers through regular interaction with these consumer organizations. In this regard TRAI has issued the "Registration of Consumer Organizations Regulations" on 21st February 2013, for strengthening the framework for interaction with the consumer organizations.

Pucca Platform at Puri

3076. SHRIMATI PRATYUSHA RAJESHWARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Pucca platform and cover are being provided for the wagons commuting at Puri/Khurda and Nayagarh railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) There is no goods shed at Puri. Pucca platform without cover is available at Khurda and the number of rakes handled in a month is less than stipulated traffic as per policy guidelines. For provision of cover at Nayagarh, pucca platform is available and cover has not been provided as loose commodity (mainly iron ore) is handled.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in ESDM Sector

3077. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the special plans to increase foreign investment in ESDM sector;

(b) the investment made in Jalgaon area of Maharashtra under ESDM over the past years and the employment opportunities generated thereof;

(c) the number of the youth trained so far under the ESDM skill development programme in Jalgaon, Maharashtra and the number of youth who got employment; and

(d) the targets set regarding training, employment generation and investment in Jalgaon in future?

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 following steps have been taken/planned to increase foreign investment in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector:

- (i) In addition to the Investment Facilitation Cell, Help Desks for Japan, Israel and Taiwan to assist foreign investors are functional in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) to handhold and help investors during their various stages of transition; to expedite and facilitate the investment proposals from companies and to facilitate interactions with State Governments as well as other agencies of Government of India.
- (ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for manufacturing of electronic goods.
- (iii) High potential companies within sectoral spread of ESDM are identified and approached through promotional letters.
- (iv) Organising various workshops/ roundtables/road-shows and one-to-one meetings to attract investment in ESDM sector, and participation in the national and international events.
- (v) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS): To offset disability and attract investments from domestic and foreign companies in Electronics manufacturing, M-SIPS was launched by the Government in July 2012. The scheme has been suitably amended time to time. The scheme mainly 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.

Further, as per the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, to promote ESDM sector in Maharashtra, the State Government announced a policy in April-2016. This policy has been formulated to reduce imports substantially, promote foreign investment, generate substantial employment and increase the share of electronics sector in country's GDP. The investment target over 5 year period is 3 billion USD with a turnover of 12 billion USD, generate 1 lakh employment and facilitate import substitution of 2 billion USD. Enhanced incentives are proposed to be given to ESDM units. The incentives are in the form of industrial promotion subsidy linked to GST, interest subsidy, power tariff subsidy, electricity duty exemption, stamp duty exemption; incentives for quality certification, technology up-gradation, patent registration, clean technology, credit rating. Similarly incentives are admissible for setting up Electronics Manufacturing Cluster. A Venture Fund is also proposed under the policy. Apart from this, incentives for property tax, R&D, market development, human resource development are also admissible.

(b) As per the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, in Jalgaon District, 77 Electronics Hardware units are registered with an estimated investment of ₹22.33 crore and employment for 906 persons.

(c) As per the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, in Jalgaon, 60 youth have been trained so far under ESDM skill development programme and about 10 youth have been employed.

(d) As per the Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, the ESDM policy of the State Government is for the entire State. The targets in the policy are for the entire State of Maharashtra and there are no specific targets for individual districts.

[English]

Special Category Status

3078. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 14th Finance Commission recommended not to confer Special Category Status on any State;

(b) if so, the details and the major recommendations thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government has taken a decision that henceforth no Special Category Status would be given to any State;

(d) if so, the likely fate of Andhra Pradesh and other States which were assured of being given special category status; and

(e) the justification of extending tax and other benefits to the Special Category Status States in spite of purported refusal by 14th Finance Commission?

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) Special Category Status for plan assistance has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) in its recommendations has not made any distinction between General Category States and Special Category States in the horizontal distribution of shareable taxes amongst the States. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has considered both Plan and Non-Plan expenditure in assessing the revenue requirements of States. The objective of the FFC has been to fill the resource gap of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. Accordingly, the States' share of Central taxes has increased from 32% earlier to 42% for the period 2015-2020 as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Also, post-devolution revenue deficit grants have been provided to States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap.

(c) and (d) Special Category Status for plan assistance had been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that were characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. Since 14th Finance Commission in its recommendations has not made any distinction between General category states and Special category states in the horizontal distribution of sharable taxes among the states, no state is being considered for grant of special category status for plan assistance.

(e) Specific tax benefits are not provided to States granted Special Category Status for plan assistance.

NESIDS

3079. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) has been launched by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the allocation of funds for the scheme to each of the North Eastern States, State and year-wise;

(c) the criteria for allocation of funds under the scheme;

(d) the details of projects taken up during 2017-18 along with their approved cost, State-wise and the total expenditure incurred under the scheme till date; and

(e) whether the scheme aim to cover creation of infrastructure in the social sector as well and if so, the steps taken to improve health and education in the North-Eastern Region?

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) In December, 2017, Government of India approved North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) with an outlay of ₹1600.00 crore for the period of 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(c) The funds under the scheme, will be distributed among eight North Eastern States on the basis of well defined criteria on certain parameters e.g. Area, Population, Human Development Index, Road density, etc. as follows:

Sl. No.	States	Distribution of funds (%)
1		2
(i)	Arunachal Pradesh	13.06
(ii)	Assam	27.78

1	2
(iii) Manipur	9.98
(iv) Meghalaya	10.76
(v) Mizoram	10.42
(vi) Nagaland	10.18
(vii) Sikkim	6.54
(viii) Tripura	11.28
Total	100.00

(d) Under the NESIDS, no project has been taken up during 2017-18 till date.

(e) The scheme, *inter alia*, aims to cover the social sectors namely health and education in North Eastern Region.

[*Translation*]

Delayed Implementation of Programmes under Digital India

3080. SHRI BAHADUR SINGH KOLI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes under digital India that are delayed for implementation and the steps taken by the Government to deal with the same;

(b) the State-wise details of the achievements made under the said programmes including the State of Rajasthan; and

(c) the details of the programmes being implemented in Rajasthan under the aforesaid programmes along with their names?

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 Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has initiated the 'Digital India' programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of

various Central Ministries/Departments & States/UTs and is being coordinated by MeitY. So far no significant delay in the implementation of various projects/schemes under Digital India programme has been observed. The Government has taken necessary measure to implement project in timely manner such as holding regular Empowered Committee meeting/Projects Review & Monitoring Group (PRSG) and Review meetings. Regular meeting of Apex Committee meeting chaired by Cabinet Secretary is being held to monitor the progress of Digital India programme. The meetings of Apex Committee on Digital India were held on 26.11.2014, 28.02.2015, 15.10.2015, 16.06.2016 and 23.03.2017.

(b) and (c) Status of some of the key initiatives being implemented in the States/UTs including State of Rajasthan are as follows:

- **State Wide Area Network (SWAN):** Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/ sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link. Presently, SWANs have been made operational in all States/UTs except Jammu & Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- **State Data Centre (SDC):** Under the SDC Scheme, establishing Data Centres in all the States/UTs has been proposed to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure in order to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B) services. Presently, 28 SDCs have been made operational in the States/UTs including State of Rajasthan.
- **e-District:** The e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims to provide high volume citizen centric services which are delivered from the district or sub-district level and are currently not covered by any other MMP. e-District services have been launched in 649 districts (including 40 pilot districts) across 32 States / UTs. 105 e-Services launched by Rajasthan state using NIC's ServicePlus framework under e-District project in all 33 districts.

Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0: MeitY has initiated a project namely "Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 at a total project outlay of ₹ 475.11 Cr for a period of four years, 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 including the State of Andhra Pradesh. 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.

Till February, 2018, there are 2,92,481 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the country, of which, 1,83,184 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. There are 14,421 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the State of Rajasthan; among which, 9,638 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The number of CSCs in the country (State/UT-wise) is shown in the enclosed statement.

- **Enabling Schools with Smart Virtual Class Room Facility:** The objective of the project is to set-up smart virtual class room facilities in 3500 Govt. owned/controlled schools plus 50 DIET in seven pilot States of Himachal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with the focus to improve the quality of education to students from remote/ rural part of the country. In State of Rajasthan, High end smart virtual classrooms have been established in all 11 DIETs and Smart virtual classrooms have been established in 770 schools.
- **Electronic Manufacturing Cluster(EMC):** EMC scheme was notified in 2012 to provide support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for attracting investments in Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector. MeitY has accorded 2 final approvals for setting up of Greenfield EMC at Alwar District in state of Rajasthan.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** The Government has approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin

Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (PMGDISHA) in February, 2017 to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31st March, 2019. In the state of Rajasthan, the indicative target for Rajasthan under the PMGDISHA scheme is 37,12,000. Presently, a total of 6,87,443 candidates have been registered in the state. A total of 6,85,125 candidates have been trained out of which 3,28,205 candidates have been duly certified under the scheme.

Statement

State/Ut-wise Status of CSCs As on 28 February, 2018

Sl. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	Total No. of CSCs including GP	No. of CSCs at GP level	
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

1	2	3	4	5
15. Maharashtra		27977	32325	21795
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]***Delay in Compliance of Court Orders**

3081. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of delay in compliance of the orders of various Courts has increased in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI. P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

*[Translation]***Physical Verification of Coal**

3082. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical verification of the land of Coal India Limited (CIL) has been done through any survey;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date on which the said verification was done;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to carry out physical verification of the land; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Physical verification in case of Forest land is done through DGPS survey whereas in case of Non- Forest land, physical verification is done through survey at the time of taking physical possession of land either through survey team of the subsidiary independently or under supervision of State officials.

The job of physical verification of land through survey is a continuous process. It is also dependent on

the mode of acquisition. In case of land acquired under LA Act 1894, State Government gives possession of land after completion of all the formalities like plot information/verification, disbursement of compensation etc. Similarly, in case of land acquired under Section 9(1) and 11(1) of CBA(A&D) Act, 1957, physical verification is done at the time of taking over physical possession of the land after providing all the legitimate claims of compensation and other Resettlement and Rehabilitation benefits including employments.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply given in (a) and (b).

Trains Running Late

3083. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains which are running much behind the scheduled time in the country;

(b) the zone-wise and train-wise details thereof during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain trains are consistently running behind schedule and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken by the Government in view of the seriousness of the said problem;

(e) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to ensure operation of all these trains as per their schedule; and

(f) if so, the time along with the manner in which the said action plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) As per extant policy, the trains reaching their destination upto 15 minutes late are treated as right time and those reaching destination by late more than 15 minutes are

treated as delayed. Zone-wise and train wise position of train services terminated at destination by more than 15 minutes late during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

Punctuality of trains is accorded top priority by Indian Railways. However, few trains at times get delayed not only due to the factors related to its internal working but also external factors which are beyond the control of Railways. In addition to asset failures, certain factors such as line capacity and terminal capacity constraints on account of increasing passenger and freight traffic, adverse weather conditions (fog, rains, breaches), intermittent natural calamities such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains, heavy road traffic at level crossing gates across the Indian Railways network, multi faceted Law & Order problems, miscreant activities such as theft of Railway assets, mid-section run over cases involving cattle and humans etc. also adversely affect the Punctuality of trains over Indian Railways.

(c) On an average, 451 Mail/Express trains were delayed per day during current financial year due to various factors, some of which were beyond the control of Railways. However some of these trains got consistently delayed largely on account of dense fog, large number of speed restrictions for ongoing track maintenance and infrastructure augmentation works over Indian Railways network.

(d) to (f) Monitoring of train running and efforts to improve punctuality is a continuous process. Various measures have been initiated to improve punctuality such as prioritization of preventive maintenance of assets to minimize asset failures, capacity enhancement projects by construction of additional loop lines at stations, doubling, construction of third line corridors, automatic signaling, construction of low height subway to replace level crossings, Rail Under Bridges and Rail Over Bridges etc. Besides, punctuality drives are launched from time to time and staff involved in train operations are sensitized. In addition, Zonal Railways have also been advised to have better coordination with Civil and Police authorities of States to deal with situations arising out of Law and Order problems.

Statement-I**Zonewise & Trainwise position of train services delayed during April 2015-March 2016 (on Terminating basis)**

Sl. No.	Railways	Duronto		Rajdhani		Shatabdi		Jan shatabdi		Garibrath		Superfast		M/Express	
		Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Central	1622	183	0	0	314	56	732	127	575	34	21740	3546	24712	3027
2.	East Coast	366	117	366	108	313	75	314	42	680	131	6630	2249	12329	2259
3.	East Central	157	16	366	56	0	0	680	164	681	303	7174	4654	29622	10796
4.	Eastern	471	271	732	200	628	51	314	70	419	168	10305	4197	24579	4313
5.	Konkan Rail Corporation Limited	0	0	38	2	0	0	366	35	0	0	627	61	1670	201
6.	North Central	261	70	0	0	627	88	0	0	52	11	5020	2577	8244	4550
7.	North Eastern	0	0	0	0	679	216	0	0	280	89	5032	3063	17837	5711
8.	Northeast Frontier	0	0	524	107	314	57	628	41	104	38	2979	1497	19123	3275
9.	Northern	1360	562	4848	1453	6953	627	2560	284	1640	755	34928	15669	56051	14778
10.	North Western	105	3	0	0	679	33	104	30	157	5	13383	2631	14001	2137
11.	South Central	366	80	52	6	314	9	680	75	523	46	13614	1655	24750	1104
12.	South East Central	0	0	105	46	0	0	628	37	104	28	2040	574	5991	1516
13	South Eastern	1220	116	209	30	627	70	1412	81	262	81	12115	2070	14379	2370
14.	Southern	472	114	262	61	1255	124	2197	290	313	90	27490	4362	37713	3102
15.	South Western	315	81	366	57	627	70	732	54	366	32	7766	1344	19041	1564
16.	West Central	0	0	0	0	366	134	1098	75	209	26	6951	1860	6273	1462
17.	Western	1306	48	1098	95	628	15	0	0	366	40	17101	1636	24062	2356

Statement-II

Zonewise & Trainwise position of train services delayed during 01 April 2016-March 2017 (on Terminating basis)

Sl. No.	Railways	Durgam		Rajdhani		Shatabdi		Jan shatabdi		Garibrath		Superfast		M/Express	
		Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Central	1616	192	0	0	313	20	730	126	573	63	22302	3322	24986	2878
2.	East Coast	365	72	365	174	352	89	352	72	678	67	7140	2151	11981	1939
3.	East Central	156	12	365	134	0	0	678	152	677	354	7302	4505	30460	11229
4.	Eastern	470	321	730	330	626	58	313	116	416	207	10571	4395	24349	4569
5.	Konkan Rail Corporation Limited	0	0	104	15	0	0	365	30	0	0	626	58	1774	197
6.	North	260	93	0	0	934	144	0	0	52	14	5098	2253	9066	3759
7.	North	0	0	0	0	725	237	0	0	260	102	5300	3069	18637	6241
8.	Northeast	0	0	521	195	313	57	626	47	105	26	2965	1242	20029	3101
9.	Northern	1355	646	4901	1641	7293	996	2556	376	1616	901	35748	17280	57315	18558
10.	North	104	4	0	0	678	58	105	42	156	7	12883	2867	14372	2540
11.	South	365	63	52	8	313	11	678	62	521	13	14544	1238	24509	670
12.	South East	0	0	104	52	0	0	626	25	105	35	2086	553	6004	1604
13.	South	731	193	208	55	665	49	1447	82	261	103	12599	2206	14342	2540
14.	Southern	469	93	261	40	1250	86	2191	480	313	144	27766	4905	36839	4088
15.	South	312	125	365	45	626	107	730	80	365	52	7918	1559	19043	1141
16.	West Central	0	0	0	0	365	169	1095	55	209	24	6914	1670	5870	943
17.	Western	1305	48	1095	127	626	22	0	0	365	72	18497	1887	22327	2286

Statement-III

Zonewise & Trainwise position of train services delayed during 01 April 2017-10 March 2018 (on Terminating basis)

Sl. No.	Railways	Duronito		Rajdhani		Shatabdi		Jan shatabdi		Garibrath		Superfast		M/Express	
		Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed	Scheduled Trains	Trains delayed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Central	1524	290	0	0	295	28	688	202	541	79	22016	3919	24380	3674
2.	East Coast	344	64	344	145	344	78	344	74	638	77	7378	2579	10990	2259
3.	East Central	148	24	344	112	0	0	639	181	539	335	7163	4604	29043	12043
4.	Eastern	442	300	688	335	557	95	296	115	394	187	10522	4764	22439	5450
5.	Konkan Rail Corporation Limited	0	0	99	16	0	0	344	24	0	0	758	101	1673	194
6.	North	247	62	0	0	885	119	0	0	49	15	5154	1579	9094	3402
7.	North	0	0	0	0	688	180	4	4	246	101	5311	3200	18893	6912
8.	Northeast	0	0	509	143	829	163	590	65	98	17	2855	1073	19225	3123
9.	Northern	1279	632	4641	1341	6880	1425	2412	650	1525	890	35255	17538	53688	19399
10.	North	98	8	0	0	639	44	98	49	147	19	12620	3473	13867	3087
11.	South	344	79	49	3	295	8	639	75	491	70	14932	2310	22911	1596
12.	South East	0	0	98	63	0	0	589	31	98	28	2057	531	5911	1793
13.	South	687	238	197	38	606	46	1376	105	344	64	12019	2825	12962	2806
14.	Southern	441	161	246	67	1180	125	2064	520	295	178	28433	6747	33895	5653
15.	South	295	148	347	75	590	81	688	77	345	120	8284	2242	19237	2188
16.	West Central	0	0	0	0	344	105	1032	120	196	39	7321	1940	6077	1321
17.	Western	1228	71	1033	169	590	27	0	0	344	85	20623	3447	18937	3602

*[English]***Mission on Cyber Physical System**

3084. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the ways and means through which the Ministry aim to promote research under the Mission on Cyber-Physical Systems under Budget 2018;

(b) the areas listed under this particular Mission; and

(c) whether the Ministry plan on according special focus to build capacity for research in the North Eastern Region through this Budget and if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Madam, Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) is a new initiative launched in 2016 to promote and foster the upcoming and futuristic technologies. The Ministry aims to promote R&D under the Mission on Cyber Physical Systems through expert driven research projects across the country involving & supporting multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary cluster based network programmes, setting up of Centre of Excellences, Entrepreneurship and Start-ups development, HRD and skill enhancement, and International Collaborative Research.

(c) Yes, Madam. 10% of total allocation is dedicated for North Eastern Region.

*[Translation]***IAS and IPS Officers on Deputation**

3085. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of IAS and IPS officers are working in PSUs on deputation due to which a shortage of IAS and IPS officers is being felt in the States;

(b) if so, the details of the officers who are on deputation for more than three to five years and the State cadres they belong to;

(c) whether due to the IAS and IPS officers holding important positions in various PSUs, the country is

devoid of taking services of experts in PSUs functions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to retain only experts in PSUs functioning?

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) Out of 8909 IAS and IPS officers in position as on 1.1.2017, 20 officers are presently on deputation to CPSUs. Of these, only 2 officers are on deputation for more than 3 years in CPSUs (one each from Himachal Pradesh and Telengana cadres). In addition, 11 IAS and IPS officers are working as Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in CPSUs on deputation basis. Of these, 3 officers (one each from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and AGMUT cadres) are on deputation for more than 3 years as CVO in CPSUs.

(c) and (d) In view of the above, do not arise.

*[English]***Railway Rakes for Coal**

3086. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an insufficiency in rail line links to mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to address unavailability to railway rakes with a view to ensure efficient coal supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. All major mines are presently well served by existing rail line links. However, development of additional rail line link is a need based ongoing continuous process. The links are developed as per operational, commercial and technical needs of users.

(c) To ensure efficient coal supply, railway rakes are supplied as per demands of customers. To fulfil these demands additional wagons are inducted on a

continuous basis. In the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, 18,261 new wagons, suitable for carrying coal (BOXN and BOBR wagon) have been inducted.

Kannur-Mattanur Airport Rail Line

3087. SHRI P.K. SREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to commence work on Kannur-Mattanur airport railway line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No project for Kannur-Mattanur new line is sanctioned. As such, there is no proposal to commence any work for this new line proposal.

Kannur-Mattanur new line proposal has been included in Capital Investment Programme 2016-17 with the proposal to take up the projects through Joint Ventures/Special Purpose Vehicle /Partnership with the State Governments & Stake Holders. In this regard, no proposal from Government of Kerala has been received.

Meanwhile, survey for this new line was also conducted during 2016-17. As per the survey report cost of construction of 23 Km long new line has been assessed as ₹ 312.99 crore with rate of return of (-) 7.786%. This proposal could not be taken forward due to unremunerative nature and low traffic potential of the proposed new line.

[*Translation*]

Railway Projects in Uttar Pradesh

3088. SHRI LALLU SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the railway projects which have been recently approved by the Government for Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount likely to be spent on these projects; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Railway projects are not sanctioned State-wise. However, the details of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects included in Budget by Ministry of Railways falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh during last 4 years (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18) are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in Budget	Length of project	Latest cost (₹ in cr.)
NEW LINES				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mau-Ghazipur-Tarighat	2015-16	51 km	1765.92
2.	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat#	2016-17	70.45 km	743.54
3.	Bahraich-Shravasti Balrampur/ Tulsipur#	2016-17	80 km	5185.8
4.	Meerut-Panipat#	2016-17	104 km	2200
5.	Robertsganj-Mugalsarai via, Madhupur, Sukrit, Ahrora#	2017-18	70 km	1260
6.	Padrauna-Kushinagar-Gorakhpur (Sardar Nagar)#	2017-18	64 km	1345
7.	Etah-Kasganj#	2017-18	29 km	276.9
GAUGE CONVERSION				
8.	Indara-Dohrighat	2016-17	34 km	165
9.	Bahraich-Mailani incl bye-pass at Mailani#	2016-17	230 km	1277

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mathura-Vrindavan#	2017-18	11 km	98
11.	Nanpara-Nepalganj Road#	2017-18	20	150
12.	Philibhit-Shahjehanpur	2017-18	83	427
DOUBLING/ 3rd & 4th LINES				
13.	Ghazipur-Aurnihar	2014-15	40 km	40
14.	Ballia-Ghazipur	2015-16	65 km	447.56
15.	Rosa-Sitapur Cantt-Burhwal	2015-16	180.77 km	1306.42
16.	Alamnagar-Utretia	2015-16	18 km	132.66
17.	Muzaffarnagar-Tapri	2015-16	52 km	376.70
18.	Varanasi-Madhosingh-Allahabad	2015-16	122 km	750.56
19.	Ramna-Singrauli doubling	2015-16	160 km	2436
20.	Karaila Road-Shakti Nagar	2015-16	32 km	528.57
21.	Doubling of Billi-Chopan (Renukut Chopan)	2015-16	9 km	93.29
22.	Jhansi-Bina 3rd line	2015-16	152 km	2002
23.	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line	2015-16	274 km	3678

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mathura-Palwal 4th line	2015-16	80 km	669
25.	3rd line Mughalasari-Allahabad#	2015-16	152 km	2380
26.	Byepass at Sainthia, Sitampur, Mughalsarai, Allahabad, Etawah#	2015-16	35 km	830.73
27.	Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur & Khairar Bhimsen	2016-17	411 km	4187
28.	Yamuna Br.- Agra Fort With major Br at Yamuna river	2016-17	2 km	121.58
29.	Iradatganj-Kunwadih-const of flyover#	2016-17	20.1 km	2967.91
30.	Naini-Iradatganj-Const. of flyover#	2016-17	12 km	742.10
31.	Jeonathpur-flyover#	2016-17	13 km	866.12
32.	Mathura-Murhes Rampur-flyover#	2016-17	08 km	210
33.	Flyover at Aligarh#	2016-17	25 km	1457.80
34.	Lalitpur-Birari with flyover at Lalitpur#	2016-17	16 km	304.44

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Domingarh-GKP-GKP Cantt-Kusumhi#	2016-17	21.15 km	186.85
36.	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd line#	2016-17	61.72 km	714.34
37.	Shahganj-Bhatni-Phephna-Indara, Mau-Sahaganj excl Mau-Indara#	2016-17	150.28 km	1028.95
38.	Bhatni-Aurnihar with RE excl Maulndara	2016-17	116.95 Km	600
39.	Aurnihar-Jaunpur#	2016-17	68 km	366.71
40.	Barabanki-Akbarpur	2016-17	161 km	1116.08
41.	Janghai-Pratapgarh-Amethi#	2016-17	87 km	700
42.	Jaunpur-Tanda#	2016-17	94 km	676.36
43.	Delhi-Shamli-Tapri including Saharanpur bye-pass#	2016-17	175 km	1500
44.	Naini-Chheoki 3 rd line with additional platform#	2017-18	2 km	25.13
45.	Bhapur-Panki-4th line connecting down loop of Baupur to shunting neck of Panki	2017-18	11 km	82

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Construction of Kanpur Fly-over#	2017-18	30 km	1790
47.	Barabanki-Malhaur-3 rd and 4th line	2017-18	32.84 km	323.85
48.	Malhaur-Daliganj with electrification#	2017-18	12.62	110.94
49.	Varanasi-Mughalsarai-3 rd line#	2017-18	16.72 km	2005.15
50.	Jaunpur Jn.-Jaunpur City-Chord line 2.2#	2017-18	2.2 km	86.32
51.	Janghai-Phaphamau-doubling with electrification#	2017-18	46.79 km	357.48

In addition, following projects have been proposed in Budget 2018-19

Sl. No.	Project	Length	Latest cost (` in cr)
1	2	3	4
1.	4th line between Dholpur-Jhansi and Beena#	321.8 km	4870
2.	4th line between Mathura-Dholpur Junction#	107 km	2945.75
3.	Agra Fort—Barabanki#	150.8 km	1388.81
4.	New Coaching Complex and Kanpur#	25 km	34.28
5.	3rd line between Aligarh Jn. Daud Khan	6.9 km	448

1	2	3	4
	parallel to UP line and construction of Fly over at Daudkhan connecting DN Loop line Daudkhan to common loop of New Daudkhan (DFC)#		
6.	3rd line between Ruma Chakeri-Chandari 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 flying over at Subedarganj and connecting to UP loop of Bumrauli #	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 to Unnao via Kunda #	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) Every Railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, inter-alia, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc. which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances and land acquisition are some of the main factors that affect the pace of completion of the projects. In addition, as per the prevailing system, funds are allocated on yearly basis, based on the Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance and internal generation and progress of land acquisition relative priority of the project etc. Therefore, timeline for completion of these projects have not been fixed.

[English]

High Powered Locos

3089. SHRIMATI RAKSHAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop high speed and high powered locomotives for Railways under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details of the features designed to enhance efficiency for these locomotives;

(c) whether the Government has identified the location(s) for establishing the manufacturing activity for these locomotives, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways has signed agreements for manufacturing and maintenance of high power freight Electric and Diesel Locomotives under Joint Venture (JV) with Alstom and General Electric respectively. Ministry of Railways has 26% equity in each of these JVs. Being freight Locomotives, these are not considered as high speed.

(b) Electric Locomotives: Quantity-800 nos.

Features: Horse power-12000 hp, Twin Bo-Bo configuration, Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) technology, Axle load-22.5 tonnes upgradable to 25 tonnes, maximum operational speed - 100 kmph upgradable to 120 kmph, energy efficient, regenerative braking etc.

Diesel Locomotives: Quantity-1000 nos.

Features: Horse power-4500 hp and 6000 hp variants, Minimum 42% starting adhesion factor, speed potential of 100 kmph, electronic fuel injection with test bed full load brake specific fuel consumption of 150 gms/bhphr. Lube oil consumption of maximum 0.5% of fuel oil consumption. AC-AC-3 phase transmission with Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) based traction inverters, engine-driven traction alternator-rectifier.

(c) and (d) Electric Locomotives: Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura, Bihar.

Diesel Locomotives: Diesel Locomotive Factory at Marhowra, Bihar.

Cargo Container Business

3090. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of container cargo handled by the Railways during the last three years;

(b) whether the business handled by the Railways is much less than the cargo handled by the roadways;

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

(d) whether charges of railway containers are much higher than charges of roadways; and

(e) if so, whether the Government would consider reduction in charges to make them competitive and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of container cargo handled by the Railways during the last three years in Million Tons (MT) are as under:

Year	Domestic Traffic (in MT)	Exim Traffic (in MT)	Total (in MT)
2014-15	10.50	38.34	48.84
2015-16	9.06	37.13	46.19
2016-17	9.68	37.81	47.49

(b) and (c) Authentic data of traffic from other modes of transport mainly road is not completely available and hence not strictly comparable with the rail traffic. For door to door service as well as short lead traffic, road transport is preferred. Whereas, for long distance and bulk traffic, rail mode is preferred. Therefore, the market share of traffic transported by rail is difficult to assess accurately.

(d) and (e) At present, charging of container transported by rail is done as under:

(i) Notified commodities are charged at Container Class Rate (CCR) which is General tariff rate minus 15%.

(ii) The container haulage charge at FAK (freight all kind). This rate is approximately 30% cheaper than break-even class of normal goods traffic i.e. class-100. Moreover Busy season charge, which is levied @ 15% on all commodities for nine months in a year, is not levied since 01.03.2015 despite increase in input cost over these years.

The freight rates of container traffic are not comparable with road transport as container rates are fixed on the basis of firm principle and uniformly applicable across the traffic. On the other hand, tariff for road sectors are not based on any firm principle and can vary from operator to operator according to demands and other ancillary factors and are negotiable at times.

[*Translation*]

Gauge Conversion

3091. SHRI BHARAT SINGH

SHRI AJAY MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering conversion of metre gauge line linking Dudhwa National Park and Kartaniya Ghat between Bahraich and Mailani to heritage line in order to promote tourism;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said project is targeted for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Gauge conversion work of Bahraich-Mailani section (passing through Dudhwa National Park and Kartaniya Ghat) was included in Pink Book 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals. Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared for gauge conversion. However, Government of Uttar Pradesh has desired to retain Meter Gauge line from Nanpara to Mailani. Further, consideration of the proposal would be feasible once the decision on the merit of the proposal is finalized.

*[English]***Skilling Youths**

3092. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programmes for improving the skills and capacities of unemployed youths of minority community to facilitate their entry into the areas of higher research and institutions of national importance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with their outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (b) No, Madam. There is no such specific skill scheme for minority youth to facilitate their entry into the areas of higher research and institutions of national importance. However, Ministry implements following schemes for pursuing higher research and institutions of National importance for minority students:

(i) Merit-cum-Mean based Scholarship Scheme:

The merit-cum-means scholarship scheme is awarded for pursuing professional and technical courses, at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, in institutions recognized by the appropriate authority. Under the scheme, 30% of these scholarships are earmarked for girl students. To be eligible, students should not have annual family income more than ₹2.50 lakh and he/she should have secured minimum 50% marks in previous class.

- (ii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship:** The objective of the scheme is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from minority communities to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. To be eligible, the annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed ₹2.50 lakh. 30% of the fellowships are earmarked for eligible girl students. The scheme is being implemented through University Grants Commission (UGC) in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

The details of schemes/guidelines and achievements are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

Skilling Exercise for Railways Employees

3093. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has considered to launch skilling exercise for its employees to upgrade skills with a single drive spanning nine months;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways has sent instructions to all General Managers of zones and production units to identify the course for training and formulate the plan on priority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. General Managers of all Zonal Railways and Production Units were instructed to identify training needs and formulate a planned training calendar for each category of employee under PROJECT SAKSHAM. This Project has already been launched from 01.01.2018.

The training programmes under PROJECT SAKSHAM are aimed at improving efficiency, boosting productivity and overall performance of Indian Railways. This is a five-day on the job training or classroom training project for all the employees of Indian Railways.

Village Resource Centres

3094. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has established Village Resource Centres with the aim of providing services such as tele-healthcare, tele-education, natural resources information, advisories related to agriculture, career guidance to rural students, skill development and vocational training, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of villages identified by the Government for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any mechanism to analyse the outcome of this plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has also decided to expand the scheme all over the country; and

(e) 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) VRCs were set up to demonstrate the potential of satellite technology for development of rural areas. ISRO had established Village Resource Centres (VRCs) on a pilot scale, in association with selected NGOs, Trusts and State Government Departments. VRCs have provided various space technology enabled services such as tele-healthcare, tele-education, natural resources information, advisories related to agriculture career guidance to rural students, skill development and vocational training etc. 473 VRCs were established around the country.

(c) to (e) A study was conducted by Social Research Division, Development and Educational Communication Unit, ISRO through rapid sample survey during 2015 and it was observed that 70% of the participants found it useful. Department of Space is willing to consider if any proposals are received for VRCs, in the areas where other terrestrial connectivity are not available in the country.

Representation of Women in Judiciary

3095. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation of women in the judiciary is very low in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh in lower/High courts also and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has any details on representation of women in judiciary, if so, State/court-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the representation of women in judiciary in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the available information, as on 01.03.2018, there is one woman Judge in the Supreme Court and 73 women Judges in all the High Courts. The working strength of permanent and additional Judges in all the High Courts is 673. Thus, women constitute about 10.85% of the working strength of Judges in the High Courts. As against a working strength of 30 Judges in the Telangana & Andhra Pradesh High Court, there are 3 women Judges which constitutes 10% of the working strength. The High Court-wise details of women Judges in High Court are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The Union Government does not maintain details regarding representation of women in the subordinate courts including district courts in the states, including in the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. However, the Government has requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates, inter-alia, from amongst women.

Further, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts and the State Governments concerned. The recruitment of judicial officers in some States is done by respective High Courts, whereas in other States the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions. As per the available information, some States have provided reservation quota for appointment of women in the subordinate judiciary. The State-wise status of reservation for women in the subordinate judiciary is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement

(Status of Women Judges Supreme Court and High Courts as on 01.03.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	No. of women Judges
A.	Supreme Court of India	01

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	No. of women Judges
B High Court		
1.	Allahabad	06
2.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	03
3.	Bombay	11
4.	Calcutta	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Delhi	10
7.	Gauhati	01
8.	Gujarat	03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
11.	Jharkhand	01
12.	Karnataka	03
13.	Kerala	05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	03
15.	Madras	11
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Orissa	01
19.	Patna	02
20.	Punjab & Haryana	06
21.	Rajasthan	02
22.	Sikkim	01
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttarakhand	—
Total		73

Statement-II*Status of Reservation for Women in the State Judiciary (Higher & State Judicial Services)*

Sl. No.	State Government	Status of Reservation for Women
1	2	3
States where reservation provided in the rules		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.3 % of open and reserved categories
2.	Chhattisgarh	30% (Horizontal & Compartment-wise)
3.	Odisha	33.3 % in State Judicial Services.
4.	Rajasthan	30% (shall be horizontal)
States where no reservation provided in the rules		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	No reservation for women under the rules
2.	Assam	No reservation provided in the rules
3.	Bihar	No reservation provided in the rules
4.	NCT of Delhi	No reservation provided in the rules
5.	Goa	No reservation for women as per Rules.
6.	Gujarat	No reservation for women as per Rules.
7.	Haryana	No reservation for women as per Rules.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	No specific provision in the rules.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rules unavailable
10.	Jharkhand	No specific provision in the rules.
11.	Karnataka	Rules unavailable

1	2	3
12. Kerala	No reservation for women as per rules.	
13. Madhya Pradesh	No reservation for women as per rules.	
14. Maharashtra	No specific provision in the rules.	
15. Manipur	No reservation for women as per rules.	
16. Meghalaya	No reservation for women as per rules.	
17. Mizoram	No specific provision in the rules.	
18. Nagaland	No specific provision in the rules.	
19. Punjab	No reservation for women as per rules.	
20. Sikkim	No specific provision in the rules.	
21. Tamil Nadu	No specific provision in the rules.	
22. Telangana	No specific provision in the rules.	
23. Tripura	No specific provision in the rules.	
24. Uttar Pradesh	No specific provision in the rules.	
25. Uttarakhand	No specific provision in the rules.	
26. West Bengal	No specific provision in the rules.	

Derailment of Trains

3096. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
DR. BANSHILAL MAHTO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of increase in the incidents related to derailment during

the recent years and if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, zone and area-wise;

(b) the number of casualties occurred due to rail derailments during the above period;

(c) whether the victims or families of victims were given any compensation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any advance track monitoring system to avoid derailing of trains in the Railways, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to augment the facilities on the platforms falling under stations in South East Central Railway Bilaspur Zone and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Zone-wise details of number of Consequential Train Derailments during the last three years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 28th February, 2018) are as under:

Zonal Railways	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (up to 28th Feb, 2018)
1	2	3	4	4
Central Railway	9	7	7	7
Eastern Railway	3	3	5	1
East Central Railway	6	9	13	6
East Coast Railway	5	2	6	4
Konkan Railway	3	1	1	1
North Central Railway	3	3	4	3
North East Railway	7	2	1	4
Northeast Frontier Railway	2	2	5	1
North Western Railway	3	4	2	2
Northern Railway	8	9	10	10

1	2	3	4	4
South Central Railway	1	2	1	3
South Eastern Railway	4	1	0	2
South East Central Railway	0	2	5	1
South Western Railway	6	6	1	1
Southern Railway	0	5	7	3
West Central Railway	2	2	2	0
Western Railway	1	5	8	4
Metro	0	0	0	0
Total	63	65	78	53

(b) Details of casualties occurred in Consequential Train Derailments during the last three years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) and the current year 2017-18 (up to 28th February, 2018) are as under:

Year	Death	Injured
2014-15	104	265
2015-16	36	99
2016-17	193	322
2017-18 (up to 28th Feb, 2018)	28	174

(c) The amount of compensation paid by the Railways in derailment cases during the last three years and current year, is tabulated as under:

Year	Derailments (Sec-124)		
	Death	Injury	Total
2014-15	4.17	4.39	8.57
2015-16	105.53	16.83	122.36
2016-17	39.50	18.21	57.71
2017-18 (Feb. 2018)	28.65	16.73	45.38

(d) Indian Railways has Track Recording Car (TRC) for measurement of track parameters for planning maintenance input to the track. The advanced TRCs available with Indian Railways are capable of measuring rail wear also besides track parameters and vehicle ride parameters.

In addition to TRC, Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS) are run at predefined periodicity for measurement of horizontal and vertical acceleration for need based maintenance input to the track.

(e) It is Railways' endeavour to maintain passenger amenities at all Railway stations as per norms including those covered by South East Central Railway. Further augmentation/improvement of amenities at Railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are taken up depending upon their inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Modern Coach Factory in Raebareli

3097. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is considering to expand the capacity of the modern coach factory in Raebareli from 1,000 to 5,000 coaches every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the next four-five years, the Integrated Coach Factory (ICF) will become history and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Railways is considering to expand the production for LHB coaches at ICF factory in Chennai to over 6,000 coaches a year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, a work for expanding the capacity of Modern Coach Factory Rae Bareli from existing 1000 coaches per annum to 2000 coaches per annum has been included in Pink Book 2018-19.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for winding up Integrated Coach Factory (ICF). In fact, a work for expanding the capacity of ICF has been included in Pink Book 2018-19.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Prompt Response to Communications of Ex-MPs

3098. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: Will the PRIME Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any guidelines for the Government Departments/PSUs and other entities to take appropriate and prompt action and subsequently reply to the communications of former Members of Parliament (MPs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government contemplates to issue such guidelines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such advisory would also be issued to the State Governments and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The procedure for carrying out official work in Central Government offices has been laid down in the 14th Edition of Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP). The para 37(v) of CSMOP deals with the replies to ex-MPs, which states as under:-

"In case, a reference from an ex-Member of Parliament is addressed to a Minister or Secretary, reply to such reference may be sent by a Joint Secretary level officer after obtaining approval of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department. In case the reference is addressed to a lower level officer, reply to such reference could be sent by the officer on his own in non-policy cases and after obtaining approval of the higher authorities in policy cases. However, the minimum level at which reply could be sent should be that of an Under Secretary and that too in a polite letter form only."

The instructions contained in the CSMOP are reiterated from time to time by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances stressing on the need for following its provisions including acknowledging the communications received from MPs within 15 days, followed by a reply within next 15 days of acknowledgement sent.

(d) Under the federal principle the State Governments have their own separate sets of Manuals of Office Procedure for their offices.

Frequency of Rajdhani between Delhi-Ranchi

3099. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand is being made to run Rajdhani train daily between Delhi and Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to run this train on daily basis from Delhi to Ranchi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN) (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Demands have been received for increasing the frequency of Ranchi Rajdhani Express to daily. The same has been examined but not found feasible due to operational constraints including non-availability of path. However, to provide daily Rajdhani service from Ranchi to Delhi, it has been decided to provide stoppage of 22823/22824 Bhubaneswar-New Delhi Rajdhani Express (4 days a week) at Muri w.e.f. 16.03.2018.

[*Translation*]

Cases of Assam in CBI

3100. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in the State of Assam being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) the time since when these cases are being investigated and the reasons for delay, if any;

(c) the present status of the case of 'Lafiqul Murder' in BTAD, Assam; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for early investigation and filing of charge sheet in courts?

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 (d) 27 cases (Regular cases + Preliminary enquiry) pertaining to State of Assam are being investigated into by the CBI.

The year-wise break up of these case are as under:

Year	No. of cases
2006	1
2013	2
2015	1
2016	5
2017	15
2018	3

There is no delay except in 02 cases pertaining to the year 2006 and 2015. The case of 2006 is subjudice on an SLP filed in Supreme Court and the case of 2015 is under stay by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The case of 'Lafiqul Murder' in BTAD, Assam is under investigation.

Modernization of Post Offices

3101. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for opening of new post offices and modernization of the existing post offices in various States/UTs of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including in the area of Bundelkhand and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which the new post offices are likely to be opened and existing post offices modernized?

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 Department of Posts has planned to open 275 Post Offices during 2017-18, in various States/UTs of the country, including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.

Modernisation, Computerisation and Networking of more than 1.54 lakh Post Offices in the country, including 1.29 lakh Branch Post Offices in rural areas are planned.

(b) and (c) Details of number of State/UT-wise Sub Post Offices (SOs) and Branch Post Offices (BOs) proposed to be opened during 2017-18 is given the enclosed statement-I. No Post office is proposed to be opened in Bundelkhand area in the year 2017-18. Status of Modernisation, Computerisation, and Networking undertaken by the Department of Posts, including Bundelkhand area, is given in the enclosed statement-II. This is an ongoing activity.

Statement-I

Details of Number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circles/State/UTs	Opening of BOs by relocation	Opening of BOs by redeployment	Opening of SOs by relocation	Opening of SOs by redeployment	Opening of BOs in LWE affected areas	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	3	1	5	15
2.	Assam	1	2	1	2		6
3.	Bihar	1	3	1	2	3	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	2	1	20	27
5.	Delhi (NCR)	0	0	1	2		3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Gujarat (including UTs of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	2	3	19	3		27
7.	Haryana	1	3	1	2		7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	1	1		6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	1		3
10.	Jharkhand	1	3	2	2	20	28
11.	Karnataka	1	3	1	2		7
12.	Kerala (including UT of Lakshadweep)	0	0	1	1		2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	3	2		11
14.	Maharashtra (including the State of Goa)	2	4	3	2	10	21
15.	North East (including the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura)	2	5	3	2		12
16.	Odisha	2	4	2	2	3	13
17.	Punjab (including UT of Chandigarh)	1	4	2	2		9
18.	Rajasthan	2	7	4	3		16
19.	Tamilnadu (including UT of Puduchery)	2	3	2	2		9
20.	Telangana	1	4	2	2	5	14
21.	Uttarakhand	1	2	1	1		5
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2	5	3	5		15
23.	West Bengal (including the State of Sikkim and UT of A&N Islands)	1	4	2	2		9
Total		31	73	60	45	66	275

Statement-II*Status of modernisation Computerization and let working under take by the department of Posts*

Sl. No.	Name of the /UTs	No. of Post Offices Computerized	No. of Post Offices under Core Banking System	No. of Branch Posts Offices Rolled Out under DARPAN* Project	No. of ATMs Installed	No. of Divisions under Core System Integration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1594	1606	2229	58	32
2.	Assam	625	507	3266	26	11
3.	Bihar	1058	781	2890	44	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	349	302	1940	14	0
5.	Delhi	407	407	88	26	1
6.	Gujarat (including UTs Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu)	1341	1293	6719	41	0
7.	Haryana	504	496	2103	20	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	469	424	1866	22	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	266	199	790	12	0
10.	Jharkhand	463	368	2618	19	0
11.	Karnataka	1717	1736	2554	76	30
12.	Kerala (including UT Lakshadweep)	1507	1501	3435	52	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1021	1017	5185	51	17
14.	Maharashtra (Including Goa State)	2216	2171	1984	75	34
15.	North East (including Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh States)	340	164	557	19	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Odisha	1204	1024	2357	44	18
17.	Punjab (including UT Chandigarh)	768	765	3057	26	0
18.	Rajasthan	1335	1269	5069	64	13
19.	Tamil Nadu (including UT Puducherry)	2834	2531	0	97	23
20.	Telangana	852	847	1841	37	19
21.	Uttarakhand	2554	331	619	18	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	393	2332	7027	88	0
23.	West Bengal (including UT Andaman & Nicobar Island and Sikkim State)	1768	1447	528	64	0
Total		25585	23518	58722	993	201

*Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for a New India (DARPAN)

Track Renewal

3102. THE SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target in kilometer left for track renewal works in the Railways for the year 2018-19;

(b) whether the Railways is embarking on the process of track renewal on war-footing to reduce derailments and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the track renewal works that have been selected for renewal in the State of Karnataka, zone-wise, including Konkan railway during the last three years; and

(d) the targets fixed/achieved, funds allocated and expenditure incurred for track renewal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Track renewal target for 2018-19 has been kept as 3900 km in Complete Track Renewal (CTR) units (One km of

Through Rail Renewal is counted as 0.5 km CTR units and one km of Through Sleeper Renewal is counted as 0.5 km CTR units).

(b) Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when stretch of track becomes due for renewal on age/condition basis as per criteria laid down in Indian Railways Permanent Way Manual. If any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons, suitable speed restrictions, if required, are imposed to ensure safe running of trains.

(c) Details of track renewals are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. The State of Karnataka falls in Central Railway, South Central Railway, South Western Railway, Southern Railway and Konkan Railway. The targets fixed and actual progress of track renewal for Central Railway, South Central Railway, South Western Railway and Southern Railway for the last three year and current year are as under:

Zonal Railways	Year							
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Target	Actual Renewal	Target	Actual Renewal	Target	Actual Renewal	Target	Actual Renewal*
Central Railway	200	205	220	185	220	195	275	186
South Central	175	208	190	278	118	150	147	154
South Western	102	96	110	118	105	117	170	146
Southern	102	135	150	187	198	207	406	241

Target and Actual Renewal in km of CTR units.

*Upto January, 2018.

On Konkan Railway route, through track renewal works are not overdue. Hence, during the last three years no track renewal work has been carried out on Konkan Railway Route. However, need based casual renewal of rails and sleepers has been carried out on Konkan Railway.

(d) The details of target fixed and achieved, funds allocated and expenditure incurred for track renewal on Indian Railways during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Target (in km of CTR units)	Actual Renewal (in km of CTR units)	Funds allocated (Revised Estimates) (in Crore)	Expenditure incurred (` in Crore)
2014-15	2200	2424	5046.52	5371.55
2015-16	2500	2794	5426.06	5586.03
2016-17	2668	2487	6739.79	6397.97
2017-18	3600	2980*	9304.58	6540.49*

Target and Actual Renewal in km of CTR units.

*Upto January, 2018.

Jaleswar-Digha New Broad Gauge Line

3103. SHRIMATI RITA TARAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of MoR for commissioning of Jaleswar-Digha new broad gauge rail line;

(b) whether it is a fact that land acquisition process for the above line has not so far been started by the South Eastern Railway;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time line fixed for completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Jaleswar-Digha (41 Km) new line was sanctioned in 2010-11 at a cost of ` 352.65 crore with Rate of Return (RoR) of (-) 5.04%. The progress of the project has, however, been held up due to land acquisition issues.

My Gov Website

3104. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government has launched a website called MyGov that aims to help citizens to contribute in governance;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) the modalities prescribed for giving the opinion and suggestions by the citizens and their inclusion in future schemes,

(d) whether a large number of mobile users in the country are likely to help the Government to provide a transparent and result oriented governance; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. MyGov has been a successful first-of-its-kind participatory governance initiative that has flourished and evolved with time and need. The citizen engagement platform-MyGov, was launched on 26th July 2014, by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology. MyGov has engaged with multiple Central Ministries and Government bodies and select States and has effectively bridged the void between government and citizens by empowering them to participate in government policy making processes.

MyGov has been instrumental in successfully collaborating with citizens and delivering programs, policies, ideas to various government departments. More than 50 Ministries have collaborated with MyGov and hosted the aforementioned activities to engaging around 53 Lakhs citizens till date on some of the prominent activities. MyGov have crowdsourced various Logos like Swachh Bharat, Digital India, National Literacy Mission through this platform. MyGov also was instrumental in engaging common citizens in solving national issues through hosting smart India hackathon, Innovation challenge etc. The platform also enables innovation for incubating startups.

(c) Citizens have been able to contribute their ideas to core policy issues, make suggestions, give feedback, and participate in the governance process at large through discussions, tasks, polls, talks. Citizens' inputs which were crowdsourced through MyGov have been included in financial budgets, Rail Budgets, National Education Policy, etc. The citizen sensitivity towards programs and policies has been gauged through surveys like rate my government. Citizens inputs have also been taken care on by key discussion like Net Neutrality, Mann Ki Baat for PM, etc through MyGov.

(d) and (e) A large number of Mobile users in the country can help the Government to provide the transparent and result oriented governance as more and more Government Services and initiatives can be reached to the remote and far flung areas of the country, through the mobile network. However, the direct impact of more number of mobile users in helping the Government to provide the transparent and result oriented governance is not measurable.

Constitutional Amendment

3105. SHRI UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for passing of a Constitutional amendment with regard to inclusion of names of elected Sarpanches and Panches of Gram Katchary in electoral rolls of local authorities constitutions of Bihar legislative council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government intends to take action on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee in its 63rd Report had, *inter-alia*, recommended that there is a need for proper representation of elected representatives of both the Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Self Government bodies and Ward Committees in Legislative Councils of the State. Since the matter

is concerned with all the State Governments, their comments were solicited, which are still awaited from several States including the State Government of Bihar.

Funds Allocated for Minority Welfare Schemes

3106. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for the welfare of minorities for different schemes are sufficient and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any plans of including weaker sections in the forward castes in the minority class; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Adequate funds are being provided by the Government each year based on the requirement projected by the Ministry. The funds allocated to the Ministry for various welfare schemes of the minority are being optimally utilized. Scheme-wise allocation for 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) All the eligible minority communities notified by the Central Government under section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 have benefitted from different schemes of the Ministry for their socio-economic and educational empowerment. Identified minority concentration blocks, towns and cluster of villages, which are relatively backward, have been provided assets mainly for education, health, water supply etc. under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), which benefits all the residents living in that area.

Statement

*Schemewise budgetary allocation for
2017-18 and 2018-19.*

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Programme	Budget Estimates	
		2017-18	2018-19
A. EMPOWERMENT			

A.1. EDUCATIONAL EMPOWERMENT

1	2	3	4
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	950.00	980.00
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship	550.00	692.00
3.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	393.54	522.00
4.	Maulana Azad National	100.00	153.00
5.	Interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies	8.00	24.00
6.	Free Coaching & Allied Scheme	48.00	74.00
7.	Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commissions etc.	4.00	8.00

A.2. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

8.	Skill Development Initiatives	250.00	250.00
9.	Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	22.00	30.00
10.	Nai Manzil	175.95	140.00
11.	Equity of NMDFC	170.00	165.02

A.3 SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR EMPOWERMENT

12.	Leadership development of minority women	15.00	15.00
13.	Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community	2.00	4.00
14.	Hamari Dharohar	12.00	6.00
15.	Research/Studies, Monitoring, Evaluation and Publicity	50.00	55.00

B. AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

16.	Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	1200.00	1320.00
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C. SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS

17.	Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)	113.00	125.01
18.	Grants-in-aid to SCAs of NMDFC	2.00	2.00
19.	Computerisation of records of State Waqf Boards	3.30	
20.	Strengthening of State Waqf Boards	9.70	16.94
21.	Secretariat	17.66	19.14
22.	National Commission for Minorities (NCM)	8.41	8.62
23.	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (CLM)	2.74	2.32
24.	Grants-in-aid to Waqf	3.18	3.16
25.	Haj CGI Jeddah	78.00	76.79
26.	Haj Secretariat	7.00	8.00
Total		4195.48	4700.00

Expansion of Forecast Facilities

3107. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in the country where IMD weather forecasting facility is presently available, State-wise;

(b) whether the IMD has any proposal to expand its weather forecasting throughout the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken for the purpose;

(c) whether at present country's capacity to predict extreme weather phenomena is restricted to the district level which elude the benefit to farmers and citizens;

(d) if so, whether IMD is going to extend its high-tech forecast facilities down to the block and village level by extending its SMS alert system to 21 million farmers;

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is going to commission Mihir a high performance computer for weather forecast; and

(f) if so, the time by which its benefits are likely to be derived to give boost to farmers and citizens and other steps taken or being taken by the Government for accurate weather forecast?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) District wise weather forecasting offices not existing in IMD. However, at each state capital, there is a Meteorological Centre of IMD. IMD issues district level forecasts and warnings for all the districts daily, valid for next 3 days through its Meteorological Centres (MCs) and Regional Meteorological Centres (RMCs) from respective state capitals. In case of cyclones, the district level forecast is issued by the cyclone warning centres at Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Bhubaneswar and Kolkata, covering all coastal districts. India Meteorological Department (IMD) under Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) through "Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS)" scheme issues district level agrometeorological advisory services for all the districts in the country. Based on the weather forecast, district level Agromet Advisories are prepared in collaboration with 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities, institutes of ICAR and IITs twice a week, viz. on every Thursday and Friday.

(b) IMD already has its weather forecasting services covering the whole country.

(c) Yes Madam (d) At present, 22.7 million farmers in the country receive the Agromet Advisories through SMS directly. IMD is planning to introduce experimental block level forecasts in some districts and their dissemination of advisories to farmers through SMS.

(e) Mihir and Pratyush High Performance Computer clusters, have already been commissioned for initiating R & D efforts for introduction of experimental block level advisories for farmers.

(f) Efforts for improvement in the accuracy of weather forecast is a continuous process through upgradation of weather forecasting models and observational network.

Nano Science and Technology

3108. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali, Punjab;

(b) the total amount of money allotted for various researches in the Institute by the Central Government;

(c) the number of vacant posts that exists in this Institute presently and the way in which the institute has benefited the local population; and

(d) the number of their patent products that are feasible for commercial purposes presently?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF

ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Madam, Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST), Mohali (Punjab) is an autonomous institution of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, set up to boost Research and Development in the field of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology in India. INST started its activities from January, 2013 and the new campus is under construction in the Knowledge City at Sector-81, Mohali, Punjab.

INST is undertaking fundamental and applied research in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology and is also focusing on solving problems of societal relevance. Currently, 37 scientists along with 120 other researchers are working in INST. Since its inception, more than 150 papers have been published from INST. Under its Ph.D. programme, INST has floated 10 Ph.D. courses in association with the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali.

(b) The total amount of money allotted by DST for various researches in the Institute are as follows:

Financial Year	Grant-in-Aid(GIA) received				(In ` Lakhs)
	GIA(Salary)	GIA(General)	GIA(Capital)		
			Equipment etc.	New Building	
2013-14	0.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	450.00
2014-15	272.80	215.00	157.00	0.00	644.80
2015-16	608.72	241.28	150.00	500.00	1500.00
2016-17	1247.87	644.63	1957.50	1500.00	5350.00
2017-18 (Upto 07.03.18)	988.72	460.57	178.87	4000.00	5628.16
Total	3118.11	1561.48	2,893.37	6,000.00	13572.96

(c) Presently, four posts are lying vacant in the Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali. The Institute has benefited the local population by providing opportunity to local students for pursuing research in Nano Science and Technology, developing technologies to address issues such as stubble burning and removal

of toxic metals from water and industrial wastes.

(d) The following patent products are being developed for commercial purposes presently:

1. Low-cost water purification device for removal of toxic metals like Arsenic, Uranium and Fluoride ion from water.

2. Air purification device for harmful pollutant and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) sequestration: economical and reusable, first-of-its-kind, with customizable filters based on contents of the air pollutants.
3. Low-cost Aptasensor for Cardiac Biomarker, Myoglobin for early detection of cardiac arrest.
4. Development of low-cost Bolometer for detection of room temperature through sensors.

SAMEEP Programme

3109. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has, as an outreach mission, the SAMEEP programme, to get students to take interest in the jobs that the Ministry is engaged in and to familiarise the students about the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs(MEA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) SAMEEP is an outreach initiative of the External Publicity & Public Diplomacy (XPD) Division of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) launched in January, 2018 to reach out to the student community in different cities and towns across India. The objective is to familiarise school and college students with the role and functions of MEA, key elements of India's Foreign Policy and success stories and achievements on the foreign policy front. The initiative is undertaken with the help of officers of MEA and involves their visit to schools and colleges in their hometown/states during leave and is voluntary in nature. So far, four such programs have already been organised in Jalandhar, Delhi, Trichy and Sonapat and many more are in the pipeline.

Cadre Policy for IAS/IPS and IFS Officers

3110. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is firming up a cadre policy for IAS, IPS and IFS officers wherein they get

to choose a zone instead of the current system of a State as their cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities formulated for the purpose;

(c) whether it is true that the preference for the zones will remain in the same order and no change is proposed to be permitted; 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) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has issued revised policy on 05.09.2017 for the allocation of cadres to the members of All India Services which will come into effect with the Civil Services Examination 2017/Indian Forest Service Examination-2017. In this policy, all the cadres have been divided into five Zones and a candidate may give preference for these Zones in the order of descending priority as well as preference for cadres within each Zone in descending order. Further, a candidate claiming benefit of reservation under Physically Disabled quota has an additional option to indicate his preference (at the time of indicating preferences for various Zones and Cadres thereunder) for any one state/cadre (other than Home cadre) of his first preferred zone. In case he is found eligible as a Physically disabled candidate and he could not be allocated to his Home Cadre for want of vacancy, then as per policy, he is allocated to that cadre indicated as additional option.

(c) and (d) A candidate who wishes to be considered for All India Services are required to indicate in his Detailed Application Form (DAF) for the Main Examination his order of preferences for various Zones and Cadres for which he would like to be considered for allotment in case he is appointed to any of the All India Services and no request for change in preference of Zone and Cadre thereunder once indicated by a candidate is permitted.

Discontinuing Reservation chart Preparation

3111. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways has done away with pasting reservation chart on reserved coaches recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the logic behind this move;

(c) whether this will not put passengers/senior citizens who are not tech savvy to locate his/her seat before entering the coach and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the alternative arrangements made by the Railways so that passengers know about their berth before entering a reserved coach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Based on a similar successful experiment conducted by South Western Railway, the practice of pasting of reservation charts on train coaches was discontinued at New Delhi, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Bombay Central, Chennai Central, Howrah and Sealdah stations of Indian Railways on experimental basis for a period of three months. Keeping in view the positive feedback received from Zonal Railways, it has been decided to discontinue pasting of reservation charts on reserved coaches of trains at all erstwhile A1, A & B category of stations as a pilot project for six months starting from 01.03.2018.

(b) to (d) The logic behind doing away with the practice of pasting of reservation charts on reserved coaches is as under:

- (i) Passengers holding confirmed ticket are aware of their coach/berth number as the same is indicated on the tickets at the time of booking itself, except in case of First Class air-conditioned class.
- (ii) At present around 65% of the reserved tickets are being issued through internet for which, mobile number is invariably captured on which an SMS is sent at the time of booking.
- (iii) Waitlisted and Reservation Against Cancellation (RAC) passengers get their status update on their registered mobile number through SMS at the time of preparation of first reservation chart which is at least four hours before the scheduled departure of the train.
- (iv) Digital charting system has been installed at major stations and at other stations manual boards are installed for displaying the status of the waitlisted tickets to guide the passengers.

(v) Apart from the above, Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) service through 139, online booking website is available for passengers for checking the status of the tickets on real time basis.

(vi) It will save the cost of stationery as well as savings on account of manpower involved in pasting of reservation charts.

In view of the reasons mentioned above, now there is no need for the passengers to check their reservation status through the reservation charts displayed on the coaches. Moreover, reservation charts continue to be displayed on the station platforms for passengers including senior citizens who would like to view it on charts/digital charts in all stations including A-1, A & B category stations.

BPL Families

3112. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families living below the poverty line in the country, State-wise as on date;

(b) whether as per the recent statistics furnished by the Government, 50 per cent of the rural families are living below the poverty line;

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the reasons for increase in the number of poor families; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for

2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. State-wise poverty estimates for 2011-12 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for

Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. There are many other initiatives which are directly taken by the State Governments keeping in view the State and district-specific requirements. The emphasis of the Government is on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" which symbolizes inclusive development.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by states-2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl.No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22.	150.56.	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes:

1. Population as on 1st March 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman & Diu.
6. Poverty Line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Compensation to Victims of Robbery

3113. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARASWATI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released any guidelines for providing compensation to the robbery victims in the general coaches of the trains;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received from Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Railways' liability for compensation for death or injury of Railway passengers in untoward incidents (robbery) is laid down in Section 124A read with Section 123 of Railways Act, 1989. The scale of compensation as specified in Railway Accident and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Amendment Rules, 2016 is ` 8 lakh for death and ` 64,000/- to ` 8 lakh for injury, depending upon the gravity of injury.

(b) Total 04 cases have been received so far.

(c) Admissibility of compensation is decided by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) on the basis of a claim application filed before them. Railway Administration is liable to pay compensation to rail passengers only when a decree is awarded by Hon'ble RCT in favour of the claimant.

