

**COMMITTEE
ON
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)**

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

**REQUESTS FOR DROPPING OF
ASSURANCES
(ACCEDED TO)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on.....२१/०७/२०२२



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

July, 2022/

Ashadha, 1944 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2021 - 2022)**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL - Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Prof. Sougata Ray **
3. Shri Nihal Chand
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushlendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben D. Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Sagarika Dash | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Krishna C. Pandey | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gulati | - | Committee Officer |

* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2021 vide Para No. 3202 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 October, 2021

** Nominated to the Committee vide Para No 4711 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 06 June, 2022 vice Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay resigned on 01 June, 2022

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Sixty-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 08 March, 2022 *inter-alia* considered Memorandum Nos. 37 to 61 containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 50 pending Assurances and decided to drop 30 Assurances.

3. At their sitting held on 04 July, 2022 the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered and adopted this Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

२० July, 2022

२९ Ashadha, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. In case, the Ministry finds it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, it is required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop an Assurance or otherwise.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered Twenty-five Memoranda (Appendix-I) containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 50 pending Assurances at their sitting held on 08 March, 2022.

3. After having considered the grounds cited by the Ministries/Departments, the Committee are convinced and decided to drop the following 30 Assurances :-

S. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
1.	(i) SQ No. 63 dated 29.07.2010 (ii) USQ No. 1874 dated 05.08.2010 (iii) USQ No. 4360 dated 19.08.2010 (iv) USQ No. 5003 dated 26.08.2010	Railways	(i) Crimes in Trains (ii) Unified Force for Security (iii) Theft and Crimes in Kerala Bound Trains (iv) Looting in Trains

S. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
	(v) SQ No. 56 dated 11.11.2010 (vi) USQ No. 4951 dated 09.12.2010 (vii) USQ No. 1331 dated 03.03.2011 (viii) SQ No. 70 dated 04.08.2011 (ix) USQ No. 819 dated 04.08.2011 (x) USQ No. 2038 dated 11.08.2011 (xi) USQ No. 562 dated 24.11.2011 (xii) USQ No. 656 dated 15.03.2012 (xiii) SQ No. 372 dated 06.09.2012		(v) Guidelines for Security of Passengers (vi) Act for Safety of Passengers (vii) Garib Nawaz Express Incident (viii) Crimes in Railways (ix) Cases of Drugging (x) Incidents of Crimes (xi) Looting in UP Bound Trains (xii) Amendment in RPF Act (xiii) Integrated Security System (Appendix –II)
2.	SQ No. 163 dated 29.11.2019 (Supplementary by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P.)	AYUSH	AYUSH Doctors (Appendix –III)
3.	(i) USQ No. 5762 dated 11.05.2012 (ii) USQ No. 3486 dated 15.07.2019	Tribal Affairs	(i) Development of Tribals (ii) National Tribal Policy (Appendix –IV)
4.	SQ No. 272 dated 06.12.2019	Women and Child Development	Development of Women and Children (Appendix –V)

S. No.	SQ/USQ No. & Date	Ministry	Subject
5.	USQ No. 4605 dated 15.12.2016	Ports, Shipping and Waterways	Hub Ports (Appendix –VI)
6.	USQ No. 3470 dated 02.01.2019	Railways	Opening of Base Kitchen (Appendix –VII)
7.	USQ No. 3178 dated 06.08.2018	Tribal Affairs	Reservation for STs (Appendix –VIII)
8.	USQ No. 718 dated 20.12.2017	Railways	Anandnagar Junction-Maharajganj-Ghughuli New Rail Line (Appendix –IX)
9.	USQ No. 2365 dated 26.12.2018	Railways	Construction of Anand Nagar-Maharajganj Rail Line (Appendix –X)
10.	USQ No. 3959 dated 19.03.2021	Earth Sciences	Depth of Himalayan Glaciers (Appendix –XI)
11.	USQ No. 3060 dated 06.08.2021	Earth Sciences	Extreme Rainfall Events During Monsoon (Appendix –XII)
12.	USQ No. 1346 dated 19.09.2020	Culture	Policy on Construction around Centrally Protected Monuments (Appendix –XIII)
13.	USQ No. 2356 dated 23.08.2013	Tourism	Allocation of Land (Appendix –XIV)
14.	(i) USQ No. 3337 dated 14.12.2011 (ii) USQ No. 3624 dated 18.03.2015 (iii) USQ No. 1231 dated 23.11.2016 (iv) USQ No. 1543 dated 27.12.2017	Communications (Department of Telecommunications)	(i) Telecom Finance Corporation (ii) Telecom Finance Corporation (iii) Telecom Finance Corporation (iv) New Telecom Policy (Appendix –XV)

4. The details of the Assurances arising out of the replies and the reason(s) advanced by the Ministries/Departments for dropping of the above mentioned 30 Assurances are given in Appendices -II to XV.
5. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee dated 08 March, 2022, whereunder the requests for dropping of the Assurances were considered, are given in Appendix-XVI.

NEW DELHI;

20 July, 2022

29 Ashadha, 1944 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2021-2022)

Statement showing summary of requests received from various Ministries/Departments regarding dropping of Assurances and considered by the Committee on 08 March, 2022

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
1	37	(i) SQ No. 63 dated 29.07.2010 (ii) USQ No. 1874 dated 05.08.2010 (iii) USQ No. 4360 dated 19.08.2010 (iv) USQ No. 5003 dated 26.08.2010 (v) SQ No. 56 dated 11.11.2010 (vi) USQ No. 4951 dated 09.12.2010 (vii) USQ No. 1331 dated 03.03.2011 (viii) SQ No. 70 dated 04.08.2011 (ix) USQ No. 819 dated 04.08.2011 (x) USQ No. 2038 dated 11.08.2011 (xi) USQ No. 562 dated 24.11.2011	Railways		(i) Crimes in Trains (ii) Unified Force for Security (iii) Theft and Crimes in Kerala Bound Trains (iv) Looting in Trains (v) Guidelines for Security of Passengers (vi) Act for Safety of Passengers (vii) Garib Nawaz Express Incident (viii) Crimes in Railways (ix) Cases of Drugging (x) Incidents of Crimes (xi) Looting in Up Bound Trains

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
		(xii) USQ No. 656 dated 15.03.2012 (xiii) SQ No. 372 dated 06.09.2012			(xii) Amendment in RPF Act (xiii) Integrated Security System
2	38	(i) SQ No. 3 dated 24.02.2015 (Supplementary by Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane, M.P.) (ii) USQ No. 415 dated 05.02.2019 (iii) USQ No. 1703 dated 02.07.2019 (iv) SQ No. 424 dated 23.07.2019 (Supplementary by Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil, M.P.) (v) USQ No. 367 dated 19.11.2019 (vi) USQ No. 1486 dated 20.09.2020 (vii) SQ No. 385 dated 23.03.2021 (Supplementary by Shri Jagdambika Pal, M.P.)	Chemicals and Fertilizers	Department of Fertilizers	(i) Subsidy on Fertilizers (ii) Subsidy Mechanism (iii) Transfer of Fertilizer Subsidy (iv) Gap in Demand and Supply of Fertilizers (v) Opposition to Direct Cash Transfer for Fertilizer Subsidy (vi) Fertilizer Subsidy (vii) Direct Benefit Transfer of Fertilizer Subsidy
3	39	SQ No. 163 dated 29.11.2019 (Supplementary by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P.)	AYUSH		AYUSH Doctors
4	40	(i) USQ No. 5762 dated 11.05.2012	Tribal Affairs		(i) Development of Tribals

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
		(ii) USQ No. 3486 dated 15.07.2019			(ii) National Tribal Policy
5	41	(i) SQ No. 352 dated 18.03.2020 (ii) USQ No. 2612 dated 10.03.2021 (iii) USQ No. 4693 dated 24.03.2021	Railways		(i) Southern Coast Railway Zone (ii) Creation of Rayagada Division (iii) DPR of South Coast Railway (SCR)
6	42	SQ No. 272 dated 06.12.2019	Women and Child Development		Development of Women and Children
7	43	USQ No. 4605 dated 15.12.2016	Ports, Shipping and Waterways		Hub Ports
8	44	USQ No. 1861 dated 03.07.2019	Railways		Survey of Abu Road and Ambaji Road Rail Line
9	45	USQ No. 465 dated 04.02.2021	Ports, Shipping and Waterways		Deep Sea Port
10	46	USQ No. 3470 dated 02.01.2019	Railways		Opening of Base Kitchen
11	47	USQ No. 3178 dated 06.08.2018	Tribal Affairs		Reservation for STs
12	48	USQ No. 718 dated 20.12.2017	Railways		Anandnagar Junction- Mahrahanj- Ghughuli New Rail Line
13	49	USQ No. 3455 dated 15.07.2019	Tribal Affairs		Reservation of Limboo and Tamang Communities
14	50	USQ No. 2365 dated 26.12.2018	Railways		Construction of Anand Nagarmaharajganj Rail Line
15	51	USQ No. 14 dated 14.09.2020	Tribal Affairs		Data Bank of Tribal Land

Sl. No.	Memo No.	Question/ Discussion References	Ministry	Department	Brief Subject
16	52	USQ No. 3959 dated 19.03.2021	Earth Sciences		Depth of Himalayan Glaciers
17	53	USQ No. 3060 dated 06.08.2021	Earth Sciences		Extreme Rainfall Events During Monsoon
18	54	USQ No. 1346 dated 19.09.2020	Culture		Policy on Construction around Centrally Protected Monuments
19	55	USQ No. 29 dated 03.02.2020	Culture		Development of Experiential Museums
20	56	USQ No. 4317 dated 22.03.2021	Culture		Sound and Light Program at Fatehpur Sikri
21	57	(i) USQ No. 6541 dated 07.05.2013 (ii) USQ No. 3284 dated 11.02.2014	Culture		(i) Amendment in Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 (ii) Documentation of Antiquities
22	58	USQ No. 2356 dated 23.08.2013	Tourism		Allocation of Land
23	59	USQ No. 2063 dated 12.02.2021	AYUSH		AYUSH Drug for Breast Cancer
24	60	SQ No. 283 dated 09.08.2021	Culture		Criteria for Classical Language
25	61	(i) USQ No. 3337 dated 14.12.2011 (ii) USQ No. 3624 dated 18.03.2015 (iii) USQ No. 1231 dated 23.11.2016 (iv) USQ No. 1543 dated 27.12.2017	Communications	Department of Telecommunications	(i) Telecom Finance Corporation (ii) Telecom Finance Corporation (iii) Telecom Finance Corporation (iv) New Telecom Policy

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
 MEMORANDUM No. 37

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurances given in replies to:-

- (i) Starred Question No. 63 dated 29 July, 2010 regarding "Crimes in Trains" (Annexure-I).
- (ii) Unstarred Question No. 1874 dated 05 August, 2010 regarding "Unified Force for Security" (Annexure-II)
- (iii) Unstarred Question No. 4360 dated 19 August, 2010 regarding "Theft and Crimes in Kerala Bound Trains" (Annexure-III)
- (iv) Unstarred Question No. 5003 dated 26 August, 2010 regarding "Looting in Trains" (Annexure-IV)
- (v) Starred Question No. 56 dated 11 November, 2010 regarding "Guidelines for Security of Passengers" (Annexure-V)
- (vi) Unstarred Question No. 4951 dated 09 December, 2010 regarding "Act for Safety of Passengers" (Annexure-VI)
- (vii) Unstarred Question No. 1331 dated 03 March, 2011 regarding "Garib Nawaz Express Incident" (Annexure-VII)
- (viii) Starred Question No. 70 dated 04 August, 2011 regarding "Crimes in Railways" (Annexure-VIII)
- (ix) Unstarred Question No. 819 dated 04 August, 2011 regarding "Cases of Drugging" (Annexure-IX)
- (x) Unstarred Question No. 2038 dated 11 August, 2011 regarding "Incidents of Crimes" (Annexure-X)
- (xi) Unstarred Question No. 562 dated 24 November, 2011 regarding "Looting in UP Bound Trains" (Annexure-XI)
- (xii) Unstarred Question No. 656 dated 15 March, 2012 regarding "Amendment in RPF Act" (Annexure-XII)
- (xiii) Starred Question No. 372 dated 06 September, 2012 regarding "Integrated Security System" (Annexure-XIII)

The above mentioned Questions were addressed by various M.Ps., to the Minister of Railways. The contents of the Questions along with the replies of the Ministers are as given in Annexures I,II,III,IV,V,VI,VII,VIII,IX,X,XI, XII and XIII.

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry within three months of the date of the reply but the Assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2012/Sec(Spl)/100/6 dated 11 January, 2013 had requested the Committee to drop the Assurance mentioned at Sl.Nos (i) to (xi) above on the following grounds:-

"The Ministry of Railways has accorded its approval for amendment in the RPF Act. Approval of the Ministries of the Home Affairs and the Law and Justice has also been obtained on the above proposal and on the advice of the Cabinet Secretariat, consultation with the States is under process which will be completed in due course. As the Ministry of Railways has already initiated requisite action in the above matter, it is for consideration that these Assurances may be closed."

4. The above request for dropping of the Assurances at Sl.Nos. (i) to (xi) above was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 12 February, 2015 and it was decided not to drop the Assurances. The Committee, accordingly, presented their Twelfth Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 30 April, 2015 and observed that Ministry of Railways had accorded its approval for amendment in the RPF Act. Further, approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Justice had also been obtained on the proposal and on the advice of the Cabinet Secretariat consultation with the States was under process. The Committee, therefore, desired that the process of consultation with the States might be expedited and the matter be brought to its logical conclusion. The Committee also expressed that they would like to be apprised of the progress made in the matter.

5. The Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2012/Sec(Spl)/120/02 dated 21 January, 2013 had also requested the Committee to drop the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. (xii) above (USQ No. 656 dated 15.03.2012) on the same ground as mentioned in Para 3 above.

6. The request for dropping of the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. (xii) above was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 08 October, 2014 and it was decided not to drop the Assurances. The Committee, accordingly, presented their Second Report (16th Lok Sabha) on 16 December, 2014 inter-alia recommending the Ministry to pursue the matter vigorously with the States so that the proposed amendments in RPF Act be given effect without further delay.

7. Further, the Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2012/Sec(Spl)/120/20 dated 22 March, 2013 had requested the Committee to drop the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. (xiii) above (SQ No. 372 dated 06.09.2012) by citing the same reason as mentioned in Para 3 above and on the following grounds:-

"Obtaining the consent of all the concerned State Governments would take very long time. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate a time frame for fulfillment of the Assurance."

8. The above request for dropping of the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. (xiii) above was considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 02 July, 2013 and it was decided not to drop the Assurance. The Committee, accordingly, presented their Thirty-Third Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 29 August, 2013 and observed that advice from the Cabinet Secretariat and consent from the State Governments were awaited. The Committee, therefore, desired that

The matter be pursued and the defaulting States be reminded and the desired information from them be expedited for bringing amendment to RPF Act, 1957.

9. Further, the Ministry of Railways *vide* OM No. 2012/Sec(Spl)/100/6/(Part) dated 24 December, 2019 had again requested to drop the Assurances mentioned at Sl.No. (i) to (xiii) above on the following grounds:-

"The proposal for amendment in RPF Act for empowering RPF to deal with passenger related offence could not materialize due to the proposal not being supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Hon'ble Home Minister *vide* D.O. No. 19/45/2010-Judl. & PP dated 08.09.2015 informed the Hon'ble Minister of Railways that the MHA did not support the proposal of the Ministry of Railways. The Ministry of Railways decided not to pursue the proposal further. However, proposal for amendment in the Railways Act 1989 to empower authorized officers to deal with seven (07) new sections covering the offences of theft of passenger belongings, eve teasing and drugging among others is under process."

10. The above request for dropping of the Assurances mentioned at Sl.No. (i) to (xiii) above was again considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 03 December, 2020 and it was decided not to drop the Assurances. The Committee, accordingly, presented their Fortieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 23 March, 2021 and observed that the Ministry must vigorously pursue the matter and take well coordinated comprehensive action and expedite the fulfillment of the Assurances at the earliest.

11. However, the Ministry of Railways *vide* OM No. 2012/Sec(Spl)/100/6(Part) dated 16 March, 2021 has once again requested the Committee to drop the Assurances mentioned at Sl.No. (i) to (xiii) above on the following grounds:-

"The proposal for amendment in RPF act for empowering RPF to deal with passenger related offences could not materialize due to the proposal not being supported by 18 States. The Ministry of Railways could not proceed further in the instant case in view of the opposition by States.
Since, the Ministry of Railways can take no further steps for fulfillment of the Assurances; the Assurances may please be dropped."

12. In view of the above, the Ministry with the approval of the Minister of Railways, has once again requested the Committee to drop the Assurances.

The Committee may re-consider.

NEW DELHI

DATED: 28/2/2022

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 63
ANSWERED ON 29.07.2010

Crimes in Trains

*63. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of burglary, looting, drugging, hooligan activities and other crimes against passengers in various long distance trains and railway stations reported during each of the last three years, zone-wise and category-wise;

(b) the progress made in the investigation of the cases and arrests made so far; and

(c) the efforts made by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure fear free journey for the passengers in trains?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Starred Question number 63, by Shri P. Viswanathan, Shri K.P. Dhanapalan to be answered in Lok Sabha on 29.07.2010 regarding crimes in trains:

(a) and (b) A Zone-wise statement showing the number of cases of burglary, looting, drugging, hooligan activities and other crimes against passengers in trains and railway stations reported during the last three years and the current year (January to June) is annexed herewith. Total arrests made are also shown in Appendix.

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 Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

(c) The following measures are being taken for the security of passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.

2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Network. Access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.

3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.

5. An amendment is under examination in the RPF Act to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

6. Besides taking other measures, joint teams of RPF of different Zonal Railways are also deployed in frequently affected trains to prevent the offences of Drugging.

Appendix referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Starred Question no. 63 by Shri P. Viswanathan and Shri K.P. Dhanapalan to be answered on 29.07.2010 in Lok Sabha regarding crimes in trains.

Rly.	Year	Burglary (at Railway station)		Loot (Dacoity & Robbery)		Drugging		Hooligan activities		Other crimes		Total arrest	
		Train	Stns.	Train	Stns.	Train	Stns.	Train	Stns.	Train	Stns.	Train	Stns.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Central	2007	0	0	23	5	4	0	0	0	895	288	414	156
	2008	0	0	29	1	25	1	0	2	991	299	351	301
	2009	0	0	27	2	56	1	0	1	1022	299	394	188
	*2010	0	0	17	0	11	1	0	2	592	144	336	93
Eastern	2007	0	0	18	2	51	7	0	7	308	188	377	204
	2008	0	0	17	4	36	2	0	7	295	152	348	165
	2009	0	0	31	2	33	1	0	6	295	155	359	164
	*2010	0	0	13	1	25	1	0	4	181	110	219	116
East Central	2007	0	0	25	14	195	67	0	0	352	374	204	140
	2008	0	0	25	4	201	94	0	18	380	381	174	296
	2009	0	0	23	11	259	49	0	11	479	348	82	94
	*2010	0	0	11	5	87	12	0	1	272	199	42	52
East Coast	2007	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	31	115	19	41
	2008	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	0	30	162	9	31
	2009	0	0	0	0	33	3	0	0	77	218	11	19
	*2010	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	48	97	6	26
Northern	2007	0	0	6	2	32	22	1	2	459	630	282	408
	2008	0	0	7	6	14	5	1	0	382	693	182	442
	2009	0	0	9	9	15	4	0	0	369	511	131	338
	*2010	0	0	5	9	20	6	0	0	261	199	101	131

North Central	2007	0	0	6	0	24	0	0	0	298	64	52	21
	2008	0	0	5	1	8	0	0	0	305	59	46	37
	2009	0	0	5	4	14	1	0	0	306	66	39	43
	*2010	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	170	22	22	13
North Eastern	2007	0	0	8	1	28	3	0	0	54	13	22	7
	2008	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	50	26	16	19
	2009	0	0	4	2	4	2	0	0	44	17	21	15
	*2010	0	0	5	0	18	1	0	0	32	12	17	9
Northeast Frontier	2007	0	0	25	2	47	13	0	1	61	101	36	46
	2008	0	0	34	1	37	15	0	2	75	88	39	61
	2009	0	0	39	3	62	2	1	7	119	81	42	50
	*2010	0	0	23	0	17	1	0	2	83	43	13	2
North Western	2007	0	0	3	0	35	5	0	0	234	166	105	104
	2008	0	0	4	0	33	1	1	0	179	158	75	84
	2009	0	0	1	0	19	2	0	0	272	190	94	103
	*2010	0	0	2	1	6	3	0	0	104	71	34	53
Southern	2007	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	136	78	93	60
	2008	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	160	74	92	70
	2009	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	180	112	118	143
	*2010	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	132	54	64	59
South Central	2007	0	0	3	2	23	1	0	0	180	119	128	95
	2008	0	0	1	1	11	2	0	0	218	107	159	84
	2009	0	0	2	1	16	1	0	0	283	122	184	106
	*2010	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	139	93	59	78
South	2007	0	0	6	2	6	1	0	1	182	99	56	65
	2008	0	0	0	1	12	6	1	0	98	44	58	36
	2009	0	0	5	4	17	0	0	1	151	63	65	54
	*2010	0	0	1	1	8	2	0	0	66	27	43	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South East	2007	0	0	2	3	7	0	0	0	156	79	21	21
Central	2008	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	0	208	60	24	18
	2009	0	0	1	6	12	0	0	1	259	77	45	46
	*2010	0	0	3	1	5	0	0	0	167	37	17	13
South	2007	0	0	2	3	21	0	0	0	130	33	1	6
Western	2008	0	0	6	0	11	0	0	0	114	43	19	6
	2009	0	0	10	7	6	0	0	0	159	88	16	49
	*2010	0	0	4	3	9	1	0	0	109	41	6	15
Western	2007	0	0	19	17	38	6	0	12	800	430	437	213
	2008	0	0	11	14	26	3	1	25	915	422	452	380
	2009	0	0	6	8	32	0	1	20	874	385	432	325
	*2010	0	0	7	3	15	1	0	5	530	95	161	155
West	2007	0	0	2	6	43	2	0	1	103	270	240	559
Central	2008	0	0	6	3	33	2	0	0	227	206	205	562
	2009	0	0	18	6	36	0	0	0	267	154	167	368
	*2010	0	0	4	2	8	0	0	1	146	69	65	256
Total	2007	0	0	148	59	573	130	1	24	4379	3047	2487	214
	2008	0	0	151	42	467	136	4	54	4627	2974	2249	6
	2009	0	0	183	65	619	66	2	47	5156	2886	2200	259
	*2010	0	1	102	26	247	32	0	16	3032	1313	1205	210
													5
													109
													6

* Figures for 2010 are from January to June.

ANNEXURE II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1874
ANSWERED ON 05.08.2010
Unified Force for Security

1874. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a unified force to deal with railway crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such a unified forces would come into being?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Certain changes are under consideration to make the functioning of RPF more effective. Necessary action is being taken in this regard.

ANNEXURE III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4360
ANSWERED ON 19.08.2010

Theft and Crimes in Kerala Bound Trains

4360. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have conducted an enquiry into the recent incident of looting at Nizamuddin Railway Station wherein a large number of passengers of Kerala bound Duronto Express got looted;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any enquiry has been conducted into the said incident;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of incidents of looting, theft and other crimes taken place in Kerala bound trains and in South Central Railway during last two years, year-wise;

(e) the details of compensation provided by the Railways in each such case, year-wise; and

(f) the measures taken to prevent such incidents in future along with the action taken against railway officials found involved in such incidents, if any?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) No incident of loot of passengers of Kerala bound Duronto Express was reported at Nizamuddin Railway station recently. However, an incident of theft of belongings of few passengers of Train No. 2284 Nizamuddin-Ernakulam Duronto Express took place at Nizamuddin Railway station on 26.06.2010 at about 21.00 hrs, when there was a sudden electricity failure before the departure of the train. Government Railway Police/Nizamuddin apprehended one luggage lifter red handed with one stolen trolley bag. In this regard a case *vide* crime no. 61/10 dated 27.06.2010 under section 411 Indian Penal Code was registered at GRPS/Nizamuddin. On arrival of the train at Ernakulam Railway station on 29.06.2010, one of the passengers lodged a complaint with Government Railway Police/Ernakulam regarding theft of his luggage and a case

vide crime no. 047/10 dated 29.06.2010 under section 379 Indian Penal Code was registered. The case was transferred to Government Railway Police/Nizamuddin, where a case *vide* crime no. 73/2010 dated 28.07.2010 under section 379 Indian Penal Code has been registered.

(d) The details of incidents of loot, theft and other crimes took place in Kerala bound trains over Indian Railways during the year, 2008 and 2009 are as under:—

Year	Loot	Theft	Other Crimes
2008	1	315	66
2009	4	308	93

Cases reported in South Central Railway during the years 2008 and 2009 are as under:—

Year	Loot	Theft	Other Crimes
2008	—	6	—
2009	—	10	—

(e) The details of compensation paid in cases of Robbery/Dacoity and Looting/Theft are as under:—

Year	Amount of compensation paid (Rs. in lakhs) in case of Death/ Injury of passengers in Robbery/ Dacoity	Looting/Theft
2007-08	8.14	Nil
2008-09	5.8	Nil
2009-10	0.25	Nil
2010-11 (upto July)	2.24	Nil

(f) The following measures are being taken for the security of passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.

2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Network, Access Control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 vulnerable Railway stations.

3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

4. Public awareness against crime like drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.

5. An amendment is under examination in the RPF Act to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

No Railway official has been found involved in the above incidents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5003

ANSWERED ON 26.08.2010

Looting in Trains

5003. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN BABAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Lal Quila Express and Howrah-Amritsar Express trains have been looted recently;
- (b) if so, the details of enquiry conducted in said cases;
- (c) whether the Railway Protection Force has failed to provide safety to the passenger trains;
- (d) if so, the action taken against the official responsible for such lapse;
- (e) whether the Railways have announced compensation to the passengers for the valuable articles looted by the dacoits;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the number of passengers killed and injured in the said incidents and the steps taken by Railways to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 06.08.2010, Train No. 3111 Kolkata-Delhi Lal Quila Express was stopped by miscreants at Kunder Halt between Jamui-Mananpur Railway stations in Jhajha-Kiul section over East Central Railway in Bihar by pulling alarm chain. The miscreants numbering around 20/25 looted the passengers travelling in 4 sleeper coaches and 1 air-conditioned coach. On resistance by the Government Railway Police escorts, the miscreants opened fire causing bullet injury to one of the Constables. Government Railway Police/Jhajha has registered a case *vide* crime no. 24/2010 dated 06.08.2010 under sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 324, 353, 332, 224, 307, 379 of Indian Penal Code and 27 Arms Act.

On the night of 08.08.2010 some miscreants looted the passengers of Train No. 3049 Howrah-Amritsar Express while the train was running between Lahabon and Telwa Block Halt in Jasidih-Jhajha section over Eastern Railway in Bihar. Government Railway Police/Jhajha has registered a case *vide* crime no. 30/2010 dated 09.08.2010 under section 395 Indian Penal Code.

(c) and (d) No, Railway Protection Force personnel was deployed in these trains.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. Railway rules do not provide compensation for loss of personal belongings carried by passenger in his charge unless booked for carriage against a receipt and unless it is proved that the loss, destruction, damage or deterioration was due to negligence or misconduct on its part or on the part of any of Railway personnel.

(g) No passenger was killed in the above incidents. However, one Constable of Government Railway Police and 15 passengers sustained injury in the incident took place in Train No. 3111 Lal Quila Express and 6 passengers sustained injury in the incident took place in the Train No. 3049 Howrah-Amritsar Express.

'Policing on Railways' is a State subject and prevention of crime, registration of cases and 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 concerned which they discharge through the Government Railway Police (GRP) and Civil Police. Railways bear 50% cost of expenditure on the Government Railway Police. As such Railway has to depend largely on the State Governments. RPF does not have any legal power to prosecute the offenders involved in criminal offences like dacoity/robbery/theft of passengers' belongings, drugging, etc.

Following measures are being taken by the Railways for the security of passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to escorting of 2200 trains by Government Railway Police of different States.

2. The Ministry of Railways has been closely coordinating with the State Governments for prevention and detection of crimes on Railways and maintenance of law and order.

3. A coordination meeting with the State Home Secretaries, officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau and Railways was held on 20.01.2010 at Rail Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. Regular coordination meetings are being conducted with GRP and Civil Police by Railways at Zonal and Divisional level to review the crime position in Railways.

5. An amendment in the RPF Act is under examination to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

ANNEXURE V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 56

ANSWERED ON 11.11.2010

Guidelines for Security of Passengers

*56. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have issued guidelines from time to time to Railway Protection Force (RPF) regarding security and safety of passengers and their belongings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways are aware of the increase in the incidents of extremists, bandh organisers and anti-social elements targeting the trains and other railway properties at regular intervals in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the number of such incidents reported during the last three years, till date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Railways to prevent recurrence of such incidents and ensure adequate safety and security to the Railway properties and the travelling public?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Starred Question No. 56 by Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase and Shri S.S. Ramasubbu to be answered in Lok Sabha on 11.11.2010 regarding guidelines for security of passengers:

(a) Yes, Madam. 'Policing' on Railways is a State subject. Prevention of crime, registration/investigation of cases and maintenance of law and order in Railway are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) and the Civil Police. Railway Protection Force does not have any legal power to prosecute the offenders involved in criminal offences on Railways.