[English]

Legality of Online Transactions

3114. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a legal status of online cash transactions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government considers the provisions in acts like Payment Settlements and Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act), the information Technology ACT, 2008 and the Indian Penal Code to be sufficient for Protection of users making digital payments; and

(d) if not, whether Government is considering any plan to amend the respective legislations to strengthen the security framework for digital transaction/ payments?

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) Yes, Madam. Electronic funds transfer are covered under Payment Settlements and Systems Act, 2007 (PSS Act 2007).

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, The PSS Act 2017 facilitates a regulation regime that provide for resolution of disputes, penalties for offences etc. Besides, the RBI has issued circular on customer protection RBI/2017-18/15 DBR.No.Leg.bC.78/09.07.005/2017-18 dated 06 July 2017 which limits the liability of consumers in unauthorised electronic transactions.

Upgrading the Capability

3115. JOICE GEORGE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India lags way behind the USA, China, Europe, Russia and Japan with respect to launch capability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the current tested capability of 4-5 tonnes is way lesser than China and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government intends to take any initiatives to upgrade the launch capability and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the research, development and innovation centres in the country are well funded and staffed and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Indian private players are working and collaborating with the Government 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) India has the Launch Vehicle system with a capability

to put 4-ton class of satellites to GTO, whereby meeting all the national requirements. Even with such capabilities PSLV is able to offer spare capacity to commercial launches on a regular basis. While other countries have higher launch capabilities, ISRO is making its own plans to increase its launch vehicle capabilities, even upto 16 ton to GTO in the future.

(b) Presently, India has three launch vehicles, namely, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) with a launch capability of 1.75 Ton to 600 km sun synchronous polar orbit, Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) with a launch capability of 2.2 Ton to Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-Mark III with a launch capability of 4 Ton to Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). The maximum launch capability to GTO of other space agencies are: - USA: 14 Ton, China: 13 Ton, Europe: 10.5 Ton, Russia: 6.25Ton, and Japan: 8 Ton. Recently, SpaceX, a private company in USA, has demonstrated the launch of a heavy lift launch vehicle, Falcon Heavy, which can carry 26.7 Ton to GTO.

(c) Yes, Madam. China has a maximum launch capability of 13 Ton to GTO.

(d) The Government has already undertaken the development of Semi-cryogenic engine and intends to initiate development activities for Semi-cryogenic stage and the clustering of Semi-cryogenic engines in order to upgrade the launch capability.

(e) ISRO being a research organisation, effectively deals with research, development and innovation as part of its activities. The funds and manpower allocated to DoS/ISRO is sufficient to carry out its current programs/projects. The total sanctioned manpower is 18095 and budget allocation for 2018-19 is ₹10,783 Cr.

(f) ISRO effectively utilises the industries in realising launch vehicle hardware and fabrication of other sub systems, currently. This has enabled to realise majority of manufacturing requirement of launch vehicles and satellites through Indian Industries. ISRO also envisages to have greater involvement of industries in the launch vehicle set up through joint venture initiatives in the future.

[Translation]

Banking Services in Post Offices

3116. SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enable post offices of the country to act as a bank and connect the network of post offices with the banking services and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether post offices have been modernised and employees trained to take the digital payment services to rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which India Post Payment Bank services are likely to be started across the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (c) Yes Madam, Department of Posts has set up the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) as a public limited company with 100% Government of India equity on 17.08.2016 which aims to deliver basic financial products and services through post office access points to unbanked and under-banked regions of the country. RBI had granted licence to carry on Payments Bank activities on 20.01.2017 and since then IPPB has launched 2 pilot branches at Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) on 30.01.2017. IPPB plans to set up remaining 648 branches in district headquarter post offices, averaging one in each district) by April. 2018. These branches will be linked with approximately 1.55 lakh post offices across the country which will act as access points of the payments bank by the end of 2018.

(b) Yes Madam, all the 25585 departmental post offices are computerized and all the post offices which are technically feasible are connected through Single WAN network in the country. Also under "Digital Advancement of Rural Post New India" (DARPAN) Project, the Department of Posts, in a phased manner, is providing SIM based hand held devices to the Branch Post Offices in the rural areas of the country for carrying out online postal and financial transactions. 58,722 branch post offices have been brought under DARPAN Project as on 07.03.2018.

Inputs on Core Banking, India Post Payments Bank, Information Technology (IT) Modernization etc. have been incorporated in the Training Modules in Postal Training Centres (PTCs) and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy (RAKNPA) and training is being imparted on the above to the trainees attending PTCs/RAKNPA. Further,

Branch Post Masters (BPMs) have been trained for carrying out online postal and financial transactions under the DARPAN project.

[English]

Space Applications

3117. SHRI G. HARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum has recommended that the established space agencies in the region should promote space applications, including rice crop monitoring, global rainfall monitoring, fire hotspot, haze monitoring and disaster management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of areas the ISRO has been concentrating so far as the above said areas are concerned;

(d) whether ISRO shares the information, it gathered, with other neighbouring countries; and

(e) 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) Space Applications Working Group, one of the four Working Groups of Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), has recommended to further promote space applications, including rice crop monitoring, global rainfall monitoring, fire hotspot, haze monitoring and disaster management, at the 24th session of APRSAF held at Bengaluru in November 2017.

(c) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is carrying out studies in the above said areas.

(d) and (e) ISRO shares the information with other neighbouring countries, in the event of disasters, through many programmes including Sentinel Asia (APRSAF's initiative for disaster management support), International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters', United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), United Nations Platform for Space based Information for Disaster management and

Emergency Response (UNSPIDER), COSPAS-SARSAT system for search and rescue operations, "Severe Thunderstorms: Observations and Regional Modeling (STORM)" programme of SAARC and South Asian Satellite.

[Translation]

Frequency of Train No. 12489/12490

3118. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frequency of Bikaner-Dadar Superfast Train No. 12489/12490, running twice a week, between Bikaner and Dadar is inadequate vis-a-vis its passenger load;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a demand has also been made in the past to increase its frequency in view of the adequate revenue being collected by the train from the district and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether running the train on daily basis is likely to result in increased revenue along with relief to passengers from long waiting list and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to run this train daily; and

(f) 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) The demand pattern on Indian Railways is not uniform throughout the year and it varies during the peak and lean seasons. The demand for travel surges especially during the peak season like during summer holidays, festivals, etc. During the current Financial Year 2017-18 (April, 2017 to February, 2018) the overall occupancy of train no. 12489/12490 is more than 100%.

(c) to (f) Demands including from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament have been received for increase in frequency of 12489/12490 Bikaner-Dadar Express from bi-weekly to daily.

While running the train on daily basis will generate higher revenue, this has been examined but not found feasible for implementation at present, due to operational and resource constraints including path constraints on sections enroute and terminal constraints at Dadar.

[English]

Extradition from UK

3119. SHRI P. KUMARM: SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an extradition treaty with the United Kingdom (UK) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of number of persons extradited from the UK during the last three years, year wise;

(c) the names of persons in respect of whom proposals have been rejected by the UK Government;

(d) whether the persons who have defaulted in making payments to the financial institutions in India could be extradited and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number and names of persons with respect to whom extradition requests are pending with the UK Government; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to seek modifications in the extradition treaty with the UK and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) Yes, there is an Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed on 22 September 1992. The Treaty came into force after the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged on 15 November 1993.

(b) In the last three years, one fugitive namely Mr. Samirbhai Vinubhai Patel was extradited from the UK on 18 October 2016.

(c) The extradition proposals in respect of fugitives, namely, Raymond Andrew Varley, Ravi Shankaran, Ajay Prasad Khaitan, Virendra Kumar Rastogi and Anand Kumar Jain, Velu @Boopalan@Dileepan@Niranjana, J.K. Angurala and Asha Rani Angurala and Jakkula Srinivas have been rejected by the UK Government. The UK Court has also declined to issue arrest warrants in respect of fugitives, namely, Rishikesh Surendra Kardile, Patrick Charles Bowering and Kartik Venugopal, on the ground of insufficient evidence of extradition offence.

(d) The India-UK Extradition Treaty follows a 'no-list approach' and instead, goes by the criterion of dual criminality and minimum punishability in determining an

extradition offence. According to the Article 2 of the bilateral Treaty, an extradition offence for the purpose of the Treaty is constituted by conduct which under the laws of each Contracting State is punishable by a term of imprisonment for a period of at least one year and an offence may be an extradition offence notwithstanding that it relates to taxation or revenue or is one of a purely fiscal character.

(e) As of today, there are 16 extradition requests in respect of the following fugitives pending with the UK Government:

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Rajesh Kapoor & Seema Kapoor
2.	Tiger Hanif @ Mohd. Hanif Umarji Patel
3.	Pavilose Fernandez@Paul Samuel
4.	Sanjeev Kumar Chawla @Sanjeev Chawala@Sanjay Chawala@Sanjay
5.	Shaikh Sadiq
6.	Vijay Mallya
7.	Rishikesh Surendra Kardile
8.	Chandan Sharma
9.	Patrick Charles Bowering
10.	Palaniappan Rajaratnam
11.	Lokendra Sharma
12.	Kartik Venugopal
13.	S. Balakrishnan
14.	Ritika Avasty
15.	Kavaljit Sinh Mahendra Singh Rajjada and Arti Dhir
16.	Raj Kumar Patel

(f) As of now, there is no proposal to seek modifications in the Extradition Treaty with the UK.

Commercial Disputes

3120. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government is aware of the fact that the commercial disputes reportedly are not disposed of

in a time bound manner causing negative impact on Ease of Doing Business;

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

(c) the total number of commercial disputes pending in the country in various courts during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has taken any measures to ensure that commercial disputes are disposed of in a time bound manner to promote Ease of Doing Business; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a), (b), (d) and (e) In order to ensure the speedy disposal of commercial disputes of specified value of Rupees one crore and above, the Government has enacted the 'Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015'. By the said Act, certain amendments have been made in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 with a view to fast track and reduce delays in disposal of commercial cases. Furthermore, the Government endeavors to provide for speedy resolution of commercial disputes of reasonable value which may help for further improvement in India's rank in the World Bank's Report on Doing Business. The Government also proposes to introduce the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018 in the Parliament which *inter-alia* proposes to bring down the specified value of a commercial dispute to ` three lakhs from the present ` one crore.

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

Funds for Research and Development

3121. SHRI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is spending close to 20 per cent of its defence outlay on R&D as compared to a mere 5-6 per cent in India;

(b) if so, whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has requested for increasing the budget to meet growing defence needs/ requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the allocations made and spent in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period and future course of action by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) There are no authentic reports regarding Chinese defence outlay on research and development. Details of expenditure by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are as under:

XI Five Year Plan (` in Crore)	
Year	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	6104.55
2008-09	7699.05
2009-10	8475.38
2010-11	10148.92
2011-12	9893.84
Total	42321.74

XII Five Year Plan (` in Crore)	
Year	Actual Expenditure
2012-13	9794.80
2013-14	10868.88
2014-15	13257.98
2015-16	13317.12
2016-17	13382.05
Total	60620.83

The Government is fully seized of the security concerns of the country and necessary steps are undertaken regarding defence research and development.

Quality Coal

3122. SHRI OM BIRLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity of the coal produced quality wise in India during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of coal imported from various countries across the world during the previous year;

(c) whether there is a shortage of quality coal for the production of electricity in the country and if so, the measures taken by the Government to overcome this problem in the country; and

(d) whether there has been several occasions of disputes between Coal India Limited (CIL) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) regarding the quality of coal which is supplied by the CIL to various NTPC's power units and if so, the action/steps taken by the Government to reduce such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The quantity of the coal produced quality-wise in India during the last three years is given below:

Grade	Production (in million Tonnes)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Steel-I	0.050	0.037	0.023
Steel-II	0.456	1.051	1.004
SC-1	0.130	0.135	0.110
Wash-I	0.115	0.415	0.314
Wash-II	2.228	2.493	3.422
Wash-III	12.335	12.968	11.084
Wash-IV	42.132	43.788	45.704
Total Coking	57.446	60.887	61.661
G1	2.740	3.831	3.832
G2	0.565	0.341	0.309
G3	5.469	5.189	5.279
G4	19.025	17.665	17.319
G5	14.789	16.302	13.112
G6	22.680	13.114	14.140
G7	37.838	39.038	35.961
G8	30.523	33.150	29.450

	1	2	3	4
G9		52.704	44.579	37.769
G10		64.411	82.855	98.074
G11		130.703	147.460	143.133
G12		79.169	90.578	92.317
G13		76.348	77.619	90.838
G14		5.054	1.439	7.440
G15		3.806	4.073	3.540
G16		2.627	0.418	7.769
G17		3.258	0.666	0.531
UNG		0.024	0.026	0.318
Non-Coking				
Total		551.733	578.343	601.131
Total Coal		609.179	639.230	662.792

(b) The quantity of coal imported from various countries during the previous year 2016-17 was 190.95 Million Tonnes.

(c) By and large, the requirement of coal for Power sector is for supply of lower grades coal. In terms of extant policy and Government directives, CIL is supplying requisite quality of coal to Power sector for electricity production. In order to ensure supply of requisite quality coal, a mechanism of independent Third Party sampling at loading end has already been put in place covering different schemes under which supplies are being made to power houses.

(d) Prior to the directives issued by Ministry of Coal dated 26.11.16 for independent third party sampling mechanism at loading end, sampling was being undertaken by third party agencies appointed both by CIL and NTPC independently. Due to variation in result of these third parties, difficulties were being faced in finalization of quality of coal dispatched. However, consequent to issuance of Standard Operating Procedure on Third Party Sampling at loading end, the issues have largely been settled. For smooth operationalization of the mechanism, a committee has been constituted to oversee the implementation process. Further, Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanism (ADRM) has been set up at the Government level to ensure redressal of disputes, if any.

Writ Petitions against Universities

3123. SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions and PILs filed against the Central and State Universities in the country, University-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to curb the rising number of such petitions and PILs?

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

[*Translation*]

Ease of Obtaining Passport

3124. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is endeavouring to provide passports more easily after easing the passport issuing process;

(b) if so, the details of manner in which the process has been eased;

(c) the number of passport centres running in the country presently and the number of such centres approved for opening; and

(d) the number of passport centres operational and proposed to be opened in District Headquarters of the country including Rajasthan and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry has eased the passport issuing process and has made it an online procedure including getting appointments for submission of documents for passports. Effective technical infrastructure is in place to ensure that the Passport Seva system is available for access at all times from any location. The Passport Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in) is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with CSC

e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of about 2.7 lakh Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland.

Securing online appointments for submission of passport applications at Passport Seva Kendra (PSK)/ Post Office at Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) has been simplified. The current provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/ rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services.

The Ministry has expanded the outreach by opening PSK and POPSK as given in (c) and (d) below.

The passport rules have also been simplified to make it easier for the citizens to get passports. This is given in the enclosed statement-I.

Under the Passport Seva Project, a robust information system has been created to offer a bouquet of online passport services as follows:

- (i) Comprehensive information relating to passport application procedure, requirement of supporting documents, applicable fees, location of Passport Offices, Passport Seva Kendras (PSK), Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK), police station jurisdiction, etc. is posted on the Portal to make it user-friendly. It is kept updated with Advisories/ Notices and Press Releases relating to Passport services developments. Status of applications can be tracked through the Passport Portal.
- (ii) An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 National Call Centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens.
- (iii) The Passport Seva system sends four free of cost SMS to applicants—(i) at the time of dispatch of passport, (ii) in 'returned undelivered' passport cases, (iii) rejection of request for counter delivery cases and (iv) clear Police Verification (PV) report in pre-PV PCC cases or review of PV and clearance by the Passport Issuing Authority (PIA). In addition, a premium optional SMS Service, on nominal payment basis, has been made available to enable citizens to receive alerts and updates

regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.

- (iv) mPassport Seva mobile app provides passport related information including PSK and POPSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission and tracking of passport application status on smart phones.
- (v) For assistance, citizens can call toll-free helpline number 1800-258-1800.
- (vi) The Passport system has interface with the police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with the India Post for tracking delivery of passports.

The online system and establishment of PSK/POPSK have facilitated better accountability, transparency and streamlining of passport service delivery. This has also helped in issuing error-free and more secure passports. The time taken in issuing passports has progressively decreased since the introduction of online application system, opening of PSK and POPSK and simplification of rules. The Passport Seva Project has won several awards and is seen as a model of people centric service, innovation and Public Private Partnership.

(c) and (d) At present, 93 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are operating across the country as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The list is given in the enclosed statement-II.

The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/Post Offices (PO) in the country including in Rajasthan & Maharashtra called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSK is (given in the enclosed statement-III). 162 POPSK are functional as on 8 March, 2018 (enclosed statement-IV). The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for the operationalization of the remaining POPSK by 31st March, 2018.

Statement-I

Simplification of Passport Rules

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of

passport policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:

A. Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births & Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth & Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant; (iv) Aadhaar Card/E-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

B. Other Changes:

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, i.e., only one parent and not both. This would enable single

- parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been reduced to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (vii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (viii) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/ No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-'H' that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (ix) Sadhus/ Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).
- (x) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (xi) An applicant for a passport has to submit any one of the documents as mentioned in (A) above as proof of Date of Birth (DOB) while submitting the passport application. The DOB mentioned in the document would be recorded in the passport. In case there is a discrepancy between the DOB previously recorded in the passport and the new proof of DOB submitted by the applicant, the Passport Issuing Authorities (PIA) have been authorized to consider the explanation of each applicant seeking change in the DOB (irrespective of the period that would have lapsed after the issue of the passport) to find the genuineness of the claim and if the PIA is satisfied with the claim and with the document(s) submitted by the applicant in support of the claim, the PIA shall accept all such requests made by the applicant to issue the passport with revised DOB.
- (xii) Passports can be now obtained under the 'Tatkaal' Scheme without providing the Verification Certificate from a Gazetted Officer, which was required earlier. The documents to be submitted for getting a passport under this Scheme have been notified vide G.S.R. 39(E) dated 11 January, 2018.
- (xiii) Passports can now also be obtained under the Normal scheme on out-of-turn post-Police Verification basis without paying any additional fees on the submission of certain documents as notified vide G.S.R. 39(E) dated 11 January, 2018.

Statement-II*State-wise List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Bhimavaram
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Itanagar
3.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	2	Patna, Darbhanga
5.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
7.	Delhi NCT***	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
8.	Goa	1	Panaji
9.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I & II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.
10.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
13.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	5	Bangalore I & II, Hubli, Mangalore, Kalaburagi.
15.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I & II, Kannur I & II.
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bhopal, Indore
17.	Maharashtra	8	Mumbai I, II & III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik, Solapur.
18.	Manipur	1	Imphal
19.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong

1	2	3	4
20.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl
21.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
22.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar
23.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
24.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I & II, Hoshiarpur.
25.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar, Udaipur
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II & III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore,
28.	Telangana	5	Hyderabad I, II & III, Nizamabad, Karimnagar
29.	Tripura	1	Agartala
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.
31.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
32.	West Bengal	3	Kolkata, Berhampore, Siliguri.
Total		93	

* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also at present.

** RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

*** RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana.

@ RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement-III

List of 251 Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK)

SI.No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1	2	3	4
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

1	2	3	4
3.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
5.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
6.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
7.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
8.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
9.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
10.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
11.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
12.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
13.	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
14.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
15.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
16.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
17.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati
19.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
20.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
21.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
22.	Sonitpur	Assam	Guwahati
23.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati
24.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
25.	Gopalganj	Bihar	Patna
26.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
27.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
28.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna

1	2	3	4
29.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
30.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
31.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
32.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
33.	East Champaran	Bihar	Patna
34.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
35.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
36.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
37.	Supaul	Bihar	Patna
38.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
39.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
40.	Surguja	Chattisgarh	Raipur
41.	Durg	Chattisgarh	Raipur
42.	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	Raipur
43.	Rajnandgaon	Chattisgarh	Raipur
44.	Silvasa	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
45.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
46.	North West Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
47.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi
48.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
49.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
50.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
51.	Krishna Nagar	Delhi	Delhi
52.	Lodhi Road	Delhi	Delhi
53.	Saket	Delhi	Delhi
54.	South Goa	Goa	Panaji
55.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
56.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
57.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
58.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
59.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
60.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
61.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
62.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
63.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
64.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
65.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedaba
66.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
67.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
68.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
69.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
70.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Chandigarh
71.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
72.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
73.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
74.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
75.	Narnaul	Haryana	Delhi
76.	Rohtak	Haryana	Delhi
77.	Sonipat	Haryana	Delhi
78.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
79.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
80.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
81.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
82.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla

1	2	3	4
83.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
84.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
85.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
86.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
87.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
88.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
89.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
90.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
91.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
92.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
93.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
94.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi
95.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
96.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
97.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
98.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
99.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
100.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
101.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
102.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
103.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
104.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
105.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
106.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
107.	Devangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
108.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
109.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin

1	2	3	4
110.	Idukki	Kerala	Cochin
111.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
112.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
113.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
114.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
115.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
116.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
117.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
118.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
119.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
120.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
121.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
122.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
123.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
124.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
125.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
126.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
127.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
128.	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
129.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
130.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	Mumbai
131.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Mumbai
132.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Nagpur
133.	Latur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
134.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
135.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
136.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune

1	2	3	4
137.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune
138.	Beed	Maharashtra	Mumbai
139.	Mumbai North Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
140.	Mumbai South Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
141.	Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Mumbai
142.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
143.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai
144.	Dombivali	Maharashtra	Mumbai
145.	Panvel	Maharashtra	Mumbai
146.	Nanded (N)	Maharashtra	Nagpur
147.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
148.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
149.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Thane
150.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	Guwahati
151.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
152.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
153.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
154.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
155.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
156.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
157.	Berhampur (Ganjam)	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
158.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
159.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
160.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	Amritsar
161.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
162.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh

1	2	3	4
163.	Sangrur	Punjab	Chandigarh
164.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	Jalandhar
165.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
166.	SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahar)	Punjab	Jalandhar
167.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
168.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
169.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
170.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
171.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
172.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
173.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
174.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
175.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
176.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
177.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
178.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
179.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
180.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
181.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
182.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
183.	Banswada	Rajasthan	Jaipur
184.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
185.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
186.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
187.	Viluppuram	Tamilnadu	Chennai
188.	Namakkal	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore

1	2	3	4
189.	Tiruppur	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore
190.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamilnadu	Chennai
191.	Ramanathapuram	Tamilnadu	Madurai
192.	Cuddalore	Tamilnadu	Madurai
193.	Dindigul	Tamilnadu	Madurai
194.	Sivaganga	Tamilnadu	Madurai
195.	Virudhunagar	Tamilnadu	Madurai
196.	Kanyakumari (N)	Tamilnadu	Madurai
197.	Perambalur	Tamilnadu	Tiruchirapalli
198.	Pudukkottai	Tamilnadu	Tiruchirapalli
199.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
200.	Warangal	Telangana	Hyderabad
201.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
202.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
203.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
204.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
205.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
206.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
207.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
208.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
209.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
210.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
211.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
212.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
213.	GautamBudh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
214.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
215.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad

1	2	3	4
216.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
217.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
218.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
219.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
220.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
221.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
222.	Ayodhya/Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
223.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
224.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
225.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
226.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
227.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
228.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
229.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
230.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
231.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
232.	Kushi Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
233.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
234.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
235.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
236.	RaeBareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
237.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
238.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
239.	Haldwani/Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
240.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
241.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
242.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun

1	2	3	4
243.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
244.	Nadia (Krishnanagar)	West Bengal	Kolkata
245.	North Kolkata (Beadon Street)	West Bengal	Kolkata
246.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
247.	Raiganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
248.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
249.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata
250.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	Kolkata
251.	Malda	West Bengal	Kolkata

Statement-IV*List Of Functional POPSK As on 8th March, 2018*

Sl.No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1	2	3	4
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
5.	Krishna-Gudivada	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
6.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
7.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
8.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam
9.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
10.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
11.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
12.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna

1	2	3	4
13.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
14.	East Champaran	Bihar	Patna
15.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
16.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
17.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
18.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
19.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
20.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna
21.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
22.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
23.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
24.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
25.	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh	Raipur
26.	Durg	Chattisgarh	Raipur
27.	Rajnandgaon	Chattisgarh	Raipur
28.	Surguja	Chattisgarh	Raipur
29.	Silvasa	Dadar Haveli and Nagar	Mumbai
30.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
31.	Janak Puri	Delhi	Delhi
32.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
33.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
34.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
35.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
36.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
37.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
38.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
39.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
40.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
41.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
42.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
43.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
44.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
45.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
46.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
47.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
48.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
49.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
50.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
51.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
52.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
53.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
54.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
55.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
56.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
57.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
58.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
59.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
60.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
61.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
62.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
63.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
64.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
65.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi

1	2	3	4
66.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
67.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
68.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
69.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
70.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
71.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
72.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
73.	Davangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
74.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
75.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
76.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bangalore
77.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
78.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
79.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
80.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
81.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin
82.	Idukki (Kattappana)	Kerala	Cochin
83.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
84.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
85.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
86.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
87.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
88.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
89.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
90.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
91.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

1	2	3	4
92.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
93.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
94.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
95.	Ghatkopar/Vikhroli	Maharashtra	Mumbai
96.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
97.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Nagpur
98.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
99.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
100.	Berhampur	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
101.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
102.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
103.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
104.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar
105.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Tiruchirapalli
106.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
107.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
108.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
109.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
110.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
111.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
112.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
113.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
114.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
115.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
116.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
117.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur

1	2	3	4
118.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
119.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
120.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
121.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
122.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
123.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
124.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
125.	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
126.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
127.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
128.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
129.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
130.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
131.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
132.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
133.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
134.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
135.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
136.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
137.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
138.	Warangal (Hanamkonda)	Telangana	Hyderabad
139.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
140.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
141.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
142.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
143.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly

1	2	3	4
144.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
145.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
146.	Ayodhya/ Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
147.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
148.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
149.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
150.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
151.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
152.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
153.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
154.	Nainital (now at Kathgodam)	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
155.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
156.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
157.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
158.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
159.	Raiganj (North Dinajpur)	West Bengal	Kolkata
160.	Nadia (Krishnanagar)	West Bengal	Kolkata
161.	North Kolkata (Beadon Street)	West Bengal	Kolkata
162.	Malda	West Bengal	Kolkata

[English]

Boeing Inspection Flight Training Centre

3125. MOHAMMED FAIZAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of construction of proposed Boeing Inspection Flight Training Centre in the State of Kerala;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) In so far as Ministry of Defence is concerned, no such proposal is pending.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Nuclear Cooperation with Canada

3126. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Canada in the field of nuclear energy cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details and the salient features 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. During the visit of Prime Minister of Canada H.E. Mr. Justin Trudeau to India on February 23, 2018, Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Natural Resources of Canada concerning cooperation in the fields of science, technology and innovation.

(b) The MoU is a broad framework arrangement for enhancing cooperation in research and development activities with Canada. The MoU facilitates mutual consultations on the areas of new material development and testing, design of advanced Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs), structural components of reactor systems including inspection and quality assurance programs, sharing of operational information, nonpower application of radiation isotope technology, etc. The MoU will be valid for a period of 5 years and can be renewed further through mutual consultations.

Rising Inequality

3127. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant rise in inequality in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any data indicating the growth of per capita income and expenditure of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure made by the Government on education, health and other social services on every individual during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether it is true that no significant progress has been made on the ground which reflect the expenditure made in this regard; and

(f) if so, the response of the Government and the steps being proposed to ensure that the money spent on development of the country yield desired outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (b) In India, the data on class distribution of income is not compiled centrally. However, information on Consumption inequalities (in terms of Lorenz ratio), separately for rural and urban area, based on last three quinquennial Household Consumer Expenditure surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 61st (July, 2004-June, 2005), 66th (July, 2009-June, 2010) and 68th (July, 2011-June, 2012) round) are available and are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) to (f) The information on growth rate of per capita income is given at in the enclosed statement-II. The Monthly per Capita Expenditure overall as well as on education and health on the basis of NSSO quinquennial Consumer Expenditure Surveys are given at in the enclosed statement-III and IV respectively. Explanatory Note in respect of concepts, definitions etc. used for above information is given in the enclosed statement-V. Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes. These include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY), National Health Mission (NHM), Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyaan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), MidDay Meal Scheme (MDMS), Swachh Bharat Mission, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Targeted

Public Distribution System (TPDS)/ National Food Security Act (NFSA), road connectivity through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana etc. The emphasis of the Government is on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" which symbolizes inclusive development.

Statement-I

*Lorenz ratios of distribution of MPCE
(Monthly per capita expenditure)*

(Uniform Reference Period), all-India

Sector	Lorenz ratio of distribution of MPCE		
	2011-12	2009-10	2004-05
rural	0.307	0.291	0.30
urban	0.385	0.381	0.37

Ref:

- (i) NSS Report No. 555: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12;
- (ii) NSS Report No. 538: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2009-10; and
- (iii) NSS Report No. 508: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05

Statement-II

Growth Rate of Per Capita Income

Period	Growth in per capita income
2012-13	3.3
2013-14	4.6
2014-15	6.3
2015-16	6.8
2016-17 (Provisional Estimates)	5.7

Source: National Accounts Division, Central Statistics Office

Statement-III

Estimates of all-India average $MPCE_{URP}$ from last three quinquennial surveys of consumer expenditure done by NSS in its 61st (July, 2004-June, 2005), 66th (July, 2009-June, 2010) and 68th (July, 2011-June, 2012) round survey

*Growth in $MPCE_{URP}$ at current and constant prices
since 2004-05, all-India*

Characteristic	Year		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
MPCE: rural (₹): current prices	558.78	927.70	1278.94
Price deflator for rural sector*	319	494	580
MPCE: rural (₹) at 1987-88 prices	175.17	187.79	220.51
MPCE: urban (₹): current prices	1052.36	1785.81	2399.24
Price deflator for urban sector*	338	503	599
MPCE: urban (₹) at 1987-88 prices	311.35	355.03	400.54

* Price deflators for the years up to 2009-10 are taken from NSS Report No.538: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure; they represent price indices for rural and urban India with base 1987-88 = 100. For 2011-12 indices have been computed as a continuation of this series, with the help of CPI-AL for the rural sector and CPI-IW for the urban sector.

Source: NSS Report No. 555: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12

Statement-IV

*Value of consumption (₹) of items per person for a
period of 30 days for $MPCE(URP)$ using reference
period of 30 days since 2004-05*

Item group	Year		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
	rural		
education	14.90	26.51	39.84
health (institutional)	10.03	13.97	23.15
health (non-institutional)	26.93	39.26	64.52

	Urban		
education	52.69	92.91	135.73
health (institutional)	13.05	25.04	33.13
health (non-institutional)	41.54	64.74	98.85

Source: NSS Report No. 555: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12;
NSS Report No. 538: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2009-10;
NSS Report No. 508: Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05

Statement-V

The NSS concept of MPCE, therefore, is defined first at the household level (household monthly consumer expenditure ÷ household size). This measure serves as the indicator of the household's level of living.

Each individual's MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person (man, woman or child) belongs. This assigns to each person a number representing his or her level of living. The distribution of persons by their MPCE (i.e., their household MPCE) can then be built up, giving a picture of the population classified by economic level.

The MPCE measure may be defined as follows.

Uniform Reference Period MPCE (or MPCEURP):

This is the measure of MPCE obtained by the NSS consumer expenditure survey (CES) when household consumer expenditure on each item is recorded for a reference period of "last 30 days" (preceding the date of survey).

Education: This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals (first-hand or second-hand), newspapers, stationery, educational CD, etc. and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment to private tutors. Fees for shorthand and typing courses, fees for music, dancing and swimming lessons, and fees for training in nursing, physiotherapy, etc., are included. Occasional payments to the school fund

made on account of charities, and "donations" generally, are not included here, unless they are charged by the educational institution as compulsory payments.

Medical expenses: This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Medical expenditure reimbursed by employer or by insurance companies is included. Expenditure on all family planning devices is included, and also expenditure on medical termination of pregnancy. Medical insurance payments are excluded.

Medical: institutional and non-institutional expenditure: The distinction between institutional and noninstitutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

Militarization Of Space

3128. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:
SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increased threat perception from weaponisation or militarization of outer space around the world and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is particularly of great concern with the development of anti satellite technologies that are being developed by a neighbouring nation of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has a space command to co-ordinate between different actors in dealing with any contingencies;

(d) if so, whether it is sufficiently funded and staffed and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether India has a dedicated space programme 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) There is a general threat perception from weaponisation or militarization of outer space for the whole world. It could have an impact on the security of space infrastructure.

(b) Development of Anti-satellite technology could pose two dimensional impact, first, the possibility of impacting satellites and second, creation of debris, which is a perennial problem to all operational space systems.

(c) Currently India does not have a Space Command.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) India has a dedicated space programme which addresses various developmental requirements of the country through Satcom, SatNav and Earth Observation related assets.

[Translation]

Share Of Nuclear Energy In Power Generation

3129. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:
SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of nuclear power generation in the country is much lower as compared to developed countries such as the US, Japan and Germany etc.;

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

(c) the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government to increase the quantum of power generation from nuclear energy?

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 share of nuclear power generation was about 3.4% in India in the calendar year 2016. The corresponding share in United States of America and Germany was about 19.7% and 13.1% respectively. The share of nuclear power generation is country specific and depends on other sources of electricity generation deployed in the country. The reason for low share in nuclear electricity generation in India is the relatively low installed nuclear power capacity. A larger nuclear power capacity could not be added in the initial stages because of technology development phase that had to be gone through during the technology denial and international embargo regime from 1974 to 2008. Another constraint faced by the nuclear power programme during the first two decades was availability of resources.

(c) Presently 22 reactors (6780 MWe capacity) are in operation and 9 more reactors of (6700 MWe capacity) are under construction / commissioning. The Government has taken several enabling steps to increase the nuclear power capacity and to provide adequate quantity of fuel. The Government has also accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for construction of twelve (12) nuclear power reactors—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 and also accorded "In principle" approval of sites for locating future reactors based both on indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation to enhance nuclear power capacity in the country.

In addition, the Government has entered into enabling agreements with foreign countries for nuclear cooperation including supply of fuel, amended the Atomic Energy Act to enable Joint Ventures of Public Sector Companies to set up nuclear power projects and created the Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) for resolving the issues related to Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010.

*[English]***Railway Projects Under South Central Railway**

3130. SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing and pending railway projects, under the south central railway;

(b) the time by which the ongoing projects are likely to be completed;

(c) whether some new line survey between Bidar-Nanded via Deglur has been approved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of the ongoing and pending Railway projects under South Central Railway are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Year of sanction	Latest Anticipated Cost (` in cr.)	Exp as on 31.03.2017 (` in cr.)	Outlay 17-18 (` in cr.)	Persent Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kadapa (Cuddapah) Bangalore(Bangarapet) (255Km)	1996-97	2050	340	240	Kadapa Pendlimari (21.3km): Commissioned. In balance section land acquisition taken up.
2.	Nandyal-Yerraguntla (123 km)	1996-97	966.43	934.3	100	Kundu-Yerraguntla (120.50 km) : Commissioned. Nandyal-Kundu (2.50 Km) : Work is in advance stage of completion.
3.	Macherla-Nalgonda (92Km)	1997-98	815	3.5	0.5	Project kept in abeyance.
4.	Munirabad Mahbubnagar (Devkadra-Krishna, SCR portion) (81.74 Km)	1997-98	645	650.16	55	Krishna-Yeramara (16 DN line commissioned. Devakadra-Jaklair (28.55 Km): Commissioned. Jaklair-Krishna (35.60 Km): Work taken up.
5.	Kakinada-Pithapuram (22Km)	1999-2000	220	25.01	100.50	Project kept in abeyance.
6.	Kotipalli-Narsapur (57Km)	2000-01	2120	238	430	Revised Estimate sanctioned on 24.10.17. Work of land acquisition taken up. Agency for substructure of one important bridge finalized.
7.	Manoharabad-Kotapalli (151.36 Km)	2006.07	1160	4.26	11.80	Land acquisition has been taken up.
8.	Obulavaripalle-Krishna-patnam (113 Km)	2006.07	839	645	100.01	Ph.I Venkatachalam-Krishnapatnam (20km): Section commissioned.Ph.II: Obulavaripalle Venkatchalam (93 km): Work taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Bhadrachalam Road Satupalli (56.25 Km)	2010-11	704	1.13	0.10	Land acquisition taken up
10.	Gudur Durgarajapatnam (42Km)	2011-12	500	0.51	0.10	Ministry of Shipping has been requested to take up this project as port connectivity project under PPP mode.
11.	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 Km)	2012-13	117.75	27.14	44	Work taken up.
12.	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151Km)	2012-13	923	1.87	2	State Govt. of Telangana has to convey consent for sharing the cost of the project and finalise the alignment.
13.	Mannuguru-Ramagundum (200 Km)	2013-14	2911	0.89	1	Consent of Telangana Govt. for sharing 50% cost and land free of cost yet to be confirmed.
14.	Cumbam Proddutur (142Km)	2013-14	830	0.5	1.00	Work included in Budget 2013-14 subject to obtaining requisite approvals. However, Planning Commission has not approved the project.
15.	Kondapalli Kothagodum (125Km)	2013-14	723	0	0.010	Work included in Budget 2013-14 subject to obtaining requisite approvals. Project length reduced to 81.57 km between Kondapalli Penuballi. Final location survey for Kondapalli-Penuballi taken up.
16.	Nadikude-Srikalahasti (309Km)	2015-16	2299	198	340	Land between New Piduguralla Savalyapuram (46 km) has been acquired. Earthwork and minor bridges & major bridge taken up. In balance section, land acquisition has been taken up.
17.	Vijayawada-Guntur via Amravati (106Km)	2017-18	2679.6	0	1	Project included in Budget 2017-18 subject to requisite Govt. clearances.
DOUBLING						
18.	Mancheryal-Peddampet Patch Tripling (9.02 Km)	2010-11	85.66	83.56	8.50	Work is in advance stage of completion.
19.	Vijaywada-Gudivada Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu DL with Electrification (221 Km)	2011-12	1503	304.18	121.87	Earthwork, minor bridges and major bridges bridges have been taken up.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Guntur-Tenali Doubling with electrification (24 Km)	2011-12	168	140.76	36	Earthwork, minor bridges and major bridges have been taken up.
21.	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line with electrification (220 Km)	2012-13	2200	142.34	100	Ph.I: Vijayawada Rayanapadu Kondapalli (17.49 km): Work in block sections completed. Yard works taken up. Ph.II Kondapalli-Kazipet (202 km): Land acquisition proposals submitted to State Govt.
22.	Mudkhed-Parbhani (81.43 Km)	2013-14	390.60	194.7	71	Parbhani-Mirkhel (17 Km): Commissioned. In balance portion, work taken up.
23.	Duvvada-Vijaywada 3rd line (332Km)	2015-16	3873.1	0.04	7.5	Deferred in view of East Coast DFC project.
24.	Kalluru-Guntakal (41Km)	2015-16	323	32.68	52	Land acquisition has been taken up.
25.	Bypass at Renigunta, Dharmavaram, Wadi (21Km)	2015-16	273.05	5	10	Preliminary activities have been taken up.
26.	Bypass at Vijayawada, Kazipet (30Km)	2015-16	499.29	79.97	125	Vijaywada Bye-Pass (19.50 km): Land acquisition has been taken up. Kazipet
27.	Kazipet-Balharshah 3rd line (201 Km)	2015-16	2063	136.89	160	Work is in different stages of execution.
28.	Vijaywada-Gudur 3rd line (288 Km)	2015-16	3246	51.5	100	Tenders for earthwork, minor and misc works have been invited.
29.	Gooty-Dharmavaram (90 Km)	2015-16	636.38	130.6	75	Contracts for earthwork, major & minor bridges, linking of P.way awarded.
30.	Secunderabad (Falaknuma) Mehboobnagar (85.24 km)	2015-16	773.94	0.34	50	Land acquisition has been taken up.
31.	Guntur-Guntakal (443Km)	2017-18	4000	0.01	124	Diguvametta-Santamaguluru (159 Km): Earth work & minor bridges taken up.
GAUGE CONVERSION						
32.	Akola-Khandwa (173.59 Km) SCR portion	2008-09	1930	68.42	130	Akola-Akot(43.50 Km): Tenders for earthwork, minor/major bridges finalised. Amlakhurd Khandwa (54.50 Km): Land acquisition and clearance of forest and wild life taken up.

(b) Every Railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, inter-alia, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc. which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances and land acquisition are some of the main factors that affect the pace of completion of the projects. In addition, as per the prevailing system, funds are allocated on yearly basis, based on the Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance and internal generation and progress of land acquisition. Hence, no time-frame has been fixed for completion of these projects.

(c) and (d) Survey between Bidar to Nanded via Deglur (154.65 Km) completed with a cost of ₹ 2152.18 crores & Rate of Return (ROR) 0.63%. Project is not yet sanctioned.

Ongoing Projects in Haryana

3131. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the

Details of ongoing Railway Projects in State of Haryana

Sl.No.	Section	Year of inclusion	Kms	Cost (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW LINES					
1.	Jind-Sonipat	2003-04	81	717.15	Completed & commissioned
2.	Rewari-Rohtak including material modification	2003-04	81.26	867	Main work of Rewari-Rohtak new line completed and commissioned for passenger (MM) for construction of traffic. ₹ 315.71 crores sanctioned for Elevated Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat bye-pass (3.9 km.)
3.	Chandigarh-Baddi	2007-08	27.95	1540	50% Cost of the project is being shared by Himachal Pradesh Government. Land acquisition taken up.
4.	Rohtak-Meham-Hansi	2012-13	68.8	576	Government of Haryana is sharing 50% cost of the project along with providing land free of cost for the project. Land acquisition completed. Work taken up.

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of all projects in Haryana approved in the last 15 years along with their status of work and date of approval by the railway board, funds allocated/utilized;

(b) The detailed status of the land acquisition for all the ongoing projects including dates of notification/de-notification of section 4, section 6 and summary report on objections heard under section 5;

(c) the Target Date of Completion (TDC) of all ongoing projects in Haryana and new target date of completion in case of delay in the projects; and

(d) whether there are any new proposals from the Government of Haryana for new rail projects and if so, the details thereof including status of the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The details of New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects included in Budget falling fully/partly in the State of Haryana during last 15 years are as under:

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh#	2013-14	91	876	The work was included in budget subject to obtaining requisite Govt. approvals. Government of Haryana has been requested to provide land free of cost apart from sharing 50% of construction cost.
6.	Hissar-Sirsa via Agroha and Fatehabad#	2013-14	93	400	The work was included in budget subject to obtaining requisite Govt. approvals. In view of negative rate of return, poor traffic projections and non availability of operational or financial justification, it could not be taken forward.
7.	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Ferozpur-Jhirka-Alwar#	2013-14	104	1239	The work was included in budget subject to obtaining requisite Govt. approvals. Government of Haryana has been requested to provide land free of cost apart from sharing 50% of construction cost.
8.	Panipat-Meerut #	2016-17	104	635	Detailed project report taken up.
DOUBLING/3rd & 4th LINES					
9.	Tughlakabad (jn. Cabin)-Palwal 4th line	2006-07	33.5	301.40	Palwal-Asoati-Ballabgarh(11.33 km.) completed and commissioned. Balance work in advance stage of completion.
10.	Ambala Cantt-Dhapper (Ph.I) with MM Dhapper-Chandigarh	2010-11	45.16	338.54	(i) Ambala-Dhapper (23 km): Commissioned in October, 2015. (ii) Dhapper-Chandigarh (22 km.): Work in advance stage of completion.
11.	Rewari-Manheru	2011-12	69.02	410	Work on 42 Km completed. Work taken up in balance 27 km section.
12.	Mathura-Palwal 4th line	2015-16	806	68.7	Land acquisition and work of minor bridges, earthwork taken up.
13.	Kukrana-Panipat	2007-08	8	70	Completed & commissioned
14.	Jakhal-Mansa Doubling on SPR section	2008-09	45	300	Completed & commissioned.

Projects included in budget, subject to obtaining requisite clearances.

In addition, following Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects have also been completed:-

1. Hisar-Siwani (30.81 km) Gauge Conversion project completed in the year 2008-09
2. Rewari-Rampur Beri (112) Gauge Conversion project completed in the year 2008-09
3. Rewari-Dabla (77.12 km) Gauge Conversion project completed in the year 2008-09
4. Rewari-Ajarka (26 km) Doubling project completed in 2012-13

(b) Details of land acquisition are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Details of Land Acquisition
1	2	3
1.	Jind-Sonipat	Land acquisition completed.
2.	Rewari-Rohtak including MM bye-pass	Land acquisition has been completed. In Bye-pass, no land acquisition required.
3.	Chandigarh-Baddi	Land acquisition taken up.
4.	Rohtak-Meham-Hansi	Land acquisition has been completed.
5.	Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Narayangarh	Land acquisition has not been started as project has not been approved as yet.
6.	Hissar-Sirsa via Agroha and Fatehabad)	Land acquisition has not been started as project has not been approved as yet.
7.	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh—Ferozpur—Jhirka-Alwar	Land acquisition has not been started as project has not been approved as yet.
8.	Khukrana-Panipat	No land acquisition required
9.	Tughalakabad-Palwal	No land acquisition required
10.	Ambala Cantt-DhapparPhase-I	No land acquisition required
11.	Mathura-Palwal 4th Line	Land acquisition taken up.

(c) Every Railway project requires a number of clearances from various Ministries and Departments of State/Central Governments. These, *inter-alia*, include clearances inherent to land acquisition, forestry clearance and permission for crossing from departments like National Highway Authority of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation canals etc. which are part of project execution. Process of seeking the approvals/clearances and land acquisition are some of the main factors that affect the pace of completion of the projects. In addition, as per the prevailing system, funds are allocated on yearly basis, based on the Gross Budgetary Support from Ministry of Finance and internal generation of resources, progress of land acquisition and relative priority of the project etc. Therefore, timeline for completion of these projects have not been fixed.

(d) Requests/proposal for new lines, gauge conversion, doubling and electrification, are received by Railways at various levels, Railway Board, Zonal Railways and Divisional Headquarters, etc. As receipt of such requests/suggestions/demands is a continuous

process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained.

Delay in Release of MPLAD Funds

3132. SHRI ANOOP MISHRA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding considerable delay in releasing funds from the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) fund despite the recommendations by the Members of Parliament which is hindering development works;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to simplify rules so that common and regular reasons for delays could be resolved immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENATARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Complaints and references regarding delay in release of funds under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) at district level are received in the Ministry on a continuing basis. Complaints on receipt are referred to State and District Authorities for taking appropriate action.

Data on year-wise complaints and action taken thereon is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Release of funds under the MPLADS at the Central Government level as well as at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

Para 4.2 of the Guidelines on MPLADS stipulates that at the time of the constitution of Lok Sabha, and election of a Rajya Sabha Member, the first instalment of ₹ 2.5 crore is released to the District Authority without any documents. In the subsequent years, the first installment of MPLADS funds is released subject to submission of provisional Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous year for at least 80% of expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year. The second installment is released on submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) reflecting unsanctioned balance of less than ₹ 100 lakh and unspent balance of less than ₹ 250 lakh with the District Authority along with the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous financial year and Audit Certificate (AC) of the year prior to the previous year. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released by the Central Government.

The District Authorities release funds to the Implementing Agencies in accordance with the State Government's rules/guidelines applicable for the purpose.

Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Central Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Members of Parliament can recommend works up to their full annual entitlement without linking with actual release of funds and District Authorities are required to undertake immediate sanction

and implementation of the eligible works so recommended.

Implementation of the works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities, as per the State Government's technical, administrative and financial rules and in accordance with the Guidelines on MPLADS. For timely execution of works, 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. However, wherever delay in release of funds under MPLADS at district level comes to notice of the Ministry, the matter is referred to State and District Authorities for taking appropriate action.

Radiation Detection System

3133. SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of installation of Radiation Detection System in the country;

(b) the names of the regulatory body in the country which monitor the disposal of scrap or medical waste containing radiation; and

(c) the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year regarding violation of the rules and guidelines relating to disposal of scrap or medical waste containing radiation and the action taken/being 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) Units of Indian Environmental Radiation Monitoring Network (IERMON) have been installed to detect any increase of radiation levels. The IERMON locations, spread over the country, are selected based on various factors including population density and vulnerability for potential radiological emergencies. The locations of IERMON stations include major cities and populated towns.

(b) Atomic Energy Regulatory Board enforces the regulations for the disposal of scrap or medical waste containing radiation.

(c) Nil.

Skill Development Of Minority Women

3134. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the scheme for skill development of minority women;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made under the scheme in the country during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of minority women who became skilled during the current year and the number of women likely to become skilled during the next year; and

(d) whether the said scheme could not achieve the expected results and if so, the rate of success in terms of percentage under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. National Productivity Council (NPC), an autonomous body under the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry has conducted evaluation and impact assessment of "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) scheme, a skill development scheme for minorities including minority women. The study was conducted in 8 States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Manipur for the period 2013-14 to 2015-16. Based on the study, it was found that more than 86% of trainees certified under the scheme have been employed based on the information made available by Project Implementing Agencies. The employment rate after training has increased to 93% in case of male candidates and 83% in case of female candidates. About 96% and 84% of the male and female candidates reported improvement in their living standards after placement. Besides, the employment rate of candidates who have

undergone training in modern trade was reportedly 35% in organized sector and 64% in unorganized sector. In case of candidates from traditional trade, 18% were employed in organized sector and 82% in unorganized sector. NPC opined that the scheme has achieved its outlined objective to a considerable extent and has recommended its continuation beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Apart from the above scheme, following two more skill development schemes are implemented by the Ministry:

(ii) **Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD):** Scheme has been 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. As per scheme guidelines, Minimum 33% seats are earmarked for minority girl/ women candidates. The PIAs under the scheme have been empanelled in 2016-17 and its too early to have an assessment done.

(iii) **Nai Manzil:** Scheme has been 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. As per scheme guidelines, Minimum 30% seats are earmarked for minority girl/ women candidates. The PIAs under the

scheme have been empanelled in 2016-17 and its too early to have an assessment done. The achievements

made under the above mentioned schemes during last three years are as follows:

Scheme	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Physical (Nos.)	No. of women candidates	Financial (` in crore)	Physical (Nos.)	No. of women candidates	Financial (` in crore)	Physical (Nos.)	No. of women candidates	Financial (` in crore)
Seekho aur Kamao, USTTAD and Nai Manzil	20,720	9,344	46.65	1,23,330	57,936	208.86	1,39,280	66,271	342.67

*In respect of 2017-18 under Seekho aur Kamao scheme, the allocation of trainees has been done recently.

Digital India Initiative

3135. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the schemes and projects being implemented under the Digital India initiative;

(b) the performance of the above said schemes and projects in the last two years, quarter-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken to bring more private participation and to speed up digitization and network growth for quick delivery and implementation of e-governance services in rural areas of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MNINSTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNATHANAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India has initiated the 'Digital India' programme with the vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/ Departments & States/UTs and is being coordinated by MeitY. Each project has its own budgetary requirement and accordingly project-plan has been charted out by the implementing departments.

The present status of some of the key initiatives undertaken under Digital India programme is as follows:

Pillar 1: Broadband Highways

- Under National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)/ BharatNet project, 2.66 lakh KMs of optical fibre pulled for 1,13,226 GPs and 1,03,730 GPs have been connected so far till 04.03.2018.

Pillar 2: Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity

- Rural Tele-density is 56.54% (as on 30th November, 2017).

Pillar 3: Public Internet Access Programme

- **Common Services Centres** are taking digital services to every corner of India. Till February, 2018, there are 2,92,481 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the country, of which, 1,83,184 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level.

Pillar 4: E-Governance: Reforming government through Technology (as on 28th February, 2018)

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar provides 12 digit biometric and demographic based identity that is unique, lifelong, online and authenticable. Further to give statutory backing to Aadhaar 'The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016' was

notified. Over 120+crore residents have been enrolled.

- **Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT):** 414 schemes of 56 Ministries/ Departments are there on DBT platform. An amount of more than ` 3.42 Lakh Crore has been transferred through DBT and the Ministries/Departments have reported savings of ` 57,029 crores in last three years due to implementation of schemes in DBT mode.
- **E-Office:** It is a Digital Workplace Solution which aims to usher in efficient, effective and transparent inter-government and intra-government transactions and processes. NIC has implemented e-Office Portal in 149 Central Government (Ministries/Departments) and 122 State Governments (Secretariats/District Administrations).

Pillar 5: eKranti- Electronic Delivery of Services

- 3541 e-services are being provided through 44 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under e-Kranti. More than 3081 crore e-transactions with an average of 252 crore transaction per month were done during the year 2017.

Pillar 6: Information for All (as on 28th February, 2018)

- **MyGov Platform:** 45 Ministries are engaged actively on MyGov platform, reaching out to the citizens through the fundamental concepts of Do, Discuss and Disseminate. Presently, 53.26 lakh users are registered with MyGov, participating in various activities hosted on MyGov platform. MyGov activities are structured under 63 groups consisting of 718 tasks, 762 discussions, 243 Polls/Surveys and 166 talks.
- **Open Government Data platform:** The portal is intended to be used by Government of India Ministries/Departments their organizations to publish datasets, documents, services, tools and applications collected by them for public use. As on 28th February, 2018, over 160,223 dataset resources under 4,239 catalogs contributed by 110 Ministry/Departments (85 Central and 25 states). 1,344 Visualizations created, 3617-Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) created, 115 Chief Data Officers. OGD India has 15.13 million times viewed and 5.53 million datasets have been downloaded.

Pillar 7: Electronics Manufacturing–Target NET ZERO Imports (as on 28th February, 2018)

- 242 Investment proposals under Modified Specific Incentive Programmes (MSIPs) having a proposed investment of ` 91,642 crore have been so far received. 107 proposals with proposed investments of ` 21,494 crore have been approved.
- 21 Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (18 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Brownfield EMC) have been granted final approval and are under implementation.
- Electronic Development Fund has been launched and 22 daughter funds have been approved with a commitment of ` 1,227 crore involving a total targeted corpus of ` 10,900 crore.

Pillar 8: IT for Jobs (as on 28th February, 2018)

- 48,300 seats have been approved under India BPO scheme and over 31,732 seats have been allocated across 20 States and 2 UTs.
- 5000 seats have been approved for BPOs in North East and 1,610 seats have been allocated across 5 States in NER.
- Under National Digital Literacy Mission/Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (NDLM/DISHA), 53.67 lakh have been trained. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) has been launched in October, 2017.
- Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan(PMGDISHA): The Scheme is aimed at empowering the citizens by providing them access to information, knowledge and skills for operating computers/ digital access devices. Under the Scheme, a total of more than 1.05 crore candidates have been registered. A total of more than 1.04 crore candidates have been trained out of which more than 50 lakh candidates have been duly certified.

Pillar 9: Early Harvest Programme (as on 28th February, 2018)

- Over 107 lakh Digital Lockers have been opened. About 139 lakh documents have been self-uploaded. 42 Issuers and 18 Requester

Organizations have been on-boarded. Digital Locker Authority has been constituted and Digital Locker rules have been notified.

- e-Hospital/Online Registration System (ORS) has been made operational in 142 hospitals and more than 13 lakh appointments have been taken online.
- **Public Wi-Fi hotspots:** Wi-Fi services have been provided at 90 tourist sites across the country.
- **The National Scholarships Portal(NSP)** has been developed as a one-stop solution to implement end-to-end disbursement of the scholarship to the beneficiaries. The process includes student registration, application, approval and disbursement. It has enabled nearly 1.66 Crore students to submit application on a single portal for 52 different scholarships schemes.
- **National Centre for Geo-Informatics (NCoG)** provides Geographical Information System (GIS) based services to Government Ministries/ Departments for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system (DSS) for various organizations. So far, 23 applications across various domains are operational.
- Rapid Assessment System has been integrated with 947 e-Services of 178 departments in 28 States/UTs.
- **Jeevan Pramaan** is an Aadhaar enabled biometric Digital Life Certificate for pensioners. More than 159 lakh pensioners have registered themselves to avail of this facility for their life certificates.
- **eSign—Online Electronic Signature Service:** eSign is an initiative for easy, efficient, and secure signing of electronic documents by an Aadhaar holder. Five agencies namely eMudhra Ltd., C-DAC, (n)Code Solutions, NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Ltd. and Capricorn have been empanelled to offer e-Sign Services. Over 4.50+ crore eSigns have been issued.

(c) As Digital India is an umbrella programme that covers multiple projects of various Central Ministries/ Departments & States/UTs and is being implemented

by concern Ministry/Department. Each Ministry/ Department has its own agreement with company/agency. MeitY is implementing following schemes to speed up digitization and network growth for quick delivery of e-governance services in rural areas of the country.

- **State Wide Area Network (SWAN):** Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/ sub-Divisional Headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link.

Presently, SWANs have been made operational in 34 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya Rajasthan Dadar& Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The States/UTs are utilizing the core infrastructure of SWAN for providing the closed user connectivity to various Government offices in the State/UTs.

- **State Data Centre (SDC):** Under the SDC Scheme, establishing Data Centres in all the States/UTs has been proposed to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure in order to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B) services. Presently, 28 SDCs have been made operational in the States namely Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Goa Karnataka, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tripura, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Madhya Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram Bihar, Himachal Pradesh , Jharkhand and Punjab.
- **National Information Infrastructure (NII):** A pilot project on National Information Infrastructure (NII) in one district each of the 7 States/UTs namely Chandigarh, Peren district of Nagaland,

Trivandrum district of Kerala, Mysore district of Karnataka, Puducherry, Haridwar district of Uttarakhand and Anand district of Gujarat for providing seamless and high speed bandwidth connectivity upto Gram Panchayats has been initiated. The pilot in Chandigarh, Nagaland and Pondicherry are completed and are delivering various e-governance services upto Gram Panchayat level.

- **e-District:** The e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP) aims to provide high volume citizen centric services which are delivered from the district or sub-district level and are currently not covered by any other MMP. e-District services have been launched in 649 districts (including 40 pilot districts) across 32 States / UTs.
- **Common Services Centre (CSC) 2.0:** MeitY has initiated a project namely "Common Services

Centre (CSC) 2.0" in August, 2015 at a total project outlay of ₹ 475.11 Cr for a period of four years, 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 including the State of Andhra Pradesh. 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.

Till February, 2018, there are 2,92,481 Common Services Centres (CSCs) functioning across the country, of which, 1,83,184 CSCs are at Gram Panchayat (GP) level. The number of CSCs in the country (State/UT-wise) is shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State/Ut-wise Status of CSCs as on 28 February, 2018

Sl. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	Total No. of CSCs including GP	No. of CSCs at GP level
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

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22771	20835	14976
15.	Maharashtra	27977	32325	21795
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

Safety of Stations

3136. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a plan of action for bringing the entire Railways network under the surveillance system so as to ensure the safety of railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has also planned to set up surveillance control system with Railway Protection Force in major railway stations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) It proposed to install Close Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras to strengthen surveillance mechanism and to ensure safety and security of passengers at railway stations and trains over entire network of Indian Railways. Funding is contemplated from Nirbhaya Fund of Government of India. It is further proposed to deploy trained manpower on hiring basis, under overall supervision of Railway Protection Force, for round the clock monitoring of CCTV feeds through control rooms to render security related assistance to passengers on real-time basis.

[Translation]

Digitally Connected Post Offices

3137. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of the post offices declared connected digitally in the country; (b) the State-wise number of the post offices yet to be made digitally literate; and

(c) the time by which the remaining post offices are likely to be digitalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) (a) All the 25,585 Departmental Post Offices are computerised in the country; 24,927 of these are networked under single Wide Area Network (WAN). Furthermore, under "Digital Advancement of Rural Post offices for a New India" (DARPAN) Project 58,722 Branch Post Offices out of a total of 1,29,380 Branch Post Offices are provided with SIM based Handheld devices for performing postal and financial transactions online. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) All the Departmental Post Offices will be brought under single WAN as soon as telecom connectivity becomes feasible. The rest of the 70,658 Branch Post Offices are planned to be covered under DARPAN Project by July 2018.

Statement

Information on "Digitally Connected Post Offices" as on 07.03.2018

Sl.	Name of the Postal Circle/State/UTs	No. of Departmental Post Offices that are computerised	No. of Departmental Post Offices digitally connected under Single WAN	No. of Branch Post Offices	No. of Branch Post Offices digitized under DARPAN project
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1594	1583	8782	2229
2.	Assam	625	625	3387	3266
3.	Bihar	1058	1030	7989	2890

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	349	343	2815	1940
5.	Delhi	407	407	147	88
6.	Gujarat (including UTs Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu)	1341	1329	7643	6719
7.	Haryana	504	502	2184	2103
8.	Himachal Pradesh	469	457	2319	1866
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	266	256	1436	790
10.	Jharkhand	463	439	2655	2618
11.	Karnataka	1717	1712	7949	2554
12.	Kerala (including UT Lakshadweep)	1507	1498	3554	3435
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1021	1016	7258	5185
14.	Maharashtra (Including Goa State)	2216	2215	10643	1984
15.	North East (including Meghalaya, Mainpur, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh States)	340	267	2585	557
16.	Odisha	1204	1189	6971	2357
17.	Punjab (including UT Chandigarh)	768	767	3096	3057
18.	Rajasthan	1335	1330	8976	5069
19.	Tamil Nadu (including UT Puducherry)	2834	2580	9305	0
20.	Telangana	852	852	4936	1841
21.	Uttarakhand	393	372	2329	619
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2554	2538	15116	7027
23.	West Bengal (including UT Andaman and Nicobar Island and Sikkim State)	1768	1620	7305	528
Total		25585	24927	129380	58722

[English]

Autonomous Weapons System

3138. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's stand on the development, adoption and / or integration of Autonomous Weapons System (AWS) by various nations including USA, Russia, China for enhancing their offensive as well as defensive capabilities; and

(b) whether the Government has developed or likely to develop any of these technologies for its further use or deterrence and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Weapon systems with varying levels of autonomy are already in use in some countries. Indian Armed Forces also have several weapon systems which are autonomous with 'fire and forget' capability. DRDO has undertaken Design and Development of similar autonomous weapon systems.