However, necessary guidelines/instructions are being issued from time to time from Railway Board to Railway Protection Force officers to coordinate with Government Railway Police and Civil Police to take necessary steps jointly to ensure security of passengers and their belongings.

(b) RPF officers have been advised to hold frequent coordination meetings with Government Railway Police and State Police Authorities to share crime intelligence, analyse crime trends, to impress upon them for arresting the gangs operating and to take joint preventive measures for controlling crimes. They have been advised to make surprise checks in the worst affected trains in crime prone areas/sections to make the RPF and GRP escorts more effective.

RPF officers have also been advised to constitute joint teams of RPF and GRP to detect the cases of passengers offences of serious nature reported frequently. They have been advised to deploy maximum force jointly with GRP and Local Police during bandh/agitation by various activists/outfits including Left Wing Extremists (LWE) for safety and security of passengers and their belongings.

(c) and (d) There has been a rise in the incidents of attacks by various extremist groups and other outfits on critical infrastructure of Railways. The Railways because of its vast network and expanse, has become a soft target for them. The incidents of attacks of LWE and other outfits reported during the last two years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of incidents of attack	No. of Bandhs
2008	30	391
2009	60	309
2010	66	224 (Upto October)

(e) Steps taken for safety and security of passengers and their belongings:—

- (i) Nominated trains are escorted by Government Railway Police (GRP) and Railway Protection Force (RPF) on the vulnerable sections/areas 1275 trains are being escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to escorting of about 2200 trains daily by GRP.
- (ii) The Ministry of Railways has been closely coordinating with the State Governments for prevention and detection of crimes on Railways and maintenance of law and order.
- (iii) A coordination meeting with the State Home Secretaries, officials of Ministry of Home Affairs, Intelligence Bureau and Railways was held at Rail Bhavan, New Delhi in which various security issues were discussed encompassing almost all the aspects concerning passenger security, tackling Naxal/ Militancy problems, etc.
- (iv) An amendment in Railway Protection Force Act has been approved by the Railway Ministry and is being sent to the Ministry of Law and Justice to

enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

- (v) An Integrated Security System costing Rs. 353 crores has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over sensitive and vulnerable railway stations. In the first phase, it is being implemented at 202 sensitive railway stations.
- (vi) On the request of Railways, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has issued directions to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal to make additional deployment of Civil Police, GRP and Central Para Military Forces to avoid attacks on Railway infrastructure and avert any likely disaster.

ANNEXURE VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4951
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2010
Act for Safety of Passengers

4951. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways have any Act in place for protection and security of railway passengers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether the Railways propose to introduce any such Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A proposal to amend the RPF Act in order to strengthen the Railway Protection Force, is presently under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1331
ANSWERED ON 03.03.2011

Garib Nawaz Express Incident

1331. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRIMATI P. JAYA PRADA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are aware of robbery and molestation of passengers in Garib Nawaz Express from Ajmer to Kishanganj on February 8, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken to ensure the safety of passengers from robbers and hooligans?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 08.02.2011, 7-8 miscreants looted 18 passengers travelling by train No. 15716 Garib Nawaz Express between Delhi Junction and Delhi Shahdara. In this connection a case *vide* crime No. 18/11 under section 323, 395, 397, 504 and 506 Indian Penal Code has been registered by Government Railway Police/Delhi Main. 3 accused persons have been arrested in this case. No incident of molestation has been reported.

(c) 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 Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police (GRP) by deploying escorts in important trains in affected areas.

Following measures are being taken by the Railways to check such incidents and ensure fear free journey for the passengers in trains:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.

2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.

3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

4. Passenger awareness programmes are organized frequently to sensitize the travelling public about the *modus operandi* adopted by the criminals to fleece the passengers.

5. An amendment in the RPF Act is under examination to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
 LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 70
 ANSWERED ON 04.08.2011

Crimes in Railways

*70. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken note of incidents of theft/robbery/chain snatching etc. in the trains especially under the West-Central Railway zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the safety and security of passengers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Starred Question No. 70 by Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe to be answered in Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011 regarding crimes in railways.

(a) and (b) The number of cases of theft, robbery and chain snatching etc. especially reported in trains over Indian Railways during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:—

Year	No. of cases reported in trains		
	Theft	Robbery	Chain Snatching
2009	5477	198	494
2010	5995	302	564
2011 (January to June)	3527	126	338

Number of cases of theft, robbery and chain snatching etc. especially reported in trains over West Central Railway Zone during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:—

Year	No. of cases reported in trains		
	Theft	Robbery	Chain Snatching
2009	916	18	10
2010	861	8	9
2011 (January to June)	439	9	7

(c) 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 Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and Vulnerable Railway Stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP.)
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

ANNEXURE : IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 819

ANSWERED ON 04.08.2011

Cases of Drugging

819. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of drugging of innocent passengers at Railway Stations and running trains have come to the notice of the Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such cases detected during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Railways to check such criminal activities?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The number of cases of drugging reported in railway stations and in running trains over Indian Railways during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January to June) are as under:—

Year	No. of cases	
	Reported	Detected
2008	603	293
2009	685	367
2010	783	360
2011 (January to June)	528	236

(d) 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 Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average. in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Network, access control. Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

ANNEXURE X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2038
ANSWERED ON 11.08.2011

Incidents of Crimes

2038. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are aware that an incident of eve-teasing and misbehaviour with women passengers in ladies compartment of New Delhi to Palwal EMU train that happened in the month of April, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against security personnel deployed in the said train for their negligence;
- (c) the total number of incidents of the theft, burglary, eve-teasing, looting and murders reported in trains since January, 2010, zone-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Railways for ensuring the safety of passengers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) On 07.04.2011, it was published in *Dainik Jagran* Newspaper that an incident of eve-teasing and misbehaviour with women passengers in ladies compartment of New Delhi to Palwal EMU train had taken place on 05.04.2011. During enquiry by Government Railway Police/Faridabad, the lady passenger named in the newspaper, denied the incident.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) 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 Police, which they discharge through Government Railway

Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

However, the following measures are being taken by the Railways for security of the passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, access control, Anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway Stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. Public awareness against crime like Drugging of passengers is done through regular announcements at stations and in trains.
5. An amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act to enable Railway Protection Force to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively is under active consideration.

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 2038 asked by Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba', Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri Jagdish Sharma, Shrimati Priya Dutt, Shri S. Pakkappa and Shri Kaushalendra Kumar to be answered in Lok Sabha on 11.08.2011 regarding incidents of crimes.

Incidents of theft, burglary, eve-teasing, looting and murder reported in trains zone-wise during the period January 2010 to June 2011:

Railway	Year	Number of cases reported				
		Theft	Burglary	Eve-teasing	Loot	Murder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	2010	845	0	5	29	5
	2011	615	0	1	16	1
Eastern	2010	322	0	1	28	1
	2011	175	0	1	4	1
East Central	2010	510	0	0	40	4
	2011	304	0	0	20	4
East Coast	2010	262	0	0	1	0
	2011	98	0	0	4	0
Northern	2010	500	0	18	18	4
	2011	284	0	6	8	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Central	2010	505	0	6	7	0
	2011	360	0	2	8	0
North Eastern	2010	54	0	0	16	1
	2011	30	0	0	8	0
North East Frontier	2010	115	0	0	10	0
	2011	59	0	0	5	0
North Western	2010	227	0	7	0	0
	2011	145	0	0	0	0
Southern	2010	408	0	20	2	0
	2011	186	0	24	4	0
South Central	2010	463	0	5	20	1
	2011	259	0	3	5	0
South Eastern	2010	145	0	0	1	1
	2011	63	0	0	4	0
South East Central	2010	336	0	1	9	0
	2011	136	0	0	2	0
South Western	2010	175	0	0	5	0
	2011	127	0	0	12	0
Western	2010	589	0	0	13	1
	2011	422	0	0	2	0
West Central	2010	861	0	11	8	0
	2011	439	0	5	2	2
Total	2010	5995	0	74	207	18
	2011	3527	0	42	104	12

ANNEXURE

XI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 562
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2011

Looting in UP Bound Trains

562. SMT. BOTCHAJHANSILAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are aware of the fact that three trains were looted within 35 minutes between Moradabad and Rampur junctions in Uttar Pradesh (UP);
- (b) if so, the details of the losses suffered by passengers and the steps taken by the Railways to nab the culprits;
- (c) whether any compensation has been paid to the looted passengers; and
- (d) the concrete steps taken by the Railways to ensure the safety and security of passengers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) On 07.09.2011, miscreants looted the passengers travelling in Train Nos. 14674 (Amritsar-Jaynagar) Saheed Express, 12230 (New Delhi-Lucknow) Lucknow Mail and 14512 (Saharanpur-Allahabad) Nauchandi Express in Mundapandey-Dalpatpur section between 03.25 hours and 05.35 hours over Moradabad Division of Northern Railway in Uttar Pradesh.

Seven lady passengers lost their ear-rings, cash Rs. 3,600/-, one mobile phone and one payal in the above three incidents.

Government Railway Police/Rampur has registered case Crime No. 199/2011 and 200/2011 under section 395 and 201/2011 under section 392 Indian Penal Code and arrested one accused in case Crime No. 199/2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Prevention and registration of crime and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. However, Railway Protection Force supplements the efforts of

Government Railway Police by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and for access control duties at important Railway stations.

The following measures are being taken for the security of passengers:—

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. An integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV Camera Networks, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway Stations.
3. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).
4. An amendment is under examination in the RPF Act to enable RPF to deal with the passenger related offences more effectively.
5. Close monitoring of the cases are being done.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 656
ANSWERED ON 15.03.2012

Amendment in RPF Act

656. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHRI SHIVAJI:
SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI R. DHIRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI BABAR D. GAJANAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Railways are proposing to withdraw of the Government Railway Police (GRP) from providing security to railway premises;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways proposes to amend the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act to empower the Central Force under Railways with police power to effectively deal with crimes in trains and railway stations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether some State Governments have strongly opposed the aforesaid move; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of the Railways thereto?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) A proposal has been moved for amendment in the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (RPF Act) to empower the RPF to deal with passenger related crime in passenger areas. The proposal envisages two tier security system over Railways comprising of the RPF and District police in place of presently prevailing three tier system of RPF, GRP and District Police. The proposal to give effect to the above is under consideration, in consultation with all stakeholders including the State Governments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 372
ANSWERED ON 06.09.2012
Integrated Security System

*372. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient feature of the Integrated Security System indicating its effectiveness since its introduction;
- (b) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for amending/ review mechanism for the passenger related crimes as the present system suffers from deficiencies on account of jurisdiction constraint of crime occurrence; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (C) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 372 BY SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO AND SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 06.09.2012 REGARDING INTEGRATED SECURITY SYSTEM.

(a) Based on the report of a seven member Committee nominated by the Ministry of Railways and further deliberations, an Integrated Security System has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive stations of the country. The Integrated Security System comprises of following broad areas:—

- (i) Internet Protocol based Close Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system with video analytics and recording facility.
- (ii) Access control.
- (iii) Personal and baggage screening system.
- (iv) Bomb Detection and Disposal System.

Implementation of the Integrated Security System is under process over zonal railways.

The System has been envisaged to have a multiple checking, starting from entry to the station premises and continuing till the boarding of the train by passengers. Area to be covered under the above System include entry/exit points, circulating area, concourse, platforms, parcel area, foot over bridge, washing line, vehicle entry point etc.

Automatic vehicle scanners are being provided at entry gates from where vehicles enter into the station premises. For baggage screening, X-ray baggage scanner is being provided. For explosive detection, provision of explosive vapour detector and sniffer dogs is being made at nominated railway stations.

The System is being implemented at an approved cost of Rs. 353 crores for which budgetary allocation has been provided in Works Programme.

Contract for implementation of the system over 74 railway stations falling over South Western Railway, North Western Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway, South Central Railway, Southern Railway, Central Railway, Northern Railway and Metro Railway, Kolkata has already been awarded and work is under progress. Matter is under tendering process over remaining zonal railways.

(b) and (c) At present, a three tier security system is prevailing over Indian Railways: (i) District Police: Security of tracks, bridges and tunnels (ii) Government Railways Police (GRP): GRPs are a wing of the State Police exclusively for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in station premises/circulating areas and trains. 50% of the cost of Government Railways Police is borne by the Railways and the balance is paid by the State Governments concerned (iii) Railway Protection Force (RPF): Railway Protection Force functions under the Ministry of Railways. The Force has been entrusted with the responsibility of protection and security of Railway Property, passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

By an amendment in the RPF Act in the year 2003, role and responsibility of RPF was extended to cover the security of passengers. However, no legal power has yet been given to RPF to deal with passenger related offences. There are also problems of jurisdiction among GRPs of various States in cases of offences committed in long distance trains. Standing Committee on Railways also recommended in its report to empower RPF to deal with passenger offences. Accordingly, the then Hon'ble Minister for Railways announced in the Parliament to bring a comprehensive Bill for providing passenger security.

Accordingly, to empower the RPF to ensure effective security to passengers in passenger area, comments of States have been solicited on a proposal to amend the RPF Act, 1957. Comments have so far been received from 12 States. The issue is being pursued with the State Governments.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM NO. 39

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 163 dated 29.11.2019 (Supplementary by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P.) regarding "AYUSH Doctors".

On 29th November 2019, Smt. Riti Pathak, M.P., addressed a Starred Question No. 163 to the Minister of AYUSH. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. During the discussion, Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P., raised the following Supplementary Question to the Minister of AYUSH:-

"As we all know, the big challenge faced by Ayurveda in our country today and by AYUSH generally, but particularly Ayurveda, is the lack of adequate research and documentation. In the western world, AYUSH tends to get discredited on the argument that it is not based on scientific principles, that there are not enough case studies documented, and enough validated conclusions are not drawn.

In this House, previously we have agreed that the nation needs a serious research university in Ayurveda. There are some Ayurvedic treatments that are actually getting extinct. Ottamooli in Kerala, a miraculous one-time medication, is recorded as having cured many illnesses but there is no one left to research it.

You may remember, Mr. Minister, when you came to my constituency and we opened together the new wing of an Ayurveda building, I had requested you publicly and you had publicly responded, that you would upgrade the Ayurveda college and the institute to a national research university for Ayurveda in Thiruvananthapuram. This was in 2018, Sir, during your last visit to my constituency. The Government has done nothing about it. It is not in the Budget this year.

We all understand Ayurveda is our nation's pride. It is not just a constituency matter; it is something that the whole country needs, to establish the credibility of Ayurveda on the global stage. Can I please request you, Sir, to take steps to upgrade the Ayurveda Medical College into a national research university in order to get Ayurveda back on the footing we need?"

3. In reply, the Minister of AYUSH *inter-alia* stated as follows:-

"You have said that there is a hospital there and there should be an AYUSH Research University. I want to tell the Hon'ble Member that this proposal will definitely be considered by the Ministry of AYUSH."

4. The reply to the Supplementary Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of AYUSH within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

5. In this regard, the Ministry of AYUSH *vide* O.M. No.H-11016/243/2019-P&E dated 12.10.2021 has stated as under:-

"All the concerned divisions / Autonomous Bodies of Ministry of AYUSH has confirmed that no action focused on fulfilling the said Assurance is coming under the normal business assigned to that division / Autonomous Bodies. Also, as of now, Ministry of AYUSH does not have any specific role to play in upgrading an Ayurveda Medical College owned by a State Government into a university."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of AYUSH, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED: 28/02/2022

Annexure

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI,
SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.163
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH NOVEMBER, 2019
AYUSH DOCTORS**

†*163. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of AYUSH doctors practising in Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy in the country, State/UTwise including Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to establish any Naturopathy Hospital in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for mainstreaming healthcare facilities under AYUSH?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE(IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF
AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND
HOMOEOPATHY
(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)**

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 163* FOR 29TH NOVEMBER, 2019**

(a): The number of AYUSH doctors practicing in Homeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy in the country, State / UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh is furnished at **Annexure I**.

(b): As Public Health being a state subject, establishment of any Naturopathy Hospital in Madhya Pradesh comes under the purview of respective State Government. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) there is a provision for financial assistance for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals including Naturopathy hospitals. State Government of Madhya Pradesh may avail the eligible financial assistance as per NAM guidelines. The status of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals approved by the Ministry of AYUSH as per proposal received from Madhya Pradesh is furnished at Annexure II. In addition to it, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Ministry of AYUSH has already opened Yoga and Naturopathy OPDs/ Wellness Centers in Government Hospitals/Institutes in different states including **Madhya Pradesh**.

(c): The steps taken by the Government for mainstreaming healthcare facilities under AYUSH are given below :-

1. National Health Policy- 2017 inter-alia makes provision for mainstreaming of AYUSH with following objectives:
 - (a) To provide comprehensive set of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services
 - (b) This policy ensures access to AYUSH remedies through co-location in public facilities.
 - (c) The policy recognizes the need to standardize and validate Ayurvedic medicines and establish a robust and effective quality control mechanism for AYUSH drugs.
 - (d) Policy recognizes the need to nurture AYUSH system of medicine, through development of infrastructural facilities of teaching institutions, improving quality control of drugs, capacity building of institutions and professionals.
 - (e) Development of sustainable livelihood systems through involving local communities and establishing forward and backward market linkages in processing of medicinal plants.
 - (f) To strengthen steps for farming of herbal plants.
2. Government of India has adopted a strategy of Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers

(CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs), thus enabling choice to the patients for different systems of medicines under single window. The engagement of AYUSH Doctors/paramedics and their training are supported by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, while the support for AYUSH infrastructure, equipment/ furniture and medicines are provided by Ministry of AYUSH under shared responsibilities.

3. Further, the Central Government has launched National AYUSH Mission (NAM) which is the flagship Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of AYUSH for implementing through States/UTs. The Mission envisages better access to AYUSH services, strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU &H) drugs and promotion of medicinal plants for sustainable availability of raw-materials for ASU & H drugs in the States/UTs.
4. National AYUSH Mission (NAM) inter-alia makes provision for following major activities through States/UTs:
 - (a) Better access to AYUSH services by supporting States/UTs for opening integrated AYUSH hospitals, up-gradation of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries, supply of AYUSH medicines.
 - (b) Strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions by strengthening States/UTs to improve infrastructure of education institutions.
 - (c) Facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs by establishment of AYUSH pharmacies and drugs testing laboratories.
 - (d) Sustainable availability of ASU & H raw-materials by encouraging cultivation of medicinal plants.
5. Three Research Councils, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences(CCRAS), Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) of the Ministry of AYUSH have jointly taken up a project on National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) through integration of Allopathy and AYUSH on a pilot basis in different districts in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
6. Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has co-location of homoeopathy treatment center in allopathic hospital for providing treatment on various clinical conditions at the following places:
 - a) Safdarjung Hospital (New Delhi)
 - b) Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital (New Delhi)
 - c) Delhi Cantonment General Hospital (New Delhi)

- d) Delhi State Cancer Hospital (Delhi)
- e) Clinical trial Unit, at BRD Medical College and Hospital, Gorakhpur (UP)
- f) Ext center at Princess Durru Sevar Children and General Hospital, Hyderabad (Telangana)
- g) Civil Hospital, Aizwal, Mizoram
- h) District hospital, Dimapur, Nagaland

7. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) is providing healthcare facilities through relocation/ extension center at Dr. RML Hospital, Dr. DDU Hospital, All India Institute of Ayurveda, AYUSH Wellness Centre, New Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital and Extension Research Centre for Unani at Kannur, Kerala with a view to make Unani treatment facility available to more and more people.
8. Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) has initiated research studies for prevention and treatment of vector borne disease like dengue fever & chikungunya. Two collaborative projects in validating the effectiveness of Siddha formulation for Dengue and Chikungunya are in pipeline.
9. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Ministry of AYUSH, has taken various steps for development of Yoga & Naturopathy systems. Presently, Council is implementing following schemes to promote Yoga & Naturopathy in the country:
 - a. Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagamangala, Karnataka.
 - b. Establishment of Central Research Institutes of Yoga & Naturopathy in Odisha, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh along with 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities to carry out in depth research studies to establish the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in various disorders.

Annexure I

State wise AYUSH Registered Practitioners (Doctors) as on 1-1-2018

S.No.	States/Uts	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15921	702	0	123	5247	21993
2	Arunachal Pradesh	55	1	1	0	336	393
3	Assam	1018	0	0	0	1160	2178
4	Bihar	96841	7123	0	0	32506	136470
5	Chhattisgarh	3430	148	0	102	1927	5607
6	Delhi	4661	2570	0	0	4965	12196
7	Goa	668	0	0	0	714	1382
8	Gujarat	26716	327	0	0	22930	49973
9	Haryana	8319	216	0	0	5586	14121
10	Himachal Pradesh	10338	0	0	0	1282	11620
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3123	2596	0	0	410	6129
12	Jharkhand	219	54	0	0	538	811
13	Karnataka	35886	2074	5	911	9450	48326
14	Kerala	25142	118	2275	224	13847	41606
15	Madhya Pradesh	46981	1783	0	15	18284	67063
16	Maharashtra	79200	7000	0	0	66947	153147
17	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	368	368
19	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	143	143
21	Odisha	4874	26	0	0	9825	14725

22	Punjab	11374	211	0	0	4411	15996
23	Rajasthan	9762	983	0	8	8063	18816
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	4357	1182	6844	788	5596	18767
26	Telangana	10937	4764	0	314	4911	20926
27	Tripura	0	0	0	0	447	447
28	Uttar Pradesh	37262	13884	0	0	34343	85489
29	Uttarakhand	3117	133	0	0	823	4073
30	West Bengal	3503	5215	0	0	38231	46949
31	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	165	165
33	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Daman&Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	443704	51110	9125	2485	293455	799879

Source : AYUSH IN INDIA 2018

Annexure II

The number of units assisted for setting up of upto 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital under National AYUSH Mission since inception of NAM

Name of the State	Location	No. of unit approved
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1
	Indore	1
	Narsinghpur	1
	Chitrakoot	1
	Mandleshwar	1
	Total	5

49

(Q. 163)

श्रीमती रीती पाठक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिना किसी भूमिका के आदरणीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से प्रश्न करना चाहती हूँ। देश में होम्योपैथी, यूनानी, सिद्धा और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा में प्रैक्टिस करने वाले आयुष चिकित्सकों की मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्य व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या की क्या स्थिति है? क्या आदरणीय मंत्री जी इसे बताने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ऑल इंडिया लेवल पर और मध्य प्रदेश में डॉक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में पूछा है। प्रश्न के आंसर में एक एनेक्चर लगा हुआ था। आयुष पैथी के जरिए जो आयुर्वेद किए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में 46, 981 डॉक्टर्स आयुर्वेद के हैं, 1,783 डॉक्टर्स यूनानी के हैं और नेचुरोपैथी के 15 डॉक्टर्स हैं। होम्योपैथी के 18,284 डॉक्टर्स हैं, कुल मिलाकर 67,060 डॉक्टर मध्य प्रदेश में सभी पैथी के हैं। देश में संख्या आठ लाख के आसपास है। मैं डिटेल में कह सकता हूँ कि 7,99,879 डॉक्टर पांच पैथी में हैं। मेरे ख्याल से यह इन्फार्मेशन यहां दी हुई है।

श्रीमती रीती पाठक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से लिखित में उत्तर दिया है और सदन में भी उत्तर दिया है। प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अस्पताल की स्थापना राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन के तहत की जाती है। यह सवाल राज्य से जुड़ा हुआ है, परंतु फिर भी मैं आपकी अनुमति से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आगे आने वाले समय में मध्य प्रदेश में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अस्पताल की स्थापना करने का कोई विचार है?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हेल्थ राज्य का सब्जेक्ट है। आयुष मंत्रालय में आयुष नेशनल मिशन के जरिए सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स के तहत हम फाइनेंशियल मदद करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 50 बैड अस्पताल की स्कीम है, इसके तहत हमने चार 50 बैड के अस्पताल दिए हैं। अस्पताल कौन सी कैटेगिरी में चाहिए, आयुर्वेद, होम्योपैथी, यूनानी या नेचुरोपैथी में

चाहिए, यह राज्य सरकार तय करती है। जब राज्य का प्रोजेक्ट आता है तो हम उसी तरह से सहायता देते हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ, यदि वहाँ नेचुरोपैथी अस्पताल चाहिए, तो राज्य सरकार को प्रोजेक्ट देना होगा। इसका कम्पोनेंट है कि हम 60 परसेंट फंडिंग राज्य को देते हैं और राज्य सरकार 40 परसेंट देती है और जमीन का बंदोबस्त भी करती है। राज्य सरकार से प्रोजेक्ट आने के बाद हम तुरंत एप्रूव करते हैं।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR : Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

As we all know, the big challenge faced by Ayurveda in our country today and by AYUSH generally, but particularly Ayurveda, is the lack of adequate research and documentation. In the western world, AYUSH tends to get discredited on the argument that it is not based on scientific principles, that there are not enough case studies documented, and enough validated conclusions are not drawn.

In this House, previously we have agreed that the nation needs a serious research university in Ayurveda. There are some Ayurvedic treatments that are actually getting extinct. Ottamooli in Kerala, a miraculous one-time medication, is recorded as having cured many illnesses but there is no one left to research it.

You may remember, Mr. Minister, when you came to my constituency and we opened together the new wing of an Ayurveda building, I had requested you publicly and you had publicly responded, that you would

upgrade the Ayurveda college and the institute to a national research university for Ayurveda in Thiruvananthapuram. This was in 2018, Sir, during your last visit to my constituency. The Government has done nothing about it. It is not in the Budget this year.

We all understand Ayurveda is our nation's pride. It is not just a constituency matter; it is something that the whole country needs, to establish the credibility of Ayurveda on the global stage. Can I please request you, Sir, to take steps to upgrade the Ayurveda Medical College into a national research university in order to get Ayurveda back on the footing we need?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य की रिक्वेस्ट बिल्कुल सही है, वर्ष 2018 में हमने इस पर चर्चा की थी। आयुष मंत्रालय रिसर्च में आगे जा रहा है। हमने आयुष के अलग-अलग विंग्स के लिए अलग-अलग रिसर्च सेंटर्स बनाए हैं। आपने कहा है कि यहां अस्पताल है और यहां आयुष रिसर्च युनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुष मंत्रालय की ओर से इस प्रोजेक्ट पर निश्चित तौर पर विचार किया जाएगा। इसके लिए जो सहयोग राज्य सरकार से चाहिए, वह सहयोग मैं आपसे मांगता हूँ, आप राज्य सरकार से कहें कि वह सहयोग करे ताकि तुरंत हम आगे बढ़ सकें।

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, AYUSH means *Ayurveda*, Yoga, Unani and Siddha and Homeopathy. The National Institute of Homeopathy is situated in Kolkata. One Unani medical college along with the hospital is there in my constituency. Health is a State subject and I would say that AYUSH systems of healthcare have not been given much importance by the State Governments. It is always considered as a side medical care and not as a

primary medical care system. I would like to know whether the Central Government can directly send assistance to the AYUSH hospitals in the States. I used to be the Minister of this Department and at that time there was a move to consider AYUSH in a different way. Can the Central Government consider taking up the modern medicine and AYUSH together to make this system of healthcare more viable for the welfare of the patients?

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, आप जानते हैं कि आयुष मंत्रालय पांच साल पहले ही बना है। पहले आयुष मंत्रालय हेल्थ और फैमिली वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री से जुड़ा हुआ था। इन पांच सालों में हमने जिस तरह से प्रयास किए हैं, आप सभी जानते हैं, यह सब करते-करते सेंट्रली स्पाँसर्ड स्कीम्स के जरिए, हमने को-लोकेशन स्कीम डायरेक्ट शुरू की है कि जो प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स हैं, उनमें को-लोकेशन में हमारे डाक्टर बैठते हैं, वहां वे पेशेंट्स का चेक-अप करते हैं, उनका इलाज करते हैं और हम उसके लिए बहुत सा फण्ड देते हैं। उसके बाद, हमारे डाक्टर्स कम्युनिटी हेल्थ सेंटर्स में बैठते हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल्स में भी हमारे डाक्टर्स बैठते हैं, लेकिन आज हमारी स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह अपने बलबूते पर खड़ा रहे। मैं सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से विनती करता हूँ, हम जिस तरह से सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं, वह भी करते हैं, जैसे हमने अभी डिक्लेयर किया है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हम एक 50 बेड हॉस्पिटल आपको दे देंगे। आज मुझे यह बताने में खुशी नहीं है कि पूरे देश में से 91 प्रोजेक्ट्स आए हैं। इसके लिए हम स्टेट्स को ही 60 प्रतिशत फण्ड देते हैं, यदि हर जिले में हॉस्पिटल हुआ तो आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता लोगों की रुचि आयुष के प्रति बढ़ेगी और इलाज भी चलेगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: बहुत बढ़िया है।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: में रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इसको ऐसी जगह तक पहुंचने में कुछ और साल लगेंगे, जब तक हम डायरेक्ट गांव-गांव तक नहीं जाएंगे, जैसा माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, हम इसमें थोड़ा बहुत पीछे रहेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीपाद येसो नाईक: धन्यवाद।

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 40

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurances given in replies to:-

- (i) Unstarred Question No. 5762 dated 11 May, 2012 regarding "Development of Tribals" (Annexure-I).
- (ii) Unstarred Question No. 3486 dated 15 July, 2019 regarding "National Tribal Policy" (Annexure-II).