Recent advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Autonomous Intelligent Systems have the potential, like other dual-use technologies to be leveraged for both offense and defense. Government keeps all relevant developments under review and remains committed to taking necessary steps to uphold national security in accordance with its own assessments.

Complaints from NRI Women

3139. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government receives regularly on an average dowry complaints one every eight hours from abroad since the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise since 2014;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government and the response of the foreign countries on the desertion cases; and

(d) the details of instructions and regulations issued to Overseas Missions of India to act immediately on receipt of the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) The Ministry has been receiving petitions including dowry-related complaints, harassment & ill treatment by the husband and his family etc. from distressed Indian women married to NRI spouses. They also request the Ministry & the Missions/Posts for assistance in serving judicial summons for Court proceedings in India; assistance in obtaining maintenance and child support from the spouse; request for repatriation of the spouse to India etc. Year-wise details of such complaints received and addressed by the Ministry since 2014 are given below:

Year	Number of complaints received	Number of complaints addressed
2014 (only in Missions & Posts)	276	276
2015	796	796
2016	1510	1510
2017	1186	1186
Total	3768	3768

(c) This Ministry including the Indian Missions/Posts have assisted distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses by way of providing them counseling, guidance and information about procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the Overseas Indian husband; filing a case in India, issuing Look Out Circulars; impounding and revocation of Indian passport of the husband; getting access to lawyers and NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions etc. and legal and financial assistance under ICWF Scheme.

The issue of dowry is generally not a cognizable offence in foreign countries. However, as the issue of dowry leads to domestic & other acts of violence, either of the estrange spouses or both look for legal remedies. The Ministry has sensitized the countries with larger number of diaspora about the plight of distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses. Although they appreciate our view point, they are unable to interfere in judicial processes of their countries.

(d) With an aim to provide financial and legal assistance by all Missions and Posts to distressed women

married to NRI spouses, the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) Guidelines were revised in September, 2017. The amount of legal & financial assistance to distressed Indian women has also been increased to US\$ 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case. The Missions/Posts have also been empowered to provide emergency lodging and boarding to distressed Indian women.

Track along LoC

3140. SHRI MIDHUN REDDY:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has constructed or attempted to build a track/road on Indian side on LoC in Arunachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese authorities;

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

(d) whether China is pressurizing India by enhancing the strength of the Army force in the border areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent Chinese threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) An Indian Army patrol observed three civilians believed to be Chinese nationals carrying out track construction in Arunachal Pradesh on the Indian side of the LAC. The three civilians returned to the Chinese side of the LAC on seeing the Indian Army patrol. As per the agreed modalities, a Flag Meeting was arranged to discuss the intrusion. The Chinese side admitted that the three civilians had crossed over the LAC and agreed to withdraw their equipment immediately.

Government regularly takes up such matters along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including Border Personnel Meetings, Flag Meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for

Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs, as well as through diplomatic channels.

(d) and (e) Indian Army is fully seized of the security needs of the country in the border areas. Necessary steps including construction/upgradation of roads, capability enhancement and infrastructure development have been undertaken to ensure that the National Security concerns along the Borders are adequately addressed.

[Translation]

Investigation Of Cases Related To Coal Block Allocation

3141. SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also taken the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) in its ambit of investigation regarding the cases of coal block allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed the accountability in this regard; 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) to (d) Yes Madam,

In 20 cases, CBI has obtained files from PMO pertaining to approval of allocation of Coal Block by the then Prime Minister who acted in the capacity of Minister of Coal. CBI has examined officers of PMO in this regard who has dealt the files of allocations of coal blocks. However, CBI has not filed any charge sheet against the officers of PMO in the court and also not referred any matter to Govt. for taking action, so far.

As per the provisions of Delhi Special Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1964, the superintendence over Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in respect of investigation of Prevention of Corruption (PC) Act case vests with the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

New Telecom Policy

3142. SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring next generation technology like internet of things, skill development and security under New Telecom Policy (NTP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the NTP, Government proposes to open workshops on the new telecom policy at industry and area levels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any scheme to increase investment under the new policy to upgrade the network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (e) The Department of Telecommunications has already initiated the process to formulate a new National Telecom Policy in view of rapid technological advancement in the sector. The broad roadmap and guiding principles of the National Telecom Policy-2018 have been approved by the Telecom Commission in the meeting held on 29.9.2017. 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 have been formed with participation from all stakeholders. The work on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2018 is in advanced stage and is likely to be completed soon.

Several stakeholders' consultations and workshops in partnership with industry associations such as Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI), Broadband India Forum (BIF), Tower and Infrastructure Providers Association (TAIPA) amongst several others have been held. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also conducted two open house discussions and wide

consultations to prepare its input on the National Telecom Policy-2018.

Special Economic Package

3143. SHRI BHARATI D. SHIYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States provided with special economic package during the last four years;

(b) the policies and guidelines followed by the Government while announcing these special economic packages;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide special economic package; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-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) During the last four years, 2013-14 to 2016-17, special packages provided to different States are as under:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh: Special Development Packages for Andhra Pradesh as per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (i) ₹ 350 crore for development activities in seven backward districts of Andhra Pradesh consisting of four districts of Rayalseema and three districts of North Coastal Region of Andhra Pradesh (ii) ₹ 500 crore for the construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly, etc. and (iii) ₹ 1000 crore for creation of essential urban infrastructure for the new capital region of Andhra Pradesh for Storm water drainage scheme at Vijaywada city (₹ 460 crore) and Comprehensive underground sewerage scheme at Guntur city (₹ 540 crore). The Polavaram project was accorded investment clearance for ₹ 10,151.04 crore (at 2005-06 price level) in 2009. As per the press release of the Ministry of Finance dated 08 September, 2016 it has been decided to fund the Polavaram irrigation project. The 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, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.
- (ii) Telangana: Special Development Package of ₹ 450 crore per year for 9 backward districts of Telangana from 2015-16.

- (iii) Bihar: A package of ₹ 1.25 lakh crore was approved in 2015 for development of the State. The said amount has to be provided for implementation of infrastructure projects in the areas of Farmer's Welfare, Education, Skill Development, Health, Electricity, Rural Roads, Highways, Railways, Airports, Digital Bihar, Petroleum & Gas, Tourism. The projects approved under the package would be implemented by respective line Ministry(s) in phased manner over a period of 2 to 5 years depending upon commencement of work.
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir: A Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) for Jammu & Kashmir of ₹ 80,068 crore was approved in 2015 for new initiatives/projects as well as for on-going and existing projects. PMDP includes projects to be implemented by the various Ministries.

(b) Special Package to a State is given to address the special problems for development of the State. The State-specific need based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes. The respective State Government identifies the schemes/projects/sectors.

(c) and (d) Special packages to different States are considered by the Central Government based on need of the different States. Further, as per the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, share of States in the proceeds of the Union tax revenues have been increased from 32% earlier to 42% for the period 2015-20. This would provide more untied resources to the States. The objective has been to fill the resource gap of each State to the extent possible through tax devolution. Also, post-devolution revenue deficit grants have been provided to States where devolution alone could not cover the assessed gap.

Patients Ferrying Service

3144. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any service equipped with attendant facilities in the Railways for ferrying serious patients in the trains on the lines of services given in ambulance;

(b) if so, the charges recovered for ferrying patients

and the amount of money spent on the same compared to road and air routes;

(c) whether any train ambulance service is being run or proposed for ferrying patients from Jharkhand and Bihar to the neighbouring States and Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, oxygen with its supporting stand with patients under medical certificate is permitted to be carried inside the compartment.

Privatization of PSUs

3145. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NITI Aayog has prepared a list of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for privatization;

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

(c) whether all the PSUs, proposed for privatization, are incurring losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the profit/loss of such PSUs during the last three years and the current year, PSU-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) to (d) The identification of Public Sector Undertakings for strategic disinvestment is currently work-in-progress at NITI Aayog.

Lateral Entry in All India Services

3146. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce lateral entry in to the All India Services such as IAS and IFS;

(b) if so, the criteria evolved for the purpose; and

(c) the progress made so far 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) As of now, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Guest Houses on Vacant Land

3147. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:
DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct guest houses on the vacant land around the railway stations for the convenience of the passengers so that the land can be utilised well and protected from encroachment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any details regarding the vacant land around the railway stations; and

(e) if so, the details of such stations near which guest houses are likely to be constructed in the first phase along with the total number of guest houses proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) No, Madam. There is no scheme for construction of guest houses on the vacant land around the railway stations.

Railway has about 51648 hectare of vacant land. Most of the land is in narrow strip along the track.

Construction Around Ordnance Depots

3148. SHRI ARVIND SAWANT:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of housing and other construction activities are being carried out by people

near defence installations including ordnance depots in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether ordnance depots have any threat from such activities;

(c) if so, the steps taken to check the said construction activities and the details of effective steps taken to get these areas vacated along with the time by which these areas are likely to be vacated; and

(d) whether the Government also intends to take up the matter with State Governments/Urban local bodies to ensure denial of permission to prevent such constructions in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Dialogue with Pakistan

3149. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is ready to re-start the dialogue process with Pakistan as suggested by the political leaderships in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the stoppage of infiltration and ceasefire violation would be the pre-condition before resuming the dialogue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) to (d) The Government has clear and consistent position that it desires normal neighbourly relations with Pakistan, and is committed to addressing all outstanding issues bilaterally and peacefully in accordance with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore declaration. However, any meaningful dialogue can be held only in an atmosphere free of terror, hostility and violence. Onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere. Till then, India will continue to take firm and decisive steps to respond to cross-border terrorism.

Establishment of Ordnance Factories

3150. SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish new ordnance factories in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for modernization of Ordnance Factories to encourage indigenous production of defence equipment;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the modernization of Ordnance Factories is likely to be initiated and completed;

(d) the details of the annual production and turnover of the Ordnance Factories across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints of supply of sub-standard material to Ordnance Factories during the said period;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken / being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the Ordnance Factories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) At present, there is no proposal for establishing any new Ordnance Factory in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Modernization of Ordnance Factories is an on-going process with an objective to create, maintain and modernize all the capital assets, with appropriate contemporary technology for indigenous production of Defence equipment.

(d) The annual production and turnover of Ordnance Factories across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is enclosed statement-I.

(e) and (f) Ordnance Factory Board has received complaints of supply of sub-standard material to Ordnance Factories during each of the last three years and the current year as given in the enclosed statement-II.

(g) Ordnance Factory Board has been granted functional and financial powers for improving the functioning of Ordnance Factories.

Statement-I

Annual Production and Turnover of the Ordnance Factories during the last three years and the current year, State-wise

Value in Crore

Sl. NO.	YEAR	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (upto 03-03-2018)		
		Production	Turnover	Production	Turnover	Production	Turnover	Production	Turnover	
	Factory Union Teriotory : Chandigarh									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Ordnance Cable Factory Chandigarh	64.13	64.13	58.58	69.61	74.31	83.23	73.38	89.04	
STATE : UTTARAKHAND										
2.	Ordnance Factory Dehradun	130.17	130.17	152.82	177.60	243.63	274.96	212.63	255.53	
3.	Opto Electronics Factory, Dehradun	222.89	222.89	434.97	490.40	726.77	816.87	785.52	927.89	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE : UTTAR PRADESH									
4.	Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	203.35	203.35	232.73	262.88	249.12	282.17	242.63	271.68
5.	Ordnance Clothingr Factory Shahjahanpu	441.22	441.22	634.15	634.15	691.72	710.40	497.03	542.36
6.	Ordnance Equipment Factory Hazratpur	111.46	111.46	150.16	150.16	200.68	207.14	161.33	170.52
7.	Ordnance Factory Kanpur	561.13	561.13	643.07	713.81	718.15	801.41	370.86	425.54
8.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	149.27	149.27	179.89	196.81	197.75	211.90	133.63	160.30
9.	Field Gun Factory Kanpur	242.61	242.61	275.53	307.36	280.81	295.33	154.85	182.82
10.	Ordnance Equipment Factory Kanpur	462.39	462.39	548.27	595.07	655.66	712.30	457.10	518.03
11.	Ordnance Parachute Factory,Kanpur	166.49	166.49	234.79	240.21	289.45	295.14	150.03	169.96
12.	Ordnance Factory Project Korwa	—	—	7.46	8.22	9.85	10.54	12.05	15.76
STATE : BIHAR									
13.	Ordnance Factory Nalanda	—	—	6.02	7.86	56.28	63.11	142.49	164.61
STATE : MADHYA PRADESH									
14.	Ordnance Factory Katni	252.00	252.00	284.04	314.72	244.28	276.04	157.90	176.85
15.	Vehicle Factory Jabalpur	1288.28	1288.28	977.56	1057.85	1363.25	1529.14	1023.26	1307.20
16.	Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur	95.72	95.72	150.11	169.54	175.00	198.97	129.67	152.86
17.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	513.23	513.23	605.08	658.34	623.06	687.89	489.03	592.83
18.	Ordnance Factory Khamaria	1410.40	1410.40	1848.23	2071.37	1508.56	1645.35	1030.13	1204.35
19.	Ordnance Factory Itarsi	223.66	223.66	274.11	286.84	213.92	240.48	208.16	244.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE: WEST BENGAL									
20.	Rifle Factory Ishapore	303.53	303.53	295.80	321.43	319.02	350.14	253.05	296.22
21.	Metal and Steel Factory	435.09	435.09	475.15	529.94	523.86	594.82	358.07	420.26
22.	Gun and Shell Factory	517.48	517.48	599.15	666.92	710.59	789.93	482.28	575.97
23.	Ordnance Factory Dumdum	130.78	130.78	133.19	148.92	143.16	162.25	119.18	139.54
STATE : MAHARASHTRA									
24.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambernath	164.23	164.23	189.11	222.77	228.74	248.00	198.69	219.57
25.	Ordnance Factory Ambernath	567.00	567.00	527.78	585.40	477.37	539.42	388.15	454.04
26.	Ammunition Factory Khadki	896.04	896.04	901.48	1036.90	1042.24	1143.47	745.96	870.19
27.	High Explosive Factory, Khadki	193.39	193.39	231.86	253.09	236.30	274.20	129.27	151.48
28.	Ordnance Factory Dehu Road	294.85	294.85	257.67	289.27	272.76	316.91	186.21	211.75
29.	Ordnance Factory Bhandara	322.93	322.93	374.31	411.74	345.25	388.41	240.85	276.98
30.	Ordnance Factory Chandrapur	1336.61	1336.61	1529.01	1680.29	1349.73	1511.41	967.17	1108.60
31.	Ordnance Factory Varangaon	477.48	477.48	531.37	569.19	429.08	459.05	345.56	403.29
32.	Ordnance Factory Bhusawal	131.94	131.94	143.99	160.87	177.72	200.89	154.17	180.26
33.	Ordnance Factory Ambajhari	740.47	740.47	931.93	991.92	925.87	1041.27	718.94	838.04
STATE: ODISHA									
34.	Ordnance Factory Bolangir	819.82	819.82	911.60	997.79	1094.49	1180.27	782.62	914.13
STATE: TELANGANA									
35.	Ordnance Factory Project Medak	697.53	697.53	815.87	878.81	885.36	965.23	697.45	783.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE : TAMILNADU									
36.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	1118.13	1118.13	1357.22	1442.70	2275.92	2614.75	2265.95	2821.76
37.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	222.80	222.80	300.29	300.29	390.24	390.24	327.17	355.67
38.	Engine Factory Avadi	320.35	320.35	396.24	437.22	511.87	571.00	411.00	503.92
39.	Ordnance Factory Tiruchirapalli	136.53	136.53	101.67	111.71	150.31	165.02	104.61	122.32
40.	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project, Tiruchirapalli	143.86	143.86	164.88	181.33	169.06	198.92	110.13	127.61
41.	Cordite Factory Aruvankadu	154.39	154.39	185.78	209.89	210.74	239.25	241.74	284.17
OFB Total		16663.63	16663.63	19052.92	20841.19	21391.93	23687.21	16659.90	19632.13

Statement-II*Complaints of Supply of Sub Statement Material to Ordnance Factories*

Sl. No.	Year	Complaint	State	Remarks	Corrective Steps
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2014-15	Received from CVC vide O.M. dated 22.01.2015 regarding receipt of sub-standard material at inflated costs running into crores of rupees at Ordnance Factory Chanda, Maharashtra allegedly through some some tous in league with some with with some registered suppliers.	M H A R	Receipt of sub-standard material was not established in the investigation; but it was revealed that there were lacunae in the quality checks for which CVC advised for 'Counselling' to 03 officials and to issue 'Recordable Warning' to 22 officials. The CVC advice has been fully implemented.	CVO/OFB issued advisory circular dt. 28.09.2015 across the Organization regarding exercising of caution during acceptance of materials with respect to laid-down specifications & desist from deviations outside specified tolerance levels.
2.	2014-15	CAG Report No. 35 of 2014-Para No. 8.7 regarding Acceptance of defective Stores before Bulk Production Clearance (BPC) at at Ordnance Factory Chanda.	A S H T R	The investigation of CAG para was taken up by OFB/VIO during 2017. The investigation report revealed that 1000 nos. of Empties of Influence Mine Anti Tank Aadrushy MK-II were supplied and accepted at Ordnance Factory Chanda before the Bulk Production Clearance given by the	The vendor has agreed to replace the defective supplies.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A	User and the same were found to be defective. Further investigation is going on to find responsibility of officials, if any.			
3.	2015 -16	Forwarded by CBI/ACB Nagpur on 24.11.2015 regarding attempt by the vendor to re-supply the same rejected lot of Cotton Yarn NE 2/2.		Case was discovered by factory personnel and suitable disciplinary action taken on errant individual. Vendor was deregistered and Supply Order cancelled.		Nil	
4.	2016 -17	Forwarded by CBI/AGB Jabalpur on 28.07.2016 regarding alleged supply of duplicate spare parts (bearings) by M/s Sidh Sales Syndicate required for the manufacture of 155mm Dhanush to Gun to Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	M A D H Y A P RA DE SH	Investigation by CVO/OFB did not reveal any complicity of any officials in the supply of duplicate bearings to Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur. Case has been forwarded to CBI for investigation regarding supply of the duplicate Chinese bearings in place of bearings from Germany. CBI has registered FIR dated 19.07.2017, which is under process of investigation.		OFB has decided to debar the vendor for 6 months.	
5.	2017 -18	Received. from CVC vide O.M. dt. 08.05.2017 regarding receipt of substandard and inferior critical input material required in the production of anti-personnel ammunition i.e. Hand Grenade at High Explosive Factory, Khadki, Maharashtra	MA HA RA SH TR A	Investigation did not reveal that substandard and inferior critical input material was accepted. But it emerged that there were lacunae in quality checks and procedures.		CVC is yet to give its advice.	
6.	2017 -18	CTE-type inspection recommended by CVO/OFB in which it was found that prisms which were procured from trade sources were not tested at the Quality Control Section, rather acceptance was based on feedback from the User section after function/fitment trials	UT TA RA KH AN D	The CTE-type inspection dt. 19.12.2017 found that the Quality Control Section, which has inadequate set-up, has been accepting the Prisms based on User feedback instead of carrying out mandatory quality checks.		The consolidated case is being sent to CVC.	
7.	2017-18	Received from CVC vide O.M. dated 19.02.2018 regarding acceptance of same material which was earlier rejected by Ammunition Factory Khadki, Maharashtra.	MA HA RA SH TR A			Under investigation.	

Outlay for Poverty Eradication

3151. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the outlay fixed for the poverty eradication programmes during the last Five Years Plan and the current action plan;

(b) the percentage of rural population brought above the poverty line during the said period; and (c) the target set for poverty eradication programmes for the next three years, 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) to (c) The statement showing Budget Estimates (BE) and Actual Expenditure (AE) from 2012-13 to 2017-18 regarding poverty eradication programmes in rural areas is given in the enclosed statement-I. The

official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. State-wise poverty estimates including Rural and Urban for 2011-12 are given in the enclosed statement-II. The poverty ratio in rural areas in 2011-12 was 25.7% as compared to 41.8% in 2004-05. Government has initiated several targeted schemes that aim to improve the quality of life of the people and reduce population below poverty line in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes.

Statement-I

Budget Allocation for Major Schemes in rural areas

(` In Crores)

Scheme	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	BE	A.E.	BE	A.E.	BE	A.E.	BE	A.E.	BE	A.E.	BE	A.E.
MGNREGA	33000.0	30274.72	33000.00	32992.83	34000.00	32977.43	34699.00	37335.69	38500.00	48214.02	48000.00	53664.22
IAY	11075.00	7868.76	15184.00	12981.65	16000.00	11105.60	10025.00	10116.2	15000.00	16070.84	23000.00	21072.29
SGSY/NRLM	3915.00	2195.39	4000.00	2022.09	4000.00	2102.87	2505.00	2499.16	3000.00	3151.37	4500.00	3846.65
PMGSY	24000.00	8884.31	21700.00	9805.28	14391.00	14188.38	14291.00	18289.87	19000.00	17922.87	19000.00	15277.06
NSAP	8447.00	6546.00	9615.00	9046.00	1635.00	7086.62	9082.00	8616.41	9500.00	8854.07	9500.00	7894.27

Source Ministry of Rural Development. Upto 2013-14, the funds were released as Additional Central Assistance under NSAP. From 2014-15 onwards, NSAP has been included as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Statement-II

Percentage of Population below poverty line by States for 2004-05 and 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl.No.	States	2004-05			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	23.4	29.9	11	5.8	9.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.6	23.5	31.1	38.9	20.3	34.7
3.	Assam	36.4	21.8	34.4	33.9	20.5	32
4.	Bihar	55.7	43.7	54.4	34.1	31.2	33.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	55.1	28.4	49.4	44.6	24.8	39.9
6.	Delhi	15.6	12.9	13.1	12.9	9.8	9.9
7.	Goa	28.1	22.2	25	6.8	4.1	5.1
8.	Gujarat	39.1	20.1	31.8	21.5	10.1	16.6
9.	Haryana	24.8	22.4	24.1	11.6	10.3	11.2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.0	4.6	22.9	8.5	4.3	8.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.1	10.4	13.2	11.5	7.2	10.4
12.	Jharkhand	51.6	23.8	45.3	40.8	24.8	37
13.	Karnataka	37.5	25.9	33.4	24.5	15.3	20.9
14.	Kerala	20.2	18.4	19.7	9.1	5	7.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	53.6	35.1	48.6	35.7	21	31.7
16.	Maharashtra	47.9	25.6	38.1	24.2	9.1	17.4
17.	Manipur	39.3	34.5	38	38.8	32.6	36.9
18.	Meghalaya	14.0	24.7	16.1	12.5	9.3	11.9
19.	Mizoram	23.0	7.9	15.3	35.4	6.4	20.4
20.	Nagaland	10.0	4.3	9	19.9	16.5	18.9
21.	Odisha	60.8	37.6	57.2	35.7	17.3	32.6
22.	Puducherry	22.9	9.9	14.1	17.1	6.3	9.7
23.	Punjab	22.1	18.7	20.9	7.7	9.2	8.3
24.	Rajasthan	35.8	29.7	34.4	16.1	10.7	14.7
25.	Sikkim	31.8	25.9	31.1	9.9	3.7	8.2
26.	Tamil Nadu	37.5	19.7	28.9	15.8	6.5	11.3
27.	Tripura	44.5	22.5	40.6	16.5	7.4	14.1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	42.7	34.1	40.9	30.4	26.1	29.4
29.	Uttarakhand	35.1	26.2	32.7	11.6	10.5	11.3
30.	West Bengal	38.2	24.4	34.3	22.5	14.7	20
	All India	41.8	25.7	37.2	25.7	13.7	21.9

*[English]***Haj Subsidy**

3152. SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being saved by the Government from abolition of the Haj subsidy; and

(b) the manner in which this money will be allocated in the 2018-19 financial year for welfare of Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The amount of Haj subsidy provided by the Government of India reflects in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), which is the nodal Ministry responsible for making air travel arrangements for Haj pilgrims identified by the Haj Committee of India (HCoI). Budgetary provision of ` 200 crore for the Haj subsidy has been made in the B.E. 2017-18 and it has been decided to discontinue it from the year 2018-19.

The welfare schemes meant for minorities are implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs from the budget allocated to this Ministry. An additional allocation of ` 505 Crore has been made for the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2018-19. It has been decided to allocate bulk of the additional funding for educational empowerment of Minority communities.

*[Translation]***Uranium Production**

3153. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of uranium in metric tonne in the country, State/UT-wise along with its annual requirement for the generation of atomic energy, nuclear power plant-wise;

(b) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to achieve self-sufficiency in the uranium availability;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantity of production of uranium. The approximate requirements of uranium for Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) are given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons UO ₂)
220	45
540	100
700	125

The approximate requirements of uranium for Light Water Reactors (LWRs) are as given below:

Unit Capacity (MW)	Annual requirement at 85% Capacity Factor (tons low enriched uranium)
160	6 (at 85% CF)
1000	25 (at 90% CF)

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken measures to augment domestic uranium supply by state-of-the-art, integrated, multi-disciplinary exploration in several prospective and potential geological domains in various parts of the country and opening of new mines and processing facilities.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Ties with Africa

3154. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Government has failed to transform India's ties with Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of specific steps initiated post- 2015 India-Africa forum Summit to strengthen our relationship with African countries;

(d) whether any benefits were accrued out of that Summit; 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) and (b) In the recent past India's engagement with African countries have become more extensive and fruitful. India has declared Africa as a top priority in its foreign and economic policy and has taken several initiatives to further strengthen its economic, commercial, cultural and political relations with African countries.

(c) to (e) Continuing with the inclusive and continental approach that was followed for hosting of IAFS-III, we have significantly enhanced our political engagement with African countries. A total of 18 African countries have been visited at the level of President, Vice President and Prime Minister. There is no country in Africa which has not been visited at least at the Ministerial level during the last 3 years.

In May 2017, we hosted the meeting of African Development Bank on the Indian soil for the first time. We have also had 12 incoming official visits by African HOS/HOGs since IAFS-III. A record 41 HOS/HOGs had participated in IAFS-III.

The scope and reach of India's development assistance has seen considerable expansion in the last few years. We have set up new capacity building institutions and supplemented the on-going training programmes with new PPP initiatives.

Our trade with Africa has multiplied and diversified. India has become the 5th largest investor in Africa with cumulative investments estimated at 54 billion dollars. 34 countries from Africa now enjoy the benefit of DFTP scheme.

To increase people-to-people interaction and mobility, Electronic Tourist Visa facility has been expanded to cover more than 25 countries in Africa.

Our robust and pro-active Africa policy has reinvigorated India-Africa partnership. Tremendous support is received from Africa in multilateral fora including on India's candidature in ICJ, ITLOS, UNESCO Executive Board and IMO. African countries overwhelmingly joined the Indo-French initiative International Solar Alliance (ISA). Over half of the countries that have joined ISA so far are from Africa.

Chandrayaan-II

3155. SHRI BALKA SUMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to launch Chandrayaan-II Mission around April this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achieved milestones in the recent 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) Yes Madam.

(b) This mission involves many complex elements like soft-landing, Rover separation and movement on the lunar surface, in addition to operations of Orbiter. Several new technology elements have been developed indigenously and tests are being carried out for validation. Orbiter has completed Thermo-vacuum test which is one of the major milestones. Lander Sensors and Actuators are tested on ground to validate the performance and the results are satisfactory. Rover flight model is under assembly. Payloads are in various stages of delivery for Spacecraft integration.

GDP Growth

3156. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in the country has been on a rise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the growth rate of services, manufacturing, mining and agriculture respectively in the last quarter i.e. October–December, 2017

(c) the details of the GDP growth of the country during the above quarter (October-December, 2017)?

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) As per Second Advance estimates of National Income, 2017-18 and Quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the third Quarter (Q3) of 2017-18 released on 28th February, 2018 by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), quarterly growth rates of GDP during last one year at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices measured in terms of growth over the same quarter of the previous year, are given below:

Growth Rate of GDP (%)					
January 2017- March 2017	April 2017- June 2017	July 2017 September 2017	October 2017- December 2017		
(At 2011-12 prices)	6.1	5.7	6.5	7.2	
At Current prices	10.7	9.2	10.0	11.9	

(b) and (c) As per the Second Advance estimates of National Income mentioned in part (a) above, Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rates of services, manufacturing, 'mining & quarrying' and 'agriculture, forestry & fishing' sectors along with GDP growth during the last quarter i.e., October- December of 2017-18 at constant (2011-12) and current prices are given below:

Growth rate as compared to same quarter of previous year(%)		
Industry	At Constant Prices	At Current Prices
Services	7.7	12.3
Manufacturing	8.1	10.9
Mining and quarrying	(-) 0.1	11.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.1	7.9
GDP	7.2	11.9

Spending on Research development

3157. SHRI SINGH PREM CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Science and Technology management information has recently conducted a study on the pattern of spending on research development;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof indicating the comparative expenditure patterns in India and other developing countries;

(c) whether the expenditure as a percentage of GDP has declined over the last one decade and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps proposed in this regard; and

(d) whether the expenditure of R&D Non-Governmental sector is very low and if so, the details thereof along with sectorwise spending from Government and Non Governmental sectors?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. As per the latest available statistics, India's national expenditure on R&D has been increasing consistently over the years and has tripled in a decade from ` 24,117.24 crores in 2004-05 to ` 85,326.10 crores in 2014-15. It is estimated to be ` 94,516.45 crores in 2015-16 and ` 1,04,864.03 crores in 2016-17. However, India's spending on R&D in billion current PPP\$ is 50.3 as compared to other developing countries such as China (368.6), Brazil (39.7), South Africa (4.8) and Argentina (4.7) etc.

(c) No, Madam. India's spending on R&D as percentage of GDP has hovered between 0.7% -0.8% during last decade. However, Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include, successive increase in allocations for scientific departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of Centre of Excellence and facilities in emerging in frontline areas in academic and national institutions.

(d) The details of sector-wise spending on R&D by Government and non Governmental sector is as under:

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17*
Government Sector (` Crores)	40859.73	42665.62	46886.28	48841.09	52787.71	56680.81	60868.75
Non-Government Sector (` Crores)	19337.02	23295.71	27096.51	30514.80	32538.39	37835.64	43995.28
Total	60196.75	65961.33	73982.79	79355.89	85326.10	94516.45	104864.03

*Estimated

Modernization of Railway Stations

3158. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:
PROF. RICHARD HAY:
SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the modernization of Railway Stations programme proposed by the Government across the country including Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this programme across the country, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(c) whether the pace of this programme is slow in some of the States, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is planning to install plasma screens at some of the Railway Stations under this programme and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has installed these screens on trial basis at some of the selected stations within the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with its response; and

(f) the details of the funds likely to be sanctioned for the aforesaid programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Union Cabinet approved Railways' proposal for redevelopment of 'A-1' and 'A' category stations (total about 400 stations, including 'A-1' and 'A' category stations in Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra) on 'as is where is' basis, by inviting open bids from interested parties with their designs and business ideas duly providing for amenities and other requirements of the Railways including permitting commercial development of real estate by Zonal Railways. Bids were called for 23 stations in the first phase of Station Redevelopment Programme. Out of the 23 stations, bids were received for Jammu Tawi and Kozhikode stations only, which are under evaluation. No bids were received for 18 stations and 3 tenders were called off after 9 months in view of the not-so-encouraging response for these stations.

A dedicated organization viz. Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) was set up in the year 2012 for the purpose of station redevelopment on Indian Railways. Six stations viz., Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar, Habibganj (Bhopal), Shivaji Nagar (Pune) and Surat have been entrusted to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC) for redevelopment. Works at Gandhinagar and Habibganj stations have commenced.

An MOU has been signed by Ministry of Railways with Ministry of Urban Development for integrated planning for station redevelopment projects in cities identified as SMART cities in association with Smart City authorities. The following ten (10) stations have

been taken up for redevelopment under this scheme, jointly by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) and National Building Construction Company (NBCC):

Tirupati, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Nellore, Madgaon, Lucknow, Gomtinagar, Kota, Thane New, Ernakulam Jn. and Puducherry.

Rail Land Development Authority has been entrusted to redevelop Safdarjung Station in New Delhi along with IRCON.

Bhubaneswar station is being developed with the co-operation/participation of the State Govt. of Odisha. The State Govt. has agreed to construct a new station building at Bhubaneswar station at their own cost.

Redevelopment of stations is planned through leveraging of commercial development of vacant land/air space in and around stations. Therefore, no funds have been earmarked for the purpose. Such projects shall generally be cost neutral to Railways.

At present, Ministry of Railways is formulating revised schemes for station redevelopment on fast track. The proposals for redevelopment of more stations will be taken up, once the revised strategy for redevelopment of stations is finalized.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

3159. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is a shortfall in revenue earned vis-à-vis its target from passengers and freight during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Railways has incurred huge losses on account of under-utilisation of railways cargo services in the country during the said period;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the contribution of each zone to the losses incurred/profit earned by the Railways during the aforesaid period; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, zone-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been a shortfall in the revenue earned under passengers and freight vis-à-vis respective targets during the last three years i.e., 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. In the current year 2017-18 (till the end of February-2018) also, these earnings have remained short of respective proportionate targets. Zone-wise position is given in the enclosed statement. The reasons of shortfall are broadly as under:

2014-15

- Drop in originating passengers- both sub-urban and non-suburban (Non-PRS).
- Drop in loading and average freight lead.

2015-16

- Drop in originating passengers- both sub-urban and non-suburban (Non-PRS).
- Massive drop in loading and average freight lead.

2016-17

- Persistent drop in originating passengers-non-suburban-non PRS segment.
- Massive drop in loading and average freight lead.

2017-18 (Upto February-18)

- Persistent drop in non-suburban (non-PRS) passengers.

- Shortfall in loading against proportionate target under Coal, Iron Ore, Foodgrains, Fertiliser and POL.
- Shortfall in freight lead against proportionate target under Pig iron and Finished steel, Cement, Foodgrains, Fertiliser, POL, Container Services and Balance other goods.

(c) and (d) The last three years and current year container loading details in Indian Railways are as under:

(in Million tonnes)

Zonal Railway	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
			(upto Feb.18)	
Central Railway	9.52	9.41	7.97	7.60
Eastern Railway	0.89	0.88	1.04	0.95
East Central Railway	0.20	0.29	0.26	0.25
East Coast Railway	1.15	1.33	2.01	2.13
Northern Railway	8.86	8.02	8.53	7.80
North Central Railway	2.39	1.98	2.01	2.09
North Eastern Railway	0.28	0.28	0.18	0.36
Northeast Frontier Railway	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10
North Western Railway	4.95	3.66	4.82	6.24
Southern Railway	1.56	1.51	1.53	1.36
South Central Railway	1.15	1.01	0.88	0.93

South Eastern Railway	1.34	1.37	1.24	1.28
South East Central Railway	0.57	0.46	0.59	0.63
South Western Railway	0.98	0.77	0.80	0.65
Western Railway	14.34	14.45	14.85	15.78
West Central Railway	0.56	0.65	0.69	0.80
Konkan Railway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
Total	48.84	46.19	47.49	49.04

The downfall in 2015-16 from the year 2014-15 is linked to the global economic situation and not on account of under-utilisation of Railways cargo services.

(e) and (f) Seen from the overall context, Railways have not incurred any operating loss so far but have generated 'surplus' of various magnitudes after meeting all revenue expenditure. However, there are certain zones which are not able to generate excess over their revenue expenditure as their revenue expenditure exceeds their revenue receipts.

This is because all zones of Indian Railways, for reasons of their geographical location, state of industrialization/ commercial/business activity, are not evenly placed in respect of traffic earnings which are apportioned amongst the zones on the basis of traffic carried/traversed on the respective system. Nevertheless, all the zones irrespective of their traffic output, have a fixed element of operating expenses to run the system.

(` in crore)

Zones	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (Upto Feb.18.)			
	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over	Revised Estimate	Proportionate target to end of Feb'18	Actual to end Feb' 18	Variation of Actual over proportionate target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Passenger													
Central	5216.00	4788.99	-427.01	5216.00	4929.52	-286.48	5313.56	5045.29	-268.27	5550.00	5024.00	4897.11	-126.89
Eastern	2086.44	1999.12	-87.32	2086.44	2106.97	20.53	2298.94	2232.32	-66.62	2345.75	2125.38	2071.48	-53.90
East Central	2189.37	2080.31	-109.06	2189.37	2220.29	30.92	2442.26	2334.38	-107.88	2456.58	2250.16	2191.09	-59.07
East Coast	1269.39	1154.67	-114.72	1269.39	1245.99	-23.40	1337.91	1306.11	-31.80	1430.36	1298.13	1278.62	-19.51
Northern North	6643.09	5646.61	-996.48	6643.09	5912.20	-730.89	6582.48	6321.10	-261.38	6670.94	6083.51	5764.80	-318.71
Central	4051.46	4024.54	-26.92	4051.46	4301.13	249.67	4599.00	4428.08	-170.92	4900.00	4411.85	4312.80	-99.05
North Eastern	1491.30	1374.51	-116.79	1491.30	1473.55	-17.75	1452.19	1500.66	48.47	1600.00	1465.91	1443.50	-22.41
Northeast Frontier	1000.00	1023.03	23.03	1000.00	1016.27	16.27	1134.95	1155.74	20.79	1160.00	1063.33	1054.99	-8.34
North Western	1800.24	1656.73	-143.51	1800.24	1801.66	1.42	1969.98	1929.28	-40.70	2096.52	1892.23	1821.24	-70.99
Southern	3953.72	3719.98	-233.74	3953.72	3858.67	-95.05	4198.20	4011.80	-186.40	4380.00	3969.18	3890.23	-78.95
South Central	4265.00	4011.09	-253.91	4265.00	4280.75	15.75	4608.40	4530.90	-77.50	4994.62	4524.35	4427.29	-97.06
South Eastern	1502.94	1369.41	-133.53	1502.94	1456.75	-46.19	1594.09	1501.60	-92.49	1635.00	1499.49	1428.92	-70.57
South East Central	1013.63	993.58	-20.05	1013.63	1035.30	21.67	1099.83	1071.28	-28.55	1164.66	1059.11	1033.47	-25.64

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South Western	1500.00	1339.38	-160.62	1500.00	1375.01	-124.99	1517.56	1393.22	-124.34	1530.00	1408.68	1359.60	-49.08	
Western	4358.72	4143.48	-215.24	4358.72	4232.14	-126.58	4463.14	4327.55	-135.59	4650.00	4222.09	4143.04	-79.05	
West Central	2850.00	2692.56	-157.44	2850.00	2857.58	7.58	3185.68	3004.41	-181.27	3360.57	3118.00	3006.37	-111.63	
Metro	184.85	171.62	-13.23	184.85	179.48	-5.37	201.83	186.74	-15.09	200.00	183.49	177.84	-5.65	
Total	45376.15	42189.61	-3186.54	45376.15	44283.26	-1092.89	48000.00	46280.46	-1719.54	50125.00	45598.89	44302.39	-1296.50	
2014-15														
2015-16														
2016-17														
2017-18 (Upto Feb.18.)														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Zones	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over Revised Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual	Variation of Actual over	Revised Estimate	Proportionate target to end of Feb'18	Actual to end of Feb'18	Variation of Actual over proportionate target	
Central	7599.00	6825.94	-773.06	7599.00	7354.87	-244.13	7447.00	6695.42	-751.58	7500.00	6838.00	6484.05	-353.95	
Eastern	3458.34	3622.07	163.73	3458.34	3649.15	190.81	3723.96	4049.99	326.03	4500.00	3942.48	3591.22	-351.26	
East Central	8786.46	7771.60	-1014.86	8786.46	8558.99	-227.47	8681.12	8302.24	-378.88	9140.00	8212.47	7912.69	-299.78	
East Coast	12381.86	11379.40	-1002.46	12381.86	12290.90	-90.96	14201.96	13263.88	-938.08	14900.00	13340.88	12833.24	-507.64	
Northern	7186.49	7313.74	127.25	7186.49	7191.59	5.10	7372.20	6697.96	-674.24	7000.00	6448.77	6174.36	-274.41	

(` in crore)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
North Central	9880.61	8782.42	-1098.19	9880.61	9321.97	-558.64	8595.44	8490.48	-104.96	10000.00	9022.01	8706.29	-315.72	
North Eastern	1289.34	1322.40	33.06	1289.34	1321.13	31.79	1440.09	1409.23	-30.86	1650.00	1465.78	1408.19	-57.59	
Northeast Frontier	1650.00	1871.88	221.88	1650.00	1930.89	280.89	1980.00	1918.66	-61.34	1940.00	1778.33	1736.77	-41.56	
North Western	5381.24	4914.57	-466.67	5381.24	4772.78	-608.46	4778.23	4465.17	-313.06	4800.00	4364.07	4216.78	-147.29	
Southern Central	2857.04	3045.72	188.68	2857.04	2816.17	-40.87	2682.87	2615.32	-67.55	2850.00	2523.33	2434.89	-88.44	
South Central	10605.00	10778.47	173.47	10605.00	10145.43	-459.57	9847.22	9366.99	-480.23	10800.00	9675.69	9404.95	-270.74	
South Eastern	10448.57	9611.12	-837.45	10448.57	10558.34	109.77	10892.15	10899.96	7.81	12550.00	11230.17	10679.73	-550.44	
South East Central	11124.77	9613.06	-1511.71	11124.77	10932.29	-192.48	10996.79	10671.80	-324.99	12110.00	10846.40	10256.84	-589.56	
South Western	2960.00	3243.40	283.40	2960.00	3000.64	40.64	2935.95	2792.27	-143.68	3160.00	2844.78	2644.90	-199.88	
Western Central	8069.00	8146.59	77.59	8069.00	7597.29	-471.71	6597.76	6100.69	-497.07	6800.00	6154.96	5991.03	-163.93	
West Central	8175.00	7548.96	-626.04	8175.00	7765.22	-409.78	6727.26	6598.48	-128.78	7800.00	7215.30	6715.10	-500.20	
Total	111852.72	105791.34	-6061.38	111852.72	109207.65	-2645.07	108900.00	104338.54	-4561.46	117500.00	105903.42	101191.03	-4712.39	

Studies on Artificial Intelligence

3160. SAHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the studies undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by the Government to understand the implications of artificial intelligence on Information Technology;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the strides made in the field of machine learning and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action to meet the challenges posed by such disruptive technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHOS KANNANTHANAM) : (a) A Task Force on AI for India's economic transformation was constituted by DIPP on 24.8.2017. The Committee has submitted its recommendations to the DIPP. In order to develop a policy framework for AI, four committees have been constituted with representatives from Government, Industry and Academia in February, 2018 and these committees are presently deliberating on issues such as data for AI, applications of AI, skilling and cyber security/legal, ethical issues.

(b) and (c) Technology relating to AI such as Machine Learning, Data Analytics etc. are fastly 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. A committee 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.

Another committee is looking at aspects pertaining to skilling and reskilling, R&D etc. as there is need to skill the people to meet the demand for skilled manpower that is necessitated by development in machine learning and some people may also need reskilling due to

automation of their existing tasks by development in machine learning etc.

Minority Status to Certain National Community

3161. KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTAT:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA.
SHRI NARAN BHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAY KUMAR:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by the Government to provide minority status to a certain national community;

(b) the number of communities identified as minorities at national level at present;

(c) whether the Government has received some proposal from State Governments, people's representatives and different communities to extend minority status to certain communities;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to amend the provisions of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 to include some more communities as a minority community?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) As per Section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992, "Minority" means a community notified as such by the Central Government. Central Government has so far notified six communities viz. Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains as "Minority communities" in the context of India as a whole under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

(c) to (e) Several proposals from various castes and communities requesting for according minority status were received in this Ministry and disposed off. Such proposals for notifying a community as minority community by the Central Government involve consultations with various stakeholders. It does not require an amendment to the provisions of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992.

Fund for Space Technology

3162. SHRI D. S. RATHOD:
SHRI PARESH RAVAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the allocation of funds made for the development of space technology during the last four years, year-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): The details of the allocation of funds made under the Head "Space Technology" during the last four years and the current year are as given below:

Financial Year	Allocation (RE) (` in crores)
2013-14	2822.06
2014-15	3268.26
2015-16	4150.83
2016-17	4586.05
2017-18 (current year)	5984.42

Chinese Warships in Indian Territory

3163 SHRI P. NAGARAJAN :Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese Warships have recently patrolled/ stationed in country's region of Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any step to defend Indian territory from Chinese aggression; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Government keeps a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and takes necessary measures to safeguard it. Further, appropriate steps are taken to ensure that the security concerns are adequately addressed through various measures including capability building and infrastructural development.

Tele-law Scheme

3164. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the data regarding the progress of the Tele-Law scheme, including the number of legal practitioners participating in the scheme and the number of Para Legal Volunteers appointed;

(b) the detail of the cost incurred on the scheme till date; and

(c) whether any measures have been undertaken to increase access to justice and legal literacy in rural India and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Tele law programme seeks to provide free legal advice through Common Service Centres (CSC) in 1,800 gram panchayats in 11 States of the country. The state-wise breakup of CSCS where Tele-Law programme is implemented is given in the enclosed statement-I. As on date, 19 panel lawyers have been appointed for providing legal advice. A total of 2,977 Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs), Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) and Panel Lawyers have been trained under the Tele-Law Programme. As on 09.03.2018, 14, 184 persons have registered for seeking advice in the Tele Law portal, and out of these legal advice has been provided in 11,339 cases.

(b) A total of `86.60 lakh has been incurred on various activities including payment of honorarium to Panel Lawyers, PLVs, expenditure incurred for their training, development of software and hosting the application software, design and distribution of promotion and publicity materials.

(c) The Government and the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) have undertaken a number of measures to increase access to justice and legal literacy in rural areas.

(i) The NALSA and Legal Services Authorities (LSAs) from Supreme Court to taluka level courts provide free panel lawyers to people of poorer and weaker sections of society for legal advice, drafting of applications and filling up of various forms, making personal appearance in the court and providing certified copies of judgements. The LSAs also pay court fee on behalf of marginalized litigants who cannot afford to make payment. In special cases where court appoints commissions for marginalized persons, the LSAs make payment to the commissioners and incur expenditure for summoning of witnesses. The NALSA Legal Aid Clinics Regulations, 2011 provide for establishment of legal services clinics at all villages, or for a cluster of villages, depending on the size of such villages. Details of legal aid clinics established in villages/rural areas all over the country and the beneficiaries thereof (during the period from April, 2017 to December, 2017) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(ii) The Government in partnership with UNDP has implemented Access to Justice Project in eight States namely, UP, Bihar, M.P, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha and Maharashtra from 2009 to 2017. Under the project legal awareness campaigns were undertaken in partnership with State Governments, State Legal Services Authorities and civil society organizations.

(iii) The Government has also been implementing one Access to Justice Project since 2012 in 8 States of the North East and the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Under the project similar legal awareness campaigns and legal aid activities were undertaken in partnership with the State Governments, State Legal Services Authorities and civil society organizations. As part of creating legal awareness amongst the various stakeholders, Information Education Communication (IEC) materials have been published and distributed in English, Hindi

as well as various local languages including Assamese, Bengali, Nepali, Bodo, Karbi, Limboo, Bhutia, Kokborok, Lepcha, Rabha, Garo, Manipur. This material is available on the website of the Department of Justice at <http://www.tele-law.in/static/iec-materials.php>.

(iv) In April, 2017, the Government has launched new legal aid schemes for the poor namely, Tele Law and Pro Bono Legal Services. Under the Pro Bono legal service scheme, 220 advocates have volunteered their services for marginalized.

(v) Legal aid clinics were set up in rural areas where panel lawyers provide free legal advice and draft applications on behalf of the marginalized.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise break-up of CSCs where Tele-law programme is implemented

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of CSCs where Tele Law service is provided
1.	Uttar Pradesh	5002
2.	Bihar	500
3.	Assam	450
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
5.	Nagaland	43
6.	Mizoram	12
7.	Manipur	21
8.	Tripura	40
9.	Meghalaya	45
10.	Sikkim	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	150
Total		1800

Statement-II

State-wise number of Legal Services Clinics established in villages/rural areas in the country and persons provided legal assistance during the current financial year 2017-18 on the basis of information furnished by State Legal Services Authorities

Sl. No.	Name of SLSAs	Number of Village Legal Services Clinics established as on 31.12.2017	Number of persons provided Legal Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	457	8012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	146	1377
4.	Bihar	112	614
5.	Chhattisgarh	279	26511
6.	Goa	61	1318
7.	Gujarat	487	4284
8.	Haryana	321	112365
9.	Himachal Pradesh	893	11924
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	7252
11.	Jharkhand	382	20950
12.	Karnataka	147	6019
13.	Kerala	173	6907
14.	Madhya Pradesh	555	7754
15.	Maharashtra	387	2706
16.	Manipur	54	2676
17.	Meghalaya	104	1805
18.	Mizoram	57	2763
19.	Nagaland	89	1398
20.	Odisha	262	3427
21.	Punjab	274	12028
22.	Rajasthan	6243	91943
23.	Sikkim	12	109

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	551	1019
25.	Telangana	260	2499
26.	Tripura	317	14161
27.	Uttar Pradesh	44	651
28.	Uttarakhand	120	1383
29.	West Bengal	593	24820
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	U.T. Chandigarh	9	4401
32.	D&N Haveli	12	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	55	7
Total		13593	383083

Mango Rake Points

3165. SHRI B. SREERAMULU:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI TEJPRATAP SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for strengthening the infrastructure on existing mango rake points in the country including world famous Malihabad, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the locations at which the establishment of the mango rake points has become necessary, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka;

(c) whether any time limit has been set for establishing these rake points, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is an acute shortage of rakes for transportation of mangoes from Malihabad, Lucknow to Delhi and other States leading to loss to mango

growers in the State, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the export of mango has been affected badly due to lack of transportation facilities in the State, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Existing rake points are well serving the needs of mango traffic. Improvement of infrastructure at rake points is an ongoing continuous process.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Sufficient rakes are available for transportation of mangoes and the existing rail transportation facilities are adequately catering to mango movement.

Mobile Network Problem and Poor Quality Services

3166. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the mobile network problems is reportedly increasing day by day and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the companies call charges are very high but service quality is very poor and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the aforesaid matters;

(d) the number of functional mobile towers in the country, State/UT-wise and the telecom company-wise; and

(e) the availability of functional mobile towers per square kilometer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Quality of Services benchmarks for telecommunication services are notified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under TRAI Act, 1997 at the level of License Service Area (LSA) as a whole. These LSAs cover all States and Union Territories of India. The latest Performance Indicator Report for the quarter ending September 2017 indicates that most of the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) comply to TRAI's Quality of Services benchmarks in majority of LSAs.

The non-compliance is mainly observed in case of M/s Aircel & M/s Dishnet Wireless Limited who have reported vide letter dated 22nd February 2018 that Aircel group is undergoing deep financial stress due to various reasons which has resulted in closing operations in six LSAs with effect from 31st January, 2018 and service-related disruptions in remaining LSAs.

Directions have been issued by TRAI to M/s Aircel & M/s Dishnet Wireless Limited on 27th February, 2018 to extend validity of Unique Porting Code (UPC) and to allow porting till 15th April, 2018. This would facilitate subscribers to migrate to other TSPs of their choice.

(b) As per the present tariff framework in the country, tariff for mobile telephone services is under forbearance except national roaming services and leased circuits. TSPs have flexibility to offer different tariff plans and schemes for mobile services with multiple combination of fixed charges, period of validity and usage charges. Different tariff combinations are being offered by TSPs taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations.

As per data published by TRAI, the average Minutes of Usage (MOU) for voice services (per subscriber per month) was 374 in September 2015 which has increased to 437 in September 2017. Similarly, data usage of mobile users (per subscriber per month) was 120 Mega-Bytes (MB) in September 2015 which has increased to 1600 MB in September 2017. Despite the sharp increase in usage, the Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) has declined from ` 122/- per month to ` 84/- per month for 2G-GSM, 3G & 4G-LTE services in the corresponding period.

(c) In order to facilitate improvement in Quality of Services and expansion of telecommunication services, the Department of Telecommunications has initiated a series of measures which includes following policy initiatives and development programs:

- (i) making available sufficient spectrum for mobile services including auction of 965 MHz in 2016.
- (ii) allowing Spectrum Sharing, Trading and liberalisation of administratively allocated spectrum as per guidelines to facilitate efficient utilisation.
- (iii) permitting sharing of active as well as passive infrastructure by the telecom service providers for achieving higher utilisation efficiency.
- (iv) notification of Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 in November 2016 for regulating underground infrastructure (optical fibre) and over-ground infrastructure (mobile towers).
- (v) periodic review of expansion of mobile networks and related improvements carried out by TSPs, leading to addition of around 6.66 lakh additional Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) on aggregate basis for 2G/3G/4G services during the period-July 2015 to February 2018. In addition, about 6.67 lakh BTS Cells have been rectified/optimised by TSPs during July 2016 to December 2017.
- (vi) facilitating use of Government estate for installation of mobile towers on sharing basis by multiple TSPs.
- (vii) launching of Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) on call drop to get direct feedback from mobile subscribers and sharing the feedback with TSPs for taking remedial action.

(d) A total of approximately 4,63,159 mobile towers are installed in the country as on 1st March 2018. These

towers may be shared by multiple TSPs on case-to-case basis. LSA-wise count of mobile towers is given in the enclosed statement-I and LSA/TSP wise count of BTS is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) As there are different types of technologies deployed for mobile networks using various radio frequency spectrum bands in the country, the number of BTS to be rolled out in any LSA are decided by TSPs based on propagation of radio waves, ever-changing demand pattern for voice as well as data services and compliance to the licensing conditions including Roll Out Obligations as well as Quality of Services Regulations notified by TRAI.

Mobile towers per square kilometer are approx 0.15 (number of towers divided by 31.66 Lakh square KM). However, the number of towers in urban areas are located more closely due to higher number of subscribers per square kilometer, as compared to sub-urban and rural areas.

Statement-I

LSA Wise Total Tower Count (as on 01-March-2018)

Sr.	LSA	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36213
2.	Assam	10386
3.	Bihar	32242
4.	Chennai	11157
5.	Delhi	21375

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	26717
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4982
8.	Haryana	10270
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8080
10.	Karnataka	28147
11.	Kolkata	10145
12.	Kerala	16015
13.	Mumbai	14883
14.	Maharashtra	36139
15.	Madhya Pradesh	30937
16.	North-East	6634
17.	Odisha	15682
18.	Punjab	18305
19.	Rajasthan	24725
20.	Tamil Nadu	27707
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	29654
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	24386
23.	West Bengal	18378
Grand Total		463159

Source: Tarang Sanchar Web-portal (as on 01.03.2018)

Note: Towers may be shared by multiple TSPs

Statement-II

LSA & TSP-wise Total BTS Count—2G GSM/3G/4G-LTE (as on 07-March-2018)

Sl. No.	LSA	Aircel	Airtel	BSNL	Idea	R Jio	MTNL	Reliance	Telenor	TTSL	Vodafone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3274	34393	12464	24965	38687	0	0	5153	2688	7983
2.	Assam	3845	9477	2673	2358	9094	0	109	116	0	6997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bihar	4269	24515	5122	15551	27585	0	64	5092	842	8577
4.	Chennai	4300	11973	3345	4752	9440	0	0	0	1176	9471
5.	Delhi	4071	25088	0	10211	21941	956	2463	0	0	20780
6.	Gujarat	0	21449	7216	19398	27217	0	0	3847	2610	25785
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	4887	1886	2670	5028	0	94	0	5	867
8.	Haryana	0	9206	3640	8722	10142	0	0	0	1179	9378
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3167	8717	1821	2869	8188	0	395	0	0	1692
10.	Karnataka	4124	37482	8743	14009	27910	0	0	0	284	19924
11.	Kolkata	4243	9415	2460	4341	10765	0	1617	0	1386	6962
12.	Kerala	182	16809	9452	21273	18754	0	0	0	1454	16356
13.	Mumbai	1851	14734	0	6735	11569	847	2020	0	1699	14566
14.	Maharashtra	0	29810	10102	31577	33742	0	0	4525	5549	28733
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	22554	8320	25449	28562	0	275	0	3168	5825
16.	North-East	2640	6642	2446	1628	4756	0	108	0	0	3845
17.	Odisha	3329	12933	5388	3925	11983	0	123	0	1054	5633
18.	Punjab	1037	22185	5524	14627	20471	0	148	0	1685	9774
19.	Rajasthan	2565	23405	6778	11509	26775	0	454	0	1162	16500
20.	Tamil Nadu	9703	24907	8603	8087	25419	0	0	0	1581	17935
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	2742	23791	8008	17226	27605	0	0	5700	201	25606
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	18818	6011	19559	25341	0	0	5031	177	13923
23.	West Bengal	3994	17403	3571	7072	17416	0	80	0	35	17557
Total of each TSP		59336	430593	123573	278513	448390	1803	7950	29464	27935	294669
Grand Total (all TSPs)										17,02,226	

Source: Tarang Sanchar Web-portal (as on 07.03.2018)

Task Force on Employment Data

3167. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a task force on employment data and if so, the details thereof;(b) whether the task force has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the major recommendations made in the report;

(d) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the present status of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government of India appointed a Task Force on Improving Employment Data on May 11, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The Task Force was tasked to assess the existing data systems and sources that provide information on jobs and job creation; identify alternate sources that could provide data on jobs and job creation and recommend mechanism (s) for capturing information on jobs and job creation on a regular basis for both informal and formal sector and making recommendations on changes to existing schemes, legislation and rules to facilitate exchange of information on jobs/employment across platforms and strengthening of the available infrastructure.

(b) and (c) The Taskforce has since submitted its report. The major recommendations of the report include conducting annual Monthly Household Surveys on employment and unemployment; time-use survey, migrant workers' survey and Enterprise Survey using Goods and Services Tax Network framework. The report recommends use of administrative datasets from Employee Provident Fund Organisation, Employee State Insurance Corporation, National Pension System etc. for tracking progress on formalisation of workforce and use of data on Government Schemes involving public investment in infrastructure, loans etc. The report also recommends enhanced use of technology in surveys, the setting-up of a Central Server for all Government Data, eliminating duplication in surveys and harmonisation of reports.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has initiated the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). MoSPI is also undertaking a preliminary exercise for estimating employment generation through Government schemes and setting up a National Data Warehouse on Official Statistics. Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment proposes to conduct a survey on MUDRA Scheme for estimating employment generation.

[*Translation*]

Contract Workers

3168. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of contract workers are working in the Railways;

(b) if so, the total number thereof as on date, zone-wise;

(c) whether wages are paid to these workers and facilities are being provided as per rules; and

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

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

(b) Contract labourers are engaged by contractors themselves directly depending upon nature and quantum of outsourced work. Approximate number of contract labourers is given below, zone-wise:

Zonal Railway	No. of Contract labourers	Zonal Railway	No. of Contract labourers
Central	14732	North Western	942
Eastern	6971	Southern	6125
East Central	4550	South Central	9043
East Coast	4218	South Eastern	8000
Northern	8406	South East Central	9339
North Central	1836	South Western	5319
North Eastern	459	Western	7328
Northeast Frontier	1429	West Central	5468
Total			94,165

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Railways as principal employer ensures that the contract labourers are provided facilities by the contractor as per the provisions of Labour Laws including the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and minimum wages as notified by the Central/State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Suitable instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways that cases of violation of the above laws, if any, should be dealt with strictly in accordance with the extant provisions.

Diesel Trains

3169. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether trains are still running on diesel in the country;

(b) If so, the details of the number of such trains, the routes thereof along with the distance travelled by them in k.m., zone-wise;

(c) the quantum of diesel consumed by the said trains along with the amount spent in this regard each year;

(d) whether the Government is considering to electrify the routes on which diesel locos are running; and

(e) if so, the details of the amount being incurred on per kilometer electrification of the said routes?

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

(b) The details of Mail/Express Passenger Diesel trains and their routes along with the distance travelled

by them in k.m., Zonewise as on 1 st March, 2018 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The quantum of diesel consumed by Indian Railways for train movement along with the amount spent in this regard each year is as under:

Year	HSD issue in Kilo Litres (KLs) All gauges)	Cost (Rupees in crores)
2013-14	2789259	19497.00
2014-15	2856185	18586.00
2015-16	2874950	15610.73
2016-17	2793200	17132.73

(d) Yes, Madam.

Indian Railways have prepared an action plan to electrify 38000 Routes Kilometers (RKM) for 100% electrification of its Broad Gauge (BG) rail routes.

Year wise planning for electrification of balance BG rail routes are as under:

Year	Route Kilometer planned for electrification
2017- 18	4000
2018-19	6000
2019-20	7000
2020-21	10500
2021-22	10500
Total	38000

(e) The expenditure of ` 32591 crore has been estimated forelectrification of balance 38000 Route Kilometers of BG rail routes of Indian Railways. ` 0.86 crore/- per kilometer of expenditure is estimated for electrification of balance 38,000 km.

Statement

The details of Mail/Express Passenger Diesel trains and their routes along with the distance travelled by them in k.m., Zone-wise as on March, 2018 are as under

CENTRAL RAILWAY		
Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
51347, 51348, 51350, 51421, 51422, 51433, 51434, 12163, 11028, 51409, 11024	PA-BRMT-WD-PVR-DD-SUR-STRBRMT-MRJ-KOP-NZB	4330
11049, 12147, 22497, 22498	KOP-MRJ-PA-UBL-SBC-TPJ	3010
11309, 11310, 11031, 11032, 12170, 11029, 11030, 22106, 22105, 12169, 57659, 57660, 57628, 12158	PA-CSMT-SUR-KOP-BJP-MRJ-BGKGR-WD-GTL-FM-UBL-GDG	3976
57129, 57133, 12157, 57134, 57131, 11308, 57155, 57156, 11307, 57130, 11051, 11052, 57685, 57686, 11423, 11424, 12158	CSTM-HYV-BMO-GR-WD-BJP-RCSUR-PVR-PA	4645
51435, 51441, 51428, 51405, 51406, 11047, 51412, 51411, 51458, 11048, 51419, 51420, 51426, 51425, 51431, 51432, 51463, 51462, 51461, 51464, 22146, 22145, 51427, 51410	PA-DD-STR-MRJ-DGM-PVR-LD-KOPPARLI-CLR-UBL-DWR-BJP-BAY	4822
17411, 17412, 12780, 17306, 17305, 12779	PA-KOP-LD-UBL-MRJ	1774
11045, 11046	PA-MMR-NGP-DHN	2640
11046, 11404, 11403, 11045, 14806, 14805	ERS-KOP-PA-NGP-YPR	6978
12149, 12150, 11301, 11302, 12628, 12627, 12150	PA-DD-SBC-PPTA	7070
12729, 17614, 17613, 12730	PNVL-MMR-KWV-PAU-NED	5374
11033, 11034, 22131, 22132, 11037, 11038	PA-MMR-MUV-GKP-DBG	10508
51111, 51112, 51113, 51114, 51115, 51116, 51117, 51118	PA-BSL/NGN-CSN-DHI	493.12
19420, 19419, 22920, 22919, 11405, 11406	PA-PAU-GTL-AMI	3284
11003, 11004, 12071, 12072	KYN-CSTM-DR-PA-SUR-RN-MAO-JSWV	1956
11043, 11044, 11073, 11074	KYN-LTT-PA-WD-VM-MAS-MDU	6012
18520, 12164, 11027, 18519	KYN-LTT-PA-DD-GR-WD	2076
11201, 11202, 22135, 22136	KYN-LTT-MMR-PAU-AQ/NGP-ETREWA	3680
12133, 12134, 22107, 22108, 22143, 22144, 17031, 12702	KYN-CSTM-DD-LUR-DIDR-HYB-MAJN	4826
12131, 12132, 11001, 11002	KYN-DR-MMR-SNSI-KWV-PVR	4188
12223, 12224	KYN-LTT-MAO-KNKD-ERS	5376
17222, 17221, 11205, 11206, 11011, 11012	KYN-LTT-PA-WD-NZB-HNED-COA	5556

1	2	3
22113, 22114	KYN-LTT-NAO-KNKD-KCVL	6220
11017, 11018, 22115, 22116	KYN-LTT-WD-RU-VM-KRMI-KIK	4430
11075, 11076, 17222, 17221	KYN-LTT-PA-WD-VM-BIDR-COA	4002
10111, 10112, 10103, 10104	KYN-CSTM-PNVL-MAO	3066
11085, 11086	KYN-LTT-PNVL-MAO	3496
22119, 22120	KYN-CSTM-KRMI	9160
11083, 11084	KYN-LTT-PAU-BPQ-KZJ	2576
50103, 50101, 50102, 50104	KYN-CSTM-DR-PA-SUR-RN-MAO-JSWV	1538
17318, 17317	KYN-LTT-PA-WD-UBL	1536
Total		128598.12

EASTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
3001, 53010, 53007, 53002, 13023, 13024, 13465, 13409,	HWH-KWAE-NDAE-BHP-AZ-RPH	5790
13410, 13422, 13421, 13466, 13017, 13018, 13011, 13012	MLDT-SUI-RPH-JMP-GYA	
12509, 12508, 15227, 15902, 22502, 12518, 12517, 12510,	HWH-KOA-BGP-MFP-BPL-GHY-NJP BLGT-JTTN	25758
13063, 15228, 12513, 13064, 12067, 12068, 12515, 22309,	HWH-KOA-BGP-MFP-BPL-GHY-NJP	
13064, 22310, 15901, 22501, 12516, 12518, 12514, 12507		
1,59,59,15,960	HWH-RPH-MLDT-DBRT	3290
13027, 13028, 13033, 13034, 53043, 53044, 53041, 53042	HWH-PKR-SUI-AZ-RGD-MLDT-JYG-KIR	4462
13154, 13141, 13142, 13149, 13150, 13147, 13148, 13153,	SDAH-BWM-MLDT-NJP-NOQ-NCB	6258
15658, 15657	APDJ	
13133, 13134, 13119, 13120, 13163, 13169, 13170, 13164,	SDAH-KOA-SHC-BSB-RDP	4344
13145, 13146		
53417, 53418, 53063, 53064, 53069, 53068, 53075, 53076,	BWN-KWAE-AZ-NHT-RPH-DMK-BHW	
53008, 53013, 53035, 53056, 53016, 53015, 53012, 53009,	SBG-MLDT-BGP	6138
53027, 53028, 53018, 53017, 53029, 53030, 53021, 53022,		
53014, 53011, 53020, 53019, 53025, 53026, 53081, 53082,		
53006, 53005, 53031, 53024, 53023, 53138, 53068		
12363, 12364	BWN-BGA-KOA-HDB	4424

1	2	3
13159, 13160	KOA-BGA-BWN-JBN	3792
13161, 13162	BWN-BGA-KOAA-BLGT	1228
13107,13109,13108, 13110, 13129, 13130	KOAA-BGA-RHA-BNPL-DSN	2142
12377, 12378	BWN-SDAH-NOQ	2476
13072, 13071, 13404, 13403, 13419, 13420, 12367, 12368, 13401, 13402	HWH-BGP-BHP-JMP-RPH-DNR-SNT MFP-KEU-UDL	3484.8
53408, 53405, 53436, 53403, 53626, 53627, 53616, 05521, 05522, 53615, 53632, 53629, 53630, 53625, 53628, 53631, 53624, 53623, 53404	RPH-SBG-JMP-JAJ-KEU-SHC-GYA	4491
12349, 12350, 13423, 13424	BGP-JMP-KEU	4680
22405, 22406, 12253, 12254	BGP-JMP-KEU	2222
53416, 53415, 53479, 53480, 53423, 53424, 53498, 53497, 53432, 53402, 53401, 53431	KEU-MLDT-JMP-BGP-SBG- SGG-DNRE-BHW-MJR-AZ-KWAE	
53442, 53441, 53444, 53443, 53448, 53447, 53450, 53449, 53446, 53445, 53481, 53484, 53483, 53486, 53485, 53488, 53487, 53489, 53490, 53491, 53492, 53493, 53494, 53482	JMP-BGP-TPH-MDLE-RJL-HANS DIA BANKA	1440
12551, 13155, 13156,13509, 15639, 12552, 13510,15942,	DGR-UDL-ASN- MLDT-SMI-GHY-KYQ-GD	10938
12551, 13155, 13156,13509, 15639, 12552, 13510,15942, 18619, 18620,	UDL-ASN-DMKA	690
53552, 53551, 53554, 53553, 53556, 53555, 13320, 13319	JSME-DEOGHAR-DUMKA	580
53511, 53512, 53513, 53514, 53515, 53516, 53517, 53518, 53519, 53520	MDP-GRD	508
15929, 15930, 22611, 22612	DGR-UDL-NJP-GHY-DBRT	6592
Total		107920.6

EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
12566, 12565, 12561, 12562, 12561	JYG-DBG-SPJ-ALD-LKO	1276
55510, 13225, 13242, 13241, 13226, 55520, 55566, 55569,	NKJ-JYG-RXL-SPJ-BJU-RJPB-SHCDMH-	4737.46
23225, 13021, 13022, 28181, 28182, 15231, 15232, 23226, 55565, 13185, 13186	KIR-Banka-JBN	

1	2	3
55526, 55237, 55239, 15215, 15216, 55225, 55226, 55213,	RXL-NKE-SGL-DBG-BIRL-PPTA-HJP	3700.01
55208, 55207, 55220, 55209, 55214, 55211, 55212, 55212, 15202, 15201, 15202, 55240, 55238, 55222, 55223, 55575, 55578, 55577, 55576, 55224, 55221, 55549, 55550, 55525	MFP-SPJ-BJU-KIR	
55513, 15284, 15283, 55518, 55517, 55527, 18698, 18698,	JYG-MFP-DBG-SPJ-PNBE-SPR-SSM-RGD-	2815
18697, 53211, 53211, 53212, 12402, 12401, 18696, 18695, 12392, 12391, 55528, 55514, 55556, 55525, 55524, 55553, 55560, 55559, 55534, 55572, 55571, 55584, 55583, 15275, 15276, 55567, 55568, 55564, 55563, 55533, 55538, 55541, 55542, 55540, 55537	SHC-KIR	
75225, 12545, 19057, 19058, 12546, 75226	BHBR-HJP-DBG-SPJ-BJU-SHC-DMG-PRNA-KIR	3305.56
75253, 15234, 15233, 15236, 13043, 13044, 13044, 13165, 13166, 15233, 15233, 55224, 12570, 12569, 12570, 12569, 55223	RXL-SPJ-BSB-ET	4348.67
53042, 13043, 13044, 15280, 15279, 13155, 13156, 13137, 13138, 53041	RXL-DBG-JYG-SPJ-BJU	1953.5
13135, 13136, 55526, 12204, 12203, 15280, 15279, 55223	BJU-SPJ-SHC-SMI-RXL-AMH	1702.67
55527, 13282, 13281, 55223	JYG-SPJ-BJU-SHC-KYQ	690.97
55527, 22351, 12188, 12121, 51188, 12187, 22352, 55528	SPJ-BJU-RJPB-PNBE-NJP-NSTK	3262.5
55238, 14523, 22323, 22324, 14524, 14523, 14524, 12204,	SPJ-RJPB-PNBE-KTE-JBP-ET	2906.88
12203, 55528, 55538, 15235, 15234, 55528, 53041, 15559, 22967, 22967, 22968, 15560, 15560, 75208	SHC-DBG-SPJ-MFP-BJU-BSB-A-LD	
55568, 15531, 15532, 15529, 15530, 55533	ET-GCT	
55519, 15547, 15548, 55527	SHC-SPJ-ANDI-ANVT-ASR-ACI-ADI	5696.7
75225, 15267, 22937, 22938, 15268, 75226	JYG-SPJ-ET	2666.7
13225, 82355, 82356, 13246, 12204, 12203, 55223	RXL-SPJ-Rewa-ET	3708.66
18419, 18420, 13226, 82355, 82356, 13225	SPJ-BJU-RJPB-PNBE-SHC-LTT	3960.99
55527, 13282, 13281, 13226, 15098, 15097, 55525	JYG-SPJ-RJPB-PNBE-IGP	3960.04
53614, 13250, 13206, 18698, 18697, 12567, 12568, 13205,	SPJ-BJU-BGP-RJPB-PNBE-NJP-NSTK	3533.45
13234, 13234, 13233, 13236, 13235, 53232, 53231, 53230, 53230, 53209, 53208, 53207, 53210, 53221, 53224, 53223, 53225, 53226, 53222, 53229, 13249	MGS-DNR-PNBE-FUT-BKP-SPJ-RGD	
12355, 54651, 54654, 12356, 12355, 54651, 54654, 12356,	TA-SHC-GYA-PRNC-BBU-IPR-SBG	3883.74
12355, 12389, 12293, 12294, 12390, 18103, 18104, 18103, 18104	RJPB-GYA-MGS-ALD-FD-LKO-AGC	11174.02
53642, 53643, 53644, 53645, 53646, 53647, 53648, 53641	ET-JAT-UHP	18104
15021, 12537, 12538, 12537, 15117, 15118, 12538, 15022	MGS-DLN-TRG	227.82
	MGS-GKP-MUV-JBP	2426

1	2	3
12319, 12320, 12361, 22103, 22104, 1362, 13167, 13168	MGS-FD-JAT-LKO-ET-AGC	6349.68
12371, 12372, 12353, 12354	MGS-GKP-LKO-LKU-JSM	4543.06
53343, 51676, 51676, 51675, 51677, 51678, 13345, 13346,	BRKA-PTRU-BRWO-BSB-GHD-CPU	4229.5
13345, 14372, 14371, 23348, 23347, 23348, 23345, 23346,	SKTN-SGRL-KTE-CAR	
53352, 53351, 53352, 51680, 51679, 53344		
18101, 18102, 1148, 11447	BRKA-PTRU-ALD-JBP	2756.94
18613, 18614, 18613, 18614, 18613, 18614	PTRU-BRKA-CPU-BPL	2200
53372, 53373, 53374, 53366, 53365, 53370, 53369, 53371	PTRU-BRKA-KQR-KWAR-JBP	932.98
18009, 18010	BRKA-PTRU-BPL-AII	3244.3
Total		102217.23

EAST COAST RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
58530, 58529, 58538, 58302, 18303, 18304, 58301, 58537, 58528, 58527, 58506, 58505	VSKP-KRPU/GNPR-SBP/R-DURG-PURI	6000
58528, 18408, 22866, 22865, 12843, 18406, 22827, 12844, 12843, 18422, 18407, 58527, 58528, 22828, 12843, 12844, 12843, 12844, 12843, 12844, 18421, 12844, 18421, 18422, 18405	VSKP-R-PUI-JSG	44476
13352/18190, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351, 13352/18190, 18189/13351	VSKP-TATA	22960
12807, 12808, 12807, 12808, 18512, 18511, 12807, 12808, 12807, 12808	VSKP-RGDA/BBS, KRPU, R	15928
20817, 20818, 12880, 18508, 18507, 18508, 18507, 12879, 22819, 22820, 12880, 18508, 18507, 12879, 22819, 12807, 12808, 18573, 22973, 22974, 18574	VSKP, BBS, TLHR, JSG, ROU	29070
17016, 12892, 12891, 12892, 12891, 17015, 22847, 22848,	VSKP-BBS-RGDA-BSP/LJR,	17138
17482, 17481, 17482, 17481, 58504, 18437, 58304, 58303, 58503, 18512, 18511	BGY/JNRD, R/KRPU	
58532, 58427, 58418, 58417, 58428, 58531, 58532, 58427, 58418, 58417, 58428, 58531, 58532, 58427, 58418, 58417,	VSKP-PSA-KUR-NYGT-GNPR	7602

1	2	3
58428, 58418, 58429, 58430, 58430, 58431, 58432, 58429, 58430, 58431, 58432, 58417, 58427, 58418, 58417, 58428, 58531		
20810, 08301, 08302, 12893, 12894, 12893, 12894, 12893, 20809	VSKP-BBS-SBP-BLGR	8486
17016, 22805, 18117, 18118, 18117, 18118, 18117, 18118, 22806, 22819	VSKP-BBS-ROU-GNPR	8078
22820, 12832, 12831, 12832, 12831, 12832, 12831, 18496	VSKP-BBS-ROU	7869
Total		167607

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
12555, 12556, 16031, 16032, 12137, 12138, 14258, 14257	NDLS-HSR-HSR-SVDK-FZR-DLI-BSB	4110
Total		4110
12428, 12427, 14008, 14007, 15274, 15201, 15202, 15273, 12558, 12557, 14085, 14086	ANVT-MFP-RXL-SGL-NZM-TKD	8874
15035, 15036, 25036, 25035, 14674, 14650, 14673, 14649, 15909, 15910	DLI-MB-HW-KGM-LGM	4402
14041, 14042, 13010, 13006, 13151, 13152, 54342, 54341, 14310, 14309, 14317, 14318, 14114, 14113, 12986, 12985, 14610-14609	DEE-DDN-MGS-LKO-DRE-UJN-ALJNJP-DEE	6802
12485-12486 54011, 54012, 54417, 54416, 54420-54421, 14044-14043, 54475-54476, 14610-14609, 54482-54483, 54464-54463, 54060-54059	NDLS-SGMR-NDLS	1992
54076, 14555-14556, 54085-54086, 14208-14207, 12481- 14282, 54308-54308, 54398-54397	DLI-BE-MB-SPC-RE-PBH-HW-AADR DLI-MB-NBD-GJL-SHTS-ALJN-SMQL	4937 2532
13007-13008, 14526-14525	NDLS-BTI-UMB-BTI-SGMR-RE	3864
54641-54642	DLI-SRE-BTI-ROK-BNW-KKDE-DLI-SM	3122
54788, 54014, 54007, 54034, 54057, 54058,	PNP-SRE-SMQL-ROK-KKDE-TKD-DLI- FN-BNW-RE-JHI-BTI-HSR-FKA-FZR	4929
04401, 04402	TKD-ANVT-SVDK	2880

1	2	3
12421, 12422, 14616, 14615	TKD, ASR, LKU	2204
22434, 22433, 22420, 22419	TKD-ANVT-GCT	9912
14001, 14002, 12687, 12688	TKD-DLI-NZM-SRE-HW-DDN-ASR-ATT	3024
14035, 14036	DLI-TKD-PTK	3040
1236, 12435	TKD-NDLS-SLGR-DBRG	4966
12436, 14235, 12525, 12526	TKD-NDLS-KOAA-DBRG	13070
12212, 12211, 14009, 14010	TKD-ANVT-BAPUDHAM MOTIHARI MDB-BTE-IDH	4072
12215, 12216	TKD-DEE-ADI	3844
1291	TKD-DSJ-JP-SWM-COR-UDZ-JSM-JU- BTE-AGC	2724
14404, 14003, 12485, 12486, 14713, 14714	TKD,-NDLS-MLDT-SGMR-JAT	7856
12215, 12216	TKD-DEE-DLI-ADI	3844
12047, 12048	TKD-NDLS-BTI-FZR	1584
14021-14022	TKD-DEE-SIKR	1792
12536, 12535, 12593, 1594	AMV, LKO, LKN, BPL, RAIPUR	4838
13238, 13237, 12875, 12876	AMV-LKO-PNBE-RJPB	2388
55002, 55001, 55007, 55008, 54334, 54333, 14266, 14265	DDN-ALJN-LKO-PBH-FD-AY-SLN- BSB-GKP-NTV-PPTA	3522
14216, 14511, 14512, 14125, 14126, 14115, 14116, 14370,	HW, BE, RAC, MUR, SRE-LKO-PYG-	6405
14369, 14308, 54375, 54376, 14307, 14370, 54356, 54355, 14215	ALD-JNU-SKTN-SGRL	
13238, 13237, 14260, 14259, 14853, 14854, 14866, 14865,	LKO-GKP-BSB-MGS-PNBE	5392
54331, 54335, 54154, 14202, 14201, 54221, 54222, 54228,	SCC-BLM-BUW-CNB-CPA-LKO-UCR-	3476
54227, 54226, 54225, 54223, 54224, 54153, 54336, 543321, 54324, 54324, 54332, 54234, 14221, 14222, 54238, 54239, 54240, 54244, 54237, 54110, 54109, 54231, 54256, 54255	FD-MUR-AY-RAGURAJ-RBL-JNU-BSB	
22407, 22408, 14213, 14214, 14203, 14210, 54101, 54102,	ANVT-LKO-PYG-SLN-CNB-CPA-SPC	5792
14217, 54326, 54327, 54330, 54329, 54328, 54325, 14102, 14101, 14218, 14209, 54282, 54283, 54254, 54253	SPN-BLM-BS-GD	
13049, 14546, 14545, 13050, 54294, 14123, 14124, 54292,	FN-SRE-BE-LKO-PBH-CNB-DLN-JNU-	5668

1	2	3
54270, 54272, 54273, 54274, 54271, 54261, 54262, 54263, 54266, 14219, 14220, 14235, 14236, 54265, 54264, 54291, 54293	BSB-MGS-SSM-ARA-RGD	
13484, 13414, 13483, 13413	AMV-LKO-MLDT	1900
15667, 15668	AMV-LKO-KAMAKHYA	2954
54331, 12470, 12469, 54332, 19053, 19054	LKO-BLM-CNB-MFP	1764
54575, 54576, 54051, 13308, 12333, 12334, 13307, 54052	FZR-LNK-LDH-DLI-SRE-ALY-MGS	3090
14313, 14326, 54413, 54414, 54056, 25013, 251014, 54312,	MTJ-BNW-LDH-FZR-DEE-DLI-RE-JHI-	5545
54352, 54351, 54462, 54461, 54466, 54465, 54467, 54468,	NRW-KKDE-CH-MB-KPV-RMR-BE-	
54469, 54470, 54461, 54311, 54314, 54313, 55305, 55306, 55307, 55310, 55309, 55322, 54055, 54423, 54792, 54791, 54424, 54033, 5401054040, 54039, 54048, 54047, 54045, 14630	ALJN-TDL-ETAH-FBD-BKI	
14604, 14603	SVDK-ASR-LDH-LKO-SHC	3412
54645, 19024, 12455, 12456, 19023, 19223, 19226, 59711,	DEE-NDLS-BTI-FZR-LDH-BKN-SOG-	5190
59734, 59733, 59708, 59707, 59710, 59709, 59732, 59731, 59712, 19225, 19224, 54646	APH-JAT	
54606, 54603, 54604, 54601, 22429, 18215, 22430, 18216,	SDLP-HSR-UMB-LDH-FZR-ASR-PTK-	3564
54613, 14634, 54615, 54612, 14633, 54616, 18101, 18102, 11058, 11057, 54611, 54614, 54602, 54605	JAT-UMB	
14629, 5406, 54032, 14206, 54372, 54373, 54374, 54377,	FD-PRG-BE-FKA-ALJN-LHD-FZR-JHI-	5341
54354, 54353, 54378, 54371, 14205, 14731, 14732, 14625, 14614	DEE-DLI	
54636, 54635, 54634, 54631, 54555, 54559, 54560, 54556, 54551, 54552, 54553, 54632, 54633	BNW-HSR-DUI-LDH-UMB-SSA-BTI-FKA	2459
22452, 22451, 22452, 22451	LDH-CDG-ADI	4756
54571, 14601, 04768, 04767, 54759, 54760, 54761, 59705,	JJJ-HSX-JUC-MOGA-LDH-FZR-SGMR-	4570
59721, 59722, 59805, 59806, 59706, 09762, 09761, 54762, 14602, 54644, 54638, 54637, 14011, 14012, 54626, 54625, 54643, 54572	HMH-SOG-JP-DEE-FL-BXN-HSR	
14502, 04998, 04997, 14501, 12208, 12010, 12209, 12207,	SVDK-JAT-LDH-BTI-GCT-KGM-BSB-	8614
14612, 14611, 12208,	CNB	
12038, 12044, 12040, 12039, 12015, 12016, 12414, 12414, 14013, 12037, 12043, 12044	DOZ-ALL-KGM-DLI-NDLS-LDH-MOGA	3146
	Total	218901

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
12447, 12448, 14005, 14006, 11107, 11108, 53345, 53346	NZM-MKP-NZM, NDLS-SPJ-NDLS, GWL-BSB-GWL, ALD-CPU-ALD	3160
54159, 54160, 12189, 12190, 14117, 14118, 22427, 22428	JHS-ADL-JHS, JBP-JHS-JBP, ALD-BST-ALD, ALD-BUI-ALD	2864
51813, 51814, 51817, 51818, 51805, 51806, 51807, 51808	JHS-LKO-JHS, JHS-KURJ-JHS, JHS MKP-JHS, JHS-BNDA-JHS	2036
51803, 51804, 14109, 14110, 14723, 14724, 54161, 54162, 51801, 51802, 54155, 54156, 54157, 54158, 22441, 22442	JHS-CNB-JHS, CNB-CKTD-CNB, BNW-CNB-BNW, MBA-KURJ-MBA, MKP-CNB-MKP, CNB-FKD-CNB, CNB CKTD-CNB	
59823, 59824, 59825, 59826, 59821, 59822, 59827, 59828, 12197, 12198,	GWL-BIX-GWL, KOTA-BIX-KOTA, BIX-ETW-BIX, GWL-BPL-GWL	2144
15023, 15024, 11125, 11126, 21125, 21126, 15065, 15066	JHS-GKP-JHS, GWL-INDB-GWL, BIX-INDB-BIX, GKP-LKO-GKP	7830
12143, 12144, 11125, 11126, 21125, 21126,	JHS-SLN-JHS, GWL-INDB-GWL, INDB-BIX-INDB,	6202
12183, 12184, 11801, 11802, 51821, 51822, 22447, 22448	BPL-PBH-BPL, JHS-ETW-JHS MBA-KURJ-MBA,	5663 390
14151, 14152, 14153, 14154, 22443, 22444, 12173, 12174	CNB-ANVT-CNB, CNB-RTM-CNB, JHS-PBH-JHS,	6564
22129, 22130	ALD-JHS-ALD	1580
12175, 12176, 12177, 12178	JHS-COI-JHS, JHS-COI-MTJ	2400
51973, 51974, 12403, 12404,	MTJ-JP-MTJ, JP-AGC-JP	1320
11103, 11104	JHS-UJN-JHS	1160
11103, 11104	JHS-UJN-JHS	1160
	Total	49073

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
12572, 15052, 15049, 15050, 15051, 15025, 15026, 12571	ANVT-MAU-GD-GKP-BJU-	6888
55049, 15008, 15007, 15212, 15211, 12226, 12225, 19039, 19037, 18205, 18206, 19038, 19040,55050	LKO-LJN-DAL-NTV-GD-BCY-JEA- GKP-AMH-DBG-MFP	3503
55115, 55103, 55031, 15054, 55146, 55145, 55104, 55101, 55106, 55105, 55102, 55123, 55150, 55141, 55142, 55119, 55125,	CDG-ALY-LJN-MUV-DAL-BCY-GD- BST-NTV-GCT-GKP-BHJ-SRU-BTT-	5892
55128, 55129, 55126, 55127, 55130, 55104, 15019, 15020, 15106, 15105, 05105, 05106, 15103, 55122, 55116, 13121, 13122, 15053, 15011,15012, 55032,	CPR	
55033, 55038, 55037, 55034, 55028, 55042, 55079, 55074, 55073, 55030, 55041, 55082, 55081, 55080, 55029, 55072, 55071, 55020, 55075, 55076, 55077, 55078, 55131, 55136, 55135, 55132, 15111, 15112, 55019, 55043, 55044, 55056, 55055, 55051, 55052, 55025	BNY-SPC-SCC-BCY-NTV-BUW-AMH- GD-GKP-SV-CPJ-NKE-CPR-BTH	5560
55045, 55046, 55035, 55036, 55026, 15009, 15010, 15004, 15003, 55012, 55107, 55108, 55109, 55110, 55111, 55112, 55170, 55179, 55180, 55171, 55172, 55167, 55168, 55173, 55174, 55175, 55176, 55177, 55178, 55169, 55113, 55114, 55022, 55021, 55011, 55027, 55050, 55049	CPA-SPN-SCC-GTNR-GD-JEA-GKP- THE-MGZ-SV-DDA-CPR-SPJ	4142
55032, 55149, 55134, 55137, 55140, 55139, 13106, 13105, 55163, 55143, 55160, 55169, 55144, 55164, 55018, 55013, 55014, 18191, 18192, 55017, 55138, 55133, 55120, 55031	FBD-BCY-JNU-ARJ-SHG-MAU-GD- JEA-GKP-BUI-CPR-SSE	4705
15064, 15065, 15066, 15067, 111111, 11112, 15068, 15063, 55049, 15043, 15044, 05066, 05065, 11079, 11080	LKO-GD-BLP-GKP KGM-LJN-GD-GKP-CPR	1866 5012
15002, 1501, 5006, 15005, 55028, 12538, 12537, 15065, 15066, 05061, 05062, 22532, 22531, 22532, 55182, 55181, 55184, 55183, 22531, 22532, 15115, 151116,	DDN-MTJ-LKO-GD-BNY-GKP-CPR-MPF DLI-MTJ-GD-THE-CPR-CI	11012 8062
05066, 05115, 05116, 15203 05066,05101, 05102, 15203,	ANVT-GD-CPR DLI-GD-CPR	2670 2622
55351, 55301, 13020, 15070, 15018, 12560, 12559, 11061, 11062, 12582, 11055, 11059, 11060, 11056, 15017, 15069, 13019, 15014, 15013, 55352, 14321, 14312, 14311, 14322	JSM-MB-ALD-KGM-LKU-IJN-BC-LJN- BNZ-MUV-GKP-CPR-DBG BHUIJ-IZN-BE	7281 5958

1	2	3
14311, 14322, 14321,	BHUJ-IZN-BE	5806
14321, 14312,	BHUJ-IZN-BE	5958
55351, 15059, 15060, 55352, 14314, 14313, 15055, 15033,	CDG-HW-ANVT-RMR-LKU-IZN-BC-BE-	5002
15034, 12527, 12528, 15056,	TDL-AF	
14320, 14319, 14311, 14322,	BHUJ-IZN-BE-INDB	5068
55351, 05310, 55369, 5362, 55349, 55319, 55303, 55034,	RMR-KGM-BTE-KPV-AF-MTJ-PBE-	4254
55321, 55308, 55301, 55302, 55311,55313, 55314, 55312,	LKU-IZN-BC-MB-KSJ-FBD-CNB	
55323, 55324, 55303, 55316, 55348, 55346, 55357, 05309,		
55352, 55356, 55341, 55342, 55332, 55331, 55333,55334,		
55353, 55354, 15038, 55327, 55328, 15038, 15039, 55355,		
55363, 55375, 55378, 55371, 55374, 55366, 55358, 55343,	AH-MTJ-KPB-TPU-LKU-PBE-IZN-BC-	4226
55347, 55317, 55320, 55336, 55335, 55315, 55318, 55350,	KSJ-FBD-SKB-CPA-LJN	
5367, 5370, 55361, 55373, 55376, 55368, 55360, 15040,		
05306, 05305, 55337 15041, 55330, 55329, 55326, 55325,		
55359, 55344, 55339,55340,55345, 55365, 55377, 55372,		
55364,		
55349, 55319, 55323, 05007, 05008, 55324, 55316, 55350,	RMR-IZN-BC-HWH	3306
55050, 15045, 19053, 19054, 15046, 55049	BINA-LKO-GD-GKP	3796
55026, 15655, 15656	SVDK-GD-GKP-	2898
Total		115487

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
12520,12519,	ET-KYQ-NGC	3760
15621, 15622, 15636, 12876, 12875, 12635,	ANVT-NGC-KYQ-GHY-LKO-MGS	7280
15941, 15942	GHY-NGC-DBRG	1134
15903, 15904, 15632, 15631,	KIR-MGS-GHY-NGC-DBRG	15938

1	2	3
15417, 15418	APDJ-GHY-SHTT	2434
12067, 15644, 15643	JTTN-NGC-GHY-KYQ-HWH	3542
25657, 25658	SCL-GHY	2346
15620, 15619, 2067, 2068	GAYA-KYQ-NGC-JTTN	2954
12507, 12516, 15659, 15660, 25615, 12508,	AGTL, SCL-GHY-NGC	3860
14056, 14055, 75722, 75721,12344, 12343, 12345, 55802,	NJP-KIUL-SGUJ-DBRG-SDAH-HWH-	6472
55801, 12346, 12345	KIR-NBQ-GHY-	
15720, 12506, 55615, 55677, 55676, 55675, 55678, 55686,	AGTL-DMR-VNGP-SCL-KXJ-BHRB-	5356
55661, 55662, 55685, 55667, 55668, 55665, 55666, 55688,	MSSN-DLCR-GHY-SGUJ-DBRG-NJP-	
55689, 55690, 55687, 55664, 55679, 55680, 55663, 55616,	KIR-JBN-	
12505, 15719, 15720, 15910, 15909, 12488, 12487, 12424,		
12423		
55467, 55466,15484, 15483, 55465,55468, 55713, 55721,	BXP-NJP-APDJ-SGUJ-RNY-BHGN-	4886
55719, 55720, 55722, 15927, 15967, 15928, 15968, 55861,	PNBE-DKGN-NTSK	
55824, 55823, 55862, 55714,		
55467, 55466, 15484, 15483, 55465, 55468, 55713, 55721,	BXT-NJP-APDJ-SGUJ-RNY-BHGN-	4886
55719, 77720, 15927, 15967, 15928, 15968, 55861, 55824,	PNBE-DKGN-NTSK	
55823, 55862, 55714		
15654, 15651, 15652,	AGTL-GHY-NJP-BJU	1544
15602, 15601, 12502, 14055, 12042, 12041,	SCL-GHY-NJP-KIR	6230
12042,12041,	NJP-HWH	4688
14019, 14020,15655,12537, 13538, 15656, 15655	GKP-KIR-MUV-NJP-KYQ-AGTL	9066
15723, 15724, 15722, 15721, 20501,20502,	AGTL-SGUJ-NJP-KIR-SMI-HWH	4580
12523, 12524, 12407, 12408,	SGUJ-NJP-NDLS-ASR	9650
13245, 13248, 13247, 13246,	RJJPB-NJP-SGUJ-KYQ	113000
15654, 12088, 12087, 12085, 12086, 13248	DBRG-GHY-NJP-NHLN	5526
15657, 55804, 55809, 55810, 55817, 55818, 55803, 55601,	MLDT-MNDP-BLGT-DMV-SGUJ-LMG-	6310
55602, 15669, 15670, 55820, 55819, 55603, 55604, 15717,	MXN-NBQ-GHY-MBO-NHNL	
55904,55903, 15718, 15617, 15618, 55754, 15768, 15464,		
55422		
55711, 55749, 55750, 55751, 55752, 23141,23142, 55725,	MLDT-NJP-HDB-APDJ-DKGN-RNY-	5347
15771, 55812, 55811, 15815, 15813, 55896, 55893, 55894,	KYQ-RPAN-DBB-NHLN-MZS	
55895, 55814, 15816, 15613, 15614, 15772, 55726, 55712		
55701, 22488, 22487, 55770, 55771, 55772, 55769, 55704,	MLFC-MLDT-RDP-BLGT-KIR-JBN-	3228

1	2	3
55703, 55727, 55728, 55743, 55744, 55735, 55736, 55741 55742, 55733, 55734, 55729, 55730, 55763, 55756, 55755, 55765, 55764, 55708, 55707, 55702	TNPR	
55421, 15463, 15767, 15769, 15770, 15753, 15603, 15605, 15604, 05605, 55910, 55909, 15606, 15665, 15666, 55901, 55914, 55913, 55902, 15666, 55658,	MLDT-BLGT-DMB-SGUJ-SLGR-APDJ- RNY-GHY-LMG-FKG-NTSK-LLO- DBRG	3924
5711, 15715, 15716, 55770, 55703, 15715, 55704, 55703, 55704	MLDT-KNE-NJP-KIR-ALL	13368
13415, 13416	MLDT-PNBE	2460
55701, 15712, 22511, 22512, 55702, 12503, 12504	KYQ-KIR-MLDT-HWH	5034
13429, 13430	MLDT-ANVT	2816
Total		261619

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	KM
1	2	3
15623, 15624,	KYQ-BGKT	5088
22483, 54803, 22484, 15623, 15624, 54805	KYQ-ABR-GLMB-JP-BGKT-JU-LJN	8024
54805, 19715, 19716, 54806,	ABR-JP-LJM	2236
54804, 54812, 04802, 04801, 54822, 54821, 54809, 14889, 14890, 54803, 54804,	DNA-DEE-MBF-PBC-MTD-ABR-MKN- BGKT-JU	2848
19223, 25632, 22464, 22307, 12495, 12496, 25631, 22463, 25631, 22463, 19224,	AF-ABR-MTD-BKN	3722
54806, 14716, 14715, 19413, 19414, 54805, 54806	ADI-ABR-SGMR-KOAA	7756
54805, 19609, 19610, 20901, 20902, 12995, 19609, 19610, 1265, 12066, 54806, 54805,	ABR-UDZ-ALL-COR-HW	6920
54803, 194011, 59603, 19666, 19665, 12982, 22421, 22422, 12457, 22471, 12981, 59604, 19412, 54805, 54803	BKN-ADI-BGKT-UDZ-ABR-ALL-DEE- KURJ	7718

1	2	3
54805, 19608, 19607, 1909, 19610, 12996, 20901, 20902, 12995, 12996, 54806	ABR-UDZ-ALL-COR-HW-KOA	8034
54804, 14659, 22479, 12467, 59714, 59715, 59720, 59717, 59728, 59727, 59730, 59729, 54789, 22308, 22307, 54790, 59716, 59719, 59718, 59713, 22468, 22480, 14703, 14704, 14660, 54803, 54804	SIKR-MTD-RE-UDZ-BKN-LGH-JU-FL- JP-DEE-ABR-JSM	6620
54805, 12983, 19611, 19613, 19612, 19614, 12984, 14801, 14802, 59602, 59601, 59607, 59608, 54805, 19715, 19718, 54806, 54804,	CDG-ASR-JU-ALL-HMH-MJ-AVR-JP- PUSHKAR-INDB-ADI-AF	5593
19224, 59049, 59050, 19223, 19224, 54820, 54819, 14810, 14809, 54704, 54701, 54702, 54703, 54825, 54826, 54813, 54881, 54882, 54814, 19224	BME-JU-MBF-BARAFZR-ABS-ABR- BTI-JSM-ADI-SIKR-VG-BKN	6416
12464, 14612, 14811, 12463, 12464, 14812, 14811, 12463, 12464, 12463,	JU-SIKR-BGKT-DEE	4858
12036, 12035, 22478, 22477, 12466, 12465	BGKT-JU-AF-JP-SWM	11720
15623, 15624	KYQ-BGKT-	5088
12466, 12465, 18245, 12489, 12490, 22471, 22474, 22475, 22476	CBE-ADI-SWM-JP-JU-BGKT-BKN	11647
12489, 18421, 12978, 12977, 12396, 12315, 12316, 12465, 12489	UDZ-ALL-JP-JU-BGKT-SWM-PRS	8584
22483, 22484, 22477, 12980, 18631, 18632, 12465,	GIMB-ALL-JP-SWM-BGKT-JU	2546
18244, 12969, 19715, 19602, 19601, 19714, 12956, 18473	LJN-UDZ-BGKT-JU-JP-SWM-NJP	8330
16863, 12979, 12968, 22631, 22632, 12975, 12240, 16864,	BKN-JP-BGKT-JU-SWM-BJU	2444
14803, 14804, 18574, 12973, 12974, 12939, 12980, 12970, 12979, 12956, 14710, 18245, 18246, 18207, 18208, 18243	BKN-ALL-JP-JU-BGKT-SWL	4703
22481, 22472, 14707, 19707, 09721, 12964, 12963, 09722, 19708, 14078, 12458, 22482	BKN-SG NR-BGKT-ADI-JU-KTT-DEE- JP	6314
54815, 15632, 15631, 54816	BME-BGKT-JU-AF	3482
15854/64/66, 12195, 12182, 12955, 19711, 19712, 12956,	ADI-ASR-RTM-SG NR-UDZ-BGKT-AII- JU-JP-SWM-AF	7120
22981, 22982, 12181, 12990, 19613, 22996, 12996, 12995, 22995, 19612, 12989, 14853/63/65		
12308, 12987, 12988, 12547, 12548, 12307,	ADI-BGKT-JU-JP-AII-AF	3634
12462, 12916, 12915, 14659/14661, 14662, 14660, 14519, 14888, 14887, 14520, 12461	DLI-HW-NDLS-BGKT-JU-BME-BTI- ADI	6242

1	2	3
18244, 12395, 18422, 18421, 12490, 22464, 22463, 14709, 18213, 18214, 22933, 22934,	BKN-AII-JP-JU-BGKT-MTD-SWM-ADI	5620
18474, 12979, 12968, 12239, 12976, 12967, 12940, 12239, 12980, 12967, 12974, 12975, 19713, 19714, 18573	SC-BGKT-JU-JP-SWM	6461
12479, 19031, 19032, 12480, 22487, 14887, 14888	HW-BTI-BGKT-JU-BME-ADI	4956
Total		174724

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
56319, 56323, 56640, 50108/50106, 50105, 50107, 56324, 56605, 56603, 56602, 56601, 56600, 56604, 16616, 16615	CLT-GTN-SRR-NIL-MAQ-NCJ-TPJ- CBE-POY-ED-CAN-MAO-TCR-YPR	5228
16236, 22669, 22668, 22667, 22670, 16339, 16340, 56842, 16181, 16182, 56706, 16779, 16780, 56705, 16354, 16353, 56843	ED-CBE-TN-MEJ-NCJ SCT-NCJ-SCT-MS-TEN-RMM-TPJ-ED SA-VM-BRC	1948 3158
16231, 16232, 16615, 22610, 16603, 12617, 12618, 16604, 22609, 56320	ED-CBE-SRR-MYS-MAQ-NCJ-IGP	696
56825, 22630, 16788, 16787, 16339, 16340 12688, 20602, 11064, 11063, 22205, 22206, 20601, 12687, 16339, 56319	NCJ-TEN-MDU-ED-TPJ-SA-TEN NCJ-MDU-ED-TPJ-SA-VR	2161 4146
56320, 17236, 17235, 56304, 56305, 56700, 56701, 16792, 56715, 56716, 16791, 56338, 56337, 56332, 56331, 56309, 56319	PGT-CAPE-NCJ-TVC-TCN-TEN-MEJ- QNN-KTYM-PUU-SBC-ED	3448
56319, 16614, 16613, 16618, 16617, 56320, 12689, 12690, 17315, 17316, 16734, 16733, 22629, 56718, 22633, 22634, 16340, 12688, 12687,	CBE-TEN-ED-NCJ-RMM-RJT	13617
16340, 16339, 16340, 16351, 16352, 16331, 16340, 16339, 16332, 16340, 16351, 16352, 16339	RMM- ED-VM-TPJ-DD-PA-SUR-DR	3409
56110, 16234, 16231, 16188, 16176, 56513, 56264, 56270,	MV-MYS-TPJ-CMGR-SBC-YPR-RRB-	6472

1	2	3
56271, 56917, 56918, 56277, 56278, 56272, 56269, 56268,	SMET-MTDM-SA-ED-VRI-ASK-SBGA-	
56273, 56921, 56922, 56916, 56909, 56910, 56915, 56274, 56267, 56263, 56514, 56513, 16175, 16187, 56711, 16232, 16233, 56109	JRU-UBL-BIDR-BGM-HPT	
16788, 56803, 12662, 12661, 56800, 16787	ED-MDU-TEN-SCT-	1408
56825, 56797, 56798, 56826	ED-TEN-SCT-BJM	174
56003, 56006, 56005, 56004,	TNP-AJJ-PDY-CGL-TPTY	404
16179,12083, 16860, 16865, 12084, 56876, 56886, 56881, 56875, 56879, 56880, 56871, 56872, 06179, 16180 15120, 22621, 22622, 22621, 22624, 22623, 15119,	MS-VM-TVR-CBE-TPJ-MV-MTP-TJ-MQ	2416
22601, 22602	RMM-MDU-CAPE-MS	4749
16863, 16864	MAS-SNSI	2784
16794, 16793	MS-TPJ-MQ	1014
12648, 12647, 56242-56241-22475-22476-12977-12978-	MS-TPJ-RMM	1328
19262-19261-12224-12223-11097-11098-12483-12484-12288-	SA-ED-PGT-SRR-CAN-ERS-QLN-ALP-	
12287-22113-22114-12257-12258-19260-19259-10215-10216-	ERN-KTYM-QLN-PGT-TPT-R-VRI-VM-	
19332-19331-12218-12217-16353-16354-16573-16574-11017-	RU-AJJ-MS-CGL-TPJ-DG-MDU-JTJ	
11018-11043-11044-19568-19567-17615-17616-11021-11022-		
19577-19578-12133-12134-16575-16576-16515-16516		
56812-56874-16861-16862-17407-17408-	TPJ-MQ-TPJ-PDY-BM-DB-MAQ	1756
56812-16855-16856-16857-16858-56875-56823	TPJ-MQ-RMM-PDY-VM-DD-MAQ	3000
56812-56876-18496-18495-16779-16780-16779-56875-56823	TPJ-MQ-RMM-PDY-VM-DD-MAQ	2982
16859-12620-16345-16346-12051-12052-12619-16860	TPJ-SRR-MAO-MAQ-IGP-DR-LTT	6528
56829-56726-56873-56878-16175-16176-16105-56035-56036-	MDU-TPJ-SCT-RMM-KIK-VM-MV-	4693
56042-56041-16101-56830-56714-56711	VLKN-TCN-TEN	
22627-12431-12432-22628	NCJ-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU	5250
22627-12217-12432-22628	NCJ-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU-	5243
	TPJ-ED-SA-BRC	
22627-12431-22656-22628	NCJ-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU-	5265
	TPJ-ED-SA-BRC	
22627-12431-12432-22628	NCJ-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU	5250
22627-22628-22655-12218-56841-16339-56310-22653-22654-	NCJ-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU-	11410
56311-16340-56842	TPJ-ED-SA-BRC	

1	2	3
22627-12217-12218-22628-16181-16182	SCT-TVC/KCVL-ERS-MS-TEN-MDU-TPJ-ED-SA-BRC	5930
56829-56726-16102-56873-56878-16175-16176-56035-56036-16106-56042-56041-56830-56714-56711	MDU-TPJ-SCT-RMM-KIK-VM-MV-VLKN-TCN-TEN	4693
56822-56823-56824-56821-56724-56733-56736-56710-56709-56731-56734-56725-56722-56735-56796-56763-56768-16130-16129-56767-56764-56765-56762-56803-56802-56761-56770-56769-56766-56740-56801-56800-56799-56732-56721-22662	RMM-MDU-TPJ-SCT-PLNI-RMM-MV	5247
16854-16853-12605-12606	KKDI-SA-TPJ-MS	992
56841-12678-11013-11014-12677-16235-16236-56844	TPJ-ED-TPJ-CBE-MV-MYS-SBC	2636
56812-56115-56040-56811-56713-06713-06712-56712-12084-12083	TPJ-MV-TJ-VM-PGTN-POY-TCN	1719
56812-54874-56115-56040-56811-56713-06713-06712-56712	TPJ-MV-TJ-VM-PGTN-POY-TCN	1358
16338-16337-56362-16336-16335-56363-56362-16334-16333-56363	TVC/KCVL-ERS-SRR-OKHA-CLT-LT(T)-VRL-MAQ-GIM	19494
56362-16312-16311-56363	CLT-ERS-SRR-BKM	4934
56362-12202-12201-12202-17606-17605-56363	TVC/KCVL-ERS-SRR-OKHA-CLT-LT(T)-VRL-MAQ-LTT	4232
56362-12202-12201-12202-56363	TVC/KCVL-ERS-SRR-ALLP-CAN-LT(T)-MAQ	2756
12283-12284	TVC/KCVL-ERS-SRR-ALLP-IGP-LT(T)-MAQ	3324
56362-56363-56621-56612-56613-56616-56617-56610-56611-56614-56619-56620-16343-16344-16349-16350-56363	MDU-PGTN-ERS-PGT-MAQ-TCR-SRR-NIL-CAN-CLT-CBE	1802
22149-22150-	ERS-PA	5128
16305-56659-56661-56647-56646-16523-16524-56643-56642-56656-56655-56645-56644-22635-22636-22632-56657-56652-56664-56663-56653-16306	CHV-ERS-CLT-MAQ-SBHR-CAN-SRR-TCR-CBE-MAO	3134
Total		177316

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
57317, 57324, 57323, 57320, 57381, 17209, 17401, 57229, 57230, 17402, 17209, 17210, 17643, 17644, 12776, 12775, 11303, 11304, 57452, 57451, 57476, 57477, 57478, 57475	NDD-MCLA-NDKD-GNT-BZA-GDV- RJV-BVRM-NS-MTM BZA-COA-CCT-MTM BZA-COA RAL- GTL-AWB-VKB-SC-HYB-KCG- MZL-NZB-BDHN-MBNR-KRNT	1004 966 960 4855
16382, 11023, 51408, 51438, 51437, 51407, 51430, 51429, 11039, 11040, 51442, 51436, 16381,	GTL-KWV-SLI-PA-STR-KOP-MRJ	3164
16594, 17617D, 17688, 17687, 17687D, 17618, 11401, 11402, 17617, 16593, 56225, 56226, 16594	TK-SBC-NGP-GTL-NED-DAB-MMR	5648
56503, 56501, 56906, 56903, 56904, 56905, 56502, 56504, 16594	SUR-DWR-UBL-GTL-BZA	3720
17622, 17619, 12767, 12768, 17620, 17621	AWB-NED-NGP-GTL	3224
57426, 15023, 15024, 02731, 02732, 57425	GTL-KCG-HYB-YPR-JP	5672
12976, 12975, 20811, 20812, 17018, 17017, 12976	SC-KCG-GTL-NED-MYS-RJT	5114
18111, 18112, 17018, 17017,	SC-GTL-YPR-RJT	5704
57426, 20809, 20810, 20809, 20811, 17623, 17624, 12485, 12422, 20812, 57425	SC-NED-GTL-AK-BKN	6192
18464, 18463, 18047, 18048,	GNT-GY-GTL-VSG	3374
18464, 18047, 18048, 18463,	GNT-GY-GTL-VSG	3374
18464, 18047, 18048, 18463	GNT-GY-GTL-VSG	5894
17604, 17606, 17605, 12708, 12707, 17603	TPTY-RU-GY-GTL-KCG	5816
17212, 17211,	MTM-GY-YPR	4662
17652, 17605, 17615, 17616, 17606, 57274	MDU-TPTY-RU-GY-KCG	4415
17604, 12220, 12219, 17652	GY-GTL-KCG-SC-LT(T)	3859
57478, 12732, 12769, 12770, 12731, 57477	GY-GTL-KCG-SC-DMM-TPTY	2222
57476, 17401, 17402, 57475	GY-GTL-DMM-RU	3050
17652, 12765, 12766, 57475	GY-GTL-TPTY-AMI	5531
17652, 16003, 16004, 16354, 16353, 57274	GY-GTL-KCG-SC-DMM-TPT-RU	4046

1	2	3
17652, 17417, 17418, 57274	GY-RU-TPTY-SNSI	3463
17604, 17058, 17057, 17256, 17213, 17231, 17214, 17232,	GTL-GY-MMR-NS-BZA-SNSI-KCG-	4749
17206, 17002, 17208, 18503, 17205, 17001, 17207, 18404,	SC-HYB	
17652		
17226, 12805, 17214, 17232, 18520, 18519, 17213, 17231,	GTL-GY-SC-KCG-KRNT-NZB-NED-	3615
12796, 07757, 12795, 07758, 12794, 12793, 17603	BZA-VSKP	
17621, 12026, 12025, 17213, 17231, 17214, 17232, 12806,	RU-GTL-GY-SC-KCG-UBL-KOP-	5674
17225, 17226, 17416, 17415	NSL-BZA-PA	
57273, 57257, 17480/82, 57230/265, 1704, 17402, 12750,	UBL-GY-VSKP-TPTY-MTM- NS-	3994
12749, 17401, 17403, 17241, 17242, 57264/229, 17479/81,	GDV-BTTR-NDD-BZA	
57258, 57274, 57273		
17234, 12797, 12798, 17064, 12716, 12715, 17063, 12704,	KZJ-SC-KCG-MMR-GNT-BZA-	6202
12703, 12734, 12733, 17016, 17015, 17233	NED-VSKP-CTO	
12720, 12719, 12591, 12591, 12592,	KZJ-SC-HYB-YPR-AII	5078
12720, 12719, 07425, 07426	KZJ-KCG/SC-HYB-BZA-AII	4346
17020, 17019,	KZJ-HYB-JP	4292
17010, 17009, 17009D, 17027, 17028, 17028D, 57563,	AK-KZJ-HYB-SC-KCG-PRLI-BIDR-	4373
57512, 17640, 17642, 57325, 57326, 17639, 17641, 17640,	KRNT-PAU-GT-PBN	
17642, 57522, 57521, 57548		
12776, 12776D, 12775U, 12775, 17205, 17204, 17203,	BVC-BZA-COA-COA/CC-PA-MYS	6822
17206, 22882, 22881		
22831, 22832, 22883, 22884, 17215, 17216,	BZA-DMM-SSPN-YPR	5564
17018, 17017, 15015, 15016,	KZJ-SC-YPR-RJT	4586
07007, 07008, 12194, 22683, 12976, 12975, 20809, 20810	KZJ-SC-KCG-NED-G-YPR-MYS	4940
17021/17419, 17420/17022, 07007, 07008, 20811, 20812,	MLY-HYB-SC-KCG-NED-BZA-G-	5018
22684, 12193	YPR-VSG	
17023, 17024, 57547, 57551, 57554, 57583, 57582, 57539,	MLY-MED-SC-HYB-DD-PRLI-PAU-	5642
57553, 57552, 57584, 57581, 57516, 57515, 57594, 57593,	NED-ADB-AK-KRNT	
57564		
57305, 57306, 57307, 57308, 57688, 57689, 57690, 57602,	MLY-KCG-MED-NED-BDHN-NZB-	5309
57561, 57590, 57558, 57501, 57502, 57503, 57504, 57557,	GNT-DHNE-NSL-MMR	
57542, 57562, 57601, 57687		
07608, 17610, 17609, 07607	MLY-SC-PAU-NED-PNBE	4262
17014, 17013	MLY-HYB-PA	4570
Total		184965

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
22837, 22838	HTE-VSKP-HTE	3650
12835, 12836, 20810, 20809,	HTE-VSKP-H.TE,VSKP-SBP-VSKP	7024
18637, 18638	HTE-VSKP-HTE	2884
12873, 12874	HTE-ALD-HTE	7567
58651, 58652,58653, 58654, 58655, 58656, 58657, 58658	RNC-LAD-RNC, RNC-TORI-RNC, RNC-	7026
18619, 18620	RNC-DUMKA-RNC	7616
18451, 18452	SBP-TLHR-SBP	1018
12376, 12375	ROU-VSKP-ROU	2356
18107, 18108	ROU-KRPU-ROU	1302
20814, 20813, 22909, 22910, 14709, 14710	JSG-PUI-JSG	6172
18005, 18006, 18448, 18447	ROU-JDB-ROU,JDB-RGDA-JDB	2440
22804, 22803, 18301, 18302	SBP-HWH-SBP,SBP-RGDA-SBP	6624
58131, 58132, 22839, 22840,12871,12872, 58213, 58214,	ROU-PUI-ROU, ROU-BBS-ROU,ROU-	4572
58217, 58218	TIG-ROU, TIG-BSP-TIG, TIG-R-TIG	
12889, 12890, 18310,18309, 18111, 18112	TATA-VSKP-TATA,VSKP-SBP-	6808
	VSKP,TATA-VSKP-TATA	
18007, 18008	SRC-SHM-BPO-SHM-SRC	2970
Empty Rake Shuttling	SRC-HWH-SRC	3456
Total		73485

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
18426, 18425	R-TLHR-DUG-R	3580
18517, 18518	R-VSKP-R	4250
18211, 18212	DUG-JDP-DUG-R	4032

1	2	3
12145, 12146, 18205, 18206, 18207, 18208,	R-PUI-DUG,DUG-GKP-DUG,DUG-	19164
	KOTA-DUG,BSP-BZA-BSP, R-PUI-R	
58207, 58208, 58205, 58810, 58809, 58815, 58818, 58804,	R-JNRD-R-ITR-NGP-RTK-ITR-TRDI-	3197
08581,08582, 58803, 58806, 58802, 58801, 58808, 58805,	TMR-G-BPQ-G-WSA--CAF-BPQ-WSA	
58817, 58816, 58814, 58813, 58812, 58811	CAF-G-TMR-NGP-R	
51293, 51253,59385, 59396, 51254, 51294, 58810,58206	NGP-AMF-CWA-BDKD-CWA-AMF-NGP	1062
Total		35285

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
1	2	3
16511/16513, 56447, 56646, 16512/514, 16517/523,16518, 524, 12786, 12785, 16558, 16557, 56913, 56914	MYS-SBC-MAQ-UBL-SBHR-KCG	4654
56925, 56926, 11014, 11013, 16021, 16023, 16024, 16227, 56217, 56218, 16228, 56206, 56205, 56276, 56275, 56208, 56207	SBC-TK-LTT-SMET-YPR-TLGP-NTW- CMNS-MYS	4545
12257, 12258	YPR-KCVL	4818
16575, 16576, 16569, 16570, 17309, 17315, 17309, 17310, 17316, 17312, 16573, 16574, 16515, 16516, 16587, 16588, 16229, 16230, 16217, 16218, C/56231	SNSI-SBC-YPR-MYS-KAWR-MAQ- KCG-PDY-VSG-BKN-BSB-PNBE	40036
56515,D/11048,12780, 56964, 56965, 56962, 56963, 56966, 56961, 12779, D/17318, 17319, 12604, 12747, 12748, 12603, 17230, 17229, 17405, 17409, 17410, 17406, 17320, 12080	SBC-PNVL-UBL-LD-SC-QLM-HYB- NED-VSG-GNT-ADB-VKB	6426
16502, 16501, 12629, 12630, 12649, 07438, 17439, 12648, 12647, 12650, 12629, 12630, 22685, 12782, 22681, 22682, 12578, 22817, 22818, 22685, 12148, 11050, 22686, 12577, 12781, 11097, 11098, 22686	CBE-SBC-YPR-MYS-KCG-SC-NED-PA- BZA-KOP-ERS-DD	25139

1	2	3
56282, 56201, 56204, 56203, 56237, 56223, 56224, 56232, 56266, 56265, 16206, 16205, 56202, 56281, 56215, 56216, 22679, 22680, 56242, 56105, 56106, 56107, 56108, 56241, 56238, 56231, 56221, 56222, 56227, 56228	CMNR-MYS-SBC-YPR-TK-ASK-SMET- KRR-MYS-SA-ASK-TLGP	4818
11022, 51451, 51452, 11021, 11006, 51451, 11005, D/22817, 11036, 11005, 11035, 11730, 11022, 82651, 18509, 12753, 18510, 12754, 18309, 12755, 18310, 12756, 18309, 12755, 82652, 11798	YPR-MYS-SC-TEN-PUNE-NED-BRMT	23528
16220, 56209, 17301, 56927, 56928, 06919, 16920, 17325, 17326, 56516, 56519, 56517, 56529, 56530, 56518, 56520, 56516, 12079, 56907, 56210, 16219, 16571, 16583, 16583, 16584, 16572, 16584	LUR-BIDR-CMNR-MYS-SBC-KTY-YPR- KTY-YPR-BJP-JRU-CTA-HRR-UBL- CKBK-DWR	6533
16581, 16582	YPR-SMET	2190
12778, 22697, 22698, 12777, 16587, 16588, 82652, 82654	YPR-UBL-BKN-JP-PDY	11730
12251, 12252	YPR-KRBA	6424
16577, 16578, 16579, 16580	YPR-HRR-SMET	3612
16518, 16515, 16516, 16575, 16576	YPR-SKLR-SBHR	1940
19302, 19713, 19714, C/57539, C/57584, 19301	YPR-SC-PAU-AK	3676
56912, 56910, 12725, 12726, 12614, 12613, 16201, 16202, 16589, 16590, 12007, 16535, 16591, 17307, 17308, 16592, 16536, 12008, 16216, 16215, 16209, 16210, 12116, 11019, 11020, 12115, 22133, 22134, 16536	SMET-MYS-CSTM-DD-MAO-WD- SBC/YPR-UBL-DWR-CSMT-BGK-SUR- JU/GIM/AII	18222
17323, 17324, 17321, 17322	UBL-LTT-BSB	5656
18047, 12779, 12780, 17315, 17310, 11098, 17309, 17316, 17312, 17311, 18048, 11097	UBL-CLR-QLM	1206
16507, 16508, 16209, 16210, 16531, 16505, 16533, 16531, 16532, 16506, 16505, 16534, 16533	MYS-SBC-YPR-UBL-JU-GIM-AII	4403
Total		179556

WESTERN RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Kilometer
12957, 12958, 22961, 22959, 22962, 22960, 12957	ADI-NDLS-ADI-HXP-JAM--HXP-ADI-	2532
59473, 59483, 59482, 59509, 59503, 59504, 59512, 59511, 59510, 59475, 59476, 59477, 59478, 59481, 59484, 59474, 19119, 19120, 22957, 19251, 19252, 22958, 19015, 59212, 59211, 59297, 59298, 19572, 59507, 59508, 19571, 59216, 59215, 59214, 59213, 59206, 59205, 19016, 59473	ADI-MSM-PTN-MSM-VG-OKO-VG- MSM-VG-MSH-PTN-MSM-PTN-MSM- PTN-MSM-ADI-SMNH-ADI-VRL-SMNH- OKO-SMNH-VRL-ADI-PBL-RJT-PBR- SMNH-PBR-RJT-SMNH-RJT-PBR- BNVD-PBR-BNVD-PBR-KNLS-PBR-ADI	
59547, 59551, 59208, 59296, 59295, 59270, 59269, 59228, 59232, 59233, 59234, 59231, 59227, 59268, 59267, 59204, 59203, 59225, 59236, 59235, 592449, 59243, 59226, 59272, 59271, 59230, 59229, 59202, 59201, 59207, 59552, 59548, 59547	ADI-RJT-OKOBVC-PIT-BVC-PIT-BVC- BTD-SUNR-BVC-SUNR-BTD-BVC-PIT- BVC-MHV-DLJ-MHV-RJU-MHV-BVC- SUNR-BVC-DHG-BVC-PIT-BVC-OKO RJT-ADI	5758
19152, 59426, 59425, 19151, 12906, 19202, 19201, 12949, 22951, 12993, 22903, 22904, 19263, 19264, 12905, 12906, 19269, 19027, 19028, 12994, 22973 12959, 12960, 12950, 19262, 19261, 12959, 12960	GIM-PNU-BVJ-PNU-GIM ADI-PBR-SC-PBR-ADI ADI-GIM-ADI-BVJ-ADI-DEE-PBR-ADI- PBR-ADI-JAT-ADI-GIM-ADI ADI-BVJ-ADI-PBR-KCVL-PBR-ADI- BVJ-ADI	1320 4318 8558 8372
22974, 11092, 11091, 19568, 19567, 22905, 22908, 22907	ADI-BVJ-ADI-OKO-TN-OKO-HXP- MAO-ADI	9207
22923, 22924, 22923, 22924, 11088, 11087, 19218, 19217	ADI-JAM-ADI-JAM-ADI-VRL-ADI- BDTS-ADI	5670
19576, 59552, 59548, 19263, 19264, 19263 19403, 19404, 19409, 19410, 22923, 22924, 22906, 22939, 19409, 19410, 22915, 22916, 22949, 22950, 19575 19407, 19408, 11090, 11089, 19055, 19056	ADI-OKO-RJT-ADI-DEE-PBR-ADI ADI-SLN-ADI-GKP-ADI ADI-DEE-ADI-HXP-OKO-HXP-ADI- GKP-ADI-HSR-ADI-DEE-ADI-OKO-ADI ADI-BSB-ADI-BGKT-ADI-JU-ADI	3783 6336 9898 5277
59547, 22905, 22906, 19573, 19574, 22905, 22906, 19565, 19566, 59548, 14805, 14806	ADI-OKO-HXP-OKO-JP-OKO-HXP- OKO-DDN-OKO-ADI-BME-ADI	8240

1	2	3
22940, 19578, 19577, 19578, 19577,19218	ADI-HXP-JAM-TEN-JAM-TEN-JAM- ADI	11638
22931, 22932, 19415, 19416	ADI-JSM-ADI-SVDK-ADI	4976
17037, 17038, 19401, 19402	ADI-BKN-ADI-LKO-ADI	4078
22938, 19579, 19580, 22937	ADI-RJT-DEE-RJT-ADI	2718
22993, 19030, 22991, 22992, 19029, 22994,	ADI-MHV-ADI-VRL-ADI-MHV-ADI	2446
82941, 82942, 82941, 82942, 82941, 82942	ADI-DEE-ADI-DEE-ADI-DEE-ADI	5574
19329, 19330, 59811, 19807, 14807, 04805, 04806, 14808,	RTM-UIND-RTM-KTT-JP-AWR-KRH-	7942
54833, 54835, 54809, 14813, 22983, 22984, 14814, 54810,	AWR-JP-HSR-FL-JU-KTT-IND-KTT-	
54836, 54834, 59801, 59802, 19808, 29020, 29019, 59833,	JU-RE-HSR-JP-FL-JP-KTT-UDZ-KTT-	
59835, 59606, 59605,59835, 59834, 59812	NMH-UDZ-COR-UDZ-NMH-KTT-RTM	
19167, 19165,19166, 19168	RTMBSB-DBG-BSB-RTM	2774
59117, 59122, 59119, 59118, 59121, 59120, 59103, 59104,	PRTN-CTD-PRTN-CTD-PRTN-CTD-	864
59101, 59102	PRTN-BRC-KTNA-BRC-KTNA-BRC	
59153, 59154, 59151, 59152	ND-MDSA-ND-MDSA-ND	420
59169, 59164, 59163, 59170	ANND-VTL-ANND-	56
59168, 59167	AKV-RAJ-AKV	126
19061, 19062, 22901, 22902, 22901, 22902, 22901, 22902,	RTM-RMR-RTM-UDZ-RTM-UDJ-RTM-	5386
19021, 19022	UDJ-RTM-LJN-TRM	
19327, 19328, 12450, 12449, 12450, 10215, 10216, 12449	RTM-UDZ-RTM-BRC-MAO-BRC-MAO- ERS-MAO-BRC-RTM	7014
22414, 22413,22414,22413	BRC-MAO-BRC-MAO-BRC	4942
22660, 22659, 12484, 12483	BRC-KCVL-BRC-KCVL-BRC	9066
19325, 19326, 19325, 19326	RTM-IND-ASR-IND-ASR-IND-RTM	5728
19575, 19576, 19327, 19328, 19307, 19308, 19327, 19328,	RTM-NDT-RTM-UDZ-RTM-INDB-CDG-	6820
19327, 19328, 19327, 19328,N 19327, 19326, 19327, 19328	INDB-RTM-UDZ-RTM-UDZ-RTM-UDZ- RTM-NDT-RTM-UDZ-RTM	
19332, 19331	INDB-KCVL-INDB	4972
19041, 19042, 15668, 15667, 22830, 22829, 12938, 22952,	RTM-GCT-RTM-BRC-GIM-BRC-BVJ-	6364
12937	BRC-GIM-ADI-GIM-BRC	

1	2	3
19041, 19042, 15668, 15667, 22830, 22829, 12938, 22952, 12937	RTM-GCT-RTM-BRC-GIM-BRC-BVJ- BRC-GIM-ADI-GIM-BRC-RTM	6334
19305, 19306	RTM-INDB-GHY-INDB-RTM	4912
19041, 19042	RTM-GCT-RTM	2698
22921, 22922	RTM-GKP-RTM	3044
19115,22956, 22945, 22946, 12971, 12972, 19217, 19218, 22955, 19116 11464, 59422, 19569, 59424, 59423, 19570,11463	ADI-BVJ-ADI-ADI-BCC-ADI-JAM-ADI- BVJ-ADI-RJT-ADI	5728
15045, 15046, 12478, 12477, 12476, 12475, 19269, 19270, 12906	ADI-OKO-ADI-JAM-ADI-HXP-ADI-MFPPBR-ADI PBR-ADI	7254
19269, 19270, 19269, 12905, 12906, 19263,12945, 12946	ADI-MFP-PBR-ADI-PBR-ADI-PBR-ADI- MHV-ADI	7602
17037,17038, 22965, 22966, 22663, 22664	ADI-BKN-ADI-BGKT-ADI-JU-ADI	3296
15636, 22969, 22935, 22938, 22970	ADI-BRC-OKO-BRC-PIT-BRC-OKO- ADI	3332
18501, 18502, 22903,22904,18401,18402,22903,22904	ADI-GIM-ADI-BVJ-ADI-OKO-ADI-BVJ- ADI	3032
18501, 18502, 22903,22904,18401,18402,17037,17038,19401 19402 22903	ADI-GIM-ADI-BVJ-ADI-OKO-ADI-BKN- ADI-LKO-ADI-BVJ-ADI	7110 22904
19107, 19108,15635	ADI-UHP-ADI-OKO-BRC	4278
Total		239314

WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY

Train No.	Route	Km.
1	2	3
12854, 12853, 18234, 18233, 13202, 13201, 12141, 12142	ET-BSP-ET, ET-COI-ET, ET-BSP-ET, ET PPTA-ET	5778
11061, 11062, 12791, 12792, 12167, 12168, 15017, 15018,	ET-ALD-ET, ALD-KTE-ALD, KTE-PPI-	4292

1	2	3
15159, 15160	KTE, KTE-BSB-KTE,	
11055, 11056, 22181, 22182, 11061, 11062, 19045, 19046,	ET-CPR-ET, ET-ALD-ET, ALD-REWA-	11498
12295, 12296, 12185, 12186, 15159, 15160, 15017, 15018, 51701,	ALD, JBP-ET-JBP, JBP-DNR-JBP, ET-ALD-	
51702	ET, ET-ALD-ET,	
12061, 12062, 51703, 51704, 11651, 11652, 22189, 22190, 11265,	ET-JBP-ET, JBP-GNS-JBP, JBP-SGRL-	2878
11266, 51705, 51706	JBP, JBP-REWA-JBP, JBP-ABKP-	
51802, 54155, 54156, 54157, 54158, 22441, 22442	JBP, JBP-GNS-JBP	
12191, 12192, 12181, 12182, 22187, 22188, 12159, 12160, 15205,	ET-JBP-ET, JBP-KTE-JBP, JBP-ET-	5388
15206, 51189, 5119059385, 59386, 59395, 59396, 51253, 51254,	JBP, ET-JBP-ET, JBP-LJN-JBP,	
51255, 51256, 14623, 14624, 59827, 59828, 12197, 12198,	ET-COI-ET, KTE-CWA-KTE, CWA-BJU-	
	CWA, ET-AMLA-ET	
11271, 11272, 18247, 18248, 12427, 12428, 51753,	ET-KTE-ET, KTE-REWA-KTE, REWA-	2534
51754, 51671, 51672, 51765, 51766, 51763, 51764	STA-REWA, REWA-KTE-KTE,	
	ET-STA-ET, STA-MKP-STA,	
51187, 51188, 11093, 11094	KTE-BSL-KTE, KTE-BSB-KTE	3430
51602, 51603, 51883, 51884, 59342, 59341	KTE-BINA-KTE, BINA-GWL-	1964
	BINA, BINA-UJN-BINA,	
Total		37762

[English]

Shifting Base Year of Indicator

3170. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposes to shift the base year of indicator as 2018;

(b) if so, what is the present base year taken for calculation of the last ten years economic scenario;

(c) the details of the last five years GDP, index of industrial production, inflation with consumer index when compared to base year 2000; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the Government as well as country to meet the data requirements in shifting of the base year?