The above mentioned Questions were addressed by Shri A. Ganeshamurthi and Shrimati Rathva Gitaben Vajesingbhai, M.Ps., to the Minister of Tribal Affairs. The contents of the Questions along with the replies of the Ministers are as given in Annexures I and II.

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances and required to be implemented by the Ministry within three months of the date of the reply but the Assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* O.M. No. 10/02/2012-CP&R/Liveli/PA dated 2 November, 2021 and O.M. No. 16012/02/2019-Pol.Ana dated 29 October, 2021 has stated as under:-

"Ministry of Tribal Affairs had prepared a draft National Tribal Policy (NTP) in the year 2006. Consultations were held with all stakeholders on the draft NTP. Since then, certain legislative and policy changes have taken place such as Forest Right Act, 2006 (came into effect from 2008), LARR, 2013, R&R policy, 2017, the Mine & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015. The Draft National Policy, 2006 became out of context in view of the above said legislations and policy changes and these legislations and policy change necessitate further revision of the draft policy. Meanwhile, a High Level Committee (HLC) under the chairmanship of Prof. Virginius Xaxa was also constituted by PMO on 14.08.2013 to prepare a status paper on socio-economic status of Scheduled Tribes and suggest a way forward. As the recommendations contained in the report of HLC (Xaxa Committee) would have far reaching implications on policy formulation, the National Tribal Policy, it was viewed, can only be finalized thereafter and it was also felt that a new comprehensive, concise and focused National Tribal Policy be brought out. The HLC (Xaxa Committee) has submitted its report on 29.05.2014 which contains 108 recommendations cutting across various issues being dealt with by different Central Ministries/Department as well as State Government viz (i) legal and administrative framework (ii) Livelihoods and Employment Status, (iii) Education, (iv) Health, (v) Land Alienation, Displacement and Enforced Migration (vi) Legal and Constitutional Issue and (vii) Delivery of Public Goods and Services. Recommendations were forwarded to Ministries/Departments and Tribal Welfare Department of States to furnish their views. No decision on the recommendations have been made as views from some of the Ministries and Tribal Welfare Departments

have not been received till date. Thus, the recommendations of the HLC(Xaxa Committee) are under consideration of the Government and no time frame has been proposed for its implementation.

(i) Attention is drawn here to the fact that in the reply given by this Ministry in response to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1181 for 27.07.2016, it was, inter-alia, stated that the recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and the same was treated as Assurance by Committee on Government Assurance, but subsequently *vide* Rajya Sabha Secretariat's OM No.RS.1/240/2016-Com.III dated 21.10.2016 sent to this Ministry, it was clearly communicated that it has been decided not to treat the reply as an Assurance.

(ii) Further attention is drawn to the fact that part (b) & (c) of RSUSQ No. 787 for 02.03.2016 refer to recommendations of Professor Virginius Committee and answer to these parts were 'the recommendations of the Committee is under consider (sic) of the Government'. Exactly these two parts were treated as an Assurance communicated to MoTA by M/o Parliamentary Affairs *vide* their OM dated 14.03.2016. On MoTA's request *vide* OM dated 26.02.2018 to Rajya Sabha Secretariat to the effect that the above reply to RSUSQ No. 787 for 02.03.2016 may not be treated as an Assurance Rajya Sabha Secretariat has, in response, communicated *vide* their OM dated 16.03.2018 that on reconsideration, it has decided not to treat the reply as Assurance and accordingly, the Assurance stands deleted from the list of pending Assurance of the Rajya Sabha.

(iii) In this regard it is further submitted *vide* Lok Sabha Secretariat's OM no. CD/21/07/2020-(CGA) dated 26th August, 2020, 10 Assurances on the same subject pertaining to National Tribal Policy/Xaxa Committee given on Lok Sabha. (*vide* USQ No. 1090 dated 07.12.2004, USQ No. 1053 dated 29.11.2005, USQ No. 996 dated 28.11.2006, USQ No. 2240 dated 06.08.2010, USQ No. 2622 dated 09.12.2011, USQ No. 3256 dated 30.08.2013, USQ No. 4684 dated 21.02.2014, USQ No. 1297 dated 18.07.2014, SQ No. 264 dated 16.03.2015 and USQ No. 223 dated 18.07.2016) were dropped by Lok Sabha Secretariat.

On perusal of above, it has been observed that present status of part of the reply treated as Assurance in respect of the instant Assurance is synonymous with the parts of the reply treated as Assurance in respect RSUSQ No. 1181 for 27.07.2015 and RSUSQ No. 787 for 02.03.2016 Reply to RSUSQ No. 1181 and RSUSQ No. 787 have not been treated as Assurance whereas the reply to the instant question i.e. LSUSQ No. 5762 dated 11.05.2012 has been treated as Assurance."

4. In view of this position, the Ministry with the approval of the Minister of State for Tribal Affairs, has requested the Committee to drop the above mentioned two Assurances.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI

DATED: 28/02/2022

Annexure-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5762
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.05.2012

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS

5762. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Union Government has appointed a committee under Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar for the development of tribals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the major recommendations made in the report of the said committee; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA)

- (a): Yes, Madam.
- (b): The Report on Standards of Administration and Governance in the Scheduled Areas submitted by the Standing Committee on Inter-Sectoral Issues relating to Tribal Development under the chairmanship of Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar contains recommendations on a variety of issues. These include *inter-alia* reviving institutions of self governance, effective delivery mechanism, creation of critical infrastructure, Tribal Sub-plan, implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Governors Report. The report also contains recommendations on the role of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and State Tribal Welfare Departments, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (c): The Mungekar Committee report is under examination in the Ministry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3486
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15.07.2019

Annexure-II

NATIONAL TRIBAL POLICY

3486 SHRIMATI RATHVA GITABEN VAJESINGBHAI

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

- (a) the status of the formulation of the National Tribal Policy;
- (b) whether the various stakeholders' views have been received and the status of this incorporation; and
- (c) the time-frame for the formulation of the said policy and its implementation status thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(Smt. RENUKA SINGH SARUTA)

(a)to(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had prepared a draft National Tribal Policy in 2006. This became out of context in view of certain legislative and policy changes and these necessitated further revision of the draft policy. Meanwhile, a High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted on 14.08.2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and suggest a way forward. The Committee submitted its Report on 29.05.2014 which contains 108 recommendations cutting across various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments.

The recommendations were forwarded to Central Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments to furnish their views/comments which are still awaited. Thus the recommendations of the HLC are under consideration of the Government and no time frame has been fixed.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM No. 42

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Starred Question No. 272 dated 06.12.2019 regarding "Development of Women and Children".

On 06 December, 2019, Shri Ramcharan Bohra, M.P., addressed Starred Question No. 272 to the Minister of Women and Child Development. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (Women Welfare Section) *vide* O.M.No.WW-15021/4/2020-WW (e-88791) dated 29 September, 2021 has stated as under:-

"The MPV Scheme was approved for 13 States/ UTs namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh (all districts), Chhattisgarh (Korea & Durg), Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Damna & Diu, Gujarat (Surat & Ahmedabad), Haryana (Karnal & Mahendranagar), Jharkhand (Ranchi & Dhanbad), Karnataka (Gulbarga & Bagalkote), Madhya Pradesh (Vidisha & Morena), Mizoram (Aizawl & Lunglei), Nagaland (Dimapur & Longleng), Tripura (West Tripura & Gomti) and Uttarakhand (Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar). Grants have also been released to them by the Ministry. However, as per information provided by the States / UTs to the Ministry, MPVs were appointed only in **seven** States/ UTs namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Mizoram and Tripura. While, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand intimated that the Scheme has not been implemented so far in the State, Jharkhand has intimated that process of appointment of MPVs in the State is under process. No information from Karnataka and Nagaland has been received despite best efforts.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had regularly followed up the matter with the concerned States/ UTs in the past to get the scheme implemented in their respective areas and to provide information so as to fulfill the above-mentioned Parliament Assurance. The MWCD sought updated status of implementation of MPV scheme in all the 13 States/ UTs, to which grants have already been released, vide

email dated 07th September, 2020 followed by reminders. The issue was also discussed with the States/ UTs during various meetings / VCs held with States/ UTs at various levels.

Further, a third party evaluation of the Scheme was carried out by NITI Aayog with regard to continuation of the scheme during 15th Finance Commission Cycle, wherein it was *inter alia* found that the scheme has a weak institutional mechanism with the Women & Child Development (WCD) Departments being accountable for implementation of the scheme, and the Home Departments being actually responsible for its delivery. With hiring and performance monitoring of MPVs being done by the Police Department at the district level, the WCD field officers didn't have adequate control over the scheme's implementation. As such, the NITI Aayog recommended for a comprehensive redesign of the scheme, with suggestion *inter alia* for transfer of the scheme entirely to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), with the SP being made responsible and accountable for the scheme's delivery at the district level.

In the meanwhile, the Government of India has decided to implement the Umbrella Scheme for Safety, Security and Empowerment of Women as an integrated women empowerment program under the name '**Mission Shakti**' during the 15th Finance Commission Cycle, which includes Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, National, State and District level Hubs for Empowerment of Women, One Stop Centres, Women Helpline, homes for destitute women, working women hostels etc., for addressing the issues of women comprehensively on a life-cycle continuum basis and for making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence at different levels of governance and a participative approach. Mission Shakti also envisages campaigns for social and behavioural change communication, advocacy, IEC and outreach programmes on mass scale to tackle deep-rooted patriarchal mind-sets and to bring about gender parity. Since the response of the MPV scheme from many States/ UTs has not been encouraging, and in light of the findings of third party evaluation and observations of NITI Ayog, it has been decided by the Ministry to drop the MPV scheme from the presently proposed umbrella scheme for women titled 'Mission Shakti'."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Women and Child Development, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

Annexure

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 272
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2019

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

*272 SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA

Will the Minister for Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations and State Governments for the development of women and children in the country;
- (b) whether the Government lays down norms for the proper implementation of such schemes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the proper implementation and monitoring of these schemes;
- (d) the number of persons benefited from the said schemes; and
- (e) whether the Government is preparing any data in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

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

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 272 to be answered on 06.12.2019 regarding "Development of Women and Children"

(a) to (e) The details of schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of women and children, implementation norms, monitoring mechanism and beneficiary details are as under:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for holistic development of children in the age group of 0-6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The Ministry is also implementing Umbrella scheme Mission for Protection and Empowerment of Women as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to channelize holistic efforts for empowerment of women both economically and socially. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for each scheme which inter-alia include explicit information about institutional structure, implementation modalities, target beneficiaries, fund flow and disbursement mechanism, monitoring and evaluation mechanism and grievance redressal mechanism. Funds are released to State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the schemes as per cost sharing ratio decided by the Union Government from time to time. These two umbrella schemes have following sub-schemes:

Anganwadi Services: The Anganwadi Services offers a package of six services, viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The objectives of the scheme are to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group of 0-6 years and pregnant women and lactating mothers upto six months after child birth, to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. These services are delivered through 13.77 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres. For proper implementation and monitoring of Anganwadi Services Scheme, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi level) by Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees and involving PRIs and MPs and MLAs in State, District and Block level Monitoring Committees. The committees monitor proper implementation of all other schemes under Umbrella ICDS which are being implemented through Anganwadi Centre platform. At present, there are 836.25 lakh beneficiaries availing these services as on 30.06.2019. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines for proper implementation of the scheme.

POSHAN Abhiyaan: Government has launched POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18 with an overall budget of Rs.9046 Crore. All 36 States/UTs and districts have been covered. The goals of POSHAN Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

S.No	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young Children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years.	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5.	Reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW).	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan will ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. The major works undertaken under this Abhiyaan are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; Information Technology enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery, monitoring progress and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries, incentivizing States/ UTs for achieving goals etc.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls: With an aim to motivate out of school adolescent girls (11-14 years) to join school system, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) has been expanded pan India from 1st April, 2018. The key objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower Adolescent Girls (AGs) so as to enable them to become self-reliant and aware citizens. Scheme is implemented through Anganwadi Centers (AWCs). The scheme has two component Nutrition and Non nutrition Under non-nutrition component a package of services is given to adolescent girls including i) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation; ii) Health check-up and Referral services; iii) Nutrition & Health Education (NHE); iv) Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling; v) Life Skill Education; and vii) Counselling/Guidance on accessing Public Services. Number of beneficiaries of the scheme in the current financial year is 4,92,944.

National Crèche Scheme: National Crèche Scheme is being implemented with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months - 6 years) of working mothers. The scheme provides an integrated package of five services, viz, Daycare Facilities including Sleeping Facilities, Early Stimulation for children below 3 years and Pre-school Education for 3 to 6 years old children, Supplementary Nutrition, Growth Monitoring, Health Check-up and Immunization: Regular and strict monitoring is conducted at different levels to ensure effective running of the scheme and also the beneficiaries are delivered services as envisaged in the scheme. The scheme is implemented either by the State Governments/UT Administrations directly or through suitable Voluntary Organisations / Non-Governmental Organisations who are registered with NITI Aayog. Monitoring of crèches is conducted at local and district level, by independent monitoring agencies, mobile / web based monitoring and by Central Monitoring Cell. As on date 6701 Crèches are running through the State Governments/UT Administrations benefitting about 1,20,618 children.

Child Protection Services: The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored Child Protection Services (CPS) scheme (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for supporting the children in difficult circumstances, as envisaged under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2015 (JJ Act). Under CPS, Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in every district or group of districts, either by itself or through voluntary or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). The primary responsibility of implementation of the scheme lies with the States/UTs. The NGOs implementing the scheme are required to obtain the unique Id from the NGO-DARPAN Portal of NITI Aayog to be eligible to apply for grants to the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Under the scheme, institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. The programmes and activities in Homes, inter-alia, include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling, etc. The scheme provides for education (including bridge education) with the help of Education Department specially with the help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Open School. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in India. As per information provided by States/UTs as on dated 2100 CCIs are presently functioning in the country under CPS and approximately 75,660 children are being benefited through the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: Objective of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is to provide partial compensation for the wage loss by way of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child and to provide cash incentive to improve health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). Under the scheme, maternity benefit of Rs.5,000 is transferred to the bank account of the women eligible for the benefit as per scheme guidelines. The maternity benefit is available to a woman for the first living child of family subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. The eligible beneficiaries also receive cash incentives as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average a woman gets Rs.6000/-. As on 28th November, 2019, 1,11,78,036 women have been paid total benefit of Rs. 4571.27 crore under PMMVY.

Swadhar Greh: The scheme targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for these women. The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administration w.e.f 01.04.2016. The scheme is monitored at District, State and Central levels. The number of women benefitted under Swadhar Greh Scheme for current FY is 12,890.