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) Government proposes to shift the base year for calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 2017-18. The present base year for GDP is 2011-12 and the previous one was 2004-05.

(c) Details are given below:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
GDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices (` in Crores)	9213017	9801370	10527674	11386145	12196006
Annual Index of Industrial Production with base year	103.3	106.7	111.0	114.7	120.0
Inflation percentage on the basis of Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers) with base year 2000	10.26	9.79	6.34	5.58	4.17

(d) In the base revision exercise, new data sources and updated data in respect of existing sources, which reflect the structural changes in the economy, are identified alongwith appropriate methodological improvements in line with the relevant international standards.

Release of Funds

3171. SHRI R.P. MARUTHARAJAA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released to the district authorities for taking up various works on recommendation of the Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the schemes/programmes for which funds were allocated; and

(c) the total funds utilized for various works during the above period?

(Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

(Cost is in ` crore)

Year	Released by GOI	Work Recommended		Work sanctioned		Work Completed Number	Exp. Incurred Cost
		Number	Cost	Number	Cost		
2014-15	237.50	3528	150.77	3215	194.65	2983	158.55
2015-16	265.00	6073	52.69	6072	371.09	5269	318.71
2016-17	282.50	4037	43.50	3612	257.09	4350	283.59
2017-18	242.50	3636	279.59	3118	266.04	2979	294.86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS [SHRI VIJAY GOEL]: (a) to (c) Under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), the works are recommended by the honourable Members of Parliament and are sanctioned as well as executed through District Authorities concerned. Honourable MPs may recommend works for creation of durable community assets of national priorities viz. drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc. as per provisions of the Guidelines on MPLADS. However, the specific data is maintained at the District level and only broad parameters are maintained by this Ministry. The data on MPLADS funds released to honourable MPs from Tamilnadu, works recommended, sanctioned, completed and expenditure incurred thereon during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 28.02.2018) is as under:

Note: (i) The fund utilized 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) Information is based on the data received from Nodal District Authorities as on 28.02.2018.

Passport Seva Kendras

[Translation]

3172. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been sanctioned in Balaghat and Shivni districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these passport offices have started functioning; and

(c) if not, the time by which these PSKs are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) Yes. The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). In Madhya Pradesh, 16 POPSK have been sanctioned which includes POPSK at Balaghat and Shivni.

(b) and (c) The POPSK at Balaghat has become operational on 4 March, 2018. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for the operationalization of the remaining POPSK in Madhya Pradesh by 31 March, 2018.

Schemes for Welfare of Minorities

3173. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise names of the schemes undertaken by the Government for the welfare of minorities in the country during the last three years;

(b) the state-wise number of families directly benefited therefrom and the amount allocated therefor during the last three years;

(c) the number of families provided houses under the Indira Awas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in the minority dominated areas; and

(d) the number of youths belonging minority community provided employment through the Industrial Training Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (b) For the welfare of the minorities Ministry has the following Schemes for implementation in all the states/UTs in the country:-

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme
2. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme
3. Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme
4. Maulana Azad National Fellowship
5. Free coaching and Allied Scheme
6. Padho Pardesh—Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
7. Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. (Nai Udaan)
8. Jiyo Parsi
9. Nai Roshni—Women Leadership Scheme
10. Seekho Aur Kamao
11. Nai Manzil – A scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.
12. USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)
13. Hamari Dharohar-A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority Communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.

14. 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 joboriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities.

15. Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-Employment and income generating ventures.

16. In addition to above, the Ministry has a special Area Development programme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), which is implemented in identified Minority Concentration Blocks, Minority Concentration Towns and Clusters of Contiguous Villages which are relatively backward for creation of assets mainly for facilitating access to education, healthcare and drinking water.

The details of the schemes including funds allocated during each of the last three years in respect of serial No. (1) to (13) and (16) are available on the website of this Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in); Serial No.(14) is available on the website of MAEF (www.maef.nic.in); and serial No. 15 is available on the website of NMDFC (www.nmdfc.org). No data is maintained on the number of families benefited under the above schemes.

(c) Total number of Indira Awas Yojana units and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana units sanctioned under MsDP since inception is 3,48,624 in Minority Concentration Blocks/Areas.

(d) In respect of employment of minority youths, the Ministry implements Seekho Aur Kamao scheme and the details of number of persons trained and placement provided during the last three years are as under:-

No. of Trainees sanctioned	Number of trainees trained	Number of trainees placed
1,97,290	166,177	65,449*

* Data is yet to finalized.

[English]

Judges from SC/ST/OBC Category

3174. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that as per National Commission for Scheduled Castes's report of 2011, there are only 21 judges from SC/ST community in High Courts against a total number of 850 judges and 14 out of 21 High Courts did not have a single judge from these communities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide opportunities for citizens from SC, ST and OBC category to become judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The appointment of Judges of the High Courts is made under Article 217 of the Constitution of India, which does not provide for

reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data relating to High Court Judges is maintained. The Government has, however been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women.

Funds for Railway Development

Works

3175. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that came to the notice of the Government regarding irregularities committed in the development works of railway stations during the last three years;

(b) the amount of funds allocated by the Government for the development of stations during the said period; and

(c) the strategy/rules prepared by the Government in case of any kind of irregularities in the development works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Sixteen cases of irregularities have been noticed by Vigilance Organization during the last three years over Indian Railways.

(b) Works of development of Railway stations are generally funded under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities'. ` 1045.91 Crores, ` 1200.12 Crores and ` 917.91 Crores have been allocated under this Plan Head during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under Budgetary Sources.

(c) Railways has well established systems, rules and procedures which guide its various functions. The Railways also has a vigilance organization, spread over the entire Railway system which conducts preventive, decoy and surprise checks. It also investigates complaints of corruption received. If any irregularity is detected, suitable disciplinary action is taken, depending upon the gravity of the charges.

Issuance of Aadhaar Card

3176. Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Aadhaar Cards issued till the end of December 2017, State-wise, distinguishing separately between the urban and rural areas; and

(b) the total percentage of cards issued State-wise, including the urban and rural section separately, till December 2017?

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) A total of 119.22 crore Aadhaar numbers were issued by 31st December, 2017. Urban and Rural area- wise detail of Aadhaar numbers issued is not maintained at UIDAI. The details of total percentage of Aadhaar issued state/ UT- wise is given in the enclosed statement. The percentage figures are higher than estimated population numbers in some states as it include the persons who may have died or moved to other states after obtaining their Aadhaar card.

Statement*Details of Total under of Aadhar Issued*

Sl. No	State Name	Total Population (Projected 2017)	Total Aadhaar as on 31st Dec,2017	% Total Aadhaar as on 31st Dec,2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobars	414,057	400,854	96.81%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	52,375,124	51,438,332	98.21%
3.	Bihar	117,153,097	97,919,891	83.58%
4.	Chandigarh	1,110,820	1,153,751	103.86%
5.	Chhattisgarh	28,125,421	26,857,665	95.49%
6.	Daman and Diu	264,721	214,502	81.03%
7.	Delhi	18,110,349	21,542,075	118.95%
8.	Goa	1,521,000	1,598,346	105.09%
9.	Gujarat	63,000,000	60,757,546	96.44%
10.	Haryana	27,443,256	28,351,184	103.31%
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7,246,418	7,573,898	104.52%
12.	Jharkhand	36,672,687	34,946,984	95.29%
13.	Karnataka	65,426,566	62,143,514	94.98%
14.	Kerala	35,043,531	36,183,702	103.25%
15.	Madhya Pradesh	80,894,777	74,517,571	92.12%
16.	Maharashtra	119,581,739	113,671,060	95.06%
17.	Puducherry	1,356,199	1,313,323	96.84%
18.	Punjab	29,344,896	30,392,127	103.57%
19.	Rajasthan	76,802,294	67,125,972	87.40%
20.	Sikkim	662,250	601,895	90.89%
21.	Telangana	38,042,884	38,285,316	100.64%
22.	Tripura	4,000,638	3,713,943	92.83%

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	224,558,257	195,240,014	86.94%
24.	Uttarakhand	10,956,753	10,930,611	99.76%
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,506,749	1,133,604	75.24%
26.	Assam	34,068,394	2,537,644	7.45%
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	373,636	366,984	98.22%
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	13,477,325	9,745,370	72.31%
29.	Lakshadweep	70,214	70,742	100.75%
30.	Manipur	2,966,130	2,349,273	79.20%
31.	Meghalaya	3,230,132	584,905	18.11%
32.	Mizoram	1,188,971	930,966	78.30%
33.	Nagaland	2,158,431	1,234,689	57.20%
34.	Orissa	44,912,901	42,431,540	94.48%
35.	Tamil Nadu	75,844,451	72,108,282	95.07%
36.	West Bengal	96,775,592	91,880,287	94.94%
Grand Total		1,316,680,660	1,192,248,362	90.55%

Visa To Jaspal Atwal

3177. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government is aware of the fact that a convicted Khalistani terrorist Jaspal Atwal was issued a visa to enter India despite being blacklisted;

(b) If so, whether the Government has launched an investigation into the matter; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH

(RETD.)]: (a) Yes. Jaspal Atwal was issued a valid visa to enter India. He was removed from black list in 2017.

(b) and (c) Government of India has a conscious policy of outreach to the Indian Diaspora, including misguided elements who in the past may have harboured anti-India sentiments which they have since renounced. There are well established procedures for grant of visa to foreign travellers which were followed for grant of visa to Jaspal Atwal.

[Translation]

Doubling Of Miraj-pune Rail Line

3178. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of doubling of Miraj-Pune rail line project;

(b) the details of the amount allocated and spent so far thereon;

(c) the time frame fixed for the completion of the said project and the steps being taken by the Government to complete the project at the earliest;

(d) whether survey for the new proposed Baramati-Phaltan-Dahivadi-Vita-Tasgaon-Miraj (approx. 180 k.m.) rail line has been conducted and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said proposal has been sent to NITI Aayog for its approval; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government for the approval and finalization of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Pune-Miraj Doubling (279 km) is part of Pune-Miraj-Londa doubling project (467 km). This project was sanctioned in 2015-16 and has been taken up at latest anticipated cost of ` 3627 crore. An expenditure of ` 180 crore has been incurred upto March, 2017. Outlay of ` 273 crore (Revised) has been provided for 2017-18.

Contracts for Earthwork and minor bridges for the entire project length between Pune-Miraj have been awarded and the work has been commenced. Land acquisition proposals for 3 villages in Pune District and 18 villages in Satara District have been submitted to respective Collectors.

(c) The completion of project requires clearances from various departments of State Government and Central Ministries like acquisition of land, shifting of services, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies, NOC from State Irrigation Department and Power Corporations, etc. Moreover, the funds are allotted to each project on annual basis. Therefore, it is not feasible to fix time line for completion of the entire project.

(d) No survey for Baramati-Phaltan-Dahivadi-Vita-Tasgaon-Miraj has been sanctioned. However, Baramati-Lonand via Phaltan (54 km) new line work is a sanctioned project and Lonand-Phaltan (26 km) section of this project has been completed and commissioned.

In Phaltan-Baramati section, land acquisition has been taken up

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Modernisation Of Railway Stations

3179. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details including that of Gujarat regarding modernisation of proposed railway stations along with the current status thereof, throughout the country;

(b) the State-wise details of the expenditure made thereon including that in the State of Gujarat;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding deficiencies in this work in a few States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Presently, modernisation of Railway stations is taken up under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme. 1253 Railway stations have been identified for development under this scheme. Out of these, 1050 railway stations have been developed under this scheme as per norms. State-wise details including the State of Gujarat of these Railway stations are as under:

S.No.	State	No. of stations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Assam	26
3.	Bihar	38
4.	Chhattisgarh	12
5.	Delhi	02
6.	Goa	02
7.	Gujarat	29

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
11.	Jharkhand	21
12.	Karnataka	33
13.	Kerala	63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35
15.	Maharashtra	104
16.	Nagaland	01
17.	Odisha	31
18.	Puducherry	02
19.	Punjab	25
20.	Rajasthan	26
21.	Tamil Nadu	42
22.	Telangana	22
23.	Uttar Pradesh	100
24.	Uttarakhand	04
25.	West Bengal	381
Total		1050

Also, As per Cabinet approval, Indian Railways has decided Redevelopment of 400 A1/ A category stations on 'as is where is' basis by inviting proposals from developers with their designs and business ideas. In the 1st phase of redevelopment, following 23 stations were taken up by Zonal railways.

S.No.	State	No. of stations
1	2	3
1.	Lokmanya	Maharashtra
2.	Pune	Maharashtra
3.	Thane	Maharashtra

1	2	3
4.	Mumbai Central	Maharashtra
5.	Bandra Terminus	Maharashtra
6.	Borivali	Maharashtra
7.	Howrah	West Bengal
8.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Kanpur Central	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Kamakhya	Assam
12.	Udaipur City	Rajasthan
13.	Faridabad	Haryana
14.	Jammu Tawi	Jammu & Kashmir
15.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
18.	Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu
19.	Kozhikode	Kerala
20.	Yashwantpur	Karnataka
21.	Bangalore Cantt	Karnataka
22.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

Further, a dedicated organization viz. Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited (IRSDC) has undertaken redevelopment of 12 stations viz. Amritsar, Anand Vihar (Delhi), Bijwasan (Delhi), Baiyappanahalli (Bengaluru), Chandigarh, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Gandhinagar (Jaipur), Gwalior, Habibganj, Nagpur, Surat and Shivajinagar (Pune). The work of Habibganj Railway Station has been started. A contract of civil engineering works for redevelopment of Gandhinagar Railway Station along with construction of a 300-room hotel on the air space of the station has also been awarded and ground-breaking done.

At present, Ministry of Railways is formulating revised schemes for station redevelopment on fast track.

The cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of vacant land/air

space in and around the station. Therefore, railway funds are not required for station redevelopment projects. Such projects shall generally be cost neutral to Railways.

(b) The expenditure on various Passenger Amenities works including 'Adarsh' Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities'. State-wise details of expenditure are not maintained. An expenditure of `930.73 Crores has been incurred under Plan Head—'Passenger Amenities' during the current financial year.

(c) No such data regarding deficiencies in work of modernization of railway stations is being maintained.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Special Courts for Politicians Involved in Corruption Cases

3180. SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has urged the Government to quickly set up a special court to try politicians involved in corruption for speedy trials in the country;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) In Writ Petition (Civil) No.699/2016 (Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay Vs Uol & Anr), the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the 01st November, 2017 had directed the Union Government to prepare a scheme for setting up of Special Courts exclusively to deal with criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs. A draft Scheme had accordingly been submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for implementation. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 14.12.2017 has approved the Scheme and directed the Union Government to proportionately allocate the amount to the different states (in which the proposed Special

Courts are proposed to be located) forthwith and thereafter the State Governments will make necessary arrangements for judicial officers, staff and infrastructure in consultation with the High Courts. The Union Government has released the funds earmarked for the financial year 2017-18 to the State Governments (wherever applicable) and as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the said Courts, had to start functioning from 01.03.2018.

[*Translation*]

Indian Labour Abroad

3181. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where Indian citizens are working as labourers;

(b) the number of such Indian citizens;

(c) whether all such labourers are working as per Government rules or the said labourers are being made to work illegally and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish a labourer's cell under the Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) and (b) This Ministry maintains data relating to emigration of workers, i.e., Emigration Check Required (ECR) category passport holders proceeding for overseas employment to the 18 notified ECR countries; namely Afghanistan, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Thailand, UAE and Yemen. Most of the Missions in these countries have reported that in addition to large number of Indian workers employed as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers engaged in industrial, construction, sanitation, domestic and agricultural sectors, there are also Indians working as professionals, viz. bankers, doctors, engineers, Chartered Accountants, lawyers etc. and businessmen in these countries. The number of ECR passport holding Indian workers, who proceeded after obtaining Emigration Clearance (EC) for overseas employment in ECR countries, during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Indian workers with ECR passport who emigrate after obtaining Emigration Clearances (EC) from any of the ten Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in the country through the online emigration clearance system (e-migrate portal) of the Ministry of External Affairs, can work legally in the destination country and are covered under their labour laws and provided protection by the Protector General of Emigrants of the Ministry of External Affairs and the established local laws/rules of the respective countries. However, action is taken by the

Governments at destination countries against those who do not emigrate as per the Government rules and seek employment in violation of the local laws/rules. There is no proposal of establishing any labour cell in the Ministry, as the ten Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in India, under the supervision of Protector General of India, are already mandated under the Emigration Act 1983, to ensure protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Emigration clearance granted to ECR Passport holder Indian Workers, destination wise, during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	2015	2016	2017
1.	Afghanistan	70	0	0
2.	Bahrain	15619	11964	11516
3.	Indonesia	06	01	10
4.	Iraq	01	0	0
5.	Jordan	2046	2742	2341
6.	Kuwait	66543	72384	56380
7.	Lebanon	341	316	110
8.	Libya	0	0	0
9.	Malaysia	20895	10604	14002
10.	Oman	85028	63236	53332
11.	Qatar	59340	30619	24759
12.	S. Arabia	306642	165355	78611
13.	Sudan	29	0	1
14.	South Sudan	0	0	0
15.	Syria	0	0	0
16.	Thailand	10	01	0
17.	U. A. E.	225512	163716	149962
18.	Yemen	01	0	0
Total		782083	520938	391024

Source: e-Migrate portal.

*[English]***Modernisation Of Defence**

3182. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by the Government for modernisation of defence sector;

(b) the details of the action taken to strengthen the security system of the country;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government to strengthen the Defence and Civil relationship;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen the Defence Industry to meet the requirement of Defence sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Modernisation of defence sector is a continuous process and is undertaken based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process of defence acquisition is based on the fifteen years Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five years Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and an Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Government also constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness.

The Government of India remains continuously vigilant and is firm in its resolve to take all necessary steps to effectively safeguard India's security and territorial integrity.

(c) Apart from the main responsibility of defending the borders of the country, the Armed Forces render timely assistance to civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and/or essential services as also in rescue and relief operations during natural calamities. Specific details of action taken in this regard are included in chapter-12 of the Annual Reports regarding

"Cooperation between Armed Forces and Civil Authorities" of the Ministry of Defence, which are available on the website of the Ministry (mod.nic.in).

(d) and (e) The Government is pursuing several initiatives to strengthen the defence industry as per details, given below:

- Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.
- A new category of procurement 'Buy [Indian-IDMM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)]' has been introduced in DPP2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment.
- 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 chain.
- The 'Make' Procedures 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 ` 10 crore (Government funded) and ` 3 crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.
- The 'Make' Procedures 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 ` 10 crore (Government funded) and ` 3 crore (Industry funded) for MSMEs.
- 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.
- Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information

including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedure and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.

- 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.
- 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 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case-to-case basis.
- Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts.
- To promote the participation of private sector, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been issued.
- The Government has set up the Technology Development Fund (TDF), which aims at funding the development of defence and dual use technologies that are currently not available in the defence industries.
- In addition, Technology Perspective and Capability Roadmap (TPCR), which gives out the details of the equipment and technologies, required by the Armed Forces, has been put in the public domain to provide the Indian Defence Industry an overview of the direction in which the Armed Forces intend to seek specific capability in the long run.

Chinese Threat In Indian Waters

3183. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naval Chiefs of Quadrilateral Nations, i.e. U.S., India, Australia and Japan, have called China a disruptive power;

(b) if so, whether Chinese Navy had made big changes to its deployment pattern in the waters of India; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government has taken to meet this Chinese threat in Indian waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE) : (a) No such statement has been made by the Chief of Naval Staff of India.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of China's stated objective of becoming a 'maritime power'. As part of this strategy, China is undertaking maritime activities and developing ports and other infrastructure facilities in the littoral countries in the Indo-Pacific region, including in the vicinity of India's maritime boundary.

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Women Employees In Railways

3184. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women employees currently employed by the Railways;

(b) whether the Government is aware of Jaipur's Gandhinagar station becoming the first all women run railway station in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to replicate this model in other railway stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to increase the employment of women in the railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Total number of women employees in Indian Railways, as on 31.03.2017, is 91,284.

(b) Jaipur's Gandhinagar station is the 2nd all women Railway Station on Indian Railways after Matunga of Central Railway. Gandhinagar station is an 'A' Class

Station on Jaipur–Delhi Main route of North Western Railway. Total 40 Women employees are posted on this station on various duties including Train operation (Station Superintendent/Station Master/Assistant Station Master), Commercial duties (Reservation and Booking), Railway Protection Force and all other supporting duties of operating and commercial department.

(c) While there is no policy as such on “all women run railway stations” issued by Ministry of Railways, Zonal railways are adequately empowered to take a decision in this regard on case to case basis as per need & feasibility.

(d) In order to encourage the employment of women in recruitment by Railways through Railway Recruitment Boards, they have been exempted from examination fees. As per present norms, women initially pay the fee which is returned to such of them who actually appear in the examination.

[*Translation*]

Cashless Ticket Booking

3185. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which cashless transaction scheme is being implemented in the Railways;

(b) whether ATM is being used for booking reserved ticket and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons who have booked tickets through ATM since the roll out of cashless transaction scheme;

(d) whether ticket booking amount has been refunded to people on time in case of ticket cancellation; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Following schemes have been introduced for promotion of cashless transaction on Indian Railways:

(i) The facility of online booking of reserved tickets has been provided through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) website. The payment for tickets booked through

IRCTC website is made through various cashless modes such as net banking, through credit/debit cards, cash cards and e-wallets. To incentivise payment through digital means, service charge on online booking of tickets was withdrawn for the tickets booked from 23.11.2016. The facility has been extended upto 31.03.2018.

(ii) Indian Railways have tied up with State Bank of India to install 10,000 Point of Sale (POS) machines at various locations of Indian Railways i.e. Passenger Reservation System (PRS)/ Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) ticket booking counters and Parcel/Goods locations.

(iii) Booking of tickets through mobile phone has also been introduced wherein payment can be made through credit/debit cards, net banking, e-wallets etc.

(iv) Service charge applicable on transactions against credit/debit cards for purchasing journey tickets at UTS/PRS counters has been withdrawn.

(v) International credit/debit cards issued outside India are accepted for booking of e-tickets through IRCTC website.

(vi) Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs) have been introduced to facilitate sale of unreserved tickets which have provision of payment through smart cards.

(vii) 0.5% discount is given on purchase of season tickets through digital means with effect from 01.01.2017 upto 31.03.2018.

(viii) An optional travel insurance scheme with coverage of ` 10 lakh each had been launched at premium of ` 0.92 per passenger for those passengers who purchase their online e-ticket (RAC/confirmed ticket holder) from IRCTC website. Subsequently, this insurance scheme is being offered free of cost from 10.12.2016 and has been presently extended up to 31.08.2018 for those passengers who purchase their online e-ticket (RAC/confirmed ticket holder) from IRCTC website.

(ix) 5% discount is given for digital payment of catering services on Indian Railways. This scheme has been extended up to 31.03.2018.

(x) Provisions have been made in new Catering Policy 2017 for installation of facility of cashless transaction viz. POS/Swipe machine etc. in all the mobile and static units.

(xi) 5% discount is given on online payment made

for availing services like online booking of retiring rooms with effect from 01.01.2017.

- (xii) It has been decided to provide 5% discount on the total value of basic fare in PRS reserved counter ticket subject to maximum amount of discount on a ticket of ₹ 50 for payments made through Unified Payment Interface (UPI) including Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) subject to value of ticket being ₹ 100 and more.

(b) and (c) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August 2006 with State Bank of India and subsequently with other banks for installation of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) along with e-ticketing kiosks at identified stations for booking of reserved tickets through internet. No tickets are being booked through these e-ticketing kiosks since November 2013 as the facility was closed by Banks due to technical issues.

(d) and (e) Refund against cancellation of ticket purchased from the booking counter is paid at the counter whereas online ticket is to be cancelled through IRCTC website and the refund amount is credited to the bank account of the passenger from which the booking transaction was done. Normally Zonal Railway is expected to finalize a refund claim within 16 days which includes cases where Ticket Deposit Receipt (TDR) is required to be filed in special circumstances viz. cancellation of trains, etc. However, the case is to be settled finally within 3 months keeping in view that in some cases verification of claim is required to be carried out by the Zonal Railway. However, there would be some cases where the time may be exceeded due to non-verification of the claim for lack of supporting documents.

[English]

Rafale Deal

3186. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Defence experts as well as some political leaders have urged the Union Government to issue a white paper on 'Rafale' deal;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the decision of the Union Government to procure Rafale fighter aircraft was discussed in the Cabinet Committee on Security;

(d) if so, the date on which the Cabinet Committee on Security cleared the decision of the Government to procure Rafale Fighter aircraft; and

(e) the procedure adopted by the Union Government in procuring fighter aircraft from global aircraft manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) All Capital procurements of the Indian Air Force are undertaken as per the existing Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The DPP ensures conformity to the highest standards of transparency, probity and public accountability.

The Rafale deal has also followed the requisite procedures and all necessary approvals have been taken and steps followed.

An Inter-Governmental Agreement for procurement of 36 Rafale aircraft was signed with the French Government on 23rd September, 2016 after approval by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on 24th August, 2016.

Inadequate Supply Of Drinking Water

3187. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints for inadequate supply of drinking water at the Railway Stations across the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise along with the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed at Railway Stations to provide potable water at affordable cost across the country so far along with the estimated cost of installation of such WVMs, zone-wise;

(d) whether the Government has also received complaints of contaminated potable water supplied at Railway Stations across the country during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate safe drinking water at affordable rates to passengers at the Railway Stations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a), (b), (d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Complaints regarding drinking water are received which include inadequate supply and contamination. Such complaints have been received at various level, consolidated list of which is not maintained separately. These are examined and action as feasible and viable is taken.

(c) Zone-wise details of number of Water Vending Machines (WVMs) installed at Railway Stations to provide potable water at affordable cost along with the estimated cost of installation is as under:-

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of WVMs installed	Estimated cost (in `)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	173	The estimated cost per machine is between ` 4 lakh to ` 6 lakh
2.	East Central	174	
3.	East Coast	63	
4.	Eastern	31	
5.	North Central	80	
6.	North Eastern	59	
7.	Northeast Frontier	55	

1	2	3	4
8.	Northern	232	
9.	North Western	76	
10.	South Central	164	
11.	South East Central	25	
12.	South Eastern	35	
13.	Southern	151	
14.	South Western	72	
15.	West Central	93	
16.	Western	206	
Grand Total		1689	

(f) With an objective to make available potable drinking water of prescribed standard to passengers at affordable price, Water Vending Machines (WVMs) Policy was notified on 16.06.2015. Clean, Reverse Osmosis (RO) water is dispensed through these WVMs to travelling passengers at affordable rates. Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has been mandated to set up WVMs on Railway stations. Selling price of the dispensed water through these machines is much cheaper than bottled mineral water. The rates of dispensed water are as under:

Quantity	Refill (Amount in `)	With Container (Amount in `)
300 ml	1	2
500 ml	3	5
1 litre	5	8
2 litre	8	12
5 litre	20	25

Enhancement Of Mplads Fund

3188. SHRIMATI SAJDA AHMED: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the need of enhancement of MPLADS fund and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the annual allocation of MPLADS fund and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up separate agencies at district level to monitor and implement the MPLADS works; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME [SHRI VIJAY GOEL]: (a) and (b) Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Lok Sabha (16th Lok Sabha) and Chairman, Lok Sabha Committee on MPLADS vide letter dated 25.02.2015 had requested for increase of annual allocation of MPLADS funds per Member of Parliament to ` 25 crore.

The issue of enhancement of annual allocation of MPLADS fund was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance which has conveyed that it is not possible to find fiscal space for such huge liability on the exchequer in a fiscally constrained environment where scarce resources are to be allocated among competing demand of various flagship programmes catering to socio-economic/infrastructural as well as special needs.

At present there is no proposal to increase the annual allocation of MPLADS funds.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

CCTV In Trains In Karnataka

3189. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:
SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways has decided to install CCTV surveillance cameras in all mail and express trains and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these cameras are installed in every compartment including general unreserved compartments of the above said trains and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the trains passing through Karnataka equipped with surveillance cameras; and

(d) the additional measures being taken to complete the process in its totality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Ministry of Railways has proposed to provide CCTV based surveillance system in all passenger carrying trains. Funding is contemplated from Nirbhaya Fund.

(b) All passenger carrying coaches shall be provided with cameras.

(c) At present, Train No. 22705, Tirupati–Jammu Tawi (Humsafar Express) passing through Karnataka, has been equipped with surveillance cameras.

(d) Ministry of Railways has approached Ministry of Women & Child Development, the nodal Ministry for Nirbhaya Fund, to provide requisite funds from Nirbhaya fund to complete the work on priority.

Electronic Hubs

3190. SHRI SUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress on setting up of Electronics Hubs across India in eight mega cities, city wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to set up Electronics Hubs in the State of Rajasthan and mobilize business across the neighbouring cities;

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

(d) whether the Government has any plans to expand the plan of establishing Electronics Hubs across all cities with emerging IT industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): (a) to (e) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India, under Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) scheme, has approved setting up of Twenty (20) Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters at Sixteen (16) cities in Thirteen (13) states across the country including two (2) Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters in the state of Rajasthan. The details of these EMCs are given in the enclosed statement. Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) scheme was open for receipt of applications upto 21st October, 2017. At present, no new application is being accepted under the scheme.

Statement*Details of EMC's*

Sl.No.	State	Location of EMC (Acres)	Area	City/Town
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Village-Cherivi, Satyavedu Mandal (Sri City), Chittor District	94	Sri City
2.		Vikruthamala Village, Yerpadu Mandal (Tirupati), Chittor District	501.40	Tirupati
3.		Renigunta arid Yerpadu Mandal (Tirupati), Chittor District	113.27	
4.	Assam	Bongora, Palasbari Circle, Kamrup District, Assam	100	Guwahati
5.	Chhattisgarh	Village-Tuta, Sector-22, Naya Raipur, Tehsil-Abhanpur, Raipur District	116.48	Naya Raipur
6.	Gujarat	Village- Turida, Taluka-Mundra, District-Kutch	631.38	Mundra
7.	Goa	Village-Tuem, Taluka-Pemem Goa	147.55	Goa
8.	Jharkhand	Adityapur, Saraikela-Kharsawan District	82.49	Adityapur
9.	Kerala	Kakkanad Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District	66.87	Ernakulam
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Badwai-Bhopal	50	Bhopal
11.		Purva-Jabalpur	40	Jabalpur
12.	Odisha	Infovalley, Bhubaneswar Industrial Area, Khurda District	203.37	Bhubaneswar
13.	Rajasthan	Salarpur Industrial Area, Khushkera, Bhiwadi	50.3	Bhiwadi
14.		Karoli Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, District-Alwar	121.51	
15.	Telangana	E-city, Fab City Hyderabad	603.52	Hyderabad
16.		Maheshwaram, Ranga Reddy	310.70	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Plot No, 6/A, Sector-24, Yamuna Expressway, Greater Noida	100	Greater Noida
18.		Plot No. -1, Block-C, Ecotech-VI Industrial Area, Greater Noida	99.41	
19.	West Bengal	Sector-IV & V, Falta Industrial Centre, P.S. Ramnagar, South 24 Parganas District	58.04	Falta
20.		Naihati town, North 24 Parganas district	70	Naihati

[*Translation*]

Economic And Social Security

3191. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the national policy to provide economic and social security to the families of martyrs;

(b) the details of facilities provided to families of martyrs by the Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to enhance the financial and other facilities given to families of martyrs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMARAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The details of monetary benefits given to the Next of Kin of Battle Casualty (Fatal) are given in the enclosed statement.

Assistance/Welfare Schemes/other facilities provided to the families/Next of Kins (NoKs) of Martyrs:

1. Financial Assistance provided to the families/ NoKs of the Martyrs:

1. Liberalized Family Pension
2. Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
3. Ex-gratia lump sum compensation.
4. Disability/War injury element of pension.

2. Welfare schemes provided through the Directorate General Resettlement/ Government:

1. Reservation in Public Sector Undertakings and Public Sector Banks.
2. Allotment of Eligibility Certificates for Oil Product Agencies under 8% Quota
3. Tipper Attachment Scheme.
4. Allotment of SAFAL outlets for dependents.
5. Allotment of Army surplus Class V 'B' Vehicles.

3. Welfare Schemes provided through Kendriya Sainik Board (under Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund/Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF) to Ex-servicemen/families, including families of Martyrs as per their eligibility on making application):

1. Penury Grant
2. Education Grant
3. Officer Cadet Grant
4. Disabled Children Grant
5. House Repair Grant
6. Daughter's Marriage Grant/Widow Re-Marriage Grant
7. Funeral Grant
8. Medical Grant
9. Orphan Grant
10. Vocational Training Grant for Widows
11. Grant for treatment of serious diseases (Armed Forces Flag Day Fund).

4. Facilities provided to the families / NoKs of the Martyrs:

1. Children Education Concession
2. Travel Concession
 - (a) Rail Concession
 - (b) Air Travel Concession
3. Telephone Concession

5. Financial Assistance provided under various Funds:

1. Army Group Insurance Fund
2. Army Group Insurance Maturity
3. Army Wives Welfare Association Fund
4. Army Officers' Benevolent Fund
5. Army Central Welfare Fund.

Changes In Planning Process

3192. SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of Five Year Plans in the country at present;

(b) the details of the significant changes made in the process of making plans after conversion of Planning Commission into NITI Aayog;

(c) whether any special changes have been made regarding the allocation and transfer of amount to States under new plans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any remedial measures have been adopted to assure that adequate funds are allocated and released to States for annual development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The financial year 2016-17 was the terminal year of 12th Five Year Plan. It was decided to discontinue the system of five-year Plans beyond March, 2017. Government of India has decided to formulate:

- (i) a long-term vision with a 15 years perspective, in view of the social goals set and/or proposed and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for about 15 years for the period up to 2030, which is co-terminus with the period to achieve SDGs.
- (ii) a seven year strategy for achievement of the national development agenda from 2017-18 to 2023-24 implementable policy and action as a part of "National Development Agenda" with a mid-term review after 3 years i.e., the year ending March 2020, and
- (iii) a three-year Action Plan for 2017-18 to 2019-20 based on the predictability of resources during the currency of 14th Finance Commission Award period. The three year Action Agenda has been prepared which was unveiled by the Finance Minister on 24th August, 2017.

Funds for various schemes are allocated to different States by the respective Ministry/Department where the scheme rests, according to the guidelines of individual schemes/programmes, utilization of previous release and availability of gross budgetary support etc.

With regard to transfer of funds to States, NITI Aayog has no mandate for allocation of funds to the States. Allocation of funds is being done by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance to the States.

Shortage of public notaries

3193. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a shortage of public notaries in the country and If so, the total number of public notaries operating in the country as on date, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) Whether some States have requested the Government to increase the number of public notaries and If so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon by the Government;

(c) The other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) Whether the State of Rajasthan has sent any proposal in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LAW & JUSTICE AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam. The Notaries Rules do not provide for district-wise vacancies. However, a statement showing State/UT-wise number of notaries appointed by Government of India is given in the enclosed statement;

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. This department is in receipt of requests from Governments of Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Uttarakhand and J&K, which are under consideration.

(d) No Madam.

Statement

State-wise number of Notaries appointed by Central Govt as on 05.03.2018.

	State	No. of Notaries appointed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	61
4.	Gujarat	1678

1	2	3
5.	Kerala	635
6.	Madhya Pradesh	74
7.	Tamil Nadu	886
8.	Maharashtra	2251
9.	Karnataka	1126
10.	Odisha	24
11.	Punjab	993
12.	Rajasthan	1204
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1850
14.	West Bengal	176
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
16.	Nagaland	—
17.	Haryana	1099
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4
19.	Manipur	—
20.	Tripura	12
21.	Meghalaya	—
22.	Sikkim	—
23.	Mizoram	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Goa	14
26.	Uttarakhand	53
27.	Chhattisgarh	12
28.	Jharkhand	14
29.	Delhi	540
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
33.	Daman and Diu	—
34.	Pondicherry	96
35.	Chandigarh	99

Installation of Radar

3194. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radars installed in coastal States for the security of the Indian Maritime Border;

(b) whether these radars are sufficient for the security;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the remedial steps being taken by the Government; and

(d) the total number of posts lying vacant in the Coast Guard and the number out of them for the post of officer and non-officer cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH BHAMRE) (a) to (c) 46 Radar Stations have been established by the Indian Coast Guard along the Indian coastline, under coastal surveillance network (CSN) project, to achieve electronic and optical surveillance of areas of high sensitivity and high traffic density.

(d) The total number of posts lying vacant in Indian Coast Guard are 2368. Out of these posts, 429 belongs to officer cadre and 1939 belongs to non-officer cadre.

Quality of Food

3195. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the essential features of the new catering policy;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the quality of food served on trains;

(c) the number of stations which have successfully implemented the new catering policy;

(d) whether the Government plans to take action against stations serving expired food or food unfit for human consumption; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) New Catering Policy was notified on 27 February 2017, with the objective of providing quality food to rail passengers, by unbundling catering services on trains, and creating a

primary distinction between food preparation and food distribution in trains. The essential features of the New Catering Policy 2017, inter-alia includes:

- (i) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) shall manage catering service on all mobile units and meals will be picked from nominated kitchens.
- (ii) The setting up/development/ refurbishment of new or existing Base Kitchens/Kitchen units will be undertaken by IRCTC. These modern, state of the art kitchens will be owned, operated and managed by IRCTC.
- (iii) IRCTC shall engage service providers from hospitality industry for service of food in trains.
- (iv) IRCTC to involve/empanel Self Help groups for providing catering related services.
- (v) Zonal railways shall manage minor static unit (catering stall/milk stalls/trolleys etc).
- (vi) Allotments of General Minor Units at all category stations will be done through competitive open tendering system by divisions.
- (vii) For the purpose of allotment, a Refreshment Room (at B and below category of stations) or a stall or a trolley to be deemed as one unit. As such, a single unit is to be awarded through a single license.
- (viii) 33 % sub quota for women in allotment of each category of minor catering units at all category of station to be provided.

(b) Steps taken/ being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers inter-alia include (i) Optional Catering Service has been introduced as a pilot project, on 32 Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains under the management of IRCTC. (ii) Introduction of station based E-catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice. (iii) Pilot for introduction of precooked food ('ready to eat' meals) in the range of options available to passengers. (iv) Operation of Centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public. (v) Operation of all India Helpline (No.138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services (vi) A

Twitter handle @ IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services.

(c) Allotment of catering contracts by IRCTC and Zonal Railways under the framework of Catering Policy 2017 is an on-going process, as per the need and requirement of catering services. At present IRCTC is managing 334 pairs of Duronto, Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Mail/Express trains and 223 static units.

(d) and (e) Providing quality and hygienic food under both mobile and static catering units is the aim of the Railways. Checking of quality and quantity of food is an integral part of its inspection, which is being done regularly by Railway officials. All complaints are dealt strictly and action including monetary penalty, debarring and termination of contract is taken as per the gravity of the complaint and decisions are taken on case to case basis.

[*Translation*]

Agreements with Israel

3196. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agreements signed with Israel recently regarding cyber security, defence, science, technology etc., besides the details of other subjects of special discussion, in public interest;

(b) whether negotiations were held on terrorism between India and Israel and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the defence deals worth 3.2 thousand crores which were rescinded earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) At the invitation of our Prime Minister, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel visited India from 14-19 January, 2018. During the visit following MoUs/Agreements/Memorandum/Letters of Intent were signed in the fields of cyber, air transport, Film co-production, energy, homeopathy and space.

S. No.	MoUs/Agreement/Protocol/Letter of Intents	Details
1	2	3

Government to Government

1. Protocol between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the State of Israel on Amendments to the Air Transport Agreement
 This Protocol envisages entering into cooperative marketing arrangements, such as code share, bloc space or any other JV agreement for the purpose of operating the agreed services on the specified routes.
2. MoU between the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Energy of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Oil and Gas Sector
 Through this MoU both the sides are looking to explore opportunities of long-term cooperative relationship and joint economic projects to enhance bilateral engagements in the field of Oil and Gas, inter-alia including collaboration in upstream sector activities; R&D and Technology; promoting institutional linkages between Universities and R&D establishment for mutually beneficial collaboration; and in the area of Startups.
3. MoU between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the State of Israel on Cyber Security Cooperation
 It envisages cooperation in the field of cyber security to develop, promote and expand cooperation in the field of HRD through various platforms and arrangements such as training programmes, skill development, and simulator based hands-on training. It also envisages collaborating in the field of cyber security resilience, promoting B2B cooperation in cyber security and facilitating industrial summits.
4. Agreement on Film-coproduction between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of India
 This envisages to establish a framework for encouraging all audio visual media output, especially the coproduction of films for the benefit of the film industries of both the countries and contribute to the economic growth of the film, TV, video and new media production for further development of cultural and technologies ties.

Government to Non-Government

5. MoU between the Central Council for Research in Homeopathy, Ministry of AYUSH and the Centre for Integrative Complementary Medicine, Shaare Zedek Medical Center on Cooperation in the field of Research in Homeopathic Medicine
 Envisages cooperation in the field of Research in Homeopathic Medicine, inter alia including establishment of a joint working group.

1	2	3
6. MoU between the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST) and the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology for cooperation in the field of space		Envisages for cooperation in the areas of mutual interest in the field of space by establishment of JWG for research, educational and training programmes.
7. Memorandum of Intent (MoI) between Invest India, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and Invest in Israel of the Ministry of Economy and Industry, Government of Israel concerning the Promotion of Bilateral Direct Investments in India and Israel		The purpose of this instrument is supporting and developing cooperation between the exchange of information on investment opportunities, relevant regulations, policies and government initiatives.
8. Letter of Intent for joint R&D between Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) and Phinergy Ltd.		This envisages to encourage joint R&D, deployment and manufacturing activities in the area of metal-air batteries for an array of applications, as stationary energy storage systems, electric mobility solutions etc.
9. Letter of Intent for cooperation between Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) and Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd. Of Israel.		This Lol intends to encourage joint research activities concentrated solar thermal technologies including concentrated solar power generation, solar fuels, solar thermal storage materials, technologies, systems & concepts.

During the visit, both the sides held extensive discussions on various areas of mutual interest viz. agriculture, water, science & technology, cyber, energy, trade & investment, defence & security and air connectivity. During the visit, PM Netanyahu paid tribute at the renamed Teen Murti Haifa memorial to the Indian soldiers who had fallen at the Battle of Haifa in 1918. PM Netanyahu participated in the 2nd India-Israel CEO Forum meeting, Business Summit, Raisina Dialogue in New Delhi and visited i-CREATE (International Centre for Entrepreneurship and Technology) and held Interactions with innovators/Start-up CEOs in Ahmedabad. He also visited Centre of Excellence for fruits and vegetables at Vadrad, Gujarat and jointly inaugurated the Centre of Excellence for Date Palms at Bhuj through video link. Both the sides decided to exchange a hundred member youth delegation in the science stream.

(b) No specific negotiation on terrorism were held with Israel during the visit of Prime Minister Netanyahu to India.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is pending with the Government.

[English]

Calculation of Licence Fee and Spectrum Usage Charge

3197. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current method of calculating licence fee and spectrum usage charge is around twenty years old and has not been reviewed by the Government so far;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints pertaining to gross revenues and adjusted gross revenues of telecom companies and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a)

and (b) The New Telecom Policy (NTP) 1999 gave an option to the licensees to migrate from fixed license fee to revenue sharing fee. This change from fixed to revenue share was also as per the demands of the majority of the Telecom Industry. Accordingly, letters dated 22.07.1999 were sent to different licensees offering them a change over to NTP-99 regime, which inter alia stated:

“The license fee as percentage of gross revenue under the license shall be payable w.e.f. 01.08.1999. The Government will take a final decision about the quantum of the revenue share to be charged as license fee after obtaining recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).”

After receipt of the TRAI recommendations on the issue, the definition of Gross Revenue and Adjusted Gross Revenue was finalized by the Government.

The current method of calculating the License Fee and Spectrum Usage Charges is based on a percentage of revenue share as introduced by the New Telecom Policy, 1999. The Adjusted Gross Revenue for this purpose would be the total revenue of the licensee company excluding:

- I. PSTN related call charges actually paid to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers within India,
- II. Roaming revenue actually passed on to other eligible/entitled telecommunication service providers and,
- III. Goods and Services Tax (GST) paid to the Government if gross revenue had included a component of Goods and Services Tax.

The Revenue Share Regime has resulted in the stabilization and growth of the Telecom Sector and has also generated significant revenues for the Government. While the basic principles of the regime have not changed, clarifications have been issued from time to time in consultation with the stakeholders i.e. Telecom Service Providers.

(c) The Telecom Service Providers have filed cases before the various legal fora since 2003 challenging the definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue in the license agreement. They have contended that Adjusted Gross Revenue can only relate to the revenue directly arising out of telecom operations licensed under Section 4 of

the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and should exclude revenue from non-telecom related activities. The matter was decided in the favour of Government by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2011. In its decision, the Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the provisions of the License agreement. However, subsequently the operators challenged various demands raised by DoT in the TDSAT. The TDSAT gave a Judgement in April 2015, which has been challenged both by the Department and Telecom Service Providers in the Hon'ble Supreme Court where the matter is still pending.

Abscinding Businessmen

3198. SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:
SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE:
SHRI MOHAMMAD 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. 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. Nilesh Parrekh (xxi) Mr. Umesh Parekh (xxii) Mr. Sunny Kalra (xxiii) Ms. Aarti Kalra (xxiv) Mr. Sanjay Kalra (xxv) Mrs. Varsha Kalra (xxvi) Mr. Hemant Gandhi (xxvii) Mr. Ishwarbhai Bhat (xxviii) Mr. M.G. Chandrasakhar (xxix) Mr. Cheriya Vannarakkal Sudeer (xxx) Mr. Nausha Kadeejath and (xxxi) 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.

Road Connectivity

3199. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any action on the requests of the Member of Parliament (MP) A&N Islands for Road connectivity from Gandhi Nagar to Ramnagar, Diglipur Tehsil, North Andaman for a length of 103 kms. for coastal security and development of tourism;

(b) if so, the details of action taken and the present status thereof; and

(c) whether Environment and Forest Clearance (EFC) has been obtained in this regard and if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which EFC is likely to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH BHAMRE): (a) to (c): Based on operational requirements of the Army, the Border Roads Organisation, which is a road construction agency of the Ministry of Defence, takes up roads in the border areas of the country from out of the roads included in Long Term Roll On Works Plan. Road connectivity from Gandhi Nagar to Ramnagar, Diglipur Tehsil, North Andaman is not included in Long Term Roll On Works Plan (LTRoWP) of BRO for construction.

Popularising Bhojpuri Language

3200. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any estimate regarding the number of Bhojpuri speakers around the world;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has made any scheme to popularise Bhojpuri language in other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the funds available for the same purpose and the details of programmes being executed for the aforesaid purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [SHRI M.J. AKBAR]: (a) & (b) The estimated number of Bhojpuri speakers across the world is approximately 28.50 lakhs. Country-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) There is no such scheme.

Statement

Country-wise approximate breakup of Bhojpuri Speakers

1	2	3
1.	Port Louis	410000
2.	Niamey (Niger)	08
3.	Kyiv	30

* Para 2 of the reply to Part (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3198 in the debate dated 14.03.2018 was subsequently corrected through a correcting statement made in the House on 04.04.2018 and accordingly:

" The name of Mr. Nilesh parrekh may please be taken as removed from the list of businessmen absconding abroad."

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Maputo	30	25.	Angola	50
5.	The Hague (Netherlands)	200000	26.	Singapore	2320
6.	Cameroon	25	27.	Myanmar	300000
7.	Houston	200	28.	Mongolia	4
8.	Chiang Mai	10	29.	Australia	340
9.	Seychelles	50	30.	Scotland	200
10.	Ervil, Kurdistan, Iraq	55	Relations with Neighbouring Countries		
11.	Suriname	237000	3201. SHRI MOHD. SALIM:		
12.	Lilongwe (Malawi)	50	SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:		
13.	(Nepal) Kathmandu	1584000	Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:		
14.	Doha, Qatar	20000	(a) whether Government has taken any new policy initiative after June, 2014 to ensure friendlier relations with our major neighbouring countries; and		
15.	Buenos Aires	3200	(b) if so, the details of these initiatives and the overall impact of the same?		
16.	Cambodia	450	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD.)]: (a) and (b) Yes. In accordance with the high priority accorded by the Government to relations with our neighbouring countries, several policy initiatives have been taken since June 2014 to ensure friendlier relations. These include initiatives for improving connectivity, addressing developmental challenges, building shared prosperity and security, and building greater trust and confidence. Details of the initiatives are given in the enclosed statement.		
17.	Phuntsholing	125			
18.	Nigeria	420			
19.	Chad	25			
20.	Benin	15			
21.	Mozambique	20			
22.	Swaziland	10			
23.	Bahrain	12000			
24.	Oman (Muscat)	35000			

Statement

Policy initiatives for friendly relations with neighbouring countries

S.No.	Name of Country	Whether Government has taken any new policy initiative after June 2014 to ensure friendlier relations with our major neighbouring countries, if so, what are the details of these initiatives, what is the overall impact of these initiatives?
1	2	3
1.	AFGHANISTAN	The India-Afghanistan strategic relationship has seen further consolidation since June 2014, with expansion in the multifaceted cooperation in all areas, including

1

2

3

political, defence, security, trade and investment, connectivity, development partnership, social & cultural issues, education and capacity building. This was facilitated by several high level visits and exchanges, including two visits to Afghanistan by Prime Minister of India, four visits to India by President of Afghanistan, H.E. Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani; two official visits to India by Chief Executive of Afghanistan H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah and a large number of visits of other senior Afghan dignitaries to India, including Vice President of Afghanistan, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, and other Cabinet Ministers and senior officials of Afghanistan.

During this period, India has successfully completed large scale development projects such as the Afghan Parliament building in Kabul, Afghan-India Friendship Dam in Herat, restoration of Storay palace in Kabul, participation of Afghanistan in South Asia Satellite, etc. This year, key developments included the launch of air-freight corridor between India and Afghanistan, inauguration of first phase of Chabahar port in Iran which will connect Afghanistan to India, commencement of Indian wheat supplies of 1,70,000 tonnes to Afghanistan via Chabahar port in Iran; and unveiling of the 'New Development Partnership' which aims to utilize India's new assistance of US\$ 1 billion on developmental priorities of Afghanistan.

India has also expanded its support in human resources development and capacity building. In addition to already successfully running training and scholarship programmes, India has started a new scholarship scheme for the next of kin of the martyrs of Afghan security forces and offers tailor made courses for Afghan government officials.

Success of India's bilateral relationship with Afghanistan can be gauged by the description of India by Afghan leadership as the preferred development partner. India continues to enjoy high level of public confidence and support in Afghanistan. During this time, India's constructive and positive role in Afghanistan also garnered wide appreciation from the international community.

2. **BANGLADESH**

India and Bangladesh enjoy close and multi-faceted relations. Since June 2014, India's robust partnership with Bangladesh has been further strengthened. Significant initiatives to advance bilateral ties include:

Intensification of High-level exchanges: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Bangladesh in June 2015 and Prime Minister of Bangladesh visited India in April 2017. These visits have significantly advanced our mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation in areas such as economy, transit and connectivity, infrastructure, shipping, rail, road, nuclear energy, power, oil and gas, capacity building, solar energy, telecommunications, space, cyber security and blue economy. Visit of External Affairs Minister to Dhaka in October 2017 for the Joint Consultative Commission has given further impetus to our engagement with Bangladesh.

Land Boundary Agreement: Exchange of Instrument of Ratification of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement and its Protocol of 2011 and Exchange of Letters on the Modalities for their implementation during the visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh resulted in the settlement of the long outstanding land boundary between the two countries.

1

2

3

Economic cooperation and connectivity: The EPC Contract for the 2x 660 MW Maitree Super Thermal Power Plant at Rampal, Bagherhat was awarded in July 2016 to operationalize the Joint Venture project between NTPC India and Bangladesh Power Development Board. Work on the project has commenced. India has been exporting 600 MW of electricity to Bangladesh to meet its energy demands. An additional 60 MW of electricity is being exported from Tripura to Bangladesh since April 2017. Petronet LNG Limited, India and Petrobangla, Bangladesh signed an MoU in December 2016 for installation of LNG terminal at Kutubdia by Petronet. ONGC commenced exploration activities under two Production Sharing Contracts signed between Petrobangla of Bangladesh and the Consortium of ONGC Videsh Ltd and Oil India in two shallow off-shore blocks in Bangladesh in 2016. To enhance connectivity and boost bilateral trade, the Phulbari-Banglabandha Immigration Check Post and Petrapole Integrated Check Post were inaugurated in 2016. A rail link is being implemented between Agartala in India and Akhaura in Bangladesh.

Development cooperation: Bangladesh is the largest recipient of India's Line of Credit (LoC) with a total of US\$ 8 billion committed for its infrastructure development. During the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Dhaka, Government of India extended Line of Credit of US\$ 2 billion to Bangladesh while another Line of Credit of US \$ 4.5 billion was committed to Bangladesh during the visit of Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in April 2017. Some of the major projects under implementation or those that have been identified for implementation under the Line of Credit include Bhairab and Titas Rail Bridges, construction of Khulna-Mongla Port Rail Line, supply of locomotives and passenger coaches, procurement of buses and dredgers, and other projects in Information and Communication Technology, Shipping, Health and Technical Education Sectors, Ports and Airports. Fifteen Small Development Projects were inaugurated in October 2017 in Bangladesh in the areas of health, sanitation and education.

People-to-people ties: To strengthen cultural ties between the people of India and Bangladesh, India has sought to facilitate easier cross border mobility of people from the two sides. The Kolkata-Dhaka-Agartala and the GuwahatiShillong-Dhaka bus services links were inaugurated in June 2015 while the Kolkata-Khulna-Dhaka bus service commenced since April 2017. The new Bandhan Express between Kolkata and Khulna, end-to-end immigration and customs services for the existing Maitree Express (Kolkata to Dhaka) at the International Rail Passenger Terminus at Kolkata and two rail brides –Bhairabh and Titas were inaugurated in November 2017.

3. BHUTAN

India and Bhutan share unique and historical ties of friendship and cooperation characterized by deep mutual trust and understanding. Since June 2014, bilateral ties have witnessed sustained progress in diverse areas of cooperation such as trade and transit, economic and development partnership, hydropower development, border management & security, water resources, education, culture & capacity building. Significant initiatives taken to advance bilateral ties include:

High-level exchanges: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi chose Bhutan as his first foreign destination in June 2014.

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This was followed by the visit of Hon'ble Rashtrapatiji in November 2014. His Majesty the King of Bhutan visited India most recently in November 2017. Prime Minister of Bhutan Lyonchhen Tshering Tobgay has visited India several times in the last three years. Such intensive bilateral exchanges have imparted fresh momentum to the multi-faceted bilateral relationship.

Development cooperation: For the 11th Five Year Plan (2013-2018) of Bhutan, Government of India extended development assistance of ` 5000 crore to Bhutan. This included ` 2800 crore Project-Tied Assistance, ` 850 crore Programme grant and ` 850 crore towards Small Developmental Projects. The projects implemented under India's developmental assistance programme have benefitted the people of Bhutan and generated goodwill for India.

Economic Cooperation: Hydropower cooperation with Bhutan forms the core of bilateral economic cooperation. Three GOI-assisted hydro-electric power projects namely, 1200 MW Punatsangchhu-I, 1020 MW Punatsangchhu-II and 720 MW Mangdechhu Projects under inter-governmental mode and Kholongchhu Project (600 MW) under joint venture framework, are under various stages of implementation. The India-Bhutan Trade and Transit Agreement, renewed in November 2016, came into force w.e.f. 29 July 2017, leading to further enhancement in trade and investment through additional trade facilitation measures.

Capacity building and people to people ties: Since 2014, the Government of India has expanded its scholarship programme for students from Bhutan to pursue higher studies in India. GOI has also expanded its technical training programmes to officials from Bhutan in several fields.

4. CHINA

During the visit of Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping to India in September 2014, the two sides forged a Closer Developmental Partnership, which was further consolidated during the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to China in May 2015.

The two leaders have since met several times on the sidelines of multilateral summits, most recently during the BRICS Summit, which China hosted in Xiamen in September 2017. During these meetings, various issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed and both sides emphasized the importance of strengthening of bilateral Closer Developmental Partnership.

In our multifaceted engagement with China, in areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Issues where there are differences are being handled through dialogue to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution based on mutual respect and due sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations.

Both sides share the view that India-China bilateral relationship has an important role to play in the 21st Century in Asia and in the world, and that it serves the shared interest of the two sides to strengthen their Closer Developmental Partnership.

In view of the significance of the bilateral relationship, both sides are working towards utilizing their bilateral dialogue mechanisms to promote mutually beneficial cooperation, and enhancing communication at all levels in order to build greater trust and understanding.

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5.	MALDIVES	<p>Both sides agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the consensus reached between their leaders that at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability and India and China, in their relationship, must not allow differences to become disputes.</p> <p>India's relationship with Maldives is long-standing and time-tested, and based on support for stability, political pluralism and development.</p> <p>As a close neighbour, India has continued its engagement with Maldives encouraging democratic institution building and rule of law in the country to meet the aspirations of its citizens. The relationship was strengthened during the period through exchange of high-level visits, defence and security cooperation, institution and capacity building, assistance in health and education sectors and cooperation across a wide spectrum of mutually beneficial areas.</p>
6.	MYANMAR	<p>High-level exchanges: India's close relations with Myanmar have significantly expanded since June 2014 by regular high-level exchanges including visit of Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi to Myanmar in 2014 and 2017 and the President of Myanmar and State Counsellor of Myanmar to India in 2016. These exchanges provided fresh impetus to bilateral relationship and helped identify potential areas of cooperation, including in sectors such as power and renewable energy, agriculture, banking and insurance, and health.</p> <p>Development cooperation: India has committed to develop Industrial Training Centers at Monywa and Thaton, and to upgrade the Myanmar-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre and the Centre for English Language Training at Yangon. There has been rapid progress in operationalizing the Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education at the Yezin Agricultural University and the Rice Bio Park at the Department of Agricultural Research. Work on upgradation of the Yangon Childrens' Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital and construction of the Monywa General Hospital has been completed.</p> <p>Government of India has also extended assistance to Government of Myanmar in November 2017 through supply of essential requirements for immediate relief of internally displaced persons in Myanmar. In this regard, India and Myanmar also signed an MoU on Rakhine State Development Programme on 20 December 2017.</p> <p>Economic cooperation and connectivity: India and Myanmar have expanded their cooperation in the energy sector. In April 2016, India exported 3 MW of electricity to Tamu in Myanmar through Moreh in India. The MoU on power cooperation signed between the two countries in 2016 established the bilateral institutional mechanism for cooperation in this sector. In September 2017, Numaligarh Refinery of India started supply of diesel to Myanmar across the land border. Establishing connectivity between India and the ASEAN through Myanmar is a key priority. India is cooperating with Government of Myanmar by undertaking important projects in Myanmar, namely the Trilateral Highway project, Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project and Rhi Tiddim road.</p>
7.	NEPAL	<p>India and Nepal share a unique relationship based on age-old historical and cultural linkages and people to people ties. Significant initiatives undertaken to advance bilateral ties since June 2014 include:</p>

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High level exchanges: Since June 2014, there have been nine visits at the highest level from both the sides. Besides high-level political exchanges, a number of bilateral mechanisms at a functional level have been meeting regularly, covering issues such as trade, economic cooperation, agriculture, water resources, power cooperation, defence and security, post-earthquake construction efforts, culture, education and connectivity projects. The Joint Commission Meeting has been held twice in July 2014 and October 2016.

Economic Cooperation and Connectivity: Several social and physical infrastructure projects and cross-border connectivity projects are in different phases of implementation. A bilateral 'Oversight Mechanism' has been established to expedite project implementation. Power sector cooperation has deepened with the completion of three cross-border transmission lines during 2016 and 2017. India is currently exporting about 350 MW of electricity to Nepal. Agreement on Electric Power Trade, Cross-border Transmission Interconnection and Grid Connectivity was signed in October 2014. An inter-governmental MoU was signed in August 2015 to build the first cross-border petroleum products pipeline in South Asia on Raxaul/Motihari (India)-Amlekhgunj (Nepal) sector. A Line of Credit of US\$ 550 million has been extended for infrastructure projects. The Integrated Check Post at Birgunj is in advanced stage of implementation and work on two cross-border rail links is progressing steadily.

Development Cooperation: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2017 approved the investment for generation component of Arun III Hydro Electric Power Project (900 MW) in Nepal. Pancheshwar Development Authority was constituted in August 2014 for the 5040 MW Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project. An MoU was signed on implementation of Terai Roads project in February 2016. Community-driven Small Development Projects like schools, roads, bridges, irrigation facilities, are benefiting people in different districts of Nepal. An emergency trauma centre was built in Kathmandu and handed over to Nepal in November 2014.

Post-earthquake Reconstruction: India was at the forefront of international efforts to assist in post-earthquake relief and rehabilitation efforts in Nepal through "Operation Maitri". India has committed US\$ 1 billion for post-earthquake reconstruction, including US\$ 250 million grant-in-aid and US\$ 750 million in Lines of Credit. Sector-specific MoUs signed in August 2017 have paved the way for implementation of reconstruction projects in housing, health, education and cultural heritage sectors.

People to people relations: India offers wide-ranging scholarships to Nepalese students. ITEC slots for training in technical institutes in India were enhanced from 180 to 250 with effect from 2016-17. A Passenger Motor vehicle Agreement was signed with Nepal in November 2014.

8. PAKISTAN

During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Islamabad on December 9, 2015, both sides agreed to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue. Foreign Secretaries of the two countries were mandated to finalise the modalities of the Dialogue. However, the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries could not take place in the wake of Pathankot Air Base terrorist attack on January 2, 2016 and subsequent intensification of cross border terrorism aimed at India and emanating from Pakistan.

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9.	SRI LANKA	<p>Government has conveyed that it is committed to resolving all issues peacefully and bilaterally in keeping with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. Onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.</p> <p>Since June 2014, the Government has taken several steps to revitalise our traditionally close and friendly ties with Sri Lanka. An elaborate architecture of multifaceted and comprehensive cooperation has been put in place, with frequent high-level exchanges and wide-ranging development cooperation.</p> <p>Our engagement is focused on greater connectivity, cooperation in all domains and broader people-to-people contacts. India's relations with Sri Lanka witnessed all round progress during the period through regular exchange of visits, including at the highest levels.</p> <p>The relationship is marked by growing cooperation in the field of trade and investment, infrastructure development, education, culture, health, tourism, agriculture and defence. Strong economic ties underpin the relationship, encompassing development partnership, Lines of Credit and joint ventures for development of bilateral economic projects in Sri Lanka. The two countries also continue to cooperate on various regional and global issues.</p>

Reservation for SC/ST Categories

3202. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of executive and non-executive employees in the Department of Telecommunication (DoT);

(b) the details of SC and ST employees in the DoT;

(c) whether the DoPT guidelines pertaining to the reservation for SC/ST employees are implemented in the DoT and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there exist a huge backlog in the vacancies for SC/ST categories and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to fill up the said vacancies in the Department; and

(e) whether promotion in reservation is given to SC/ST employees in DoT and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) The total strength of employees as categorized and details of SC and ST employees in the Department of Telecommunications is as follows:

Department of Telecommunications

S. No.	Category	Total	SC	ST
1.	Group A	2126	371	127
2	Group B	577	84	21
3	Group C & D	1017	181	51

(c) Yes, Madam. Department of Personnel and Training's guidelines for providing the reservation to the extent of 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs are followed in the Department.

(d) There may be minor backlogs in the vacancies from time to time. Action to fill up vacancies is taken in accordance with DoPT's guidelines in due course.

(e) Yes, Madam. Reservation is given to SC/ST employees in promotion as per the instructions issued by DoP&T from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Coal

3203. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government controls the price and distribution of coal in emerging trade scenario; and

(b) the arrangement made for the allocation of coal to the bulk consumers?

THE MINISTER RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Fixing the price of coal is not in the domain of the Government. Pricing is an operational decision of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Government does not play any role in it. After complete decontrol of coal prices w.e.f. 01.01.2000, CIL fixes the basic prices of coal produced by CIL and its subsidiary companies. The coal companies fix the Coal price based on input costs, inflation index, market trends, etc.

The distribution of coal to different consumers is done through one or more of the following methods: 1. A policy on "Auction of Linkages of Non-Regulated Sector" was issued by Ministry of Coal (MOC) on 15.02.2016 vide letter No23011/51/2015-CPD (Pt-I). The highlights of the policy are:-

- All allocations of linkages/LoAs for non-regulated sector viz. cement, steel/sponge iron, aluminium and others [excluding fertilizer (urea) sector], including their CPPs, shall henceforth be auction based.
- There may not be premature termination of FSAs of non-regulated sector as of now. However, there will be no renewal of existing FSAs of non-

regulated sectors [except FSAs of CPSEs and Fertilizer (urea)] which are maturing in 2015-16 onwards, after completion of their current agreement tenure.

- Existing FSAs with CPSEs may continue to be renewed on expiry. However, in case CPSEs require linkages over and above the existing linkages, they may participate in auction of linkage.
- For auction of linkages, separate quantities shall be earmarked for sub-sectors of non-regulated sector.

2. MOC has formulated a new linkage policy for power sector called `SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyla (Coal) Transparently in India) vide letter No. 23011/15/2016-CPD/CLD dated 22.05.2017. The salient features of the new linkage policy are:

- Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to be signed with Letter of Assurance (LoA) holders after ensuring that plants are commissioned, respective milestones met, all specified conditions of LoA fulfilled within specified timeframe, where nothing adverse is detected against the LoA holders.
- Based on recommendations of Ministry of Power, Linkages shall be allotted to State/Central Gencos/JVs.
- Linkages to IPPs shall be on auction basis.
- Linkages shall be granted for full normative quantity to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), incorporated by nominated agency for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Project, under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive bidding on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power.
- Linkages to IPPs having PPA based on imported coal but not having linkage shall be on the basis of a transparent auction mechanism.

3. The consumers of small, medium and other sectors who have coal requirement up to 10,000 tonnes/year shall be eligible to obtain coal from the State Nominated Agencies(SNA), as per the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007.

4. As per the provisions of NCDP, 2007, around 10% of estimated annual production of CIL would initially

be offered under e-auction. CIL offers coal through spot auction, special forward e-auction for power sector and exclusive e-auction for Non-Regulated sector to meet the requirements of different consumers of the economy.

3204. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of burglary are constantly increasing in trains now-a-days and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many a time passengers have lost their life on opposing such incidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective measures being taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 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. However, following measures 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. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 394 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.

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. 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.

[English]

Visit of Nia Team

3205. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) team has visited the Sunjuw an army camp attacked by terrorists recently;

(b) if so, whether the NIA have found any evidences of involvement of Pakistan's hard core terrorist organisations in carrying out attack on Sunjuwan army camp;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government proposes to give a befitting reply to Pakistan and to terrorist organisations on attacking Sunjuwan army camp; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. NIA team has visited the Sunjuwan Military Camp and investigation is underway.

[Translation]

Cases Dealt by CBI

3206. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is entrusted with investigations of cases handed over by States as well as Centre and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the usual course, prior permission is sought from CBI to accept any case for investigation;

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

(d) whether CBI is well equipped with Skill, technology and manpower to deal with cases in large number particularly of modern economic offenses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government to equip CBI with technology and adequate manpower to enable it to deal with such 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) During The Last 3 Years i.e. 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 (Upto 31.1.2018), CBI Has Registered 121 Cases (Regular Cases & Preliminary Enquiries) on the direction of State as well as Central Govt. The year-wise break-up are as under:

Year	No. of cases
2015	34
2016	28
2017	54
2018 (upto 31.1.18)	5
Total	121

(b) and (c) As and when a matter is referred to CBI for taking over the investigation of a State Government case, the feasibility of taking over investigation is examined keeping in view the various aspects of the cases including sensitivity of the case/inter-state or trans-national ramification.

(d) & (e) The Central Government as well as CBI takes various steps to fill-up all posts expeditiously. For upgradation of CBI which inter-alia include modernization, improvement in training, infrastructure, housing & improved condition of work, the Central Government has approved various schemes viz Modernization of training Centres in CBI, CBI e-governance, comprehensive modernization of CBI branches/offices, centralized technology vertical (CTV-CBI) and comprehensive modernization and purchase of land/construction office/Residence building for CBI etc.

Further, CBI imparts training to its officers/employees in order to enhance their skills at its training centres and other training Institutions of repute.

[English]

Coal Imports

3207. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the India's coal imports for the last three years;

(b) the reasons, if any, for the drop in demand for coal from power generating stations in the country; and

(c) the ways and means through which the Government proposes to balance the use of coal resources in the country as compared to other sources of energy like renewable energy, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The details of all India import of coal during the last three years is given below:

Import of Coal (in Mte.)			
Year	Coking	Non Coking	Total
2014-15	43.71	174.07	217.78
2015-16	44.56	159.39	203.95
2016-17 (Prov.)	41.64	149.31	190.95

(b) During the current year 2017-18, the growth in supply of coal to power sector is 7.2%, based on the rising demand of coal based generating stations. As estimated by the Ministry of Power, the Pan India growth of coal based generation would be 5.4% to 5.7% in the current year & next four years.

(c) As an alternative energy source, the Government has up-scaled the target of Renewable Energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Bio-power and 5 GW from Small Hydro power. So far a total of 64.31 GW capacity has been installed through the implementation of various renewable energy schemes/programmes upto 31st January 2018 which includes 32.88 GW from Wind, 18.45 GW from Solar, 8.53 GW from Bio-power and 4.45 GW from Small Hydro Power. However, coal will continue to remain the major energy source in the short to medium term.

Fighter Planes

3208. ADV. SHARADKUMAR MARUTI BANSODE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into contract for purchase of Fighter Planes at accelerated rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH BHAMRE): (a) & (b) To meet the requirement of fighter aircraft of IAF, induction of the balance of 272 Su-30 MKI aircraft from HAL is under process. Induction of 40 LCA into the IAF has commenced. On 15th March, 2017, Government sanctioned the enhancement of production rate of LCA from existing eight aircraft per year to sixteen aircraft per year. Also, the Request for Proposal (RFP) for procurement of 83 LCA Mk1A has been issued in December, 2017. Induction of 36 Rafale aircraft will commence by September, 2019.

'Give It Up' Campaign

3209. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the voluntary surrender of subsidy by the senior citizens on railway tickets under the 'give it up' scheme;

(b) the details of total number of senior citizens who surrendered their subsidies, year-wise since the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether the savings accrued by such schemes are diverted to the development of railway stations; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Option for give up of concession in the passenger fare for senior citizens to the extent of 100% was already available. However w.e.f. 22.07.2017 option has also been given to give up 50% of concession value for senior citizens.

(b) No. of senior citizens who gave up concession for the period 22.07.2017 to 28.02.2018 are as under:

- (i) 100% of concession value: 9.08 lakh senior citizens.
- (ii) 50% of concession value: 8.55 lakh senior citizens.

(c) and (d) The 'give up' concession scheme has the effect of increasing the earnings of the Railways which is pooled together to meet the revenue expenditure of the Railways including the development of Railway stations.

Modernisation of Ticketing System

3210. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is satisfied with the system of ticketing and fare collection in vogue and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Railways is aware that touts and other unscrupulous elements have dented the ticketing mechanism and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Railways proposes to modernise/transform the existing ticketing infrastructure and promote the current practice of e-tickets on mobile, tablets and other IT enabled services in a big way;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the new mechanism is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Indian Railways provide computerized PRS (Passenger Reservation System) and UTS (Unreserved Ticketing System) counters at various locations. In addition to ticket counters, reserved tickets can be booked online and through Mobile App. Similarly, unreserved tickets can be booked through Automatic Ticket Vending Machines, Mobile phone as well as ticket booking counters. Indian Railways have also authorized following ticketing agents to issue Railway tickets:

- (i) Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewaks (JTBS) to issue unreserved tickets in various parts of important cities.
- (ii) Yatri Ticket Suvidha Kendra (YTSK) licensee to issue reserved as well as unreserved tickets through computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS)-cum Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) terminals provided in their premises.
- (iii) Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA) to issue unreserved tickets from station premises of certain 'E' category stations.
- (iv) Rail Travellers' Service Agents (RTSAs) to book tickets online (both i and e-tickets) through website of Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).
- (v) E-ticketing agents authorised by IRCTC to book e-tickets through website of IRCTC.
- (vi) Facilitators, who are retired Railway personnel, to issue unreserved tickets to the general public through Automatic Ticket Vending Machines (ATVMs).

Aforesaid steps have been taken for improving the ticketing system further and to facilitating hassle-free issuing of tickets to passengers.

(b) During the checks, instances of attempt to misuse reservation system do come to notice particularly during peak rush periods. With a view to keeping a check on the activities of unscrupulous elements including touts and unauthorised ticketing agents and to making general public aware of the implication of purchasing tickets from unscrupulous elements various steps have been taken which include streamlining of reservation system, making it more transparent, imparting information relating to availability of current status of reservation, increased

digitization, conducting checks etc., the details of which are as follows:

- (i) Restriction on agents on booking of tickets during first thirty minutes of opening of Advance Reservation Period (ARP) booking and Tatkal booking.
- (ii) Condition of carrying one of the prescribed proofs of identity in original during journey by any one of the passengers booked on the ticket.
- (iii) Automatic preparation of reservation charts at least 4 hours before scheduled departure of train and thereafter booking of available accommodation through internet as well as through computerized Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters.
- (iv) Making provision in the PRS system to transfer vacant available accommodation after preparation of second reservation chart to next remote location.
- (v) Introduction of Alternate Train Accommodation Scheme (ATAS) known as 'VIKALP' for providing confirmed accommodation to waitlisted passengers and also to ensure optimal utilization of available accommodation.
- (vi) Modification of Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Ticket and Refund of Fare) Rules to discourage speculative booking of tickets.
- (vii) Provision of CCTVs at important PRS locations.
- (viii) Only one booking in one user login session except for return/onward journey between 0800 and 1200 hours.
- (ix) Provision of CAPTCHA in the booking page of e-ticket/i-ticket on the IRCTC website to check use of scripting tools by unscrupulous elements for cornering of tickets.
- (x) Introduction of a time check of 35 seconds for completion of online booking of tickets to avoid misuse through use of scripting software.
- (xi) Making One Time Password (OTP) mandatory for payment of tickets booked online.
- (xii) Conducting joint as well as independent checks by Commercial, Vigilance & Security Departments to curb the activities of touts.

- (xiii) Touts so apprehended taken up as per provisions of Law.
- (xiv) Intensification of checks during peak rush and festival periods. Touts and unauthorized vendors apprehended and prosecuted as per provision of section 143 & 144 of the Railways Act, 1989.
- (xv) Supplementing checks conducted at Reservation Offices by checks on the train to detect the cases of transferred reserved tickets i.e. persons found travelling fraudulently against accommodation actually reserved in the name of another passenger.
- (xvi) Conducting checks in booking offices, reservation offices, trains etc. to curb malpractices by Railway staff in connivance with touts. Stringent action taken against the railway staff under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules, if found indulging in malpractices.
- (xvii) Deployment of RPF staff at important Passenger Reservation System (PRS) Centers to prevent touting activities.
- (xviii) Surveillance is kept on the possible activities of touts and unauthorised vendors through Close Circuit Television Cameras installed at important Railway Stations.
- (xix) Taking action against illegal users of online e-ticketing under provision of section 143 of Railways Act, 1989.
- (xx) Educating general public through Public Address System and media, not to buy tickets from touts/ unscrupulous elements and consequences of buying tickets from these sources.
- (xxi) Installation of Point of Sale (POS) machines in association with State Bank of India at various locations of Indian Railways i.e., PRS locations, UTS locations, Parcel/Goods locations.
- (xxii) Withdrawal of service charges applicable on transactions against credit/debit cards for purchasing journey tickets at Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS)/Passenger Reservation System (PRS) counters.
- (xxiii) Acceptance of international Credit/ Debit cards issued outside India for booking of e-tickets through IRCTC website.
- (xxiv) Informing passengers about change in their reservation status in the case of Waiting list/ RAC to confirmed, cancellation of trains, delayed running of train for more than one hour through SMS.
- (xxv) Granting of refund automatically to e-ticket holders in the case of cancellation of trains.
- (xxvi) Provision of facility of cancellation of confirmed/ RAC/ waitlisted PRS counter tickets through IRCTC website (www.irctc.co.in) or through 139.

Whenever any case of irregularity committed by authorized ticketing agent comes to notice, suitable action as per provision of the agreement/rule is taken. Such instances generally occur during peak rush period when demand exceeds supply.

(c) to (e) Indian Railways have taken various steps with a view to modernising the ticketing process like launching of Next Generation e-ticketing system with increased server capacity, implementation of multi layer security comprising Frontend and Backend Firewall, Web Application Firewall etc. Further, for promoting booking of e-ticket various steps have been taken viz. acceptance of various cashless modes of payment such as net banking, credit debit cards, cash cards and e-wallets; withdrawal of service charge on online booking of tickets from 23.11.2016 (till 31.03.2018), acceptance of Short Message Service sent by IRCTC and screen shot of e-ticket displayed through laptops/palmtops/mobile phones in lieu of Electronic Reservation Slip for travel on trains.

Further, following works have been sanctioned for modernization of ticketing system:

Modernization of Passenger Reservation System has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 109.44 crores in 2017-18. It will facilitate capability to handle higher number of transactions per second.

- Modernisation of Unreserved Ticketing System has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 180.94 crores in 2017-18. It will cater to the growth in future in terms of number of transactions, terminals and locations. The existing hardware which has reached end of life will be replaced with latest technology equipments. However, upgradation/modernisation of ticketing system is a continuous and ongoing process.

However, upgradation/modernisation of ticketing system is a continuous and ongoing process.

Jan Aushadhi Stores at Railway Stations

3211. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways is considering to set up Jan Aushadhi stores at stations across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the railway stations will also have multipurpose stalls and quick service restaurants that will offer high end services to passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) A new Multipurpose Stall Policy was issued on 05/09/2017 wherein all miscellaneous/curio stalls, bookstalls, chemist stalls/corners have been brought under Multi Purpose Stalls (MPS). The main objective is to facilitate the passenger to buy items required during the travel under one roof and simultaneously ensuring decongestion of platforms by optimum utilization of the available space on stations and platforms.

There is no concept of setting-up of Quick Service Restaurants in Catering Policy 2017. However, to provide hygienic, good quality multi-cuisine food items to the traveling public at market driven rates Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has already set up high end premium outlets like Food Plaza, Fast Food Unit, Food Court etc. At present, IRCTC is managing 239 Food Plazas/Fast Food Units/Food Court over Indian Railways.

Rehabilitation of Families Residing Along Railway Lines

3212. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families residing in unsafe areas along the Railway lines, through which coal is transported from each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) whether the Railways has conducted any survey to understand the impact of the unsafe conditions on the health of these families and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of families rehabilitated and the amount of funds spent on the rehabilitation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) The coal is transported from subsidiaries of Coal India Limited on all Indian Railway through open wagons. There are about 142557 numbers of families who are encroachers living near railway tracks which is unsafe for the train operation as well as for the dwellers. Railway has not conducted any study to understand impact of unsafe conditions on their health.

Housing is a State Subject. Therefore, the State Government or the Urban Local Body has to provide alternative sites for rehabilitation/resettlement. Entire cost of such rehabilitation may also be borne by State Government or Urban Local Body.

[Translation]

Laying Kasti-kedgaon Chord Rail Line

3213. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the probable date of starting work for laying Kasti-Kedgaon chord line (link line) for connecting Ahmednagar to Pune directly by rail;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in the implementation of the said project; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned by the railways for this chord line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The work of Kasti-Kedgaon chord line for connecting Ahmednagar to Pune with RE at Daund has been sanctioned in 2016-17. The preliminary work started by way of award of tenders and advance payment of ₹ 12.87 crore for 2.53 hectare land acquisition on 23.06.2017. However, work on ground can be started after land is handed over to Railways. Officers of Railways are coordinating with State Government to settle the issue of compensation to be paid to land owners including rate, stalls at platform and demand of jobs. It will take six working months to complete the work after encumbrance free land is handed over to Railways.

(c) The anticipated cost is ₹ 24.10 crore. The year wise allotment of fund is as under:

2017-18	₹14.50 crore
2018-19	₹5.00 crore
2019-20	₹4.60 crore

[English]

PILGRIM CORRIDOR

3214. SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has requested to the Central Government for constructing a Pilgrim Corridor upto the Gurudwara Sri Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Pakistan's Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GEN. VIJAY KUMAR SINGH (RETD)]: (a) to (d) Government from time to time has received representations and requests including from the State Government of Punjab for creation of a Pilgrim Corridor upto Gurudwara Sri Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan.

Government's view is that a faster and more efficient manner to ensure easy access to the sacred Shrine of Kartarpur Sahib for all Indian pilgrims is by seeking inclusion of Kartarpur Sahib Shrine and also further liberalization in the '1974 Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines'. Government has raised the matter of expanding the list of shrines included in the 1974 Protocol on visits to Religious Shrines. There has been no response from Pakistan so far.

Government continues to take up the issue of facilitation of visits of pilgrims from India to shrines in Pakistan, including the inclusion of Kartarpur Sahib in an expanded list of shrines under the bilateral '1974 Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines'.

Producing Liquid Hydrocarbon Oil from Plastic Waste

3215. SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain countries are producing liquid hydrocarbon oil from plastic waste and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any research has been undertaken by his Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a facile technology for converting plastic waste to petroleum products has been developed by CSIR which is under advance stage of implementation;

(d) if so, the details of the projects and the reasons for delay in implementation along with the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether the Indian Railways has shown interest in converting their inhouse generated waste plastic to diesel to run their locomotives; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) It appears from information available on internet that plants are installed in some countries which claim to produce liquid hydrocarbon oil from plastic wastes, viz., Cynar Plc (UK & Ireland), Agilyx (USA), Polymer Energy LLC (USA), Plastic2Oil (USA), Blest (Japan), etc.

(b) CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum (CSIR-IIP), Dehradun along with GAIL (India) Ltd. is working on a project to convert waste plastics to liquid fuel (gasoline/diesel). CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT) has developed a solid catalyst to convert waste plastics in to fuel oil.

(c) Yes, CSIR-IIP along with GAIL (India) Ltd. has developed a process for converting waste plastics (polyethylene and polypropylene) into any one of the products, viz. Gasoline, diesel or aromatics. The process after being developed at the lab scale has been validated at the bench scale and 1 Ton per day (TPD) pilot/demo unit is being set up at CSIR-IIP.

Solid catalyst developed by CSIR-IICT is ready for implementation in collaboration with industry.

(d) The 1 TPD demo plant is likely to be commissioned by CSIR-IIP in September-October 2018. After commissioning, experiments would be carried out for revalidation, fine tuning of process parameters. The process is likely to be ready for implementation for commercial application by mid-2019.

(e) A discussion was held between CSIR-IIP and Indian Railways on 9th April 2015 for adoption of this technology by Indian Railways. Indian Railways had shown interest to adopt this technology for converting their in-house waste plastics into diesel.

(f) Indian Railways would be approached for adoption once this technology is ready for commercial application.

Gramin Dak Sevaks

3216. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grameen Dak Sevaks working in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether pay/remuneration of Grameen Dak Sevaks has not been increased as per 7th Pay Commission recommendation and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation's from people representatives to increase their pay/ remuneration as per 7th Pay Commission recommendations;

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

(e) the time by which their pay/ remuneration is likely to be increased?

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 Grameen Dak Sevaks working in the country at present, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Grameen Dak Sevaks are not covered under the purview of the 7th Pay Commission. Therefore a separate one man Committee was constituted to examine the wage structure and service conditions of the Grameen Dak Sevaks. The Committee has submitted its report and the recommendations are presently under consideration of the Government. The details of the recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. Government has received several representations from people's representatives to implement the recommendations of the GDS Committee Report.

(d) and (e) 34 such representations were received between January 2017 to February 2018. The recommendations of the one man Committee are presently under active considerations of the Government, and action will be taken after following due procedure.

Statement-I

*State-wise list of Number of
Grameen Dak Sevaks Working
in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Gramin Dak Sevaks working in the country
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15627
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	462
3.	Assam	7794
4.	Bihar	15325
5.	Chhattisgarh	4645

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	139
7.	Goa	330
8.	Gujarat	13294
9.	Haryana	3764
10.	Himachal Pradesh	5916
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2495
12.	Jharkhand	6041
13.	Karnataka	14128
14.	Kerala	9532
15.	Madhya Pradesh	11513
16.	Maharashtra	17807
17.	Manipur	1797
18.	Meghalaya	857
19.	Mizoram	926
20.	Nagaland	785
21.	Odisha	14193
22.	Punjab	5535
23.	Rajasthan	12844
24.	Sikkim	473
25.	Tamil Nadu	19236
26.	Telangana	8356
27.	Tripura	1248
28.	Uttar Pradesh	26691
29.	Uttarakhand	5485
30.	West Bengal	16035

Union Territory-wise list of number of Gramin Dak Sevaks working in the country	
Sl. No.	Name of the Union Territory
1.	Andaman and Nicobar
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli
5.	Lakshdweep
6.	Puducherry

Statement-II

Salient Features of the One Mean Committee Report headed by Shri Kamlesh Chandra

- 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 BPMs and for other than BPMs. One wage scale would be common for both the categories of GDSs.
- The minimum working hours of GDS Post Offices and GDSs are increased to 4 hours from 3 hours.
- The new working hours for GDS Post Offices will be 4 hours and 5 hours only.
- The Level 1 GDS Post Offices/GDSs will have 4 hours as working hours and Level-2 will have 5 hours as working hours.
- The Point System for assessment of workload of BPMs has been abolished.
- 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.
- 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.
 - 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
 - The GDS Post Offices has 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.
 - 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.
 - 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).
 - The minimum wage has been increased to ` 10000/- per month and maximum pay to ` 35480/- per month.
 - The rate of annual increase is recommended as 3%.
 - 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.
 - Children Education Allowance @ ` 6000/- per child per annum has been introduced for GDSs.
 - Risk & Hardship Allowance @ ` 500/- per month for GDS working in the special areas has also been introduced.
 - 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.
 - The Ceiling of ex-gratia gratuity has been increased from ` 60,000 to ` 5,00,000
 - 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.
 - The coverage of GDS Group Insurance Scheme has been enhanced from ` 50000/- to ` 5,00,000/
 - The contribution of Department in Circle Welfare Fund (CWF) has been increased from ` 100/ per annum to ` 300/ per annum.
 - The scope of CWF is extended to cover immediate family members such as spouse; daughters, sons and dependent daughters in law in the scheme.
 - The Committee also recommended 10% hike in the prescribed limits of financial grants and assistances in the Circle Welfare Funds.
 - The Committee has recommended addition of ` 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%)".
 - Provision of 26 weeks of Maternity Leave for women GDS has been recommended.
 - The wages for the entire period of Maternity Leave is recommended to be paid from salary head from where wages of GDSs are paid.
 - The Committee has also recommended one week of paternity leave.

- Leave accumulation and encashment facility up to 180 days has been introduced.
- Online system of engagement has been recommended.
- Alternate livelihood condition for engagement of GDSs has been relaxed.
- Voluntary Discharge scheme has been recommended.
- The Discharge age has been retained at 65 years.
- 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.
- 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.
- The Committee has recommended preferring transfer before put off duty.

India Statistical Strengthening Project

3217. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:
SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether statistical system is weak for district level data and data are not reliable enough to form a good basis for policy;

(b) if so, whether the Government is implementing India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) for improving statistical system;

(c) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated to participating States and the progress made under the project during the last three years;

(d) the details of posts lying vacant in offices working under the Ministry and steps taken to fill them up; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for development of statistical system in the country?

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 statistical system at district level is mainly within the ambit of State Governments. Due to differences in the levels of development of the system at district level, strengths and weakness are assessed from time to time by States for making data available for better policy formulation.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The India Statistical Strengthening Project, presently known as Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme, is being implemented in States who have signed Memorandum of Understanding to improve their statistical systems in respect of matters covered under the Scheme. Fourteen States are presently participating in the Scheme. An amount of ₹264.52 crore has been released to them so far, out of which 84.7% has been utilised till 28th February, 2018. The funds are mainly utilised for compilation of local level statistics, creation of integrated State databases, conducting type studies and surveys to address data gaps, compilation of core indicators such as Consumer Price Index and State level Index of Industrial Production, conducting workshops and training programmes for statistical personnel, and strengthening of physical and IT infrastructure.

(d) The statistical posts in the Ministry are manned by officers of Indian Statistical Service (ISS) and Subordinate Statistical Service (SSS). At present, 958 of these posts are vacant. Action is taken from time to time to fill up the vacancies as per due process.

(e) The steps taken from time to time by the Government to improve the statistical system include revision of base year of national accounts and short-term economic indicators, conducting surveys to address data gaps, bringing into use administrative statistics, promoting use of information technology in statistical activities and strengthening statistical co-ordination.

Fly Ash

3218. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH
SHANKARRAO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 176 million tonnes of fly ash is generated every year and only 63 per cent of it is utilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has come up with a plan to better manage fly ash waste from thermal power plants across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER COAL AND MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (b) As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) fly ash generation and its utilization by 155 thermal power plants for which data has been collected for the year 2016-17 is as below:

Description	Year 2016-17
• Nos. of Thermal Power Stations from which data was received	155
• Installed capacity (MW)	1,57,377.00
• Coal consumed (Million tons)	509.46
• Fly Ash Generation (Million tons)	169.25
• Fly Ash Utilization (Million tons)	107.10
• Percentage of fly ash Utilization	63.28

(c) to (d) For the better management of fly ash waste from thermal power plants across country, Government has reduced the GST rates on fly ash and its products to 5%. Further, to facilitate 100% ash utilization by all coal based thermal power plants, a web portal for monitoring of fly ash generation and utilization data of Thermal Power Plants and a mobile based application titled "ASHTRACK" has been launched that will help to establish a link between fly ash users and power plants executives for obtaining fly ash for its use in various areas.

To enhance fly ash utilization from Pithead power plants, trial for bulk transportation of fly ash to consumption centre was carried out successfully by NTPC Ltd. with the help of Indian Railway from Shaktinagar Railway Station (NTPC Rihand) to M/s Prism Cement, Satna on 19/20 April 2017.

Encroachment of Waqf Board Properties

3219. DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:
DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the last three years more than two thousand criminal cases have been registered in connection with encroachment on Waqf Board properties by the Waqf mafias;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap to stop encroachment on waqf board properties;

(d) if so, the action plan chalked out in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is planning to digitalize waqf board and their records across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) As per the provision of section 32 of the Waqf Act 1995 as amended, general superintendence of all auqaf in a State is vested with the State Waqf Board (SWB) and the Waqf Board is empowered to manage the waqf properties and take legal action against unauthorized occupation and encroachment of such properties. Further, as per section 54 and 55 of the Waqf Act, SWB may take action for the removal of encroachment from the waqf property. Hence the details regarding encroachment cases are to be maintained by the SWBs.

(c) to (d) As per amended Waqf Act 1995, major provisions added therein to give more power to State/ UT Waqf Boards to deal with encroachment on waqf

properties inter alia include stringent definition of "encroacher"; State Governments mandated to appoint Survey Commissioners and complete the survey of Waqf Properties in a time bound manner; rigorous imprisonment for alienation of waqf properties without the prior approval of the State/UT Waqf Boards; offence of alienation of Waqf Property to be cognizable and non-bailable; three member Tribunals with extended jurisdiction to deal with disputes concerning the eviction of a tenant.

(e) Yes, Madam. Central Government launched a scheme in 2009 namely 'Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards' with a view to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency, and to computerize and digitize the records of waqf properties of the State/UT Waqf Boards (SWBs). The scheme has now been modified and renamed as Qaumi Waqf Board Taraqqiati Scheme (QWBTS). Various new provisions have been added where financial assistance is provided to SWBs for GIS Mapping of Waqf Properties, setting up of Video Conferencing Facility, maintenance of Centralized Computing Facility (CCF) and ERP Solution for better administration of SWBs. As on 28.02.2018, records of 5,68,724 Immovable Waqf Properties have been entered in WAMSI Registration Module and 2,80,754 records of Waqf Properties have been digitized.

[Translation]

Clean Coal

3220. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is going to become an important part of economy for decades;

(b) if so, whether coal will be a main source of electricity in the country for decades due to its abundance and cost advantage;

(c) if so, whether India needs to do more to attract foreign investment in technologies that can cut emissions from burning coal;

(d) if so, whether India has already sought foreign funds to move towards clean coal which can cut greenhouse gases emitted from burning coal by up to 30 per cent;

(e) whether Coal India plans to increase its production to about one billion tonnes by 2022; and

(f) if so, whether it has fallen short of its annual targets leading to higher imports by the country and if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Coal is the prime source of energy in India and is likely to continue in the years to come. This is primarily due to abundance of coal in India and that too at a cheaper rate. So, coal will continue to be the prime source of energy in India in near future. As per draft "New Energy Policy" prepared in NITI Aayog, coal will remain as an import source of energy and electricity, even in near future due to its abundance.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected from concerned ministries.

(e) The coal production target for Coal India Limited for FY 2018-19 is 650 Mt. based on the projections of power demand as envisaged by the Ministry of Power. Coal production target for Coal India Limited by 2022 has not been firmed up as demand forecast is awaited from various consuming sectors.

(f) Production target and achievement for the last three years and import of coal for the same period are as follows:

(Figs. in Mt.)

Head	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Production Target(BE)	507.00	550.00	598.61
Production Actual	494.23	538.75	554.13
Achievement(%)	97.48	97.95	92.56
Import*	217.783	203.949	190.953 (Prov.)

*The import of coal in India has come down from 217.783 Mt. in 2014-15 to 190.953 Mt. in 2016-17

11.04 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

(i) Guillotine in respect of Demands for Grants 2018-2019*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the sittings of the House are being disrupted continuously for the past few days. As requested by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, keeping in view the urgency involved in transaction of the financial business, we cannot defer the same any longer. Hence, guillotine in respect of Demands for Grants 2018-19, which is scheduled to be held today at 5 o'clock, may now be taken up immediately after the Papers are laid on the Table followed by other listed financial business.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 o'clock.

11.05 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)

(At this stage, Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Thota Narasimham, Shri Y.V. Subba Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment motion from some members on different issues. The matters though important, do not warrant interruptions of business of the day. I have therefore, not allowed some of the notices of Adjournment Motion.

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Speaker Madam I beg to lay on the Table behalf of Shrimati Nirmla Sitharaman.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2016-17, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, 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 8882/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8883/16/18]

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): Hon'ble Speaker Madam. I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers's Institute, New Delhi, 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 8884/16/18]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Bhandar, 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 8885/16/18]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Information Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017 under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8886/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA) madam speaker: I beg to lay on the Table:

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

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam 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.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8887/16/18]

SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM: to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

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

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Digital India Corporation (formerly Media Lab Asia), 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 Digital India Corporation (formerly Media Lab Asia), 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.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

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

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016-2017.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending 31st March, 2017.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (5) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No., G.S.R. 140(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

New Delhi;
March 13, 2018

SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): On behalf of Shri Alphonse Kannanthan, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, 3 New Delhi, 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 8888/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Digital India Corporation (formerly Media Lab Asia), 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 Digital India Corporation (formerly Media Lab Asia), 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 8889/16/18]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, 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 8890/16/18]

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 subsection (1) of the Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8891/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review of the Government of the working of the Hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016.4.2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the hassan Mangalore Rail Development Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8892/16/18]

- (3) A copy of te Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the year ending 31st March, 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 8893/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 140 (E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8894/16/18]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

41st Report

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): I beg to present the Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

140th and 141st Reports

[English]

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU (Visakhapatnam): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:

- (1) 140th Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (2) 141st Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

95th and 96th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:

(1) Ninety-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

(2) Ninety-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2018-19) of Ministry of Law and Justice.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2016-17) on Capital Outlay on Defence Services (Demand No. 23), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2016-17) on Capital Outlay on Defence Services (Demand No. 23), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence.

12.05½ hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA (Deoria): Speaker Madam, I beg to move the following:

“That this house do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect on Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT-8895/16/18.

representation by means of the single transferable vote; to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy to be caused on the retirement of Shri Naresh Agarwal *w.e.f.* 3rd April, 2018 from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, matters under Rule 377, all be laid on the Table. The Members, who have given notice under Rule 377 and those who are willing to lay them on the Table should personally send the notice on the Table within 20 minutes. [Egnoish] As per rules, Matters under rule 377 should be laid now.

(i) **Need to enhance the honorarium of Asha workers and provide them, other service benefits**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): 11 lakh ASHA workers and ASHA group promoters are offering their services in the rural and tribal dominated area under the National Health Scheme (NHM) attached to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The honorarium of employees working in these ASHA worker groups should be changed and enhanced to ` 10,000/- per month and the cost of travel expenses/honorarium to the ASHA Group-promoters should get ` 15,000/- per month instead of ` 6,125/- and they should also get other facilities like medical leave, paid leave and pension similar to other government employees, and increase the duty dress code, material expenditure, as is related to Anganwadi workers. With such increase in all such expenses and not increasing the National Health Plan every five years, in order to reflect this plan regularly, several proposals and demonstrations have been made before the Government, so that without bothering about their problems in their personal life and without thinking about increased inflation, they can offer health services to the people with full service and effectiveness. Today in the country, we are

*Treated as laid on the Table

strengthening our foundation on digitalisation. In this era, ASHA workers and ASHA groups promoters are rendering their services. In view of this, all of them need to upgrade computer training and technology so that they can update their reporting to the top officials soon. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister and request that the Government should accept the demands of these ASHA workers and the ASHA group promoters as soon as possible, so that these people can offer their health services and can do their reporting to their officers easily and immediately. For this purpose issue laptop to all of them so that the health services in rural and tribal dominated areas could urgently be provided and the country can move forward towards digitization.

(ii) Need to regularise the services of para-teachers as permanent primary teachers

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was implemented in 2002 by amending the Constitution. Under this, abiyon about 80 thousand teachers have been appointed from 2002 to 2010 in the state of Jharkhand. These para teachers have been glorifying the name of Jharkhand in the field of education with honesty and devotion for 14 years. At the same time, these people are also employed to conduct panchayat elections, assembly elections, Lok Sabha elections and in counting of votes. Even any kind of census and the ten-years census of the Government of India is also done by Para teachers. But these people are being given little honorarium by the Government of Jharkhand. While Para teachers have been made primary teachers in almost all the states of the country. They are given full pay in Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Assam etc. But Para teachers of Jharkhand state have not been adjusted as primary teachers, thereby they are facing difficulties in running their families due to lack of full pay scales and today all the 80 thousand teachers of Jharkhand are struggling for their demands every day.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister that in consultation with Jharkhand Government, all 80 thousand teachers may please be adjusted to the primary teacher's post.

(iii) Need to include provision of Direct Benefit Transfer of cashless school vouchers in the National Education Policy

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Kheri): Section 21-A of the Constitution given every child the fundamental right to quality education and our Prime Minister also believes that education is the biggest weapon to fight poverty and the Government is making a sincere effort in this direction.

But the expected results are not coming. According to the report of the National Child Rights Protection Commission, about 4.5 crore children are still out of school.

As per my information, the Committee, headed by Shri Kasturirangan, has been making a draft of the new National Policy for providing qualitative education to all children of the country. My request to the Government is that while taking cognizance of the poor level of education, the Right to Education Act-2009 should be struck down and instead of providing various facilities to provide quality education with transparency to all the children, make cashless school vouchers available by linking parents' account with DBT.

(iv) Need to introduce a train from Gandhi Dham in Kutch district, Gujarat to Darbhanga in Bihar

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY (Valmiki Nagar): Government is requested that there are lakhs of North Indians in the divergent and Economic City. Gandhi Dham, within the Kutch District under the Gujarat State, who reside here for their occupation and job and who face a number of difficulties in reaching their cities and villages is there is no rail connectivity to their home town. All the business in Gandhi Dham is based on the manpower coming from North India and it is because of them this city is the hub of economic activities. Absence of rail connectivity is making their life very difficult.

So, I would like to urge you to look at the problem of these North Indians as per their demands. Please do oblige us and operate trains from Gandhi Dham to Darbhanga via Gorakhpur-Narkatiaganj-Betiya-Bapudham Motihari, via Muzaffarpur. Alongwith it please extend train number 19409 and 19410 that operates between Ahmedabad and Gorakhpur. It should be extended upto Muzaffarpur Via Kaptanganj-Narkatiaganj Betiya-Bapudham Motihari-so that north Indians living in Gujarat can avail this facility alongwith people living in Champaran.

(v) Need to set up pit line in Chanderiya Railway junction in Chittorgarh Rajasthan

SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI (Chittorgarh): In my constituency, Chanderiya Junction of Chittorgarh under Western railway is the most important raily station. This is the centre of Ratlam, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur railway stations. Here, pit line is urgently required for maintenance of passenger trains. At present, it takes 2-3 days for maintenance of passenger trains on pit lines located at Ratlam, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur. If pit line is laid at Chanderiya Junction than these trains would be able to arrive here. Maintenance of these trains would

be comparatively faster here than other stations. Alongwith it, number of trains that may come here for maintenance, some new trains can be started from Chittorgarh.

(vi) Need to review the closure of Dhanbad-Chandrapura railway line

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Dhanbad-Chandrapura (DC) railway line under Dhanbad division of East Central Railway, that has been closed recently. I want to say that presence of the under that railway line, it has been closed since 15th June, 2017 in view of the possibility of the accident. Due to the closure of the said railway line the population of more than 5 lakhs around 14 stations halts, have been affected within 34 kilometers. On an average on this route more than 10 million passengers travel every year. This route connects Jharkhand's capital Ranchi to other states including Santhal Pargana. There were total 26 Jodi Express/Passenger trains running on this route. After the closure of the railway line, many trains are being run on a diverted route, but there is a lot of trouble for millions of people in the Katras Koyalanchal. This has widespread resentment among people of this region and is being agitated by different organisations. Even today, the Mahadharna movement 'Rail or Jail' is going on from June 15. While on one hand common people are suffering, on the other hand revenue of the crores of rupees is being lost. Due to the closure of the above railway line, transport of coal produced from various projects of B.C.L. is affected. Coal transport being sent to other states, including the various power plants of the country, is affected due to which B.C.C.L. has suffered loss of crores of rupees so far.

As whole part of the Dhanbad-Chandrapura line is not affected by fire, then why the D.C. line has been closed without the construction of the diversion line. When railway had the information that there is fire under the railway line for years, why did the construction of the converted route or the construction of the diversion was not done before the closure of the railway line. There was talk of rechecking/surveying of the report of D.G.M.S. for restarting the Dhanbad-Chandrapura rail line. But so far this work did not finish. In the meantime, it has come to our knowledge that to extract coal from the bottom of the railway line and extinguish the fire railway line is being dug up. This may lead to widespread violence and agitation. There has not been any such incident like landslides on the aforesaid railway line, yet the said railway section has been closed. While on 4th December, 2017, there was a crack in the ground with a strong sound in the Mandman Colliery area of Migma area of E.C.L. of Coal India. A crack is there at about 500 meters of land in the area of 1.5 meters. The

railway line of Grand Code Section passes from nearby the place of incident, but the Grand Code Section was not closed.

So I urge the Government that D.G.M.S. report be re-investigated to restart the closed rail line and in the event of the non-renewal of the aforesaid railway line arrangements should be made to remove the coal only after laying an alternative new line and also, after the closure of the said railway, all those trains which have not yet restarted should be made to run on changed route according to convenience.

(vii) Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in my constituency Amreli. I am continuously raising this issue in the House since 15th Lok Sabha regarding establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Amreli, but there is no progress in this regard. Our Government is dedicated towards education, and does not compromise on it. Our Government has already sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Amreli one year back. But the collector and the officials of the Kendriya Vidyalaya are neglecting the issue on the pretext of the land rules in my constituency Amreli, due to which people of Amreli are not getting benefits of Kendriya Vidyalaya and the guardians are depriving their wards of giving education in Kendriya Vidyalaya. There is acres of Government land in Amreli which is illegally occupied by some rich people in the name of Gaushala and they are keeping only 2-4 cows in it and they are using the land for their personal purposes. When we raise the matter with the collector of establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya vigilance monitoring Committee, he keeps himself aloof from the matter by stating that the land is not available in the city, whereas Gaushalas can be operated outside the city and Kendriya Vidyalaya can be established in Amreli district providing land to Kendriya Vidyaala Sangathan.

Therefore, I request you to kindly take this matter into your cognization and establish Kendriya Vidyalaya in Amreli as soon as possible.

(viii) Need to run mix local trains with AC coaches on Mumbai suburban Central and Western Railway Division

[English]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): I draw the attention of Railway Minister towards the fact that the newly started AC train coaches on Mumbai Suburban zone need correction and improvement. It is my

suggestion that instead of full AC local, mix AC locals will be convenient for the passengers. Instead of 12 coaches AC local, mix locals having three AC coaches be operated on Mumbai suburban Central and Western Railway Division.

(ix) Need to create employment opportunities in agriculture, food processing, medicinal plants and other forest produce in Uttarakhand

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): The entire Himalayan area is strategically very important. Himalayan area consists of North Eastern States along with Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu-Kashmir besides hilly areas of West Bengal. For past few years entire hilly area is facing the problem of unemployment. On one hand uncontrolled migration threatens our national security, on the other hand it is causing unprecedented loss to our efforts of conservation and promotion of our culture. The main reason behind the migration is huge scarcity of employment opportunities in hilly areas, climate change, huge scarcity of basic amenities and fierce natural calamities happening time and again has made the life of people of this area miserable. Horrifying tragedy of Kedarnath and after that terrible earthquake in Nepal is the real example of it.

I request the Government to provide basic amenities in that area keeping in view the requirements of Himalayan area and run programmes of skill development as per the local needs which are important for the country and the world. Agriculture, food processing, herb production, organic farming, fruits, mushroom production, floriculture and forest based industries related employment should be created in hilly areas to get rid of this serious issue and national security could be strengthened.

(x) Need to run a local train from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus to Bhiwandi Road Railway station in Maharashtra

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (Bhiwandi): My Parliamentary Constituency Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) is developing very fast. Bhiwandi has the largest textile business due to which there is heavy traffic here. But as there is no facility of local trains here, road transport is the only mode of transport and on the other hand, in Bhiwandi and surrounding areas godowns of all companies, small, big of the country have been constructed and due to employment opportunities here traffic from Kalyan, Thane, Navi Mumbai and Mumbai is

increasing day-by-day. As the passengers have no alternate source of transport except road due to non-availability of local train which is the main economic and practical issue for the passengers. The one and only mode of imports-export in this area is private road transport. Besides this, the businessmen here are not provided with any other facility for business. Due to only one option left for transport there is traffic congestion here in four days in a week. All the problems can be solved if a local train is run from Bhiwandi. Seeing the rapid development of Bhiwandi and suburbs, people of Mumbai are selling their small homes and buying affordable houses in this area and are settling here. However, they go to Kalyan, Thane, Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Panvel for their jobs. All these cities are situated on central and harbour railway track and from Bhiwandi Terminus shuttle trains run only between Vasai to Diva and Diva to Vasai. Citizens, students and passengers are facing many problems during the journey from Bhiwandi. Due to migration of large number of people from city to suburbs, they are facing difficulties in reaching their work places. Therefore, the Ministry of Railways' is requested to run a local train from Chhatrapati Shivaji terminus to Bhiwandi Road Terminus, so that people may get the facility. I have had correspondence with the Ministry of Railways time and again in this regard but I am not in receipt of any satisfactory reply so far.

Therefore, my humble request is that the Government should give approval to run a local train from CST terminus of Central railway, Mumbai to Bhiwandi road terminus and kindly resolve the issue of citizens, students, passengers and businessmen of this area.

(xi) Need to provide stoppage of Shaktipunj Express and Triveni Express at Meral Railway station in Garhwa district of Jharkhand

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): Meral is a major station of East Central Railway under Garhwa district of Palamu in my Parliamentary Constituency, but unfortunately neither any mail train nor any Express train stops there. The result is that the people of all the villages of the Meral block have to either go to Nagar Untari or the Garhwa road station. It is worth mentioning that the Nagar Untari is located at distance of 25 kilometers from the headquarters of Meral block and the Garhwa road station is situated at a distance of 15 kilometers. Rail passengers have to face extreme difficulties, especially in the night to travel such a long distance. The lack of transportation means at night is but natural. Passengers coming from far-flung villages under the Meral block cannot go to Nagar Untari station and Garhwa Road station and are left out with the convenience of the train.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister in the above situation to arrange for the stoppage of the Shakti Puj Express and the Triveni Express at the Meral station so that the people of the Meral block can also get the facility of a train for Jabalpur etc.

(xii) Need to implement Skill Development Programmers in Satna Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The Prime Minister launched 4 new initiatives on 15 July 2015 under Skill India Campaign which includes National Skill Mission, National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Scheme 2015, Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme and Skills Loan Scheme. The aim of these initiatives is to provide training of various skills to 40 crore people by 2022. Out of these PMKVY is the backbone of the Skill India Program. This is the most important scheme of the Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship. The aim of this scheme of skill certification is to provide a large number of Indian youth, industry oriented skills in order to help them achieve their better livelihood. Those who already have learned or have already acquired skills shall also be assessed and certified under the pre-training accreditation program. Various schemes and programs are added in it from time to time. 100 GST Training Centers, 51 Prime Minister Skill Centers and 100 Yoga Training Centers were started on completion of two years of campaign. Prime Minister Skill Development Scheme has emerged as an important scheme in the Left-wing extremism affected states, where it fulfils the double objective of rehabilitation and employment generation.

In the Union Budget of 2017-18, budget allocation for this program has been increased by 16 percent. Three major schemes, Prime Minister Skill Center, skill development for livelihood and knowledge awareness programme and industrial value addition has been proposed in the next phase of skill development programme. Therefore, Madhya Pradesh, particularly my Lok Sabha constituency Satna may be included in it.

(xiii) Need to include plantation of fruit bearing plants under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the Country

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA (Mandsaur): I would like to know whether the Ministry of Rural Development has launched a major campaign of tree plantation in the country through the MNREGA scheme. Have the forest conservators committees been also made part of this campaign in the reserved forests? How the orders been issued that 50% of the tree plantation must be fruit bearing trees? Today, children and families are not getting

fruits regularly in the country especially in rural areas. If such instructions are issued then fruit trees in large numbers shall be planted in the rainy season and density of forests in other than the rural areas shall increase.

(xiv) Need to provide better railway connectivity to North Gujarat

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): In Gujarat, except for North Gujarat, all the areas are directly connected with train service from Surat and Mumbai. The bordering Banaskantha, Patan, Aravali, Sabarkantha and the intermediate Mehsana district fall in North Gujarat. The social, economic and business links of about 1.5 crore people are from Surat and Mumbai, but there is no direct train connectivity for going to Surat and Mumbai even after 70 years of independence. People have to depend on the trains coming from Delhi, Rajasthan with the connectivity of Palanpur and Mehsana and due to low ticket quota, the public has to depend on buses rather than train. Rail tracks are lying vacant and due to heavy load of buses, heavy traffic, fear of accidental circumstances and due to heavy fare they have to suffer heavy financial burden.

Gujarat mail from Mumbai to Ahmedabad after reaching at 5 a.m. the morning remains in yard for 17 hours upto 10 p.m. Gujarat Queen halts in Ahmedabad for 8 hours and Gujarat Express remains halted for more than 10 hours in Ahmedabad. They should be made to run upto Palanpur. The Shanti Express train, which runs between Indore and Gandhinagar keeps halted at Gandhinagar overnight, should be extended upto Mehsana. This will increase rail connectivity for the people of Palanpur, Mehsana, Patan. Similarly, Mehsana, which is called ONGC-Oil City, Milk City and Industrial City, and Renkivav Patan, which is a world heritage, has Asia's largest spice mandi and Sun Temple Modhera. There is a tremendous inflow of tourists there and this will also provide facility to them.

(xv) Need to ensure supply of quality drugs to the animal healthcare sector

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (Surat): As of now, there are no proper specified standards for drugs supplied to animal healthcare sector in the country and sometimes even expiry date drugs with new packing are being supplied to animal healthcare sector. The same is very serious as it also impacts adversely not only the health of animals but indirectly of humans also. Further pharma companies are not investing much on R&D segment for Animal Healthcare sector.

In view of the above, I sincerely request Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to take all possible steps in coordination with all concerned stakeholders to ensure supply of quality drugs to the animal healthcare sector and concentrate more on R & D segment for animal healthcare sector.

(xvi) Need to operationalise the services in ESI medical college and hospital in Alwar district of Rajasthan

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): A 500 bedded hospital and an E.S.I. Medical College building worth 800 crores of rupees has been built up for the last 3 years in my constituency village-Desula near Alwar city.

UP State construction corporation which has built this magnificent building has been repeatedly requesting E.S.I corporation for the last three years to acquire this building. It is regretful that present Government has forgotten this medical college and hospital built during the tenure of UPA I and UPA II. Probably, the Government has decided not to start this medical college and multi-speciality hospital considering it uneconomical and useless. This is absolute injustice to the workers and citizens of Alwar district and uselessness/misuse of precious Government property is not in public interest. It is my request to the Hon. Prime Minister and Labour Minister to kindly review their decision and operate this medical college and hospital by acquiring the premises.

(xvii) Need to check misleading advertisements purportedly claiming to treat all types of diseases

[English]

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Recently false and deceitful advertisements are appearing in the media and exploiting millions of people. Is there any agency which checks the veracity of the advertisements as these advertisements claim that they can cure any diseases? From paracetamol to soap powder, they produce everything and mislead the poor people. The Government should intervene and a thorough investigation in the making of the sub-standard medicines should be conducted. AT the same time, an effort should be made to prevent their appearances in both electronic and print media.

(xviii) Need to take up the issue of safety of Tamil Nadu fishermen with Sri Lankan Government

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (Ramanathapuram): Fishermen in Tamil Nadu are being continuously arrested, their boats seized and harassed for fishing by Sri Lankan Navy for several years. Sri Lankan Parliament has recently

passed a Bill against Tamil Nadu fishermen on 25th January, 2018. The Bill states that fishermen arrested for banned fishing in Sri Lankan Territory will be subjected to more rigid punishments, by paying fine of ` 50 lakhs.

The Bill also states that if the fine of Rs 50 lakhs is not paid within one month, the boat and fishermen being arrested will be dealt with by Sri Lankan Government. This severe law mainly aims at stopping Tamil fishermen's traditional fishing rights, as it is their main source of livelihood.