Ujjawala Homes: The scheme is being implemented for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Under this scheme, the funds are provided to implementing agencies for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking which includes vocational training from recognized institutes for alternate livelihood options and skill development of the inmates. Implementation and monitoring of the Scheme is done through the State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f 01.04.2016. The scheme is monitored at Panchayat/Block/District Level, State and Central Levels. The Number of women benefitted under Ujjawala Scheme for current financial year is 5427.

Working Women Hostels: Working Women's Hostel scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, and even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist. The scheme is assisting projects for construction of new hostel buildings, expansion of existing hostel buildings and also for running hostel buildings in rented premises. The Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the State Governments/UT Administrations w.e.f 22.11.2017. Regular monitoring of the functioning of the hostels is the responsibility of the District Administration. Since its inception in 1972-73, 952 Hostels have been sanctioned all over the country for the benefit of about 72,268 working women. The additional number of women who would benefit under Working Women Hostels for the current FY 2019-20 is 750.

Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK): Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme aims to empower rural women through community participation. The scheme envisages community engagement through College Student Volunteers to empower rural women in 115 aspirational districts as part of block level initiatives. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) in 640 districts and State Resource Centre for Women support the respective government in States/UTs towards implementation of women centric schemes and BBBP program. District level activities were approved for 220 districts in Phase I (2017-18), 220 districts in Phase II (2018-19) and remaining 200 districts in Phase III (2019-20). Implementation and monitoring of the scheme is ensured through regular coordination with the States/UTs, video Conference meetings, training & capacity building programmes, field visits etc. The Addendum to Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme dated 20th December, 2018 include component on "Capacity building of Women collectives" and envisages provision for capacity building of women collective through NGOs in not more than 50% of the block of aspirational districts. The focus is on mobilizing women into collectives which will work towards greater self-employability through upping their skills. Special preferences are to be given to asset less rural women such as manual scavengers, bonded labourers, women rescued from trafficking and women with disabilities and destitute.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched on 22nd January, 2015 as a Central Sector Scheme to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). BBBP Scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The overall Goal of the BBBP Scheme is to celebrate the Girl Child and enable her Education. The Objectives are to (a) prevent gender biased sex selective elimination (b) ensure survival and protection of the girl child, building value of girl child; and (c) ensure education and participation of the girl child. There are two major components under BBBP: (i) Advocacy and Media Campaign - the nation-wide media campaign focuses on addressing socio-cultural mindsets to end discrimination towards girl-child and bring in positive changes in CSR, with the underlying theme of positive reinforcement of girl child. Therefore, 360 degree approach of publicity through different media is adopted to create maximum awareness / dissemination of the message of BBBP. (ii) Multi-sectoral intervention - A flexible framework for multi-sectoral intervention has been adapted, where District has to develop District specific Action Plans to achieve Monitorable Targets. Multi-departmental, Convergent action in the chosen districts is led by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioners and lays focus on the following:

MoHFW (as Partner Ministry): effective implementation and monitoring of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act 1994), promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries and registration of births. MoHRD (as Partner Ministry): making schools girl-friendly: enrolment of girls in schools, retention of girls in secondary schools, availability of functional toilets MoWCD (as Nodal Ministry): awareness generation, advocacy, community mobilization and training of stakeholders, local champions, reward & reorganisation for outstanding work under BBBP.

One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme: Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the scheme is being implemented across the country since 1st April 2015. OSCs aim to facilitate women affected by violence with a range of integrated services under one roof such as Police facilitation, medical aid, providing legal aid and legal counselling, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter etc. OSCs are to be set up either in new constructed building in an approved design or existing buildings and preferably located within 2 kms radius of the hospitals or medical facilities. Under the scheme, One Stop Centres are being set up in all districts of the country. So far, 728 OSCs have been approved to be set up in all States/UTs. Out of these, 614 OSCs have been set up across 35 States/UTs which have provided assistance to over 2.27 lakh women.

Scheme of Universalisation of Women Helpline (WHL): The Scheme of Women Helpline through the short code 181 provides 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence, both in public and private spaces by linking them with appropriate authority such as Police, One Stop Centre, Hospital, Legal Services etc. WHL also supports women in distress with rescue van and counselling services in addition to providing information about women welfare schemes and programs across the country. Women Helpline is operational in 32 States/UTs.

Mahila Police Volunteers Scheme: The Mahila Police Volunteers are empowered, responsible, socially aware women fostering linkage for the women needing assistance and law enforcements with various government programmes and initiatives. At least 1 MPV shall be engaged in each and every Panchayat/Ward. Bigger villages can have more than one Volunteers depending upon the area/requirement. At present, MPV Scheme is approved for 12 States namely Mizoram (Aizawl & Lunglei), Karnataka (Gulbarga & Bagalkote) , Jharkhand (Ranchi & Dhanbad), Haryana (Karnal & Mahendranagar), Andhra Pradesh (all districts), Gujarat (Surat & Ahmedabad), Chhattisgarh (Korea & Durg), Madhya Pradesh (Vidisha & Morena), Tripura (West Tripura & Gomti), Nagaland (Dimapur & Longleng), Uttarakhand (Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands with over 9531 Volunteers. However, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Nagaland and Uttarakhand, MPV Scheme is under process of operationalization.

Appendix - VI

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 43

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4605 dated 15.12.2016 regarding "Hub Ports".

On 15 December, 2016, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 4605 to the then Minister of Shipping (now Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways). The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.
3. In this regard, the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways *vide* O.M. No. H-11016/19/2016-PD-VI(PD-IV) dated 16.09.2021 has stated as under:-

"Due to continued protests from fishermen groups and local public with regard to development of new Major Port at Enayam in Tamil Nadu an alternative site was identified at Kanniyakumari District. Expression of Interest (EOI) for developing a Transshipment Hub near Kanniyakumari on PPP mode was invited on 20.02.2021 with the last date of submission on 20.03.2021. However, since it has now been decided to make V.O.Chidambaranar Port as a Transshipment Hub Port, the EOI in respect of Kanniyakumari Port was cancelled on 19.03.2021. As such, it is not possible to fulfill the Assurance."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Ports, Shipping and Waterways, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4605

TO BE ANSWERED ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2016

HUB PORTS

4605. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोतपरिवहनमंत्री

- (a) the details of hub port in the country, State/UT-wise;
(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new hub ports in the country; and
(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up State/
UT-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN)

- (a)to(c):Presently there is no hub port, as such, in the Country. Central Government proposes to develop a new Major Port at Enayam in Tamil Nadu as a hub port to handle the transshipment & gateway containers. Preliminary studies and preparation of DPR is under process. Timelines will be identified after the results of the studies are known.

Appendix-VII

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM No. 46

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3470 dated 02.01.2019 regarding "Opening of Base Kitchen".

On 02 January, 2019, Shri Anil Shirole and Shri George Baker, M.Ps., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3470 to the Minister of Railways. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2018/Catering/610/89Pt dated 08 October, 2021 has stated as under:-

"With the issuance of Catering Policy 2017, IRCTC was mandated to set up new base kitchens and upgrade existing ones over Indian Railways (IR) to ensure quality, hygiene and cleanliness of food. However, after COVID-19 pandemic, Ministry of Railways has decided to allow service of only 'Ready to Eat Meals' (RTE) in trains to ensure hygiene and quality of food. Service of cooked food in trains has been done away with. As such, the production of cooked food from Base Kitchens has been stopped and presently, there is no proposal to set up Base Kitchens over IR."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED:- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

Annexure

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3470
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.01.2019**

OPENING OF BASE KITCHEN

**3470. SHRI ANIL SHIROLE:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of base kitchens opened across the country, State/ UT-wise including Maharashtra and West Bengal along with their results;**
- (b) whether the Government is planning to open some more base kitchens across the country;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the budget likely to be sanctioned for this;**
- (d) whether the Government has received any proposal from some of the States in this regard; and**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3470 BY SHRI ANIL SHIROLE AND SHRI GEORGE BAKER TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 02.01.2019 REGARDING OPENING OF BASE KITCHEN

(a): Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened 08 Base kitchens. The details are as under:

SN	Name of Station/Location	State/UT
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2	Balasore	Odisha
3	Kharagpur	West Bengal
4	Sealdah	West Bengal
5	NOIDA	Uttar Pradesh
6	New Delhi (under renovation)	Delhi
7	Howrah	West Bengal
8	Rajendera Nagar -Patna	Bihar

In addition to above, IRCTC has upgraded 13 Kitchen Units in 2017-18 from where meals are supplied on trains also.

(b) & (c): IRCTC is planning to set up Green Field Base Kitchens at the following locations. A budget target of capital expenditure Rs. 15 crores has been set by IRCTC for 2018-19, for setting up new/renovation of existing kitchen/production unit.

SN	Base kitchen Location	States
1	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2	Hazrat Nizamuddin	Delhi
3	Howrah	West Bengal
4	Rajendra Nagar Patna	Bihar
5	Secunderabad	Telangana
6	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
7	Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu
8	Ahmadabad	Gujarat
9	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra

(d). No Madam.

(e): Does not arise.

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 47

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3178 dated 06.08.2018 regarding "Reservation for STs".

On 06 August, 2018, Shri Balabhadra Majhi and Prof. A.S.R. Naik, M.Ps., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3178 to the Minister of Tribal Affairs. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* O.M. F.No. 43012/2/2018-Estt.(E.12599) dated 29.10.2021 has stated as under:-

"The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the Bill may be processed only after a decision in court case on the subject of reservation in the Supreme Court of India like CA No. 2628-2637 of 2010 are disposed of. Therefore, it is at present not feasible to fulfill the Assurance by the Government pending decision in the court case."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State for Tribal Affairs, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS)
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED No. 3178
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.08.2018

Annexure

RESERVATION FOR STs

3178. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
PROF. A.S.R. NAIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Constitution of India guarantees proportionate representation in respect of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Government services on which there is no maximum ceiling;
- (b) whether the Government of Telangana has requested the Union Government for enhancement of ST reservation as per their population; and
- (c) the stand of Union Government on enhancement of STs reservation?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI JASWANTSINH BHABHOR)

(a) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is the nodal agency for framing policy for reservation of Scheduled Tribes. Department of Personnel & Training has stated that as per the 9 judge Bench Constitutional judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case, total reservation cannot exceed the limit of 50%. In the same judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also observed that clause (4) of Article 16 of Constitution speaks of adequate representation and not proportionate representation.

(b) & (c) Telangana submitted a proposal to Department of Personnel & Training for enhancement of percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribes in State of Telangana from the existing 7% to 9% (based on Census 2011) for the purpose of direct recruitment to Group C and D post normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region. In reference of this letter DoPT vide letter No 36017/1/2004-Estt.(Res.) dated 31.03.2017 has sought comments from State Government of Telangana in the matter.

Further, a Bill viz The Telangana Backward Classes, SCs and STs (Reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and of appointments of posts in the Services under the State) Bill, 2017 was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 27-09-2017. As per the Statement of Object and Reasons of the Bill:

“The State Government have, after careful consideration of the study reports along with the recommendations, keeping in view the population of the Backward Classes of citizens and the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, their social and educational backwardness, inadequate representation in proportion to their population, come to a conclusion that there is every need for revision of the existing level of reservation in admission to educational institutions in the State and in the services under the State for them from 50% and accordingly decided to revise the percentage of reservation from 50% to 62% for the Backward Classes of citizens and for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, in admission to educational institutions in the State and in the services under the State for their amelioration and ensuring their advancement in the State of Telangana”

As per Ministry of Home Affairs, the Bill is under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice and other Ministries.

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 48

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 718 dated 20.12.2017 regarding "Anandnagar Junction-Maharajganj-Ghughuli new rail line".

On 20 December, 2017, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 718 to the Minister of Railways. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2017/W-I/NER/PQL/7 dated 29.09.2021 has stated as under:-

"Anandnagar-Ghughuli via Maharajganj new line project was included in the Budget 2013-14 subject to requisite Government approvals.

The Detailed Project Report has been examined and the project has been found to be financially unviable. The project could not be approved by CCEA."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

Annexure

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 718
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.12.2017**

ANANDNAGAR JUNCTION-MAHARAJGANJ-GHUGHULI NEW RAIL LINE

†718. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the updated status of Anandnagar junction v/a Maharajganj-Ghughuli (50 km) new rail line project under the North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur;**
- (b) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of this project has been prepared;**
- (c) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be approved; and**
- (d) if not, the time by which DPR of the project is likely to be prepared?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN)

(a) to (d): Anandnagar-Ghughli via Maharajganj (50 km) new line project was included in the Budget 2013-14 subject to requisite approvals from the Government. Detailed Project Report (DPR) alongwith detailed estimate is received from North Eastern Railway. As per DPR, the cost of the project is ₹ 1339.09 crore and the rate of return is (-)1.26%. The Detailed Project Report is being scrutinized for sanction of the project.

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Appendix - X

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

MEMORANDUM No. 50

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2365 dated 26.12.2018 regarding "Construction of Anand Nagar-Maharajganj Rail Line".

On 26 December, 2018, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2365 to the Minister of Railways. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Railways within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Railways *vide* O.M. No. 2018/W-I/NER/PQL/4 dated 29.09.2021 has stated as under:-

"Anandnagar-Ghughuli via Maharajganj (50 km.) new line project was included in the Budget 2013-14 subject to requisite Government approvals. The Detailed Project Report has been examined and the project has been found to be financially unviable. The project could not be approved by CCEA."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, has requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

DATED :- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

Annexure

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2365
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.12.2018**

CONSTRUCTION OF ANAND NAGAR-MAHARAJGANJ RAIL LINE

†2365. **SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) **the steps taken by the Government for the construction of Anand Nagar via Maharajganj Ghugli railway line under the Eastern Railway;**
- (b) **the stage at which the construction of the said railway line is pending;**
- (c) **whether the Government proposes to accord approval to the construction of the said Anand Nagar via Maharajganj railway line on priority basis; and**
- (d) **if so, the time by which approval is likely to be accorded and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN)

(a) to (d): The work of new BG line Anandnagar-Ghughuli via Maharajganj has been included in the Budget 2013-14 subject to the condition that the work would be taken up once the Government clearances are obtained. Project has been appraised by NITI Aayog. Necessary measures for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approval has been taken up.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM No. 52

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3959 dated 19.03.2021 regarding "Depth of Himalayan Glaciers".

On 19 March, 2021, Shri Dushyant Singh, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3959 to the Minister of Earth Sciences. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences within three months from the date of reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Earth Sciences *vide* O.M. No. पृविमं/43-संसद/47/2021 dated 07 December, 2021 has stated as under:-

"Though the expertise (Manpower-Scientists/Engineers) to develop such Radar is available in India and overseas Indians, but more R&D efforts are needed to design, fabrication and testing of compact and lightweight radar for operational use and hence time frame cannot be estimated. However, once the technology is developed, MoES can provide the time frame for estimating depth of the Glacier."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated:- 28/02/2022

New Delhi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No.3959
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 2021

DEPTH OF HIMALAYAN GLACIERS

3959. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to measure the depth of Himalayan glaciers to assess water availability, if so, the details of the authority undertaking and implementing the mission;
- (b) the area of the Himalayas which will be explored under the mission along with the details of the phase wise implementation of the project;
- (c) the quantum of funds proposed to be allocated for the research along with the details of the technology likely to be used in the mission;
- (d) whether India possesses indigenous technology for exploring the depth of Himalayas, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the details of the countries from which such technology will be borrowed along with the cost of the same; and
- (f) the details of the tenure of the project along with the number of personnel proposed to be deployed for the project?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

- (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been initiated by National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR) Ministry of Earth Sciences to estimate thickness of Himalayan glaciers using innovative airborne radar surveys in collaboration with established Indian researchers in India and abroad.
- (b) A pilot study is proposed in Lahaul-Spiti basin of Himachal Pradesh for customizing the technique and methods in initial phase followed by Airborne radar surveys across representative sub-basins of Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra basins in the next phase.
- (c) No specific funds have been allocated pending the finalization of project, Airborne radar surveys are proposed to estimate the thickness of Himalayan glaciers.
- (d) Different techniques like geophysical techniques and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) profiling have been employed for glacier depth assessment by Geological

Survey of India (GSI). Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) carries out Research and Development study to estimate thickness of major Himalayan glaciers using remote sensing based methods. Design, fabrication and testing of compact and lightweight radar and antennas suitable for helicopter-based operations are proposed for which sufficient expertise is available in India and with overseas Indians.

- (e) Does not arise.
- (f) The tenure of the project and the number of project personnel are not yet finalised.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM No. 53

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3060 dated 06.08.2021 regarding "Extreme Rainfall Events during Monsoon".

On 06 August, 2021, Shri Ravneet Singh Bittu, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 3060 to the Minister of Earth Sciences. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, within three months from the date of reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Earth Sciences *vide* O.M. No. पृविमं/43-संसद/126/2021 dated 22 October, 2021 has stated as under:-

"The emerging scientific evidence of Artic Sea-ice influence on the extreme rainfall events during monsoon are being studied in more detail and requires continued long-term efforts from the Scientists. The Natural Changes in Weather patterns caused by Arctic Sea-ice is not the main mandate of the Ministry of Earth Sciences. However sea-ice influence is only a component of different factors that influence the monsoon variability. Scientific understanding of these factors is a rigorous and continuously evolving process and thus a fixed timeline is difficult to provide."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister for Earth Sciences, has requested the Committee to drop the above mentioned Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

Dated:- 28/02/2022

New Delhi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOKSABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3060
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST, 2021

EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS DURING MONSOON

3060. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the extreme rainfall events during monsoon have increased three-fold in recent decades in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that as per a recent research, the Arctic sea ice loss is triggering extreme September rains in India and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is taking any measures to counter this change in weather pattern caused by sea ice reduction in the Arctic Ocean region; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

- (a)-(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has carried out an analysis of observed monsoon rainfall variability and changes of 29 States & Union Territory at State and District levels based on the IMD's observational data of recent 30 years (1989- 2018) during the Southwest monsoon season from June to September (JJAS) and issued a report on 30 March 2020. The reports on observed rainfall variability and its trend for each State and Union Territory are available in IMD website (<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/>) under "PUBLICATIONS" as well as in IMD Pune website.

The highlights of the report are given below:

- There are many districts in the country, which show significant changes in southwest monsoon and annual rainfall during the recent 30 years period (1989-2018). With regard to the frequency of heavy rainfall days, significant increasing trend is observed over Saurashtra & Kutch, Southeastern parts of Rajasthan, Northern parts of Tamil Nadu, Northern parts of Andhra Pradesh and adjoining areas of Southwest Odisha, many parts of Chhattisgarh, Southwest Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur & Mizoram, Konkan & Goa and Uttarakhand.
- Five states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Nagaland have shown significant decreasing trends in southwest monsoon rainfall during the recent 30 years period (1989-2018).

- The annual rainfall over these five states along with the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh also show significant decreasing trends.
 - Other states do not show any significant changes in southwest monsoon rainfall during the same period.
- (c) Yes. A recent study indicates the fact that at least part of the variability in the September extreme events in India can be influenced by the Arctic sea ice extent, particularly in the Kara Sea region of the Arctic. The fast melting of sea ice in the Kara Sea region during the summer opens up the ocean cover (less sea-ice). This increased open ocean cover under the summer-time solar radiation allows more convection, heat release and thus alters the overlying atmospheric circulation. Such atmospheric circulation changes, mainly in the upper atmosphere, travel long distances at a very fast speed towards subtropical Asia and influence the same over the Indian landmass. The associated changes in the upper atmospheric circulation, along with warm Arabian Sea temperature, can facilitate both the enhanced moisture convergence by the westerly monsoon winds over the Arabian Sea and the intensification of convection over central and west India and thereby resulting in extreme rainfall events.
- (d) Yes Sir.
- (c) The study has been published very recently (June 2021). At this stage, further efforts are being made to understand this and also other possible sea ice influences on monsoon in more detail.

The main objective is to understand potential factors that influence the monsoon and thus ultimately improve the forecast of monsoon. The study is a step forward towards improving the monsoon forecast. Further studies are being carried out to identify and improve the capability of numerical models in representing such processes that influence the monsoon.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM NO. 54

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1346 dated 19.09.2020 regarding "Policy on Construction around Centrally Protected Monuments".

On 19th September 2020, Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare and Ms. Pratima Bhoumik, M.Ps., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 1346 to the Minister of Culture. The text of the Question along with the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Culture within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Culture (Archaeological Survey of India) *vide* O.M. F. No. T-19044/27/2020-M-(Pt-1) dated 03.11.2021 has stated as under:-

"Amendment to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 involves examination of all the clauses of the Act, their effectiveness in the present context and working out amendments to be proposed for consideration with proper justification. Approval of the proposed amendment, framing cabinet note thereafter, inter-ministerial consultants and placing the Bill in the House of Parliament are important actions are also required to be taken. The Bill has to be passed by both the Houses of Parliament and also required accent of the President of India.

The Assurance committed in the Parliament has been honoured and the process has already been initiated. However, the actions involve in amendment are not completely within the jurisdiction the Ministry/ASI and therefore it is not possible to fulfillment the Assurance in specified time limit by ASI/MOC."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry of Culture, with the approval of the Minister of Culture, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurance.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED: 28/02/2022

Annexure

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1346
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.09.2020

POLICY ON CONSTRUCTION AROUND CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS

1346. SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:
MS. PRATIMA BHOUMIK:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is in the process of revisiting the policy on construction around centrally protected monuments and classify them based on their historical significance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to formulate a law that balanced preservation of monuments of historical significance and development of infrastructure around them keeping in mind the needs of tourists as well as those who live around them?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)
FOR CULTURE AND TOURISM

(PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

- (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is in the process of examining the policy related to construction around centrally protected monuments in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
MEMORANDUM No. 58

Appendix - XIV

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2356 dated 23.08.2013 regarding "Allocation of Land".

On 23 August, 2013, Dr. Baliram, M.P., addressed an Unstarred Question No. 2356 regarding "Allocation of Land" to the Minister of Tourism. The text of the Question alongwith the reply of the Minister is as given in the Annexure.

2. The reply to the Question was treated as an Assurance by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Tourism within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurance is yet to be implemented.

3. The Ministry of Tourism *vide* O.M. No. D-12012(8)/2013-Admn.IV dated 17.07.2018 had requested to drop the Assurance on the following grounds:-

"The Ministry of Tourism will not be able to construct the tourism complex on the land in question i.e. near Birla Mandir for various reasons including that the land is Green Area. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism has requested the Ministry of Urban Development to provide alternative piece of land in lieu thereof on 26.03.2018 and 22.05.2018 and hence, the Assurance needs to be dropped".

4. The above request for dropping of the Assurance was not acceded to by the Committee at their sitting held on 24 February, 2020. The Committee accordingly presented their 14th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 09 February, 2021 and *inter-alia* recommended that the Ministry should work in a timebound manner for expeditious implementation of the Assurance.

5. However, the Ministry of Tourism *vide* O.M. No. A-12012(8)/2013.Admin.IV dated 12.11.2021 have stated as under:-

"The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has since cancelled the allotment of land made to the Department of Tourism for developing complex for Lok Nayak Jay Prakash Narayan Library/Office Complex opposite Birla Mandir, New Delhi."

6. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Minister of Tourism, have again requested the Committee to drop the above Assurance.

The Committee may re-consider.

DATED :- 28/02/2022
NEW DELHI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF TOURISM

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 2356

ANSWERED ON:23.08.2013

ALLOCATION OF LAND

BALI RAM

Annexure

- (a) whether a large tract of land between Udyan Marg New Delhi and Mandir Marg, in front of Birla Mandir was allotted to the Ministry of Tourism;
- (b) if so, the details and purpose thereof;
- (c) the funds provided by the Government for accomplishing the purpose for which the said land was allotted;
- (d) whether the said land is currently under some illegal/unauthorized possession;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government for removal of illegal possession and develop shopping complex, parking and other facilities for tourists on the said tract of land along with the present status thereof?

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:-

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM (INDEPENDENCE CHARGE) (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI)

(a) & (b): A plot of land measuring 3.5749 hectares was allotted to the then Ministry of Tourism and Culture by the Land & Development Office (L&DO), Ministry of Urban Development on 7-10-2003 for developing complex for Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Library, opposite Birla Mandir.

(c): An amount of Rs.1.94 crores was paid to the Ministry of Urban Development in 2003 towards the cost of land. An amount of Rs.91,543.00 was paid to NDMC for approval of lay out plan for Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Library Complex. In 2004, an amount of Rs.2.47 crores was paid to CPWD for execution/development of Tourist Complex at the allotted land. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has also paid Rs.2.23 Crores to the CPWD for construction of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Memorial Library.

(d) & (e): No, Madam.

(f): The Ministry of Tourism is currently in the process of drawing up the road map for the development of the green area and construction of the parking lot, LNJP Memorial Library and office accommodation for the Ministry in consultation with other agencies

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH
MEMORANDUM NO. 61

Subject: Request for dropping of Assurances given in replies to:-

- (i). **Unstarred Question No. 3337 dated 14.12.2011 regarding "Telecom Finance Corporation".**
- (ii). **Unstarred Question No. 3624 dated 18.03.2015 regarding "Telecom Finance Corporation".**
- (iii). **Unstarred Question No. 1231 dated 23.11.2016 regarding "Telecom Finance Corporation".**
- (iv). **Unstarred Question No.1543 dated 27.12.2017 regarding "New Telecom Policy".**

The above mentioned Questions were asked by various M.Ps. to the Minister of Communications. The contents of the Questions along with the replies of the Ministers are as given in Annexures I to IV.

2. The replies to the Questions were treated as Assurances by the Committee and required to be implemented by the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) within three months from the date of the reply but the Assurances are yet to be implemented.

3. In this regard, the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) *vide* O.M. No. 1-52/2019-FIPP dated 26th November, 2021 has stated as under:

"The matter has been analyzed and deliberated in DoT that justification for pursuing with the proposal on the creation of Telecom Finance Corporation (TFC) as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom sector in the current scenario does not exist for the following reasons:-

(i). Reforms in the sector: Over the previous 3 decades, Telecom sector has witnessed multiple waves of reforms which have not only eased the regulation and compliances but also opened up multiple avenues for financing. For example, Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) funding caters to remote area connectivity while market based mechanisms like banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) etc. provide financing for the sector for their needs.

(ii). FDI: India has been an attractive destination for foreign investors in the recent past. Digital sector has garnered a lot of FDI as well. FDI has catered to the equity financing needs of Telecom companies. As per the FDI policy 2020 FDI in telecom was allowed up to 49% in automatic route and beyond 49 up to 100% on Government approval route. With this policy provision, telecom sector was the 3rd highest recipient of FDI in the country. The cumulative FDI inflows in the telecom sector in the last 20 years have been to the tune of Rs. 2,24,411 Crores (37,977 USD Million). With the recent reforms by Government on 15.09.2021 by permitting 100% FDI in telecom on automatic route, FDI in Telecom is expected to increase which will further open up this financing option for the sector.

(iii). Policy changes: Creation of TFC was last envisaged by the National Telecom Policy-2012. However, in the latest National Digital Communication Policy-2018 creation of TFC has not been included.

(iv). Government's fiscal burden: The source of funds for TFC includes Debt and Equity with equity being the major portion of the overall capital structure. Since the major sources of funding in the initial years for the creation of TFC will be equity contribution by the Government and given the availability of funding through multiple mechanism, both governmental and market, it may not be a feasible proposition.

(v). New financing platforms: Recent developments like introduction of NABFID, NIIF Debt platform, availability of finance from public and private sector banks, NBFCs etc. have opened up avenues for financing long-term projects which also suits Telecom sector. National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development has been established by an Act of Parliament on 28.03.2021 to support the development of long term infrastructure financing in India including development of the bonds and derivatives markets necessary for infrastructure financing and to carry on the business of financing infrastructure and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Similarly, National Investment and Infrastructure Fund which is an Alternative Investment Fund under SEBI regulations also caters to investing in the infra-related projects of the country.

Banks and NBFCs also provide substantial funding options to Telecom companies which form the part of overall financial resources employed in Telecom sector. Substantial financial resources from these institutions have helped in massive growth of the sector. Scheduled banks are the biggest lenders to infrastructure sector including telecom sector. Setting up sector-specific financial institution would pose great portfolio risk as the lending of such a TFC would be only to the telecom sector leading to no or poor diversification of portfolio.

As submitted above, it emerges that justification for TFC as a sector specific finance corporation, funded substantially by the Government does not appear to be a feasible proposition at present. Creation of TFC has therefore not been found feasible by the Government in the present context and accordingly, the Assurance may be considered for dropping."