Tamil Fishermen are shocked by this announcement by Sri Lankan Government as it will ruin fishermen and they will be forced to migrate to other States or to other jobs. The Union Government has to safeguard the welfare of Tamil fishermen by doing the needful to prevent Sri Lanka from passing such a dangerous Bill.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister on 26.01.18 urged the Prime Minister to direct External Affairs Ministry and Indian Mission in Sri Lanka regarding the consequences of the Bill. He has stated that this New Bill will further aggravate the situation for fishermen by way of longer period of arrest and imposition of huge penalties. It is unfortunate that at a time when Ministerial level talks were completed and the Joint Working Group on Fisheries met thrice to work out a permanent solution to resolve the issue, the Sri Lanka Government passed this Bill.

Hence, I urge the Union Government and External Affairs Ministry to look into this serious issue and do the needful by taking immediate action through highest diplomatic channels to safeguard the livelihood of Tamil Nadu fishermen.

(xix) Regarding restoration of Haj subsidy

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (Namakkal): The decision to scrap Haj subsidy was an unwarranted one. The Haj subsidy provision was not introduced by any previous Governments. In fact it was there during colonial era, since 1932. Beneficiary of Haj subsidy was not only the poor Muslims pilgrims to Mecca for Haj, but also ailing Air India.

Therefore, scrapping of Haj subsidy will affect both. Currently, Saudi Arabia permits 1,75,025 Indian Muslims for Haj. In the name of Haj subsidy the biggest gainer was Air India, as no other flight operators were allowed under Haj subsidy. Haj subsidy was given in the form of concession of air fare only. Haj subsidy was a relief for a major chunk of pilgrims who undertook pilgrimage.

Over the years Haj subsidy amount has been getting reduced for many reasons. However, those who are

unable to pay the huge air fare, the subsidy should remain as it is, to enable poor Muslims of the country to undertake Haj pilgrimage. The Government says that the Haj subsidy amount now will be used for the welfare of Indian Muslims. But the fact is that there is no fixed amount for Haj subsidy and it is only concession in air fare and this amount depends upon a number of people undertaking Haj pilgrimage. I would also like to remind the Government that stopping Haj subsidy will pave the way for demands for stopping Government expenditure for other religious activities. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to rethink on scrapping of Haj subsidy.

(xx) Need to construct platform shed at Canning Railway Station in Jayanagar Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (Jayanagar): Thousands and thousands of daily passengers avail train service from Canning station on Sealdah-Canning line which is under my Jayanagar parliamentary constituency, West Bengal. Construction of platform shed at Canning station is a long pending issue as local daily passengers brave rain, sunlight and cold.

I would like to request the Hon'ble Railway Minister, Government of India to take necessary action for construction of platform shed at Canning station at the earliest.

(xxi) Need to allocate coal block to Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Limited in lieu of Tentuloi Coal block

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Government of Odisha has requested the Ministry of Coal, Government of India many a time for cancellation of Tentuloi Coal Block and allocation of Chhendipada and Chhendipada-II Coal Blocks to M/s Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. as the cost of extracting coal from Tentuloi Coal Block is very high. Thereafter, the State Government has requested to allocate Baitarani East, Kardabahal and Bramhaubil Coal Blocks to OTPCL. Further, Utkal-A, Utkal-B1 and Utkal 82 Coal Blocks were also suggested as alternative options. However, no response from the Ministry has been received so far. I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to allocate any of the requested/suggested Coal Blocks to OTPCL in lieu of Tentuloi Coal Block to enable it to provide power at a cheaper rate to the consumers of Odisha. Such a decision of the Union Government will also enable the State Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power across the State.

(xxii) Need to provide 100 percent funds for tiger projects in the country

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (Kalyan): India has been implementing Project Tiger since 1973 to protect tigers and to increase their numbers. In the last few years, we have seen many success stories, with tiger numbers increasing from mere 1411 in 2006 to 2226 in 2014. However, in the last couple of years, the number of tiger deaths is on rise, with more than 100 deaths in two consecutive years, i.e. 2016 (122) & 2017 (115). Recently, 7 tigers were found dead in a span of just 48 hours in Maharashtra. This is alarming. One of the reasons is the reduction in budget by the Central Government from October 2015. Earlier, Central Government used to fund up to 100% for non-recurring expenditure of project tiger. This has now been reduced to 60%. States are supposed to contribute remaining 40%. This is not happening. The Centre must restore it to 100% since many important steps such as installation of electronic surveillance system and other measures for the conservation of tigers are to be taken up.

(xxiii) Need to include areas of Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh in Khurda Division of East Coast Railway

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (Srikakulam): A new Railway Zone for the state of Andhra Pradesh was promised by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation act 2014, keeping in view the loss in infrastructure and connectivity and further challenges to be faced by the state after the bifurcation. We expect that the creation of a new railway zone would be announced as soon as possible. I take this opportunity to convey to the Hon'ble Railway Minister that if Waltair Division of East Coast Railways is merged into the new Railway Zone for the state, still some areas of my constituency, Srikakulam, would be left out from the new railway zone. This will result in great injustice to people living in these areas. Hence, I request you to include the areas in Srikakulam District in Khurda Division of East Coast Railways. Some of such stations are:

1. Palasa
2. Summadevi
3. Mandasa Rd
4. Baruva
5. Sompeta
6. Jhadupudi
7. Ichapuram

(xxiv) Need to improve railway connectivity in Southern and North Eastern parts of the country

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The railway connectivity to the State of Kerala as well as the North Eastern States has to be strengthened and developed. The train services connecting the State Capital City to other State Capitals especially Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Bhuvaneswar, Lucknow, Guwahati, Patna, Jaipur, Ranchi, Raipur etc. has to be increased. The connectivity of Kanyakumari to other Pilgrim cities of India via Kerala is yet to be fulfilled. It is the people from the southern states and from the North Eastern states who have to perform the longest journeys for discharging their duties and to return to their home land. The declared projects in previous Budget are yet to be fulfilled.

In these circumstances, I urge upon the Government of India to constitute a separate Sub-Committee consisting of the MPs, MLAs and the representatives of the Railway users to study their demand and submit their recommendations.

(xxv) Regarding shortfall in production of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y. V. SUBBA REDDY (Ongole): The main commercial crop in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh is tobacco and the Tobacco Board this year has given permission to cultivate tobacco to the tune of 73.41 million Kgs, but farmers could produce only 64.2 million kgs in 41 hectares due to drought conditions in the district. Under SBS region, the Board has given permission to produce 43.23 million Kgs, but Board estimated the production would be to the tune of 38.9 million Kgs. Likewise, under SLS region, Board has given permission to produce 30.18 million Kgs, but farmers could produce only 25.3 million Kgs due to deficit rainfall/drought.

This year tobacco season purchases have started in the second week of this month. This year the input costs have increased exorbitantly. As a result, farmers have been forced to bear the brunt of it by way of shelling out ` 30,000- 40,000 per barren more due to drought/deficit rainfall, increased labour cost right from ploughing to grading, attack of pests.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take remedial measures in this regard.

(xxvi) Need to amend guidelines of MPLADS to permit purchase of small tools for development works at village level

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the

need for making certain amendments in the guidelines of MPLADS for purchase of small tools which may be utilised for undertaking developmental works at village level through local authority. In this connection, Favada, Kassi and Iron Tasla are common equipment to be kept at local panchyat for undertaking frequent renovation or development works in village. Accordingly, I had allotted required funds from MPLADS for my Hisar constituency. However, the same has been rejected by the Government staking that as per the point 8 of Annexure-II of the MPLADS guidelines, small tools like Favada/Kassi and Iron Tasla are moveable items and are not permissible under the Guidelines of MPLADS. Therefore, I urge once again to bring necessary amendments in the guidelines of MPLADS permitting such kind of items keeping in view of their importance in villages for the development of local community.

(xxvii) Need to include Surjapuri caste of Bihar in the list of Other Backward Classes

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): The people living in four districts of Purnea, Katihar and Araria are known as Surjapuri on the basis of their regional language. In comparison to other districts of Bihar and the country, economic condition of Surjapuri muslims is very miserable. However, the Government of Bihar has given backward caste status to Surjapuri muslims after the long struggle and the continuous demand of the people of the areas which has provided limited benefit to them. But the Surjapuri society needs to be provided other backward class (OBC) status by the Central Government for comprehensive benefit in Government jobs. Surjapuri muslims are given reservation by the Government of Bihar but this issue is not presented firmly before the Central Government. The people of Surjapuri muslim society are fighting for their rights since 1995. But they have not got their rights. The number of people of Surjapuri society in seemanchal is around 20 lakhs and their number in Government jobs is negligible. In 2008, Surjapuri Development Organisation sent the application and requested to include it in backward classes of Central Backward Class. Thereafter, Commission asked for the statement through the questionnaire, which was submitted by the organization within the time limit and Bihar Government Backward Class Commission has submitted its report in 2012 to these National Backward Commission for despite an efforts, non-inclusion of people of Surjapuri caste in backward caste is a serious issue.

Therefore, I urge the Government of India to include people of Surjapuri Caste residing in four districts of

Purnea Commissioner named-Kishanganj. Purnea, Katihar and Arariya and provide reservation in the Government jobs.

(xxviii) Need to bring IFFCO under the control of the Government

[English]

SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Anandpur Sahib): The repatriation of Government of India equity by Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) is under active consideration. It was done in violation of IFFCO by-laws. The Government had equity in IFFCO to the tune of ` 281 crores.

Government has taken a decision to bring back the IFFCO under the Government umbrella but the progress has been slow. All the Directors of IFFCO have allegedly been found involved in corrupt practices and their cases are being investigated by the CBI since 2014.

I, therefore, urge the Government to mull over to reclaim IFFCO by regaining control over shares returned by IFFCO and bring back IFFCO under Government umbrella by promulgating an ordinance. In the meanwhile, an Administrator be appointed to look into the day-to-day working of IFFCO.

(xxix) Need to open new ESI Dispensaries in Kerala

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (Idukki): Even though ESI Corporation is collecting contribution of 4% from the salary since 1.2.2017, no arrangement has been made to provide medical facilities as well as cash benefits for the ESI beneficiaries in the high ranges of Idukki district. ESI Corporation has extended the coverage of the scheme to the whole district with effect from 1-2-2017. However, as of now the only dispensary available is in Idukki district at Thodupuzha, which is far away from the interior part of Idukki district. This is in violation of the basic tenets of the scheme. Kerala Government has sanctioned 5 new ESI Dispensaries at Munnar, Adimaly, Kattappana, Kumily and Peermedu but the same is pending with ESIC Hqrs, New Delhi. A good number of employees were registered under the scheme in the above said areas. So I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to sanction the above pending ESI dispensaries.

12.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 2018-19

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, a number of Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated to Members. As there is no time for moving of Cut Motions, I am treating all the Cut Motions as moved.

TEXT OF CUT MOTIONS

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COOPERATION AND FARMERS'
WELFARE (PAGE 1) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 1

Need to formulate an effective policy for protecting and strengthening the cooperative sector in Kerala. (2)

Need to formulate an effective policy for providing adequate minimum support price for coconut and paddy. (3)

Need to establish a permanent system for fixing minimum support price for agricultural produce. (4)

Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for farmers' welfare. (5)

Need to provide sufficient funds for compensating the farmers for the losses sustained due to natural calamities. (6)

Need to write off the debts of farmers. (7)

Need to formulate an effective policy for soil and water conservation. (8)

Need to launch special schemes for strengthening cooperative activities in agricultural sector. (9)

Need to establish a comprehensive marketing system for sale of agricultural produce. (10)

Need to provide adequate funds for supporting rubber growers, (11)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION (PAGE 6) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 2

Need to establish a national level agricultural research
Insrnore in Kollam, Kerala. (43)

Need to provide sufficient funds for the research activities
in Agricultural Universities. (44)

Need to provide sufficient funds for implementing projects
and programmes submitted by agricultural research
institutions of Kerala. (45)

Need to formulate a comprehensive policy for agriculture
research and education. (46)

Need to revise the syllabus in agricultural education
with a view to promote organic fanning and restrict the
use of pesticides and chemicals in agriculture. (47)

Need to formulate an effective policy for research and
development in organic farming (48)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 9) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 3

Need to provide sufficient funds for ensuring livelihood
of fisherfolk. (56)

Need to formulate a scheme for providing sufficient
financial assistance to the fisherfolk for purchasing and
operating deep sea trawlers. (57)

Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for providing
modern fishing equipments to the fisherfolk. (58)

Need to formulate an effective policy for disaster
management among the fisherfolk. (59)

Need to formulate an effective policy for providing
insurance facilities to fishermen and their
equipments. (60)

Need to formulate a National policy on fisheries. (61)

Need to create a separate Ministry of Fisheries. (62)

Need to formulate an effective policy for dairy
development. (63)

Need to formulate a scheme for extending financial
assistance to dairy sector. (64)

Need to formulate a scheme for ensuring posting
of veterinary doctors in all the districts and
panchayats. (65)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD ATOMIC
ENERGY (PAGE 13) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 4

Need to formulate an effective policy for research and
development in atomic energy. (1)

Need to formulate an effective policy to control, regulate
and monitor atomic energy to avoid its adverse
effect. (2)

Need to formulate special health care projects for
providing treatment to the patients adversely affected by
radiation emanating from atomic energy. (3)

Need to formulate an effective policy for the use of
atomic energy for the purpose of peace and
development. (4)

Need to effectively implement international treaty
regarding atomic energy. (5)

Need to initiate a comprehensive project for utilisation
of radio active elements in the mineral sand available
on the sea shore of Chavara Kollam, Kerala. (6)

Need to provide sufficient funds for expansion of the
Indian Rave Earths Limited for mining and manufacturing
of value added products using mineral sand in Kollam,
Kerala. (7)

Need to provide sufficient funds for research and
development in atomic energy sector. (8)

Need to restrict private sector from mining of mineral
sand containing radio active elements. (9)

Need to formulate a special fund to tackle the adverse
effects of radiation due to use of atomic energy. (10)

Need to establish a cancer care centre with modern
facilities at Chavara, Kollam for treatment of patients
due to the adverse effect of radio active metals in mineral
sand at Chavara. (11)

Need to establish a permanent mechanism for control,
regulating and monitoring the use of radioactive
elements. (12)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (PAGE 19) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 5

Need to formulating an effective policy for holistic treatment of patients under various branches of AYUSH. (1)

Need to formulate an effective policy for research and development of Ayurveda. (2)

Need for strict implementation of the rules and regulations of the Central Council of Homeopathy in state universities and institutions. (3)

Need for development of Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha. (4)

Need for establishing national level institutes for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy. (5)

Need to provide funds for establishing special schemes for cultivation of medicinal Plants. (6)

Need for establishing national level research institute of AYUSH at Kollam, Kerala. (7)

Need to launch a special scheme for providing good training, in Yoga. (8)

Need for establishing Yoga centers in all the districts. (9)

Need to implement holistic treatment programmes under AYUSH in all the districts. (10)

Need to promote Ayurveda at international level. (11)

Need to form a committee for scrutinising the implementation of Central laws and regulations of various councils under Ayush. (12)

Need to establish Homoeo and Ayurvedic dispensaries in all the Panchayats. (13)

Need for establishing centralised laboratories in all the districts for testing the quality of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic medicines. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (PAGE 23) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 6

A Need for establishing pharmaceutical companies in all the States for production of drugs and medicines for supply to Jan Aushadhi Kendras and the government hospitals. (2)

Need to ensure supply of fertilisers to the farmers at subsidised rates. (3)

Need for establishing quality control and testing laboratories for drugs. (4)

Need to provide funds for rehabilitation and compensation to the endosulphan victims in Kerala. (5)

Need to evolve a system to prevent the use of banned pesticides and fertilisers. (6)

Need to establish a system for regulating the supply of fertilisers on the basis of soil test in various regions. (7)

Need for the revival of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT). (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS (PAGE 25) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 7

Need to control, regulate and monitor the use of pesticides and fertilisers. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS (PAGE 28) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 8

Need to formulating an effective policy for ensuring price control of drugs and life saving medicines and ensure its availability. (14)

Need to ensure availability of drugs and medicines in Jan Aushadhi Kendras and government hospitals. (15)

Need for ensuring the quality of drugs and Pharmaceuticals. (16)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CIVIL AVIATION (PAGE 30) BE
REDUCED TO RE. 1. 9

Failure to formulate an effective policy for protecting the
public sector undertakings in Civil Aviation sector. (1)

Failure to formulate an effective policy against the
privatization of civil aviation sector. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CIVIL AVIATION (PAGE 30) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need to formulate an effective policy for licensing of
civil aviation companies. (14)

Need to formulate an effective policy for ensuring the
welfare of the workers of civil aviation companies. (15)

Need to formulate an effective policy for constructing
more airports as joint venture with state
governments. (16)

Need to formulate a system for fixing the minimum and
maximum rates of air tickets. (17)

Need to provide adequate funds to support the Air
India. (18)

Need to formulate a new criteria for issuing licences to
aviation companies. (19)

Need to chalk out a plan for operating civil aviation
projects in partnership with state governments. (20)

Need to provide sufficient funds for providing
concessional tickets to deserving categories. (21)

Need to desist from private participation in civil aviation
companies owned by the Government. (22)

Need to provide a special package for the employees
working in civil aviation companies. (23)

Need to support state government in constructions of
new airports. (24)

Need to establish a permanent efficient system for
regulating and monitoring the safety of aircrafts (25)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF COAL (PAGE 33) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 10

Need to formulate an effective policy regarding issuing
of tenders for coal mines. (4)

Need for an effective policy for conservation and scientific
utilization of coal. (5)

Need to formulate an effective policy for establishing a
system for licensing of mines. (6)

Need to formulate an effective policy for control, regulation
and monitoring the coal mines. (7)

Need to provide more funds to ensure the welfare of
workers of coal mines. (8)

Need to establish a permanent effective system for
monitoring the mining activities. (9)

Need to ensure security of coal mines. (10)

Need to establish a research wing for ensuring the
protection of coal mines. (11)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
(PAGE 36) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1. 11

Failure in formulating an effective policy regarding
withdrawal of the import duty levied on raw cashew
nuts. (1)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for control,
regulation and monitoring of the e-commerce. (2)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for protecting
the rights of consumers of online marketing. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
(PAGE 36) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need to provide sufficient funds for protecting the cashew
industry. (11)

Need to ensure minimum number of days employment
to the workers of cashew industry. (12)

Need for moratorium on loans taken by the cashew
industrialists from the banks. (13)

Need to ensure supply of sufficient quantity of raw nuts for running the cashew industry. (14)

Need to establish a network marketing system under the control of Government. (15)

Need to provide sufficient funds for the protection of cashew industries in Kerala. (16)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 11
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND
PROMOTION (PAGE 41) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need to formulate an effective policy for promotion of industries. (17)

Need to formulate an effective policy for strengthening the public sector industries. (18)

Need to chalk out special schemes for promotion of industries. (19)

Need to launch a special scheme for revival of sick industries under the control of the Government. (20)

Need to provide a marketing network for the sale of goods manufactured in government industries. (21)

Need for efficient administrative arrangements for the management of Government industries. (22)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 12
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS (PAGE 46) BE
REDUCED TO ` 1.

Failure in formulating an effective policy for diversification of postal department. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 13
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS (PAGE 46) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100

Need to provide sufficient funds for modernization of post offices. (4)

Need to introduce recurring deposits saving schemes with attractive rate of interest in post offices. (5)

Need to recruit sufficient staff in the postal department. (6)

Need to increase wages and take other welfare measures for the extra- departmental employees in postal department. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 14

Need to formulate an effective policy for licensing of private telecommunication companies. (15)

Need for giving priority of BSNL for various licenses. (16)

Need for protecting customers of private telecommunication companies from levy of additional charges under various heads. (17)

Need to provide sufficient funds for upgrading infrastructure facilities of BSNL in Kerala. (18)

Need to provide better telecom facilities in rural areas. (19)

Need to provide 4G connectivity throughout Kerala. (20)

Need to create a separate wing for service and maintenance in BSNL. (21)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
(PAGE 53) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 15

Need to effectively protecting the rights of consumers considering the change of nature of sales. (4)

Need to redefine the qualification of members of consumer forums and consumer commissions considering the new challenges. (5)

Need to establishment of more consumer forums to effectively redress consumers grievances (6)

Need to provide sufficient funds for modernisation of consumer forums and consumer commissions. (7)

Need for protection of rights of consumers making online purchases. (8)

Need to lodge complaints of consumers through toll free numbers. (9)

Need for timely disposal of complaints by the consumer forums and consumer commissions. (10)

Need for recruitment of qualified persons with legal background as members of forums and commissions. (11)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56) BE REDUCED TO RE.1. 16

Failure in formulating an effective policy for strengthening the public distribution system. (18)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need for ensuing supply of food grains to states requiring more foodgrains for distribution under the public distribution system. (29)

Need to check the price hike of foodgrains. (30)

Need to prevent black marketing of essential commodities. (31)

Need for increasing supply of food grains to control the price hike. (32)

Need to allat more foodgrains for Kerala for continuing the existing public distribution system. (33)

Need to establish an efficient network system under the control of the government for supply of all essential commodities. (34)

Need to provide financial assistance for establishing mole food perocessing units. (35)

Need to provide special financial assistance to state of Kerala for strengthening the public distribution system. (36)

Need to launch a special scheme for supply of foodgrains to the fisherfolk. (37)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (PAGE 60) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 17

Need to evolve a scheme for corporate houses to spent a portion of their profit for social security. (3)

Need to evolve a scheme for corporate houses to allocate a portion of their profit for environmental protection. (4)

Need for strict implementation of provisions for violation of lezal Provisions by corporate houses. (5)

Need to establish a mechanism for collection of taxes and other dues from the corporate houses. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CULTURE (PAGE 63) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 18

Need for an effective policy for cultural integration. (7)

Need to have a policy guideline for censoring of films. (8)

Need to formulate an effective policy for registration of NGOs working for the promotion of cultural activities. (9)

Need for preservation and promotion of traditional arts. (10)

Need for establishing institutes for teaching and training of folk arts. (11)

Need for increasing financial assistance to aged artists. (12)

Need to provide funds for development of cultural institutions in Kerala. (13)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1. 19

Failure to formulating an effective policy for ensuring the transparency in purchase of fighter jets and weapons for defence. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 20

PROF. SAUGATAROY:

Need to formulate an effective policy for ensuring the welfare of defence personnel families. (16)

Need for strengthening the defence industry. (17)

Need for research and development in defence. (18)

Need to formulate an effective policy for welfare of defence personnel. (19)

Need for establishment of NCC units in all schools. (20)

Need for establishment of Sainik schools in all the districts. (21)

Need for ensuring welfare of families of defence personnel martyred during an encounter or war. (22)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEFENCE PENSIONS (PAGE 75) BE
REDUCED TO RE. 1. 22

Failure in formulating an effective policy for implementing one rank one pension scheme. (23)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for establishment of defence canteens as per the requirements of pensioners from defence service. (24)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND, UNDER THE HEAD DEFENCE
PENSIONS (PAGE 75) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide more funds for effectively implementing one rank one pension scheme. (25)

Need for providing pension to short commission service officers. (26)

Need for increasing the family pension of widows of army men. (27)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION
(PAGE 76) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 23

Need to formulate an effective policy for disaster management and natural calamities in north eastern region. (2)

Need to formulate an effective policy for improving healthcare and education of children and youth in the north eastern region (3)

Need to chalk out a plan for eradication of poverty in the north eastern region. (4)

Need to formulate a policy for improving the educational system in the north eastern region. (5)

Need to formulate a comprehensive package for infrastructure development in the north eastern region. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (PAGE 80)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to formulate a policy for providing potable water to all. (12)

Need for an effective policy for conservation of drinking water resources. (13)

Need to prevent pollution of drinking water resources. (14)

Need to formulate a policy for introducing rain water harvesting in all buildings. (15)

Need to formulate a policy for providing potable water to rural areas facing acute scarcity of drinking water. (16)

Need to provide sufficient funds for the completion of rural water supply schemes approved and sanctioned by the Central Government. (17)

Need to introduce a programme for protection of rural drinking water resources. (18)

Need to establish a system for testing quality of drinking water in all villages. (19)

Need to provide funds to Kerala for revamping of old drinking water schemes. (20)

Need to prevent loss of purified drinking water in transmission. (21)

Need to providing safe drinking water. (22)

Need to provide more funds for implementing drinking water schemes in panchayats. (23)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF EARTH SCIENCES (PAGE 83) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 25

Need to establish a permanent system for providing information regarding climate change to all the State Governments. (2)

Need to establish a permanent warning system regarding the disaster due to change in climate. (3)

Need to provide sufficient infrastructure facility to all the states for network linking with meteorological centres. (4)

Need to provide sufficient funds for research and development in earth sciences. (5)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (PAGE 86) BE REDUCED BY ` 160. 26

Need to formulate a policy to ensure investment of corporates in Electronics and IT sector. (2)

Need to promote domestic investment in Electronics and IT sector. (3)

Need to utilise the new technology of Electronics and IT to control crime in the country. (4)

Need to ensure infrastructural development in the field of Information Technology in rural areas. (5)

Need to give priority to BSNL in providing licence to new technology like 4G. (6)

Need to provide sufficient funds to BSNL's Kerala circle to provide 4G facility in all places where 4G is not available. (7)

Need for ensuring job security in IT Parks. (8)

Need to provide special financial assistance to the development of IT Parks in Kerala. (9)

Need for ensuring payment of minimum wage and better service conditions to the employees of IT parks. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (PAGE 90) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 10

Need to formulate a policy for protection of wild life and forest dwellers. (3)

Need to effectively implement forest and environmental laws. (4)

Need to control car-bon emission and prevent climate change. (5)

Need to formulate a policy to protect environment by reducing the air, water and soil pollution. (6)

Need for implementing the projects ensuring protection of environment. (7)

Need for protection of cultivation offorest dwellers from the attacks of wild animals. (8)

Need to establish a system for strengthening the security of forests. (9)

Need to provide sufficient funds for shifting forest dwellers in the interiors to the fringes of the forest. (10)

Need to provide sufficient funds for acquisition and protection of private forests. (11)

Need to provide sufficient funds for the protection of wildlife sanctuaries. (12)

Need to provide central assistance for the implementation of master plan in Sabarimala. (13)

Need to increase the height of Pep para Dam for ensuring the supply of drinking water in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. (14)

Need for ensuring better facilities of health, education transport etc. to forest dwelling tribals. (15)

Need to launch a scheme for implementing projects for solid waste management in panchayats. (16)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 96) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 28

Need for ensuring protection of rights of Indian citizens abroad. (3)

Need for ensuring welfare of Indian citizens abroad. (4)

Need for registration of Indian citizens residing abroad. (5)

Need to develop more efficient system for redressal of grievances of Indian citizens abroad. (6)

Need for providing free legal aid to Indian citizens travelling abroad. (7)

Need to chalk out an effective policy for bringing back the mortal body of Indian citizens died abroad free of cost. (8)

Need for rehabilitation of NRIs coming back to India. (9)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(PAGE 99) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1. 29

Failure in formulating an effective policy to prevent the escape of economic offenders abroad. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 29

Need to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of economic offenders. (10)

Need to set up a more vigilant enforcement agency and more courts for trial of economic offences. (11)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
(PAGE 114) BE REDUCED TO RE.1. 33

Failure in formulating an effective policy for implementation of GST and sharing of the tax between Centre and the States. (24)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
(PAGE 114) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 33

Need to provide strong network system with sufficient facility to implement the GST. (25)

Need to provide sufficient modern network system and proper training to avoid manipulation in e-way billing. (26)

Need to provide effective mechanism to avoid the evasion of payment of GST. (27)

Need to provide sufficient financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening their GST implementing agencies. (28)

Need to provide effective mechanism for providing sufficient infrastructure facilities to the GST implementation agencies. (29)

Need to formulate an effective policy for refund of tax levied in excess. (30)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD INDIAN
AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
(PAGE 121) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 36

Need for time bound completion of audit. (36)

Need for modernisation of the Audit Department. (37)

Need to provide sufficient funds for modernisation of the Department; at the State level. (38)

Need to establish a system for ensuring the transparency in the functioning of Audit Department. (39)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD PENSIONS
(PAGE 127) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1.

Failure in formulating an effective policy for ensuring pension to all. (40)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD PENSIONS
(PAGE 127) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 39

Need to provide sufficient funds for increasing the minimum pension-under the EPF. (41)

Need to provide sufficient funds for implementing one rank one pension scheme. (42)

Need to implement pension scheme for employees in IT sector. (43)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (PAGE 132)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 41

Need to formulate an effective policy for the establishment of food processing units at regional level considering the availability and nature of food. (5)

Need for introducing a worldwide net marketing system for the sale and promotion of processed food. (6)

Need to provide sufficient fund for establishing food processing industries in Kerala. (7)

Need to establish a national level food processing institute at Kollam, Kerala. (8)

Need to establish a permanent system for enforcement of food quality. (9)

Need to establish an effective mechanism for marketing of processed food. (10)

Need to establish research and development institutes in all the States for utilising the food for making value added products. (11)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (PAGE 134) BE REDUCED
TO RE. 1. 42

Failure in formulating an effective policy for control, regulation and monitoring the private medical colleges and hospitals. (1)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for regulating the charges and fees in private hospitals and medical colleges. (2)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for promotion and development of hospitals and colleges in Government sector. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 134) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 42

Need to establish well-equipped trauma centres with modern facilities in hospitals near National and State Highways. (33)

Need to provide sufficient funds for increase of wages of ASHA workers. (34)

Need to establish AIIMS in Kerala. (35)

Need to establish a cancer care centre at Chavara, Kerala considering the functioning of IRE and KMML. (36)

Need to provide more funds to provide nutritious food to mother and child so as to ensure their health. (37)

Need to give permission to Government Medical College, Kallam Paripally for admission to MBBS courses during 2018-19 session. (38)

Need to provide sufficient funds for providing modern facilities in all medical colleges. (39)

Need to ensure the services of doctors in rural areas. (40)

Need to formulate an effective policy for ensuring the health of mother and child. (41)

Need to formulate an effective policy for tackling the health issues of senior citizens. (42)

Need to formulate an effective policy for providing medical care in rural areas. (43)

Need to formulate an effective policy for ensuring the availability of life saving medicines at cheaper rates. (44)

Need to ensure availability of better treatment facilities to the insured persons and their dependents in all hospitals. (45)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESEARCH
(PAGE 142) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 43

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN:

Need to establish research institutes and undertake research activities in the field of health. (52)

Need to provide more funds for research activities in Sree Chitra Tirunal of Medical Science and Technology. (53)

Need to conduct research activities in all Medical Colleges. (54)

Need to production of high quality low cost life saving medical Instruments. (55)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(PAGE 144) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 44

Need to provide more funds for the revival of sick industries. (2)

Need to provide funds for revival and rejuvenation of heavy industries by using modern technology. (3)

Need to establish a separate administrative wing in the department for the management of industries. (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
(PAGE 148) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 45

Need to protect the public enterprises. (7)

Need to formulate a policy for diversification of public enterprises to make them profitable. (8)

Need for modernisation of public enterprises. (9)

Need to provide sufficient funds for the development of profit making public enterprises. (10)

Need to establish a system for proper management of public enterprises. (11)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 150) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 46

Need to provide latest training to paramilitary forces and made them people friendly. (18)

Need to provide more funds for the welfare of paramilitary forces personnel. (19)

Need to provide same benefits to paramilitary forces as are available to defence personnel. (20)

Need to give modern and scientific training to the police personnel to make them people friendly. (21)

Need to provide more funds for modernisation of police force. (22)

Need for use of modern methods of investigation by police. (23)

Need to weed out alleged criminal elements in the police and initiate action against them in a time bound manner. (24)

Need to introduce modern methods for investigation of crimes. (25)

Need to adopt modern method of policing. (26)

Need to raise a new police force for the security and assistance to the Courts. (27)

Need to have a separate vigilance wing from the police so as to tackle the problem of corruption more effectively. (28)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(PAGE 179) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 56

Need to provide sufficient funds for housing schemes for fisherfolk (5)

Need for eradication of poverty in urban areas. (6)

Need for scientific planning and development of urban area. (7)

Need for increasing employment opportunities and addressing health issues in urban area. (8)

Need for establishing solid waste management projects in cities. (9)

Need to provide more funds for the development of projects under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). (10)

Need to provide more funds for urban housing schemes. (11)

Need to relax the criteria fixed for giving financial assistance for homeless so as to give the benefits to all homeless. (12)

Need to provide more funds for eradication of poverty in urban areas. (13)

Need to launch a special scheme for the rehabilitation of street vendors. (14)

Need to provide more funds to establishing sewage treatment plants in cities. (15)

Need for decongestion of traffic in cities. (16)

Need to resolve the land and housing issues in urban areas. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 57
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND
LITERACY (PAGE 186) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need for ensuring better educational infrastructure. (10)

Need to formulate an effective policy to address the issue of dropouts at school level. (11)

Need to revise the syllabus and include modern techniques to enable students face the global challenges. (12)

Need to provide basic infrastructure facilities in schools in rural areas. (13)

Need to provide better facilities for tribal children for their school education. (14)

Need to establish more schools with better infrastructural facilities in rural areas. (15)

Need for establishing more Kendriya Vidyalayas and Novadaya Vidyalayas in all Talukas. (16)

Need to provide sufficient funds for modernisation of Kendriya Vidyalayas. (17)

Need to provide sufficient funds for improving the standard of general education. (18)

Need to revise the curriculum and include more extra—curricular activities or the personality development of students. (19)

Need to provide books, copies, stationary, food etc. to poor so as to ensure their presence in schools. (20)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PAGE 191) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 58

Need for improvement of standard of higher education. (30)

Need for ensuring the standard of education and availability of infrastructure in private colleges and deemed universities. (31)

Need to fix fee structure and prevent changing of capitation fee in the private colleges and deemed universities. (32)

Need for modernisation of colleges and provision of modern equipments. (33)

Need for evaluation of standard of education in deemed universities. (34)

Need for research and development in higher education sector. (35)

Need for UGC to pay guidelines for improving the standard of higher education. (36)

Need for teaching facilities to update themselves to suit the requirements of the day. (37)

Need to provide more administrative power to the universities for regulating and monitoring the functioning of colleges and deemed universities so as to maintain the standard of education. (38)

Need to revise the syllabus keeping in mind the modern challenges. (39)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PAGE 201) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 59

Need to provide special qualifications for members of the censor board. (8)

Need to establish a committee for revising rules and guidelines for censoring of films for ensuring the freedom of expression. (9)

Need to formulate an effective policy for promoting Doordarshan and All India Radio. (10)

Need for improving the quality of programmes and clarity of transmission of Doordarshan. (11)

Need to formulate a policy for regulating, controlling and monitoring the advertisement of sub standard products. (12)

Need for strengthening the National Broadcasting System. (13)

Need to formulate a policy for issuing licence to private channels and radios. (14)

Need to modernize regional centres of Doordarshan and All India Radio. (15)

Need to evolve a system for evaluating the viewership of programmes of various TV channels. (16)

Need to regulate advertisement of medicines, pharmaceuticals, drugs and cosmetics. (17)

Need to establish a mechanism for evaluation of programmes of national and regional channels of Doordarshan. (18)

Need for strengthening the All India Radio. (19)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (PAGE 206)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 60

Need to ensuring the services of specialist doctors in all
ESI hospitals. (7)

Need to appoint the superintendents in ESI hospitals
having requisite administrative capacity and educational
qualification. (8)

Need for ensuring the protection of rights and welfare
of workers. (9)

Need for providing minimum wages to all categories of
workers engaged in agricultural sector. (10)

Need to increase the minimum pension of Employees
Provident Fund (EPF) pensioners. (11)

Need to implement the orders of Supreme Court for
sanctioning pension on the basis of actual wages. (12)

Need to utilize the unclaimed amount in the Employees
Provident Fund (EPF) for the welfare of EPF
pensioners. (13)

Need to increase the minimum gratuity to 20 lakhs
rupees. (14)

Need to withdraw the conditions adverse to the insured
persons for super speciality treatment. (15)

Need to provide more infrastructure facility to the
Asramam ESI Super Speciality Hospital, Kellam,
Kerala. (16)

Need to appoint more specialist doctors in ESI Asramam
Super Speciality Hospital, Kellam, Kerala. (17)

Need to install more dialysis machines and appoint
nephrologists in Asramam Super Speciality Hospital,
Kellam, Kerala. (18)

Need to provide good quality nutritious food to the
patients in the ESI hospitals. (19)

Need to formulate an effective policy for providing
employment to youth. (20)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD LAW AND
JUSTICE (PAGE 211)
BE REDUCED TO RE.1. 61

Failure to formulate a policy for appointment of judges
of High Courts and Supreme Court. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD LAW AND
JUSTICE (PAGE 211)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 61

Need for establishment of Indian Judicial Service to
reduce pendency of cases before the courts. (8)

Need to ensure transparency in functioning of the
Supreme Court and High Court. (9)

Need to ensure free and independent judiciary. (10)

Need to provide sufficient funds for modernization of
courts. (11)

Need to initiate action for amendment in laws as
recommended by the law commission. (12)

Need for establishment of more trial courts to expedite
trial of crimes against woman and children. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
ELECTION COMMISSION (PAGE 214)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 62

Need for state funding of elections and prevent electoral
malpractice. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF MINES (PAGE 221)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 65

Need for ensuring protection of the environment and
ecosystem while granting license for mining. (3)

Need to ensure the welfare of mine workers. (4)

Need to establish a transparent system for bidding and
tendering of mines. (5)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (PAGE 224)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 66

Need for ensuring employment to minority
communities. (4)

Need for ensuring education to minority
communities. (5)

Need for ensuring improvement in socio economic
standard of minority communities. (6)

Need to establish a separate investigating agency for
crimes against minorities. (7)

Need to establish special courts for trial and timely
disposal of cases with respect to the crimes against the
minorities. (8)

Need to provide sufficient funds for implementing
programmes for the welfare of minority communities. (9)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
(PAGE 229) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 67

Need for implementation of projects for ensuring
maximum utilisation of new and renewable energy. (4)

Need to create awareness among the people towards
the use of new and renewable energy. (5)

Need for the promotion of projects related to new and
renewable energy. (6)

Need to provide more funds to Kerala for establishing
more projects of new and renewable energy. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PAGE 234) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 68

Need for strengthening the Panchayati Raj
institutions. (3)

Need for comprehensive development of grama
panchayats. (4)

Need to establish permanent mechanism for evaluating
various projects implemented by the Panchayati Raj
institutions. (5)

Need for provide more funds to Panchayati Raj
institutions. (6)

Need to launch a scheme similar to smart city scheme
for the development of grama panchayats. (7)

Need to provide central assistance for planning,
execution and evaluation of projects under the
Panchayati Raj institutions. (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (PAGE 236) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 69

Need to making youths aware about the, parliamentary
procedure and new legislations. (1)

Need to establish a national level institute for imparting
training in legislative procedure. (2)

Need to provide funds for organizing workshops on
important legislatures. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS (PAGE 237)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 70

Need for ensuring the health care and welfare of the
pensioners. (2)

Need to establish an effective mechanism for redressal
of grievances of the public. (3)

Need for investigation of cases involving national, social
and regional importance by CBI. (4)

Need to ensure transparency in the functioning of
CBI. (5)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (PAGE 241) BE
REDUCED BY RS. 100. 72

Need to regulates the prices of petroleum products and
reduce the their prices in view of the decline in price of
crude oil in the international market. (8)

Need to supply cooking gas in a time bound manner. and reduce the price of gas in term of the price of cooking gas. (9)

Need to increase the subsidy on LPG gas used for domestic purpose. (9)

Need to change the system of fixing prices of petroleum products on daily basis. (10)

Need to initiate a programme for supply of cooking gas through pipelines in all the states. (11)

Need to provide better safety features in the gas cylinders supplied to the householders. (12)

Need to supply cooking gas cylinders in fee of cost to all BPL families. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF PLANNING (PAGE 246) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 73

Need to formulate an effective policy for the planning and development of rural areas. (1)

Need for coordination between centre and states in planning various plans. (2)

Need for ensuring planned development of local self-governments. (3)

Need to provide more funds. for scientific designing and planning of the projects. (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF POWER (PAGE 248) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 74

Need for promoting energy-efficient house hold articles. (7)

Need for implementation of medium and small hydro-electric projects having less impact on environment. (8)

Need for using available resources to generate new and renewable energy. (9)

Need to provide more funds to Kerala for revival of existing hydroelectrical projects. (10)

Need to provide financial assistance to states for supplying electricity to the BPL families free of cost. (11)

Need to provide free electricity for agricultural purposes. (12)

Need to implement projects and programmes for creating awareness among people to use energy saving electrical devices. (13)

Need to prevent the manufacture and sale of such household articles which are not energy efficient. (14)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261) BE REDUCED TO Re.1. 80

Failure in formulating an effective policy for completing the construction activities in a time bound manner. (97)

Failure in formulating an effective policy for ensuring welfare and health care of the retired employees from Railways. (98)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 270) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 82

Need to provide more funds for development of rural roads under the MPGSY. (13)

Need to revise the criteria for fixing priority for selection of roads under the PMGSY. (14)

Need to revise the conditions for selection of beneficiaries for the "Home for Homeless" Scheme. (15)

Need to provide more funds for development of infrastructure facilities of Angarvadis. (16)

Need to provide more funds for the poverty alleviation programmes. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PAGE 277) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 84

Need to formulate an effective policy for research and development to compete with the new global challenges. (1)

- Need for promotion of research activities. (2)
- Need to establish more institutes of national importance for the promotion of research activities. (3)
- Need to provide adequate funds for the development of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Science and Technology (SCTIMST) Thiruvananthapuram. (4)
- Need to appoint a committee to clarify the powers and duty of the governing committee of SCTIMST. (5)
- Need to appoint a committee' for analysing the legal validity or the decisions of the governing committee of SCTIMST. (6)
- Need to reduce the charges and fees charged by the SCTIMST. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (PAGE 285) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 87

- Need to formulate an effective policy for regulation, control and monitoring the foreign vessels. (3)
- Need to ensure safety and security of Indian vessels from the attack by the foreign vessels. (4)
- Need to build deep fishing trawlers equipped with modern technology. (5)
- Need to increase passenger ships and cargo ships to utilize the inland waters. (6)
- Need to introduce shipping service from Kellam to Kavarathy. (7)
- Need to review criteria for issuing licences for shipping. (8)
- Need to introduce more passenger ships to foreign countries. (9)
- Need to give special training to fisher folk in deep sea fishing. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PAGE 289) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 88

- Need to formulate an effective policy for promotion of start-ups. (4)
- Need for giving directions to banks for relaxing conditions for availing loans across various categories. (5)
- Need to formulate an effective policy for providing loans to the entrepreneurs on easy terms. (6)
- Need to create awareness among the people regarding the schemes implemented by the government for the skill development. (7)
- Need to consult state governments in selecting sectors suitable for skill development and give sufficient publicity regarding the designated agency and functioning for skill development centres. (8)
- Need to relax the terms and conditions for providing loans to start up. (9)
- Need to provide subsidy to the new entrepreneurs. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT
(PAGE 291) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 89

- Need to formulate a policy for protecting the rights of the reserve categories. (2)
- Need to provide funds for the rehabilitation of senior citizens who abandoned by the children. (3)
- Need to prevent human trafficking. (4)
- Need, to check crimes against women. (5)
- Need to provide funds for establishment of women hostels. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF SPACE
(PAGE 301) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 91

- Need to train youth in space technology. (1)
- Need to use space technology for the benefit of common man. (2)
- Need to ensure supply of instruments invented by the ISRO to fisherfolk. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION (PAGE 304) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 92

Need for time bound implementation of all the Central
Government schemes; (2)

Need to check delay and alleged corruption in
implementation of projects and programmes. (3)

Need to introduce a mechanism to ensure that the
MPLAD works are executed by the implementing agency
within the time stipulated in the guidelines. (4)

Need to introduce a system for updating the status of
MPLAD works to the Member of Parliament every two
weeks. (5)

Need to ensure inclusion of eligible persons in the list
of candidates availing benefits under various schemes
of the Central Government. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF STEEL (PAGE 306) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 93

Need to provide funds for implementation of joint venture
for manufacturing value added products in Kerala
Mineral and Metals Limited (KMML) Chavara, Kollam as
per the MoU signed with Kerala State Industrial
Development Corporation (KSIDC). (1)

Need to diversify the Steel Authority of India. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF TEXTILES (PAGE 308) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 94

Need for revival of sick mills under the National Textiles
Corporation. (3)

Need for diversification of mills under National Textiles
Corporation by introducing modern technology. (4)

Need to provide funds for revival of Parvathy Mills,
Kollam, Kerala. (5)

Need to provide sufficient funds for increasing the wages
of employees working in Parvathy Mills, Kollam,
Kerala. (6)

Need to establish a marketing network for promotion
and sale of products of the National Textiles
Corporation. (7)

Need to augment export of products from the textile
mills. (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF TOURISM (PAGE 314) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 95

Need to promote eco tourism in the country. (10)

Need to promote water tourism in the country, particularly
in Kerala. (11)

Need to promote tourism in Kerala. (12)

Need for development of eco-tourism at Thenmala,
Kollam. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 317)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 96

Need to ensure full utilization of the money sanctioned
under various heads for development of the tribals in a
time bound manner. (1)

Need to implement tribal welfare programmes in time
bound manner. (2)

Need to include the Vettar community of Kerala in the list
of Scheduled Tribes. (3)

Need to modify list of scheduled tribes so as to include
more deserving communities in it. (4)

Need to provide financial assistance to tribals voluntarily
seeking transfer from interiors of forest to fringes of
forest. (5)

Need to provide the facilities of health care and
education to tribals. (6)

Need to provide food, shelter and employment to
tribals. (7)

Need to introduce special schemes for ensuring
healthcare and welfare of tribal women and children. (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE MINISTRY OF
WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND
GANGA REJUVENATIO (PAGE 321)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 97

Need to formulate an effective policy for water
conservation. (8)

Need to formulate an effective policy for implementing
legal provisions so as to avoid water pollution. (9)

Need for protection of fresh water lakes. (10)

Need to provide funds for conservation of Ashtamudi
Lake, Kollam. (11)

Need to introduce programmes for conservation of fresh
water lakes. (12)

Need to provide funds for the Pampa action plan. (13)

Need to establish a permanent mechanism to prevent
pollution of water resources. (14)

Need to promote water tourism. (15)

Need to provide funds for programmes creating
awareness among the people regarding water
conservation and rainwater harvesting. (16)

Need to provide funds for small and medium type dams
without distracting the existing environment. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(PAGE 327) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 98

Need for comprehensive development and empowerment
of woman. (12)

Need ensure proper healthcare facilities and education
for the children. (13)

Need to introduce an effective mechanism for prevention
of crimes against women and children. (14)

Need for special courts exclusively for trial of cases
involving offences against women and children. (15)

Need to provide adequate funds for the health care of
women and children. (16)

Need to chalk out a plan to protect crime against women
in working places. (17)

Need to provide funds for educational benefits of the
girl child. (18)

Need to provide funds for introducing schemes for
prevention of mortality among children due to
malnutrition. (19)

Need to implement schemes for implementation of
vaccination programmes for the children without
fail. (20)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (PAGE 332)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 99

Need to provide funds for the skill development
programmes for the youth. (13)

Need to provide sufficient infrastructure facilities for
practicing sports. (14)

Need to provide sufficient funds to the local self-
Government bodies to promote sports infrastructure in
rural areas. (15)

Need to provide funds for the skill development
programmes for the youth. (16)

Need to establish more Nehru Yuva Kendra Centres for
promotion of arts and sports activities in rural
areas. (17)

Need to provide funds for the promotion of sports
activities in rural areas. (18)

Need to provide financial assistance to sports and youth
clubs in rural areas. (19)

Need to establish centres for skill development of
youth. (20)

Need to conduct integration camps in all districts so as
to create awareness among the youth regarding national
integration and integration of culture. (21)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION

AND FARMERS WELFARE (PAGE 1) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	1	(TOKEN)	
Need totake urgent steps to stop farmers' suicides in different parts of the country.	(1)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS (PAGE 28) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 8
(TOKEN)			Need to bring down the prices of live saving essential drugs. (13)
THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTXMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (PAGE 6) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	2	(TOKEN)	
Need to develop high-yield varieties of paddy.	(42)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CIVILAVIATION (PAGE 30) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 9
(TOKEN)			Need to stop the disinvestment of Air India as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. (3)
THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPATMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 9) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	3	(TOKEN)	
Need to take immediate steps to stop entry of foreign fishing trawlers into Indian coastal waters.	(55)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF COAL (PAGE 33) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 10
(TOKEN)			Need to stop alleged illegal mining in colliery areas of Asansol. (1)
THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD ATOMIC ENERGY (PAGE 13) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	4	(TOKEN)	
Need to complete the ongoning nuclear power projects in time.	(13)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PAGE 36) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 11
Need to complete the ongoing nuclear power projects in time.	(13)		Need to stop Shifting of Tea Board head office from Kolkata. (4)
(TOKEN)			(TOKEN)
THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PERTOCHEMICALS (PAGE 23) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	6	(TOKEN)	
Need for revival of Bengal Immunity Limited in Baranagar, Kolkata.	(1)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 14
(TOKEN)			Need to expedite the work of extending broad band connectivity to all the five lakh habitations in the country. (9)
THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS (PAGE 25) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.	7	(TOKEN)	
Need to review sick fertiliser PSUs, Particularly the Haldia Fertilizer Plant.	(9)		THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 16
			Need to purchase of paddy by the food corporation ofIndia (FCI) particularly from West Bengal and other distant states. (19)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (PAGE 60)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 17

Need to strengthen the Serious Fraud Investigation Office
(SFIO) to prevent rise of Ponzi schemes in the
country. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(PAGE 80) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 24

Need to complete the target of building of toilets under
the Swachh Bharat Mission in a timebound manner. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY (PAGE 86)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 26

Need to expedite work on Machine Learning, Artificial
Intelligence and Big Data Analysis in the country. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND
CLIMATE CHANGE (PAGE 90)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 10

Need to prevent encroachment of notified forests
land. (1)

Need to take urgent measures to reduce air pollution in
Delhi during winter season. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 96)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 28

Need to bring more international pressure on Pakistan
to hold cross border terrorism. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES (PAGE
108) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 31

Need to tackle the problem of non-performing assets
(NPA) of PSU Banks. (15)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT AND
PUBLIC ASSET MANAGEMENT (DIPAM)
(PAGE 113) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 32

Need to cut down on disinvestment of profitable Public
Sector Companies. (23)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CULTURE (PAGE 63)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 18

Need to increase funding of Museums, particularly the
Victoria Memorial and the National Library in
Kolkata. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 19

Need to make the process of acquisition of Rafael Aircraft
more transparent. (2)

Need to induct more Scorpene class submarines in the
Navy. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION
(PAGE 76) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 23

Need to weed out militancy from Nagaland and
Manipur. (1)

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD DATTA (Tripura West): I beg to
move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF
CIVIL AVIATION (PAGE 30) BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need to modernise Agartala airport in the State of
Tripura. (4)

Need to expedite upgradation of Agartala airport in
Tripura as international airport. (5)

Need to start direct Air India Flight between Delhi and Agartala. (6)

Need to allocate adequate funds for modernisation of airport of Kailashahar in Tripura. (7)

Need to provide central assistance officer and Ombudsman at all airports to deal with issues relating to people with disability. (9)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (PAGE 53)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 15

Need to stabilise the prices of essential commodities. (1)

Need to check rising food prices and overall inflation in the country. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 16

Need to provide subsidy given under the Public Distribution System direct to the beneficiaries. (20)

Need to ensure supply of sufficient foodgrains to Tripura under the Public Distribution System (PDS). (21)

Need to modernise Public Distribution System and make it transparent. (22)

Need to make available sufficient quantity of kerosene oil under PDS in Tripura. (23)

Need to formulate a policy for distribution of all essential commodities through the Public Distribution System. (24)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 18
MINISTRY OF CULTURE (PAGE 63)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100.

Need to provide adequate financial assistance for propagation and preservation of cultural activities in Tripura. (2)

Need to provide more funds for development of culture in Tripura. (3)

Need to establish cultural research centre in Tripura for protection of local and traditional culture and art forms in Tripura. (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(PAGE 80) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 24

Need to provide more funds for research and planning in drinking water sector. (2)

Need to chalk out drinking water schemes using latest technologies. (3)

Need to have a special project for supply of drinking water in coastal and hilly areas. (4)

Need to ensure availability of potable water in rural areas. (5)

Need to provide central assistance to states for ensuring supply of drinking water in all schools. (6)

Need to provide more funds for improving sanitation in urban areas. (7)

Need to provide more funds for drinking water projects in rural areas. (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (PAGE 99)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 29

Need to launch a time bound scheme for eradication of poverty by providing food, shelter and work to all. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
(PAGE 108) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 31

Need to waive off agricultural loans of all the farmers of the country availed from private and public sector banks. (6)

Need to set up at least one public sector bank branch in every panchayat of the State of Tripura. (17)

Need to provide subsidy to the farmers engaged in animal husbandry. (18)

Need to provide bank loans at reduced rate of interest to the farmers engaged in dairying. (20)

Need to provide interest free short term loan to farmers before every sowing season. (20)

Need to check the growth of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in public sector banks. (21)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 80

Need to withdraw the flexi fair system of the Indian Railways. (56)

Need to provide more funds for Railway safety and security. (57)

Need to establish a se~arate Railway division in the state of Tripura. (58)

Need to curb alleged rampant corruption in the railways, particularly among ticket checking Staff. (59)

Need to include representatives of State Governments in the Railway Board for understanding the urgent needs of the States for additional railway network and related grievances. (60)

Need to present annual accountability report of the Railway Board to Parliment. (61)

Need to launch special recruitment drive for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Railways. (62)

Need to start a daily Rajdhani Express train from Agartala to New Delhi. (63)

Need to start a daily train-from Agartala to Chennai. (64)

Need for early completion of the Agartala to Akhoura (Bangladesh) rail line. (65)

Need to take adequate measures for ensuring hygiene and cleanliness of tracks at the stations. (66)

Need to provide free travel facilities to the cancer patients. (67)

Need to allocate adequate funds for timely completion of the ongoing projects and expansion plans. (68)

Need to provide stoppage of Kolkata Rajdhani Express at Durgapur railway station under Eastern Railways. (69)

Need to run New Delhi-Bhubaneshwar Rajdhani Express on daily basis. (70)

Need to provide halt station/stoppage at Salgaraha in Udaipur on the Agartala to Sabroom rail link. (71)

Need to speed up work for construction of road' over-bridges and for replacing unmanned crossings. (72)

Need to spread railway network in the North-Eastern region to connect North-Eastern state capitals with the National capital. (73)

Need to provide due and timely compensation to victims of rail accidents. (74)

Need to have, a humane transfer 'and posting policy for RPF staff. (75)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (PAGE
266) BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 81

Need to allocate funds for upgradation of NH-8 section from Chaurabari to Agartala and Amtali to Sabroom in the state of Tripura. (17)

Need to take initiative and allocate funds for handing over of Agartala bypass by Border Road Organisation (BRO) to the state of Tripura. (18)

Need to allocate funds for construction of RCC bridges on Gomati and

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PAGE 289)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100. 82

Need to provide adequate funds for skill development in all the districts of Tripura. (2)

Need to set up a world class skill development centre at Agartala in the State of Tripura. (3)

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR (Bhagalpur): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CIVIL AVIATION (PAGE 30)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 9

Need to start domestic air service under the 'Udan
Yojana' from Bhagalpur of Bihar.

Need to provide security at the airport situated in
Bhagalpur of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 29

Need to grant special category status to Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (PAGE 106)
BE REDUCED BY ` 100 30

Need to give special package for development of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
DIRECT TAXES (PAGE 117)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 34

Need to increase the income tax slab from 2,50,000 to
3,00,000 rupees.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
INDIRECT TAX (PAGE 119) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100 34

Need to reduce import duty on electronic goods.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING
INDUSTRIES (PAGE 132) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100 41

Need to set up maize crop based industries in Bhagalpur,
Bihar.

Need to set up food processing unit for litchi and mango
at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

Need to set up banana based industries keeping in
view the bumper crop of banana in Bhagalpur, Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(PAGE 134) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 41

Need to establish an AIIMS like institute in Bhagalpur of
Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(PAGE 119) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 43

Need to strengthen the primary health care centres.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 150)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 46

Need to allocate special funds for protection of nearby
areas from flooding caused by Ganga, Kosi and other
important rivers in Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(PAGE 191) BE REDUCED BY ` 100 38

Need to declare Tilak Manjhi University at Bhagalpur,
Bihar, a Central University.

Need to accelerate the pace of the pending development
works of Vikramshila University at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

Need to set up IIM at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

Need to set up a Central University at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261) BE
REDUCED BY ` 100. 80

Need to start new trains from all the main railway stations
of Bihar to all the major cities across the country. (43)

Need to construct a R.O.B. in place of railway crossing on all the rail routes of Eastern Railway and East-central Railway in Bhagalpur district. (44)

Need for beautification of Bhaga lpur and Naugaohia to ilw ay stations in Bihar. (45)

Need to improve and provide amenities to passengers at Bhagalpur Railway Station under Eastern Railway and Naugachia railway station under East-Central Railway. (46)

Need 10 establish anew Railway Division at Bhagalpur under Eastern Railway. (47)

Ned to run Rajdhani Express from Bhagalpur to New Delhi on daily basis. (48)

Need to beautify Bidupur railway station under East-central Railway. (49)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (PAGE 266) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 81

Need to convert all the major National Highways in Bihar from four lanes to six lanes.

Need to allocate special funds for the development of National Highways in Bihar.

Need to construct a bridge parallel to Vikramshila bridge on the river Ganga at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM (PAGE 314) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 95

Need to develop Bateshwar in Bhagalpur, Bihar, as a tourist place.

Need to develop Vikramshila in Bihar as a tourist place.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (PAGE 321) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 97

Need to construct flood protection embankment at Bhagalpur, Bihar.

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (HATKANANGLE) : I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENJ OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for further strengthening the economy in the hilly areas of Sahyadri belt of Maharashtra. (15)

Need to take immediate steps to increase growth rate in agriculture. (16)

Need to increase the Minimum Support Price for all agricultural crops. (17)

Need to introduce Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for all the crops taking village as a unit. (18)

Need to set up seed banks to provide goods quality seeds to farmers in order to increase productivity. (19)

Need to supply seeds to the farmers through National Seeds Corporation, Mahabeej, Agriculture Universities and Agriculture research centres. (20)

Need to provide cost effective machines and implements to the farmers. (21)

Need to provide pesticides and generic insecticides to farmers at affordable rates. (22)

Need to provide crop season assistance for crop planning to the farmers by providing them information on water level and the type of cereal which will prove beneficial to them. (23)

Need to help farmers by ensuring proper preservation and transportation of vegetables, fruits and flowers. (24)

Need to pay special attention towards monsoon based dry land farming by promoting technology such as drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and other water storage techniques. (25)

Need to fix minimum support price by taking into account direct inputs from Institute of Agriculture Research and the farmers. (26)

Need to implement recommendations of the Swarninathan Commission. (27)

Need to make radical changes in the old system of determining the cost of crop production. (28)

Need to establish a separate system and infuse funds for helping farmers in agriculture process and price appreciation of agriculture produce. (29)

Need to develop a system to help farmers to sell their produce at good price. (30)

Need to help growers of pulses and oil seeds by introducing new techniques and fair prices for their produce. (31)

Need to introduce a comprehensive programme for increasing agricultural production by maintenance of soil fertility, providing better irrigation facilities, introduction of new technology, making available seeds, fertilisers and pesticides at low and reasonable price, availability of godowns and capital loans to farmers. (32)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION (PAGE 6)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to open more agriculture universities in the country. (49)

Need to increase the number of agricultural and educational institutes across the country. (50)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 9)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to make dairy farming profitable. (69)

Need to take up measures to make animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries profitable. (70)

Need to promote milk production, fisheries, sheep and goat rearing, sericulture and bamboo production. (71)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS (PAGE 25)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide chemical fertilisers to the farmers at low cost. (11)

Need to reduce the prices of urea, diammonium phosphate and other fertilisers. (12)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 8
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS
(PAGE 28) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100

Need for more research in anti-cancer drugs in the country. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CIVILAVIATION (PAGE 30) 9
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for early construction of an airport at Kolhapur in Maharashtra. (12)

Need to make Air India profitable. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 10
MINISTRY OF COAL (PAGE 33)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to stop import of quality coal for power plants. (2)

Need for digging new coal mines. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF 11 COMMERCE (PAGE 36)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for value addition for agricultural produce. (6)

Need to increase import duty on agro products with long term import-export policy. (7)

Need to set up a footwear design development institute at Kolhapur in Maharashtra for providing technical assistance to leather industry. (8)

Need to encourage production of computer hardware in the country. (9)

Need to help a long term export-import policy for agriculture produce. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF POSTS (PAGE 46)
REDUCED BY RS. 100 13

Need to construct a new post office building at Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency. (2)

Need to launch a postage stamp in the memory of Dev Mamledar Yashawantrao Maharaj of Tehsil Baglan, District Nasik (Maharashtra). (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 14

Need to evolve an institutional mechanism for taking action against BSNL personnel who do not respond to complaints from the public for the deteriorating services of BSNL. (10)

Need to expand internet connectivity in Maharashtra. (11)

Need to improve the services of BSNL and MTNL. (12)

Need to improve mobile and landline service of BSNL in rural areas. (13)

Need to improve mobile, landline and internet service of MTNL in Nannada Apartment, M.P. Flats in New Delhi. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
(PAGE 53) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase storage capacity of FCI godowns on urgent basis. (12)

Need to transport food in colour coded vehicles for distribution, under the PDS. (13)

Need to effective implementation of the National Food Security, Act in Maharashtra. (14)

Need for construction of cold storages in all the 'districts of Maharashtra, especially in Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara.Pune, Nasik, Amravati, Nagpur and Kokan. (15)

Need for construction of more FCI godowns in Maharashtra. (16)

Need to fill up vacant posts in all consumer Courts in country. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION
(PAGE 56) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 16

Need to increase storing capacity of FCI godowns. (25)

Need to provide credit to farmers on low interest rates-forstoring agricultural produce in godowns and also provide insurance coverage of stored grain. (26)

Need to provide better prices to farmers for their produce. (27)

Need to take immediate steps to prevent farmers from committing suicide. (28)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (PAGE 60)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 17

Need to bring chit fund companies under scrutiny of the Serious Fraud Investigation Office. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF CULTURE (PAGE 63)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 18

Need to provide special assistance for maintenance of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Forts in Maharashtra. (5)

Need to provide special central grant-in-aid to the state of Maharashtra for preservation of cultural places. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (MISC.)(PAGE 66)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 19

Need to allocate more funds for meeting the One Rank
One Pension policy. (7)

Need to expedite the process of procurement of latest
arms and ammuntlon for the army. (8)

Need to commission nuclear submarines in the navy
expeditiously. (9)

Need to expedite procurement of new fighter jets in the
Indian Air Force. (10)

Need to establish a regional DRDO in
Maharashtra. (11)

Need to develop small arms and weapons by
DRDO. (12)

Need to promote indigenou production and stop existing
policy of direct forelgn Investment In defence
sector. (13)

Need to chalk out a concrete defence strategy to tackle
any form of aggression In North East India. (14)

Need to take effective steps to protect the vulnerable
siliguri Corridor (chicken;s neck) agamst any form of
aggression. (15)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (PAGE 80)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 24

Need to provide more funds for providing pure drinking
water to the rural population in Kolhapur district in
Maharashtra. (9)

Need to have more drinking water projects in arsenic
and other chemical hazards prone areas of
Maharashtra. (10)

Need to evolve a policy for rain harvesting and supplying
drinking water in every district of Maharashtra. (11)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
(PAGE 83) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 25

Need to improve the functioning of Oceanographic
Research Institute in Maharashtra and Goa. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BYRS. 100 29

Need to have an agriculture debt waiver and debt mukti
scheme. (7)

Need to provide adequate financial assistance to the
State of Maharashtra for the upgradation of multi skill
learning centres. (8)

Need to provide Vittpurvatha, a pre-agriculture season
financial assistance/loan to farmers at cheaper interest
rates. (9)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
(PAGE 108) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 31

Need to assist young entrepreneurs to start small
industries by facilitating bank loans from nationalized
banks. (22)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
(PAGE 132) BE REDUCED BY RS.100.

Need for setting up of more mini food parks in the
country, especially in Maharashtra. (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE BEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HELTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 134)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 42

Need for setting up of AIIMS like hospitals in
Maharashtra. (15)

Need to improve infrastructure in primary health centres in rural areas. (16)

Need to provide basic facilities to the persons with autism and cerebral palsy at affordable rates. (17)

Need to provide free medicines to poor and disadvantaged sections of the society across the country. (18)

Need to have National Health Mission for both rural and urban areas. (19)

Need to provide anti-rabies vaccines free of cost. (20)

Need to set up dialysis centres in every district of the country. (21)

Need to have a mission mode approach towards control of the diabetes and cancer. (22)

Need to launch a campaign with focus on exercise, suryanamaskar and yoga to keep people healthy. (23)

Need to run Red Cross and other NGOs Hospitals for urban poor under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. (24)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(PAGE 144) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 44

Need to improve and modernise manufacturing sector. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
(PAGE 148) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 45

Need to improve the functioning of Central Public Sector Undertakings to make them viable. (5)

Need to improve and modernise the working of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 150)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to improve security for working women across the country. (13)

Need to allocate sufficient funds for modernisation of police force, particularly in the North Eastern States. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD POLICE
(PAGE 156) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. (48)

Need to upgrade the functioning of state-based intelligence agencies to work against threats from external forces. (29)

Need to extend the canteen facilities to the personnel of Central Industrial Security Forces. (30)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(PAGE 179) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 56

Need to launch a National Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme. (18)

Need to take steps to make country slum free. (19)

Need to effectively implement poverty alleviation programmes in urban areas of the country. (20)

Need to provide loans at cheaper rates to buyers of small houses. (21)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
AND LITERACY (PAGE 186)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 57

Need to setup a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra. (3)

Need to revamp the school curriculum and include vocational training to make youth employable. (4)

Need to ensure provision of potable water and toilet facilities in all school for girls in the country within a period of two years. (5)

Need to effectively implement Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. (6)

Need to improve the quality and standard of education at elementary, primary, secondary and higher secondary level. (7)

Need to allocate a sum of rupees one thousand crores for Infrastructure Development in Minoritv Institutes (IDMI). (8)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(PAGE 191) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 58

Need to set up more higher educational institutios like IIT, medical colleges, etc. in Maharashtra. (23)

Need to ensure harmonious relations between UGC and universities. (24)

Need to set up an Indian Institute of Management at Kolhapur. (25)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(PAGE 201) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 59

Need to upgrade the working of Doordarshan so as to enable it to compete with private channels. (1)

Need to reduce student visit fee for All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan. (2)

Need to shut down LPTVS/HPTVS where viewership is below one percentage of population. (3)

Need to strengthen programme production wing of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan. (4)

Need to broadcast more agricultural programmes on All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan. (5)

Need to regularise casuals (announcers) from Programme and Engineering wing of Doordarshan and Akashwani. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD 60
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(PAGE 206) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to allocate adequate funds for the new ITIs. (2)

Need to generate more employment opportunities for youth in the country. (3)

Need to ensure payment of minimum wages to all workers including workers of unorganized sector. (4)

Neet to improve the working of offices' of the Regional Labour Commissioners. (5)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD LAW AND
JUSTICE (PAGE 211) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to set up more fast track courts to try offences relating to crimes against women. (2)

Need to expedite disposal of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India. (3)

Need to reduce backlog of cases in District Courts, High Court and Supreme Court. (4)

Need to set up regional benches of the Supreme Court of India. (5)

Need to expedite judicial reforms. (6)

Need to set up a High Court bench at Kolhapur. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES (PAGE 216) 64
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to improve the working of Khadi and Village Industries Cornmission. (1)

Need to create employment opportunities in Kolhapur by setting up new industrial units. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF MINES (PAGE 221) 65
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to improve the working of the Geological Survey of India. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(PAGE 224) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 66

Need to increase the quantum of loan given to State
Minority Development Corporations. (1)

Need to implement the recommendations of the Sachchar
Commission. (2)

Need to set up inter-faith consultative mechanism. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY (PAGE 229)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 67

Need to spread the use of solar and wind power in the
country. (2)

Need to set up pilot/model solar and wind power supply
systems in Shahuwadi and Panhala Tehsil under the
Hatkanangale Parliamentary Constituency of
Maharashtra. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (PAGE 234)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 68

Need to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions. (1)

Need to involve local bodies in the construction and
maintenance of warehouse facilities. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS (PAGE 237)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 70

Need to improve and streamline the working of All India
Services. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(PAGE 241) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 72

Need to formulate a workable petroleum and natural
gas policy for the rural areas. (3)

Need to increase the number of petrol pumps and LPG
agencies in western Maharashtra, Marathwada, Vidarbha
and North Maharashtra. (4)

Need to provide more subsidy on diesel to the farmers
for agricultural work. (5)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF POWER (PAGE 248)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide uninterrupted power supply in rural
areas. (3)

Need for electrification of all the villages and towns
under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran
Yojana. (4)

Need to provide adequate power supply for agriculture
pump Sets. (5)

Need to provide adequate funds for replacement of faulty
transformers in rural areas of Maharashtra. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 74

Need to make Jaysingpur railway station an Adarsh
station. (76)

Need to construct road overbridges at Atigrey Hatkanangale,
Jaysingpur and Miraj-Kolhapur-Miraj rail route. (77)

Need to construct a road overbridge at Palus in Tupari
Tehsil on Karand-Kundal rail route in Sangli
division. (78)

Need for doubling of Kolhapur-Sangli-Pune railway
line. (79)

Need to provide stoppage to Rani Chenamma Express
(16590) at Jaysingpur station. (80)

Need to provide stoppage to Haripriya Express (17416)
at Jaysingpur station. (81)

Need to improve catering and onboard housekeeping
facilities in trains. (82)

Need for early completion of the pending rail projects in the State of Maharashtra. (83)

Need to provide wagons as per requirement for transportation of onion, pomegranate and grapes in the Nasik District of Maharashtra. (84)

Need to approve the proposals submitted by the State Government for construction of new railway lines in the State of Maharashtra. (85)

Need to attach First AC Coaches in Sahyadri Express. (86)

Need to provide better facilities for management of heavy traffic in various railway zones in the state of Maharashtra. (87)

Need to construct overbridges at all those railway station crossings in the State of Maharashtra which face heavy traffic congestion. (88)

Need to provide watercoolers at the all railway stations in the State of Maharashtra. (89)

Need to provide banking facilities with ATMs at important railway stations in the State of Maharashtra. (90)

Need to construct Yatri Niwas for pilgrims at railway stations situated at important pilgrim places and cities in the State of Maharashtra. (91)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (PAGE 266) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 81

Need for repair and maintenance of the National Highways on a regular basis. (6)

Need to take adequate steps to prevent road accidents. (7)

Need to adopt new enforcement measures for reducing fatal accidents on roads. (8)

Need to implement new traffic rules to reduce road accidents. (9)

Need to construct toilets alongside National Highways. (10)

Need to connect remote areas of the country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (11)

Need to set up Trauma Care Centers on all the National Highways. (12)

Need to construct rest rooms on National Highways after stretch of every 50 kilometers. (13)

Need to implement uniform toll tax in the country. (14)

Need to regulate high rates of toll tax at toll plazas and implement uniform toll tax in the country. (15)

Need to construct roads in hilly tehsils like Sahuwadi and Panhala in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (16)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 270) BE REDUCED BY, RS. 100. 82

Need to ensure timely release of due amount to states under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. (6)

Need to increase the working days under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. (7)

Need to include all the agricultural works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. (8)

Need to constitute state-wise road development fund. (9)

Need to ensure 200 days of work for small and marginal farmers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (PAGE 291) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 89

Need to ensure the benefits of Anganwadi and other social welfare schemes to targeted groups in Maharashtra. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PAGE 297) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 90

Need to provide more assistance to the disabled for purchasing appliances and fitting aids. (14)

Need to open vocational training centres for visually and hearing challenged persons in various regions of Maharashtra. (15)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION (PAGE 304)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 92

Need to increase the amount of MPLADS from ` 5 crore to 10 crore.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (PAGE 308)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 94

Need to provide bank loan and marketing facilities for handicrafts and weaving industry in Maharashtra, especially in Ichalkaranji in Kolhapur District, Bhivandi in Thane District and Malegaon In Nasik District. (1)

Need to provide financial assistance to Ichalkaranji based weavers. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE
HEAD MINISTRY OF TOURISM
(PAGE 314) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 95

Need to identify tourist locations in each district of Maharashtra for their time bound development. (4)

Need to establish tourist centres for Jyotirlingas—Aundha Nagnath, Parlivaijnath, Bhimashankar and Triinbaskeshwar in Maharashtra. (5)

Need to allocate adequate funds for development of Development of tourism in Maharashtra. (6)

Need to declare Kedareswar Temple in Prakasha (Nandurbar) Maharashtra and Baba Sailani in Buldhana district of Maharashtra as a prominent tourist places. (7)

Need to develop Kopeswar Mandir in Khidrapur Tehsil of Kolhapur district of Maharashtra as prominent tourist place. (8)

Need to provide adequate funds for modernising State Tourism Departments like MTDC. (9)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE MINISTRY OF
WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND
GANGA REJUVENATION (PAGE 321)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 97

Need to allocate funds for interlinking of rivers to reduce the incidence of floods and drought in certain parts of the country. (6)

Need to provide funds for rain water harvesting. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(PAGE 332) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 99

Need to formulate a comprehensive national policy and action plan to address the problems being faced by the youth of the country. (1)

Need to provide professional training to the youth to make them capable of getting gainful employment. (2)

Need to provide compulsory training of physical education to students at the school and college level. (3)

Need to popularise Judo and Karate amongst women. (4)

Need to strengthen and improve the working of National Service Scheme. (5)

Need to provide adequate pension to former outstanding sports persons. (6)

Need to allocate more funds to encourage sports and physical education in the country. (7)

Need to provide adequate sports facilities to the youth in the rural areas of the country. (8)

Need to provide adequate financial grants to Sports Authority of India. (9)

Need to formulate a comprehensive sports policy at the national level. (10)

Need to encourage sports in rural areas. (11)

Need to attract youths towards programmes under the National Service Scheme. (12)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYIN YADAV (Banka): I beg to move,

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PAGE 36) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 11

Need to improve trade and commerce relations with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Singapore and Dubai.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 14

Need for improvement in the quality of 2G and 3G services provided by the BSNL in the rural areas of the country.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 19

Need to form Ahir (Yadav) Regiment in Indian Army.

Need to raise Mahar regiment again in the Indian Army.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 96) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 28

Need to issue funds to set up passport offices at circle level in all the States of the country

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (PAGE NO. 99) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 29

Need to restore 11 per cent interest on fixed deposit.

Need to give special economic package to Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT FINANCIAL SERVIC (PAGE NO. 108) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 31

Need to set up at least one branch of nationalised banks in all the Gram Panchayats of Bihar.

Need to increase loan deposit ratio of government and private sector banks.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 134) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 42

Need to extend the services of AIIMS, Patna.

Need to open new branches of AIIMS, Patna in Bhagalpur Munger and Banka.

Need to check alleged irregularities in the quantity of life saving drugs and vaccines provided to children throughout the country.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (PAGE NO. 179) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 56

Need to beautify the parks of Central Government Husing Complex Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and to make permanent arrangement of water for them.

Need to immediately remove the unauthorised Jhuggis in Central Government Housing Complex Vasant Vihar.

Need to maintain/substitute properly the rain water drain in Centra Government Housing Complex Vasant Vihar so that water logging is not there are dengue, chickengunia, malaria and other water borne diseases do not spread.

Need to streamline the complaint redressal system by giving permission to the complaint centres not to remove the complaints without the approval of the allottees.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY DEPARTMENT (PAGE NO. 186) BE RUCED BY RS.100. 57

Need to inquire into the reparted irregularities in the Mid-day Meal Scheme in Bihar.

Need to inquire into the alleged bungling of crores of rupees by deleting the name, of fake students on daily basis in Mid-day Meal Scheme in Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
HIGHER EDUCATION (PAGE NO. 191)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100 58

Need to set up a central school in Munger-Bhagalpur circle of Bihar.

Need to set up a branch of 11M in Munger-Bhagalpur circle of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF NEW
AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (PAGE NO. 229)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 67

Need to release funds for setting up of a 500 MW capacity solar park at Katoria in Banka, at Baarhaat in Jamui and at Haveli in Kharagpur in district Munger of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
MINISTRY OF POWER (PAGE NO. 248)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 74

Need to ensure uninterrupted power supply to each tubewell-forvrrrgatlon in rural areas of Bihar.

Need to release funds for setting up of an already sanctioned 4000MW, Mega Power Production Unit in district Banka of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 80

Need to construct overbridge on Tara Temple road and Pokhariya road under Bhagalpur-Banka (Eastern Railways) railway section. (1)

Need to construct rail overbridge at Purabsarai near Munger Railway station on Jamalpur-Munger section under Eastern Railway. (2)

Need to accord status of Rail University to the Indian Railways Institue of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering under Eastern Railway. (3)

Need to improve passenger amenities like ladies toilet and provision of potable waterat Bariyarpur railway station on Jamalpur-Bhagalpur railway section under Eastern Railway. (4)

Need to run new express trains from Saharsa and Madhepura to Chennai, Hyderabad, Sikandrabad and Thirunanthpuram *via* Munger railway bridge. (5)

Need to establish a rail neer factory each at Munger, Sultanganj and Bhagalpur under Eastern Railway. (6)

Need to construct a tunnel in mountains for laying of second railway line between Ratanpur and Jamalpur on Jarnalpur-Bhagalpur railway section under Eastern Railway. (7)

Need to run New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express (Train No. 12324/23) biweekly *via* Patna-Jamalpur-Munger rail bridge. (8)

Need to run Ang Superfast Express (Train No. 12254/53) thrice a week between Bhagalpur and Yashwantpur. (9)

Need to extend the Vikramshila Express (Train No. 12367/68) upto Banka. (10)

Need to run New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express(Train No. 12305/06) thrice a week *via* patna-Kiul-Jhajha. (11)

Need to construct a washing pit near Banka Railway Station. (33)

Need to start new Mail/Express trains from Banka to New Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Jaipur. (34)

Need to start new intercity express trains between Patna and Banka leaving Patna in the morning and Banka in the evening. (35)

Need for constructing a railway halt on Tara Temple/Pokhariya Road on Bhagalpur-Banka rail section under Eastern Railway. (36)

Need for opening a new Divisional Office of Eastern Railway in Bhagalpur for smooth rail traffic operations on Jarnalpur-Barharwa, Bhagalpur-Banka, Jamalpur-Kiul stations under Eastern Railway. (37)

Need to stoppage of Amarnath Express, Bhagalpur-Ajmer Express, Malda Town-New Delhi Express, Ang Express, Maida Town-Patna Express and Gaya-Karnakhya Express trains at Bariyarpur and Sultanganj Railway stations on Jamalpur-Bhagalpur section. (38)

Need for allocation of funds for land acquisition and related works for construction of Asarganj-Tarapur-Sangram-Belhar-Sultanganj Banka railway section. (39)

Need for allocation of funds for land acquisition and related works for construction of Haveli Kharagpur-Lakshmipur-Barhat-Bariyarpur-Mananpur Railway section. (40)

Need for speedy completion of under construction Road overbridge at Bariyarpur Railway station on Jamalpur-Bhagalpur section. (41)

Need for launching a mobile application for real time disposal of passenger grievances. (42)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
MINISTRY (PAGE NO. 266) 81
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to construct a new four lane National Highway in place of National Highway 80 from Vidyapeeth Lakhi Sarai to Chhandan-Barhat-Lakhimpur-Diggi-Belhar-Banka.

Need to construct a new four lane National Highway in parallel to national highway 80 via Lakhi Sarai, Vidyapeeth, Kidal, Dharhara, South Patam, South Bariyarpur, South Akbar Nagar to Bhagalpur by pass.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(PAGE NO. 270) 82
BE REDUCED BY RS.100

Need to ensure the quality of roads being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Bihar and have a check on the said misappropriation of funds therein.

Need to have a check on the said misappropriation of funds under MNREGA in Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (PAGE NO. 285) 87
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to construct big ports on the banks of river Ganga in Patna, Munger, Sultanganj and Bhagalpur division of Bihar.

Need to operate cargo ships on the river Ganga from Varanasi to Kolkata via Patna, Munger and Bhagalpur to promote shipping.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER
DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION 97
(PAGE NO. 321) BE REDUCED BY RS.100.

Need to have a check on the alleged misappropriation funds in the central sponsored water storage and other irrigation schemes in Bihar.

Need to set up sewage treatment plants at Munger, Sultanganj-Bhagalpur division on the banks of river Ganga in Bihar.

Need to make available funds for storing 4 lac cusec water in Sindhuvarini reservoir in Munger district of Bihar.

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OF THE
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(PAGE NO. 327) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 98

Need to have a check on fraudulent withdraw of funds through the fake beneficiaries in all the anganwadi centres of Bihar.

Need to launch a survey regarding the population of Hindu women living separately without legal divorce to improve their living standard.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION
AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1) 1
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to open a branch of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) at Bhawanipatna. (33)

Need to provide necessary support to establish a modern spinning mill in the interest of cotton farmers in the State of Odisha. (34)

Need to revise the funding pattern between Central and State Governments for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Sima Yojana from 50:50 to 60:40 like other Centrally sponsored schemes. (35)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION (PAGE 6)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 2

Need to establish a Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in
Athagarh, District Cuttack, Odisha. (51)

Need to establish a branch of National Research Centre
for groundnut at Cuttack, Odisha. (52)

Need to approve Government of Odisha Plan for
establishment of Farm Machinery Training and Testing
Institute in the State of Odisha. (53)

Need to establish a branch of Indian Institute of Pulse
Research at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. (54)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND
PROMOTION (PAGE 41)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 12

Need to develop mega multi-modal logistic parks near
the important industrial clusters in the State of
Odisha. (23)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER HEAD DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 134)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 42

Need to release centre's share of funds to the State of
Odisha for establishing five new medical colleges in the
State and to bring the cost sharing pattern of
such colleges from 60:40 to the original proportion of
75:25. (27)

Need to upgrade the Acharya Harihara Regional Cancer
Centre situated at Cuttack into an Apex Centre of
Excellence on Cancer to manage the increasing number
of patients of cancer in the state and to provide them
timely and advance treatment. (28)

Need to develop infrastructure to increase MBBS seats
in MKCG Medical College, Berhampur, SCB Medical
College, Cuttack and VIMSAR, Burla and to release
centre's share of funds to the Government of Odisha for
the purpose. (29)

Need to provide adequate funds to the States for
complete elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis. disease
across the country. (30)

Need to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant
Mortality Rate in the country. (31)

Need to establish a Medical College under the Central
University, Koraput, Odisha. (32)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 80

Need to provide stoppage of Train No. 22839/22840
(Rourke la-Bhubaneswar Intercity) at Naraj Marthapur
and Ghantikhal and a stoppage of Train No. 18407/
18408 (Puri-Sainagar Siridi Express) at Ghantikhal. (129)

Need to continue Railway Level Crossing Gate No. 181,
Dadhapattra, PS-Barang, District Cuttack, Odisha till a
suitable road is provided to cater to the needs of the
common people and students living around it. (130)

Need for extension of Puri-Barbil-Chakradharpur Express
up to Rourkela. (131)

Need to continue Vishakhapatnam Division under East
Coast Railway Zone instead of shifting it under the
jurisdiction of a new Railway Zone. (132)

Need to create new Railway Division under the East
Coast Railway Zone with headquarters at
Rourkela-Jharsuguda covering Jaraikela-Rourkela-
Jharsuguda-Belpahar, Rourkela-Bandamunda-Barasuan
and Rourkela-Nuagaon sections. (133)

Need to create new Railway Division at Jaipur-Keonjhar
Road under the East Coast Railway Zone covering
Jaleswar-Balasore-Bhadrak-Jakhapura, Jakhapura-
Bansapani-Padapahar-Gua-Barbil and Rupsa-Bangiriposi
sections. (134)

Need to create new Railway Division with headquarters
at Reyagada under the East Coast Railway Zone
comprising Naupada-Gunupur with proposed extension
to Theruvalli-Rayagada, Rayagada-Titlagarh-Khariar
Road, Korapur-Jeypore-Jagdarpur Road, Korapur-
Jeypore Jagdarpur-Kirandul and Lanjigarh-Junagarh
sections. (135)

Need to allocate sizeable part of the revenues generated from Odisha within the State itself for expanding and augmenting rail network to ensure timely completion of ongoing projects which are of critical importance for economic and industrial development of the state and the nation. (136)

Need to extend the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor from Danktini to Brahmapur to ensure seamless movement of freight between the upcoming ports on the Odisha coast including the major port at Paradeep and the vast Northern and Central hinterlands of the country. (137)

Need to expedite the up gradation of Bhubaneswar and Puri into world class station. (138)

Need to expedite tire work the setting up of Wagon Factory at Sitalapal in Ganjam, Wagon Maintenance Shop at Kalahandi and Skill, Development Centre at Koraput. (139)

Need to construct Bhadrachalam Road-Talcher Rail link via Malkangiri, Jeypore, Lanjigarh, Sambalpur-Brahmapur new Rail link via Phulbani and Rayagada-Gopalpur Rail link via Bhismagiri to bring the people living in naxal affected regions close to the administration. (140)

Need to construct new line between Jeypore-Malkangiri. (141)

Need to construct a new line between Digha-Rupra via Ballaipal. (142)

Need to increase the frequency of Train No. 08301 (Sambalpur to Yashwantpur) from weekly to dally and include Guntur, Sri Satya Sai Prasanti Nilayam and Hindupur in its route from Vijaywada onwards. (143)

Need to expand the Railway Network in the state of Odisha. (144)

Need to construct the Burhamura-Chakulia, Gunupur-Theruve Ili and Banspani-Barbil missing links to ensure seamless flow of traffic and easier access between industrial/mining areas and ports. (145)

Need to augment existing line capacity of Rayagada-Koraput broad gauge rail link. (146)

Need to expedite the work of high speed rail on Howrah-Bhubaneswar-Vishakhapatnam-Vijaywada-Chennai section. (147)

Need to construct RoB in lieu of LC No. CP-2 between Cuttack-Kandarpur on Cuttack-Paradeep Railway line. (148)

Need to construct RoB in lieu of LC No. 174 between Hupilas Road-Nergundi on Bhadrakh-Khurda Road Railway line. (149)

Need to construct RoB-RuB in lieu of LC Nos. 178 and 181 between Gopalpur-Balikuda-Barang Railway stations on Bhadrakh-Khurda road railway line. (150)

Need to construct subways in lieu of LC No. CT-5 between Salegaon-Charbatia. (151)

Need to construct subways in lieu of LC No. 18-16 in Khurda road division. (152)

Need to construct subways in lieu of 11 LC in Khurda Road division. (153)

Need to release centre's share of funds for under construction. RoB projects being executed by the government of Odisha. (154)

Need to electrify Talchar-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda broad gauges, Sambalpur-Titlagarh and Koraput-Rayagada Rail links. (155)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (PAGE 266) BE
REDUCED BY RS. 100.

81

Need to take Urgent steps to repair the stretch between Choudwar's Kajal Ranagada and Khatuni-Jharanagada on Cuttack-Sambalpur National Highway No. 55 and to construct a ROB on it at Khatuni Market area for smooth flow of traffic and to avoid fatal accidents. (20)

Need to expedite construction of an underpass at Sikharpur Square, Cuttack on National Highway 5. (21)

Need to take immediate necessary steps for landscaping/beautification on the diversions of National Highways in the State of Odisha which runs through cities like Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. (22)

Need to expedite the work of Vijaywada-Ranchi Corridor (NB3 26) for socio-economic development of the Tribal areas of Odisha. (23)

Need to provide adequate service lane along the National Highway stretch between Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Chandikhol. (24)

Need to declare State road from Phulnakhara to Konark via Niali as National Highway. (25)

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (Hooghly): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase funds for the Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojanain the current budget 2018-2019. (12)

Need to implement schemes beneficial for small and marginal farmers who comprise 86 per cent. of the farming community. (13)

Need to waive farmers' loan to help them overcome financial distress and prevent them from committing suicides. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. PROF. SAUGATAROY: 19

Need to enhance allocation under the head Ministry of Defence (Miscellaneous). (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 29

Need to improve the fiscal consolidation. (4)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DIRECT TAXES (PAGE 117) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 34

Need to provide more tax relief for middle class. (31)

Need to take measures to boost exports. (32)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD INDIRECT TAXES (PAGE 119) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 35

Need to impose additional customs duty to discourage imports. (34)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 134) BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 42

Need to provide greater thrust to the National Health Policy to achieve its target by 2025. (7)

Need to have a definite objective for the 'Ayushman' Yojana. (8)

Need to increase allocation for the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (9)

Need to reduce maternal death rate and infant mortality rate. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (PAGE 206) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 60

Need to create more employment opportunities. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (PAGE 241) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 72

Need to provide LPG connection to all. (1)

Need to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 80

Need to restart the eight railway projects in West Bengal which the Ministry has decided to close. (50)

Need to increase allocation for the East West Metro Project in Kolkata, West Bengal. (51)

Need to complete the work of Hazi Md. Mohsin halt station in Bansoeria, West Bengal. (52)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 270) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 82

Need to increase allocation for the MGNREG scheme. (1)

Need to enhance allocation allocation for rural progrannrie. (2)

Need to strengthen rural economy through greater government intervention. (3)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (PAGE 289) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 88

Need to provide better skill training to help the people, particularly the middle class. (1)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF TOURISM (PAGE 314) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 95

Need to allocate adequate funds for "Gangasagar Mela" in West Bengal. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (PAGE 321) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 97

Need to repair the banks of river Ganga at Balagarh Block under Hoogly Parliamentary Constituency, Hoogly, West Bengal. (4)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 9) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 3

Need to increase allocation of subsidised kerosene for fishermen. (87)

Need to allocate more funds for the development of arthungal fishing harbour in Alappuzha. (88)

Need to allocate more funds for the development of Thottappally fishing harbour in Alappuzha. (89)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 29

Need to enhance financial compensation for Ockhi cyclone victims of Kerala. (44)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 150) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 46

Need to curb increasing intolerance in the country. (15)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD POLICE (PAGE 156) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 48

Need to provide more funds for modernization of police. (17)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD TRANSFERS TO DELHI (PAGE 177) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 54

Need to examine the alleged irregularities in appointment of guest teachers and coordinators by NDMC. (31)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 80

Need to construct Railway Over Bridge in lieu of level crossing N.132/T in Berhampore. (99)

Need to set up a rake point at Khagrahat, Murshidabad and Jiaganj. (100)

- Need to reduced tatkal and premium charges. (101)
- Need to abolish the surge pricihg policy in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Duronto Trains. (102)
- Need to imp,rove the quality of linens provided in trains. (103)
- Need to check the deteriorating quality of food provided by IRCTC. (104)
- Need to allow male passengers to travel in designated coaches of Matrubhoomi Express for its maximum utilization. (105)
- Need to make provision for issue of common tickets for railway and Kolkata metro. (106)
- Need to take adequate measures for ensuring hygiene and cleanlines of tracks at the stations. (107)
- Need to develop Berhampore railway station as a model station with regal look. (108)
- Need to construct RoB, No. 132 in Berhampore as early as possible. (109)
- Need to extend the Maldah Town-Nabadwipdhan Express up to Sealdah. (110)
- Need to introduce Jan Shatabdi Express from Howrah to Jasidih. (111)
- Need to open a cold chain depot at Berharpore to preserve fruits, particularly mangoes. (112)
- Need to construct a railway tourists Guest House at Murshidabad Railway Station. (113)
- Need to construct a RPF Barrak near Khagraghat Railway Station. (114)
- Need to construct new railway line from Krishnanagar to Berhampore *via* Chapara, Karimpur, Domkol and Islampur. (115)
- Need to construct new rail line from Chawrigacha to Sainthia *via* Kondli. (116)
- Need to construct six new platforms at Sealdah Railway station. (117)
- Need to ensure execution of new proposals enunciated in the Budget, 2017-18. (118)
- Need to provide special tourist trains for West Bengal in view of a number of pupular religious destinations in West Bengal. (119)
- Need to formulate an effective policy for ensuring the safety and security of passengers. (120)
- Need to formulate an effective policy for establishing a permanent mechanism for ensuring the passenger amenities. (121)
- Need to provide more funds for the passengers amenities. (122)
- Need to ensure the safety of trains by implementing modern technologies. (123)
- Need to sanction more funds for the development of Adarsh Stations. Need to provide funds for construction of second terminal at Kollam Railway Station and its timely completion. (124)
- Need to allot more de-reserved compartments between Thiruvananthapuram and Emakulam in long distance trains for the short distance travellers. (125)
- Need to provide more facilities to the season ticket holders arid short distance passengers. (126)
- Need to ensure the qualityand safety of food supplied in trains and railway stations. (127)
- Need to establish more' efficient mechanism for ensuring the security and safety of women and children. (128)
- SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (Arambagh): I beg to move
- (TOKEN)
- THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (PAGE 53) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 15
- Need to check the escalating prices of food and other essential commodities. (3)
- (TOKEN)
- THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD POLICE (PAGE 156) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 48
- Need to improve the quality offood being supplied to the paramilitary forces. (16)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (PAGE 201)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to improve the services of the public sector telecom
companies BSNL and MTNL. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(PAGE 241) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to take effective steps to control the escalating
prices of petrol and diesel. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to improve the quality of food being supplied in
the Indian Railways. (92)

Need for a halt station at Balundi between Mayapur and
Arambagh Railway Stations. (93)

Need to introduce a new EMU train from Arambagh to
Howrah. (94)

Need to provide adequate funds for train safety measures
and also for installation of anti fog devices in every
train. (95)

Need to introduce Wi-Fi system in all premium and
express trains. (96)

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA (NIZAMABAO):
I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND
LITERACY (PAGE 186)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase funds for 'Teachers' Training and Adult
Education which has been reduced from ` 925.67 crores
in 20 17-18 to ` 870.70 crores in 2018-19. (9)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (PAGE 206)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase allocation of funds for 'Creation of
National Platform of Unorganised Workers and Allotment
of Aadhar seeded identification numbers' which has been
reduced from ` 100 crores in 20 17-18 to ` 50
crores in 2018-19. (6)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF MINES (PAGE 221) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to allocate funds under the head 'Mine Accidents
Analysis and Modernisation of Information
Database'. (2)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(PAGE 270) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase allocation of funds under the head
'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana—Rural' which has been
reduced from ` 23,000 crores in 2017-18 to ` 21,000 in
2018-19 (11)

Need to increase the allocation of funds under the
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee
Programme. (12)

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION
AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide financial assistance to the distressed
farmers of Marathwada. (36)

Need to implement the recommendations of MS
Swaminathan Commission on farmers. (37)

Need to provide complete farm loan waiver. (38)

Need to immediately implement policy measures to check
the declining agricultural growth. (39)

Need to take effective policy measures to double the income of farmers by 2022. (40)

Need to increase public investment in agriculture and rural development. (41)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION
AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1)
BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

Need to provide 90 per cent. subsidy to farmers installing sprinkler and drip irrigation systems in their fields. (72)

Need to include farmers sowing crops such as wheat, soyabean and cotton under Community Farming scheme. (73)

Need to provide financial assistance to farmers from Hingoli whose cotton crops have been destroyed by pink bollworm. (74)

Need to pay outstanding dues to farmers under MGNREGS. (75)

Need to provide 85 per cent. subsidy to farmers of Maharashtra on solar water pumps, (76)

Need to effectively implement policies to increase the production of crops and fruits. (77)

Need to take effective steps to address the farmers' suicide in Marathwada. (78)

Need for formulation of a policy to strengthen the cooperative sector in Maharashtra. (79)

Need to create a permanent mechanism for determining the minimum support price for agricultural produce. (80)

Need to formulate a scheme for holistic welfare of farmers. (81)

Need to create a mechanism for providing compensation to farmers who have sustained losses due to natural calamities. (82)

Need to initiate policy measures for soil and water conservation. (83)

Need to increase financial allocation to Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. (84)

Need to initiate and implement schemes for the benefit and upliftment of small and marginal farmers. (85)

Need to provide complete farm loan waiver to help farmers in financial distress. (86)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (PAGE 134)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to increase health expenditure from the existing 1.15 per cent. of the GDP to 2.5 per cent. by 2025. (46)

Need to increase the financial outlay for strengthening health centres under the National Rural Health Mission. (47) Need to increase the funds for the maintenance of infrastructure under NRHM. (48)

Need to address the shortage of doctors in Primary and community health centres. (49)

Need to increase the allocation for creating IT infrastructure and promoting telemedicine in rural areas. (50)

Need to retain the post of District AIDS Prevention and Control Unit (DAPCU) under National Strategic Plan, 2017-24 for HIV/AIDS. (51)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

Need to increase outlay of Depreciation Reserve Fund. (156)

Need to introduce new mail/express trains from Hingoli and Nanded to Mumbai, Delhi and Nagpur. (157)

Need to upgrade catering services in Railways. (158)

Need to reconstitute Railway Board in order to make it more transparent, efficient and accountable. (159)

Need to augment construction of new lines and gauge conversion in Maharashtra. (160)

Need for speedy completion of work on Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded Rail Line. (161)

Need to make appropriate: allocation of funds for the sanctioned and under-construction railway projects in the State of Maharashtra. (162)

Need to initiate stringent safety measures for women passengers. (163)

Need to implement all the recommendations made by the Anil Kakodkar Committee on rail safety. (164)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS: 100.

Need to organize annual sports programme in Hingoli under South Central Railways to promote sports. (165)

Need to construct ramps and escalators at Hingoli and Nanded Railway Stations. (166)

Need to introduce. new AC express train from Nanded/Hingoli to Mumbai. (167)

Need to take effective policy measures to address the issue of financial losses and operating ratio in railways. (168)

Need to increase allocation of funds for railway safety and security. (169)

Need to check the alleged increasing instances of corruption in railways. (170)

Need to transfer Nanded railway division from South Central Railways to Central Railways. (171)

Need to include state representatives in the Railway Board for ensuring holistic development of railways in the country. (172)

Need to have a greater degree of transparency and accountability of railways by ensuring publication of yearly accountability and transparency report. (173)

Need to provide free travel for cancer patients and disabled passengers. (174)

Need for timely completion of pending railway projects in Maharashtra. (175)

Need to tackle the issue of heavy traffic in railways. (176)

Need for construction of RoB and RuB at crossings which have heavy traffic movement. (177)

Need to install ATM machines and provide banking facilities at all railway stations in Maharashtra. (178)

Need to construct adequate rest rooms completely dedicated to pilgrims at Hingoli and Nanded railway stations. (179)

Need for more investment in rail safety through research and development. (180)

Need to install antifog and safety devices in trains. (181)

Need to take immediate steps to ensure hygiene and cleanliness at railway stations. (182)

Need to start special tourist trains for Nanded and Hingoli due to the presence of various pilgrimage sites there. (183)

Need to develop Hingoli and Nanded railway stations as Adarsh Stations under the Adarsh Station Yojana. (184)

Need to take urgent steps to make all railway stations and coaches disabled friendly at the earliest. (185)

Need to construct a new railway line from Kinvat-Mahur-Pohradevi. (186)

Need for doubling of broad gauge line and electrification of railway line between Puma to Akola. (187)

Need to start the operation of Nagpur Aurangabad train. (188)

Need to speed up construction of new broad gauge line from Adilabad to Vashim via Mahur. (189)

Need for construction of RoB in Hingoli City, Kinvat and Gokunda. (190)

Need to extend the Puma Adilabad passenger train till Nanded. (191)

Need to change the arrival timing for Nandigram Express at Nanded railway station. (192)

Need to start Akola Panvel Mumbai Link Express. (193)

Need for construction of a washing pit near Hingoli Railway Station. (194)

Need for construction of railway stadium and railway school in Hingoli. (195)

Need to increase security arrangements at Hingoli, Basmat, Kinvat and Himayatnagar railway stations. (196)

Need to establish a GRP police station at Kinvat Station. (197)

Need for construction of foot over bridge at Himayatnagar railway station. (198)

Need for construction of sulabh toilets at Himayatnagar railway station. (199)

Need for setting up of a police station at Himayatnagar railway station. (200)

Need to start a new train from Nanded *via* Akola, Varanasi to Bodhgaya. (201)

Need to start a new train from Nanded to Haridwar. (202)

Need to start a DEMU circular train from Nanded-Aurangabad. (203)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND
HIGHWAYS (PAGE 266)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to set up an independent regulator for the roads sector. (35)

Need to increase financial allocation for road safety. (36)

Need to speed up the pace of construction of national highways. (37)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES (PAGE 297)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100.

Need to ensure proper and effective implementation of Accessible India Campaign. (24)

Need to increase the allocation of funds for the development of person with disabilities. (25)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (PAGE 291)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide constitutional status to National Commission on Backward Classes. (7)

Need to exclude agricultural income while determining creamy layer for other Backward Classes. (8)

Need to implement the recommendations of Narendra Jadhav Committee regarding allocation of funds for Scheduled Castes. (9)

Need to secure representation for OBC in government employment by ensuring implementation of 27 per cent. reservation. (10)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS
(PAGE 332) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to promote sports-tourism in India by organizing international level competitions. (22)

Need for dedicated land bank for setting up sports infrastructure. (23)

Need to adopt PPP mode in building sports infrastructure in which the government will provide institutional and financial support and the private sector will manage and maintain its operations. (24)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN
(Vadakara): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 9)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to strengthen the dairy cooperatives in the country. (66)

Need to provide interest subsidy on loans taken for dairy production. (67)

Need to implement special schemes to help the fisherfolk struggling due to climate, change. (68)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (PAGE 134)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to establish a regional office of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Malabar region of Kerala. (11)

Need to establish an All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the State of Kerala. (12)

Need to provide adequate financial assistance to cancer patients. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER
THE HEAD MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(PAGE 261) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to lay a new railway line from Thalassery to Mysore. (53)

Need to implement an insurance scheme for rail passengers ensuring adequate compensation to the accident victims. (54)

Need to replace the old coaches in Kerala bound trains. (55)

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (Kannur): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

Need to provide sufficient funds for development of rail infrastructure for connecting proposed Kannur Airport with Kannur Railway station. (204)

Need to provide necessary funds to conduct survey and start construction. on the Valapattanam-Azhikkal Port rail line. (205)

Need to start construction work of the newly sanctioned fourth platform on the Kannur Railway station. (206)

Need to execute survey of Thalassery-Mysore rail line. (207)

Need to start construction, of third line between Shornur and Mangalore. (208)

Need to run a new train between Mangalore to Trivandrum *via* Alappuzha at night. (209)

Need to run Super Deluxe Express from Mangalore to Trivandrum daily. (210)

Need to run a new Intercity Express between Kannur and Bangalore, without touching Coimbatore. (211)

Need to increase number of coaches in Train No. 16527 (Yesvantpur-Kannur Express *via* Salem) and 16528 (Kannur-Yesvantpur Express *via* Salem). (212)

Need to extend Ernakulam-Kannur Intercity express and Alappuzha/Ernakulam-Kannur Express up to Kasargode (16305 and 16307/16313). (213)

Need to run a new train between Byndoor-Guruvayoor train in place of withdrawn Kannur-Byndoor passenger. (214)

Need to run Goa-Kannur Intercity Express. (215)

Need to run Mangalore-Madurai train through Palakkad Palani. (216)

Need to run short distance Superfast Express trains between Mangalore-Kannur and Kannur-Kozhikkode utilising idle rakes of long distance trains. (217)

Need to open a new exit at Plaza junction on Kannur railway station, so as to avoid congestion. (218)

Need to renovate staff quarters on the railway land which are very old and in dilapidated condition. (219)

Need to renovate the Railway Institute building attached to Kannur station. (220)

Need to provide additional funds, staff and other infrastructure for speedy completion of electrification of Calicut- Mangalore rail line. (221)

Need to introduce automatic signaling system on Mangalore-Calicut rail line. (222)

Need to ensure cleanliness of tracks at all the railway stations. (223)

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (Murshidabad): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 80

Need to construct a new railway line from Berhampur to Karimpur via Islampur, Donkol and Jalangi under Sealdah Division (ER). (224)

Need to operationalise the railway bridge between Murshidabad and Azimganj on river Bhagirathi under Sealdah Division on urgent basis. (225)

Need to construct an underpass near Azimganj City Railway Station. (226)

Need to provide MEMU coaches with toilet facility on Lalgola Sealdah railway line. (227)

Need to attach AC 3 Tier coaches with 53172-Lalgola Sealdah and 53181-Sealdah Lalgola passenger trains. (228)

Need to improve the quality of food and other amenities provided by the Indian Railways. (229)

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (Palakkad): I beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION
AND FARMERS' WELFARE (PAGE 1)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for ensuring debt relief to farmers. (90)

Need to ensure MSP to farmers based on the recommendations and formula of Swaminathan Commission. (91)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PAGE 36)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to formulate a policy to do away with Free Trade Agreements detrimental to the domestic economy. (24)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for modernisation of BSNL and MTNL. (22)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to formulate a policy for market intervention to curb price rise. (38)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 56)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100 .

Need for universalisation of public distribution system in the country. (39)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (PAGE 60)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to check corporate frauds. (7)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
MINISTRY OF CULTURE (PAGE 63)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to strengthen and promote cultural values enshrined in the principles of secularism. (14)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE (MISC.) (PAGE 66)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to prevent privatisation of defence sector PSUs. (28)

Need to include members of Border Road Organisation (BRO) under the defence services category. (29)

Need to maintain the government equity in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. at the current level. (30)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
(PAGE 99) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to ensure extradition of economic offenders. (45)

(DISAPPROVAL OF POLICY)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
(PAGE 108) BE REDUCED TO RE. 1.

Failure in formulating an effective policy to prevent
banking and financial frauds. (46)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
(PAGE 108) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for recovery of NPAs by big defaulters. (47)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT AND PUBLIC
ASSET MANAGEMENT (DIPAM) (PAGE 113)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to prevent disinvestment of profit making
PSUs. (48)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (PAGE 114)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need for streamlining tax concessions given to the
corporate sector. (49)

(TOKEN)

Need to strengthen primary health care centres. (56)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(PAGE 134) BE
REDUCED BY RS. 100

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 150)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to take immediate steps to tackle the incidents
such as mob lynching and moral policing. (32)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(PAGE 327) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to prevent death of infants due to
malnutrition. (22)

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkar): I beg to
move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY
OF RAILWAYS (PAGE 261)
BE REDUCED BY RS.100. 80

Need to construct new railway station terminal for
Shastangkota railway station under Trivandrum Division
of Southern Railway. (230)

Need to extend the platform shelter at Shastangkota
railway station under Trivandrum Division of Southern
Railway. (231)

Need to provide a Computerized Ticket Reservation
window at Shastangkota railway station of Trivandrum
Division under Southern Railway. (232)

Need to provide escalator facility at Shastangkota railway
station of Trivandrum Division under Southern
Railway. (233)

Need to appoint more staff in Shastangkota railway
station of Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway
keeping in view the flow of passengers. (234)

Need to develop circulation area of Shastangkota railway
station of Trivandrum Division under Southern
Railway. (235)

Need to ensure better lighting at Platform 1 and 2 of
Shastangkota railway station of Trivandrum Division
under Southern Railway. (236)

Need to provide more benches and chairs at platform
No. 1 and 2 of Shastangkota railway station of
Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway. (237)

- Need to provide stoppage of RANADU Exp. at Shastangkota railway station of Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway. (238)
- Need to raise the platform level of Mundrothuruthu Railway station of Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway. (239)
- Need to extend length of Platform No.1 and 2 to accommodate train of 24 coaches at Mundrothuruthu railway station of Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway. (240)
- Need to provide Computerized UTS ticket facility at Mundrothuruthu railway station of Trivandrum Division under Southern Railway. (241)
- Need to upgrade Mundrothuruthu railway station from Halt station to a proper railway station. (242)
- Need to provide better sitting and lighting facility on Platform No. 1 and 2 at Mundrothuruthu railway station, Southern Railway. (243)
- Need to provide stoppage of Malabar Exp. and Maveli Exp. at Mundrothuruthu railway station. (244)
- Need to provide escalator and lift facilities at mavelikkara railway station under Southern Railway. (245)
- Need to provide fully covered shelters at platform 1 and 2 of Mavelikkara station under Southern Railway. (246)
- Need to upgrade Cheriyana railway halt station to a proper railway station. (247)
- Need to provide stoppage of Vanginar Exp. at Cheriyana railway Station under Southern Railway. (248)
- Need to construct station terminal at Cheriyana railway station and provide passenger amenities there. (249)
- Need to construct a coach terminal in Cheriyana railway station for halting of Sabrimala Special trains. (250)
- Need to develop circulating area in front of Cheriyana railway station. (251)
- Need to provide drinking water facility for the passengers at platform No.1 and 2 of Cheriyana railway station. (252)
- Need to pave tiles and granite on platform No. 1 and 2 of Cheriyana railway station. (253)
- Need to provide separate reservation counters at Chengannur railway station. (254)
- Need to introduce a new daily Exp. train from Chengannur to Tirupati and back. (255)
- Need to construct a second over bridge at Chengannur railway station connecting platform 1, 2 and 3. (256)
- Need to provide food plaza at Chengannur railway station. (257)
- Need to provide AC and Non-AC VIP Lounge at Chengannur railway station. (258)
- Need to replace sheet shelter with by galvanized shelter on platform No. 2 and 3 of Chengannur railway station. (259)
- Need to start a railway hospital or railway clinic at Chengannur railway station. (260)
- Need to construct ROBs at Nalakodi Kallumala and Mynagapally. (261)
- Need to provide one more foot over bridge at Changanacherry railway station connecting platform No.1 and 2. (262)
- Need to replace old sheet shelter of the platform with galvanized sheet shelter at Changanacherry railway station. (263)
- Need for early completion of new station terminal at Changanacherry railway station and commissioning it in the first week of April, 2018. (264)
- Need to extend Emakulam-Kottayam Passenger train up to Kollam. (265)
- Need to provide, MEMU train service from Kottayam to Kollam. (266)
- Need to ensure punctuality of passenger and MEMU trains running from Kollam to Ernakula. (267)
- Need to increase coaches in MEMU trains from 9 to 12. (268)
- Need to provide stoppage of Happa-Korba, Exp., Garib Rath Exp. and Jan Shatabdi Exp., Changanacherry railway station. (269)
- Need to upgrade Ezhukone railway ball station to proper railway station in Madurai Division of Southern Railway. (270)

Need to reconstruct Ezhukone railway station terminal under Madurai Division of Southern railway. (271)

Need to construct ROB near Auvaneeswaram railway station in Madurai Division. (272)

Need to urgently construct foot over bridge connecting platform 1 and 2 on Auvaneeswaram railway station. (273)

Need to construct ROB in Karayara in between Auvaneeswaram and Punalur railway stations, Madurai Division. (274)

Need to construct circulating area of Auvaneeswaram railway station. (275)

Need to provide escalator facility at Auvaneeswaram railway station. (276)

Need to provide more benches, lights, drinking water at Platform 1 and 2 at Auvaneeswaram railway station. (277)

Need for parking area at Auvaneeswaram Railway station. (278)

Need to introduce a daily express train from Punalur to Bentur to facilitate travel to Mookambika Temple. (279)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): beg to move

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (PAGE 291)
BE REDUCED BY RS. 100. 89

Need to take urgent steps to disburse all accumulated arrears of post-matric scholarships for SC students amounting to ` 8000 crores. (11)

Need to drastically increase the funding allocated to pre-matric and post-matric scholarship schemes for SC students. (12)

Need for greater focus on eliminating practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their dependents. (13)

(TOKEN)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF EMPOWERMENT OF PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES (PAGE 297)
BY RDUCED BY RS. 100. 90

Need for drastic increase in allocations across schemes empowering persons with disabilities. (26)

Need to focus on improving access to public infrastructure and transport, for persons with disabilities, especially in rural areas. (27)

Need to increase allocation for effective implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, (RPDA) 2016, especially considering the increase in recognized disabilities as per the Act. (28)

Need to provide sufficient funds for effective implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017. (29)

Need to set up institutions that teach accessibility and universal design as part of the curriculum. (30)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as has been the practice, I shall now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived

12.08 hrs.

SUBMISSION OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2018-19) TO THE VOTE OF
THE HOUSE (GUILLOTINE)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2019, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, against:-

1. Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare;
2. Demand No. 4 relating to Department of Atomic Energy;
3. Demand No. 5 relating to Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH);
4. Demand Nos. 6 to 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers;
5. Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation;
6. Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
7. Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
8. Demand Nos. 13 and 14 relating to Ministry of Communications;
9. Demand Nos. 15 and 16 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;
10. Demand No. 17 relating to Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
11. Demand No. 18 relating to Ministry of Culture;
12. Demand Nos. 19 to 22 relating to Ministry of Defence;
13. Demand No. 23 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;
14. Demand No. 24 relating to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
15. Demand No. 25 relating to Ministry of Earth Sciences;
16. Demand No. 26 relating to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology;
17. Demand No. 27 relating to Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change;
18. Demand No. 28 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;
19. Demand Nos. 29 to 36, 39 and 40 relating to Ministry of Finance;
20. Demand No. 41 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
21. Demand Nos. 42 and 43 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
22. Demand Nos. 44 and 45 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
23. Demand Nos. 46 to 55 relating to Ministry of Home Affairs;
24. Demand No. 56 relating to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs;
25. Demand Nos. 57 and 58 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
26. Demand No. 59 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
27. Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment;
28. Demand Nos. 61 and 62 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice;
29. Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
30. Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Mines;
31. Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Minority Affairs;
32. Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
33. Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
34. Demand No. 69 and 70 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
35. Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
36. Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
37. Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Planning;
38. Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Power;

39. Demand No. 76 relating to Lok Sabha;
40. Demand No. 77 relating to Rajya Sabha;
41. Demand No. 78 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President;
42. Demand No. 80 relating to Ministry of Railways;
43. Demand No. 81 relating to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;
44. Demand Nos. 82 and 83 relating to Ministry of Rural Development;
45. Demand Nos. 84 to 86 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;
46. Demand No. 87 relating to Ministry of Shipping;
47. Demand No. 88 relating to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;
48. Demand Nos. 89 and 90 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
49. Demand No. 91 relating to Department of Space;
50. Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
51. Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Steel;
52. Demand No. 94 relating to Ministry of Textiles;
53. Demand No. 95 relating to Ministry of Tourism;
54. Demand No. 96 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
55. Demand No. 97 relating to Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation;
56. Demand No. 98 relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development;
57. Demand No. 99 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports”.

(Demands for Grants 2018-2019 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha)

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I introduce** the Bill... *(Interruptions)*

Now, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19, be taken into consideration.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2018-19, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14.03.2018

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President

* Moved with the recommendation of the President

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed”.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.16 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 2018

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to move*:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2018-19 be taken into consideration”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2018-19 be taken into consideration”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 2

Amendments made:

Page 6, for line 41 and 42, substitute—

“(ii) in clause (42A),

(A) in *Explanation 1*, in clause (i), after sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

(1)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 6, after line 44, insert-

“(B) in *Explanation 4* for, the words, brackets and figures “the *Explanation* to clause (38) of section 10”, the words, brackets, letters and figures “clause (a) of the *Explanation* to section 112A” shall be substituted”.

(2)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stands part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 4 Amendment of Section 9

Amendment made:

Page 7, for lines 17 to 19, substitute—

“Provided that the transactions or activities shall constitute significant economic presence in India, whether or not,-

- (i) the agreement for such transactions or activities is entered in India; or
- (ii) the non-resident has a residence or place of business in India; or
- (iii) the non-resident renders services in India”. (3)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 4, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 11 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 12 Amendment of Section 43

Amendment made:

Page 8, for lines 27 and 28, substitute—

'12. In section 43 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 2019,

(i) in clause(1), after Explanation 1, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:

"Explanation 1A.—Where a capital asset referred to in clause (via) of section 28 is used for the purposes of business or profession, the actual cost of such asset to the assesSee shall be the fair market value which has been taken into account for the purposes of the said clause."

(ii) in clause (5), after the proviso and before Explanation 1, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

(4)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 5 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates,

in its application to the Government amendment No.5 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 17A Amendment of Section 48

Amendment made:

Page 10, after line 8, insert—

"17A. In section 48 of the Income-tax Act, after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided also that nothing contained in the first and second provisos shall apply to the capital gains arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A:"

(5)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 17A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 17A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 20 Amendment of Section 54 EC

Amendment made:

Page 10, after line 22, insert—

"(aa) in sub-section (2), before the Explanation, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that in the case of long-term specified asset referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (ba) of the Explanation occurring after sub-section (3), this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "three years", the words "five years" had been substituted".

(6)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 20, as amended, stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.7 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No.7 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 20A Amendment of section 55

Amendment made:

Page 10, after line 34, insert—

“20 A, In section 55 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (ab), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ac) subject to the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (b), in relation to a long-term capital asset, being an equity share in a company or a unit of an equity oriented fund or a unit of a business trust referred to in section 112A, acquired before the 1st day of February, 2018, shall be higher of—

(i) the cost of acquisition of such asset; and

(ii) lower of—

(A) the fair market value of such asset; and

(B) the full value of consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset. Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) “fair market value” means,—

(i) in a case where the capital asset is listed on any recognised stock exchange as on the 31st day of January, 2018, the highest price of the capital asset quoted on such exchange on the said date:

Provided that where there is no trading in such asset on such exchange on the 31st day of January, 2018, the highest price of such asset on such exchange on a date immediately preceding the 31st day of January, 2018 when such asset was traded on such exchange shall be the fair market value;

(ii) in a case where the capital asset is a unit which is not listed on a recognised stock exchange as on the 31st day of January, 2018, the net asset value of such unit as on the said date;

(iii) in a case where the capital asset is an equity share in a company which is—

(A) not listed on a recognised stock exchange as on the 31st day of January, 2018 but listed on such exchange on the date of transfer;

(B) listed on a recognised stock exchange on the date of transfer and which became the property of the assesSee in consideration of share which is not listed on such exchange as on the 31st day of January, 2018 by way of transaction not regarded as transfer under section 47,

an amount which bears to the cost of acquisition the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for the financial year 2017- 2018 bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the first year in which the asset was held by the assesSee or for the year beginning on the first day of April, 2001, whichever is later;

(b) “Cost Inflation Index” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (v) of the Explanation to section 48;

(c) “recognised stock exchange” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ii) of Explanation 1

to clause (5) of section 43”....

(7)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 20A be added to the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

New clause 20A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 25 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 26 Amendment of Section 80-IAC

Amendment made:

Page 12, for lines 13 to 15, *substitute—*

“(ii) in sub-clause (b), for the words, figures and letters “in any of the previous years beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2016 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2021”, the words, brackets and figure “in the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which deduction under sub-section (1) is claimed” shall be substituted”...

(8)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 26, as amended, stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 30 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 31 Insertion of new Section 112 A

Amendments made:

Page 13, for lines 42 and 43, *substitute—*

“(ii) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of long-term capital

gains referred to in sub-section (1) as if the total income so reduced were the total income of the assessee”.

(9)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 14, *omit* lines 7 to 16.

(10)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 14, *omit* lines 37 to 45.

(11)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 31, as amended, stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 41 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 42 Amendment of Section 139A

Amendments made:

Page 16, for line 35, *substitute—*

“42. In section 139A of the Income-tax Act,—

(A) in sub-section (1)”,...”.

(12)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 16, line 38, for “not being an individual”, *substitute* “being a resident, other than an individual.

(13)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 17, after line 2, *insert—*

‘(B) in the Explanation occurring after sub-section (8), in clause (c) the words “and issued in the form of a laminated card” shall be omitted..’

(14)

Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 43 and 44 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 45 Substitution of new Sections 145A and 145B for Section 145A

Amendments made:

Page 18, for lines 6 and 7, *substitute*—

"Provided that the inventory being securities held by a scheduled bank or public financial institution shall be valued in accordance with the income computation and disclosure standards notified under sub-section (2) of section 145 after taking into account the extant guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard:

Provided further that the comparison of actual cost and net realisable value of securities shall be made category-wise".

(15)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 18, for lines 11 and 12, *substitute*—

"*Explanation 2.*—For the purposes of this section,—

- (a) "public financial institution;" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (72) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (b) "recognised stock exchange" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ii) of Explanation 1 to clause (5) of section 43;
- (c) "scheduled bank" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (ii) of the Explanation to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 36'.

(16)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 45, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 46 to 52 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 53 Amendment of Section 286

Amendments made:

Page 19, lines 19 and 20, for "within the period specified in that sub-section, *substitute* "within the period as may be prescribed".

(17)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

Page 19, line 39, for "sub-sections (2) and (4)", substitute "sub-section (2)".

(18)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 53, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 53, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 54 to 108 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 109 to 129 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 19 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved”.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 19 to the Finance Bill, 2018 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved”.

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 129A Insertion of new Section 14A.

Protection against attachment

Amendment made:

Page 35, *after* line 21, insert—

“129A. After section 14 of the principal Act, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“14A. The amount standing to the credit of any depositor in the Public Provident Fund Scheme shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of any court in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the depositor.”.

(19)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 129A be added to the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

New clause 129A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 130 to 148 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 149 Insertion of new section 23 GA

Amendment made:

Page 39, lines 5 and 6, *omit* “in a manner not”.

(20)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 149, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 149, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 150 to 189 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 190 Amendment of Section 19A

Amendment made:

Page 43, *line* 51, *omit* “he”.

(21)

(Shri Arun Jaitley)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 190, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 190, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 191 to 209 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

Clause 210 Amendment of Section 4

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): I beg to move:

Page 50, *after* line 1 insert,—

“(aa) take appropriate measures to limit the fiscal deficit of the State of Andhra Pradesh up to five per cent of the gross domestic product of the State by the 31st March, 2021;”

(27)

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 27 to Clause 210 moved by

Shri Jayadev Galla to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 210 stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 210 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 211 to 218 were added to the Bill.

Schedule 1 to Schedule 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

12.32 hrs

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER ... Contd.

(ii) Renumbering of clauses and sub clauses in the Finance Bill, 2018

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, in the Finance Bill, which we have just passed, 21 Government amendments have been adopted providing inter alia for insertion of three new clauses in the Bill. I, therefore, direct that the subsequent clauses and sub-clauses may be re-numbered accordingly and consequential changes, wherever required, may be made in the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(GENERAL), 2017-18**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants—Fourth Batch for 2017-18 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2018, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 6, 8 to 14, 16 to 27, 29, 31, 33 to 35, 42 to 44, 46, 48 to 53, 56 to 61, 64 to 70, 72, 74, 80, 81, 84, 86 to 92 and 94 to 100”.

(Demands for Supplementary Grants—Fourth Batch for 2017-18 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha)

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2018*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2017-18.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2017-18”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I introduce** the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

I beg to move:

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 14.03.2018

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-18, be taken into consideration".

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-18, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: The House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 15th March, 2018 at 11 a.m.

12.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
March 15, 2018/Phalguna 24, 1939(Saka)

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