4. In view of the above, the Ministry, with the approval of the Hon'ble Minister of State for Communications, has requested the Committee to drop the Assurances.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED: 28/02/2022

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3337
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14TH DECEMBER, 2011**

TELECOM FINANCE CORPORATION

3337. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up Telecom Finance Corporation to meet the financial requirements of telecom sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken in this regard so far; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give infrastructure status to telecom sector?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA)**

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) The Working Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) has recommended that Telecom Finance Corporation may be created as a vehicle to access funds at competitive rates to facilitate the funding needs of the Telecom Sector, in case of a requirement. Also, Draft New Telecom Policy-2011 has envisaged creation of a Telecom Finance Corporation as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom projects
- (c) The above recommendation, of the Working Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Five Year Plan, is under consideration of the government.
- (d) The Working Group on the Telecom Sector for the 12th Year Plan as well as Draft New New Telecom Policy (NTP)-2011 have recommended to declare Telecom Sector as Infrastructure Sector (both wireless and wireline). It has also been proposed to provide all the benefits available to infrastructure sectors to telecom sector also, in order to realize the true potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for development.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3624
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18TH MARCH, 2015
TELECOM FINANCE CORPORATION**

3624. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to set up a Telecom Finance Corporation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives; and
- (c) the progress made in this regard so far?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD)**

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) 12th Five Plan (2012-17) has recommended that Telecom Finance Corporation may be created as a vehicle to access funds at competitive rates to facilitate the funding needs to the Telecom Sector, in case of requirement.

The aims and objectives of proposed TFC are as under:

- (i) To make available schemes of funding such as line of credit, bridge loans, corporate loans, debt refinancing, venture capital financing and other related financial/funding solutions for borrowers in telecom sector.
 - (ii) To mobilize various sources from domestic & international sources at competitive rates.
 - (iii) To support manufactures of telecom equipment especially in small & medium scale sectors by providing financing at competitive rates.
 - (iv) To provide non-fund based service like-Guarantees, Letter of Credit, Letter of Comfort, Indemnification, Financial advisory and consultancy services and other relates activities.
 - (v) To work as a catalyst to streamline the functions of its borrowers in financial, technical and managerial areas to ensure optimum utilization of available resources.
 - (vi) Financing of all such activities that contribute towards overall development of Information & Communications Technology (ICT) in the country.
 - (vii) To expand into other financial services like Merchant Banking etc. to provide a complete bouquet of financial services to prospective clients.
 - (viii) To participate by way of equity contribution in other infrastructure related funds.
 - (ix) To adopt best practices in financing infrastructure and develop core competencies in facilitating infrastructure development.
 - (x) To provide inputs for policy framework and regulation from the financial angle.
 - (xi) To promote development of green and energy efficient equipment taking into account economic viability
- (c) The process for setting up of Telecom Finance Corporation (TFC) has commenced and appointment of Consultant for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under process.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Annexure - III

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1231
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 2016

TELECOM FINANCE CORPORATION

1231. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a massive delay in implementing the decisions of the telecom commission on creation of Telecom Finance Corporation etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the concrete steps being taken by the Ministry to expedite the decisions of the Telecom Commission for the betterment of DoT?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS &
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA)

(a)& (b) The Telecom Commission, in its meeting held on 02.07.2013 has directed that in order to set up Telecom Finance Corporation a Detailed Project Report with a business plan may be brought before commission for consideration. Accordingly, a tender enquiry was floated for appointment of 'Consultant' for preparation of "Detailed Project Report"(DPR) for setting up of 'Telecom Finance Corporation' on 09.12.2013 which was cancelled on 23.05.2015 on technical grounds. Thereafter, a fresh tender was floated on 14.07.2015 and subsequently contract was awarded for preparation of DPR. The 'Consultant' so appointed has submitted its 'Final Report' on 28th October 2016 and since then a 'Consultancy Monitoring Committee' of Department of Telecommunications is examining this report.

(c) The decisions of the Telecom Commission are immediately conveyed to the concerned responsibility centres (wings) of the department for further necessary action in the matter. The Secretariat of the Telecom Commission obtains requisite action taken reports from the concerned responsibility centres regularly, compiles them in the form of TC memo(s) and places the same before the Telecom Commission for information and necessary action.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1543
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27TH DECEMBER, 2017

NEW TELECOM POLICY

1543. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the objectives and vision of the National Telecom Policy (NTP) along with the extent to which such objectives have been achieved by the Government so far;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under the NTP since inception;
- (c) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities/corruption/diversion of funds in implementation of the policy since inception;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by the Government on such complaints so far; and
- (e) the number of villages that have been connected with the telecom network since inception of the policy across the country, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS &
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA)

(a) The Department of Telecommunications envisages to formulate a new National Telecom Policy in view of rapid technological advancement in the sector. The work on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2018 has been initiated and targeted to be finalised by March, 2018. However, the objectives and vision of the existing National Telecom Policy and its achievements thereof are enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

(b) to (d): National Telecom Policy lays down a 'broad framework' to create an enabling ecosystem for providing affordable and effective communications to the citizens. It does not have any financial outlays. As such, the question of irregularities/corruption/diversion of funds under National Telecom Policy does not arise.

(e): State/UT-wise details of villages connected with the telecom network are enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

**STATUS OF OBJECTIVES/ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TELECOM POLICY
2012**

S.No	Objectives envisaged in NTP-12	Status of implementation
1.	Provide secure, affordable and high quality telecommunication services to all citizens	<p>TSPs are mandated to take adequate measure for security of their networks under license security conditions among which it is mandated that the licensee shall induct only those network elements into his telecom network, which have been got tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or international security standards.</p> <p>A Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) has been set up in a phased manner to automate the process of lawful interception and monitoring of mobile phones, landlines and the internet in the country. The phase related with Technology development and Pilot trials of the CMS have been completed. The deployment of technical equipment is under way in phased manner and 18 Regional Monitoring Centres (RMC) out of 21 RMC has been technically commissioned.</p>
2.	Increase of rural tele-density from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.	<p>The Government of India has taken several measures to bridge the digital divide and to provide impetus to rural ICT. As per TRAI, Rural tele-density has reached 57.73 per hundred subscribers as on 30.6.2017.</p> <p>Government has approved a scheme to install mobile towers in 2199 locations identified in areas affected by the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) at an estimated Cost of about Rs.3046 crores. The project is being funded from USOF and will be executed by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).</p> <p>A scheme to extend financial support from USO Fund for provisioning of mobile communication services in inhabited uncovered villages of the country is ongoing. Providing mobile connectivity to uncovered Villages in the North East Region will be given priority. In its endeavour to improve the telecom connectivity in the North Eastern Region, Department of Telecom has decided to implement a comprehensive telecom plan for the North-East, based on the recommendations given by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).</p>

3.	<p>Provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.</p>	<p>The total number of broadband subscribers has already reached 431.21 million on 30.6.2017. Further, BharatNet project is planned to create network infrastructure for providing broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. The project will be implemented in three phases. Phase I is being implemented to connect 1,00,000 GPs. As on 17.12.2017, optical fibre cable laid 2,56,582Kms. in 1,12,464GPs and broadband connectivity provided in 87,836GPs. Non-discriminatory access will be provided to all the telecom service providers under BharatNet. BharatNet project will give a further boost to the penetration of broadband in rural areas.</p> <p>A total of 1893.75 MHz spectrum has been allotted to the service providers for IMT through auction through the auctions held from the year 2012 to 2016 which will help in proliferation of wireless broadband through various technologies like 3G, 4G, Wi-max etc.</p>
4.	<p>Enable citizens to participate in and contribute to e-governance in key sectors like health, education, skill development, employment, governance, banking etc. to ensure equitable and inclusive growth.</p>	<p>The Govt has created a MyGov platform to enable citizens to participate in governance process. MyGov is an innovative platform to build a partnership between Citizens and Government with the help of technology for growth and development of India.</p>
5.	<p>Provide high speed and high quality broadband access to all village panchayats through a combination of technologies by the year 2014 and progressively to all villages and habitations by 2020.</p>	<p>Bharat Net earlier known as National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)) is being implemented to provide minimum 100 MBps Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media.</p> <p>The Project is planned to be implemented in three phases. Under first phase of the project, 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to be connected by laying underground OFC. As of now approximately 87,836GPs under phase 1 have already been lit and the work for balance is in progress. Under second phase, connectivity will be provided to remaining 1.5 lakh GPs in the country using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media, by March, 2019.</p>

6.	Promote innovation, indigenous R&D and manufacturing to serve domestic and global markets, by increasing skills and competencies.	<p>The Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Council, comprising experts from industry, academia, R&D institutions and Government was set up to advise the Government on policy directions necessary to promote NTP objectives.</p> <p>Telecom Equipment & Services Export Promotion Council has been set up to promote exports of telecom equipment and participation in domestic and international exhibitions.</p> <p>With the objective of creating an eco-system for sustainable growth of telecom sector in the country, eight Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOEs) has been set up in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) bringing together Academic Institutions, Telecom Industry and Government at premier educational institutions like IITs, IIM and IISC.</p>
7.	Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.	<p>In order to create an ecosystem for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, MeitY has launched Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme for development of manufacturing clusters in the country and Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme for providing subsidy up to 25% for setting up manufacturing facility or expansion of electronics products.</p>
8.	Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing i.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.	<p>A vibrant ecosystem of innovation, research and development with active industry involvement is essential for a thriving electronics industry. It is with this objective that an EDF (Electronic Development Fund) has been set up as a Fund of Funds to participate in 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). The policy provides a framework where the decision to support R&D is based on market conditions and through industry professionals well versed with industry requirements.</p> <p>Government has formally launched EDF on 15th February, 2016. 12 daughter funds have been approved for in-principal commitment of Rs. 510 Crore from EDF and 4 daughter funds are approved for final commitment of Rs. 179 Crore from EDF.</p> <p>Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India(TSDSI) is now one of the partners in 3GPP and has signed MOUs with other regional Standard Development Organizations to</p>

		promote R&D, IPRs in global standards.
9.	Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.	Department of Telecommunications notified 23 telecom products for preferential market access in government procurements. The notification was made applicable to procurements by all the Ministries or Departments (except the Ministry of Defence), and the agencies under their administrative control and for all Government funded telecom projects. The NOFN project (now BharatNet) and Left Wing Extremist (LWE) projects of USOF, and other Government funded are covered under PMA Policy of the Government.
10.	Develop and establish standards to meet national requirements, generate IPRs, and participate in international standardization bodies to contribute in formulation of global standards, thereby making India a leading nation in the area of international telecom. This will be supported by establishing appropriate linkages with industry, R&D institutions, academia, telecom service providers and users.	For the development of standards for telecom especially suited to Indian environment and incorporation of the same in the international standards, Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI) – an industry led autonomous 'not for profit' Standards Development Organization for telecom products and services has been set up.
11.	Simplify the licensing framework to further extend converged high quality services across the nation including rural and remote areas. This will not cover content regulation.	To simplify the licensing regime Unified License Regime has been put in place. Under the UL regime spectrum has been delinked from the license. UL provides for the single license to provide all services in all the service areas
12.	Strive to create One Nation - One License across services and service areas.	Delinking of Network Service Operators and Service Delivery Operators has been done and a Virtual Network Operators (VNO) regime has been put in place on 31 st May, 2016.
13.	Achieve One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability and work towards One Nation - Free Roaming.	Nation-wide Mobile Number Portability facility has been implemented so that the users can retain their mobile number while shifting from one service area to another, irrespective of the service provider. For free roaming, TRAI has reduced ceiling charges and mandated one tariff plan for each operator for free incoming roaming.

14.	Reposition the mobile phone from a mere communication device to an instrument of empowerment that combines communication with proof of identity, fully secure financial and other transaction capability, multi-lingual services and a whole range of other capabilities that ride on them and transcend the literacy barrier.	Mobile phones including Smart Phones are increasingly being used to provide various Information Communication Technology (ICT) services. Financial and other transactions are being done by utilizing Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), OTP based authentication, app based services. Further, MobilePhones are supporting multi-lingual capabilities. Technology has improved tremendously which has made mobile phones as fully empowered devices capable of providing all sort of services and transcending the class and literacy barriers.
15.	Encourage development of mobile phones based on open platform standards.	
16.	Deliver high quality seamless voice, data, multimedia and broadcasting services on converged networks for enhanced service delivery to provide superior experience to users	Internet service enables to provide voice data, multimedia and broadcasting services through a converged platform for service delivery and enhanced user experience such as IPTV.
17.	Put in place a simplified Merger & Acquisition regime in telecom service sector while ensuring adequate competition.	To streamline and simplify mergers and acquisitions in the telecom sector, Merger and Acquisition (M&A) Policy for telecom Licensee companies have been issued.
18.	Ensure adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner through market related processes. Make available additional 300 MHz spectrum for IMT services by the year 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.	375 MHz spectrum has been allocated for IMT services as on 30 th September 2017. A total of 1893.75 MHz spectrum has been allotted to the service providers for IMT through auction through the auctions held from the year 2012 to 2016.
19.	Promote efficient use of spectrum with provision of regular audit of spectrum usage	That the spectrum is efficiently used is the need of the service provider as more efficient usage of the spectrum will lead to greater economic gains to the service provider. <u>The matter of spectrum Audit is under consideration of the Government.</u>
20.	De-licensing additional frequency bands for public use.	After the release of the NTP-2012, frequency bands of 302 to 351 kHz, 36 to 38 MHz, 433 to 434.79 MHz, 76 to 77 GHz have also been delicensed for the purpose of usage of very low power Radio Frequency devices.
21.	Recognize telecom as Infrastructure Sector to realize true potential of ICT for development.	Telecom is now recognized as an Infrastructure Sector.

22.	Address the Right of Way (RoW) issues in setting up of telecom infrastructure	In order to mitigate the problems being faced by the Telecom Service Providers in getting Right of Way permission, Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 15 th November, 2016 for laying underground and overground infrastructure for grant of right of way permission by simplifying the application process for facilitating smooth coordination between the service providers and the Central/State Governments/ local bodies.
23.	Mandate an ecosystem to ensure setting up of a common platform for interconnection of various networks for providing non-exclusive and non-discriminatory access.	In order to utilise resources efficiently, interconnection at Internet Protocol (IP level) has been enabled.
24.	Strengthen the framework to address the environmental and health related concerns pertaining to the telecom sector.	<p>Norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) have been made ten times more stringent and reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).</p> <p>A nation-wide Awareness Programme on EMF Emissions & Telecom Towers to build a direct bridge of engagement between different stakeholders and to fill the information gap with scientific evidence has been initiated.</p> <p>Detailed information on EMF related issues and steps taken by Government of India in this regard are available on DoT website www.dot.gov.in in section "A Journey for EMF".</p> <p>Department of Telecom (DoT), has launched Tarang Sanchar, a web portal for Information sharing on Mobile Towers and EMF Emission Compliances, with a view to generate confidence and conviction with regard to safety and harmlessness from mobile towers, clearing any myths and misconceptions. The portal can be accessed at www.tarangsanchar.gov.in. The EMF Portal provides a public interface where an easy map-based search feature has been provided for viewing the mobile towers in vicinity of any locality. By click of a button, information on EMF compliance status of mobile towers can be accessed. Detailed information about any tower site, if requested, will be sent on email to</p>

		<p>the users.</p> <p>DoT has issued an informative guide on 'Mobile Communications-Radio Waves and Safety' and the same is available on DoT website. The document covers basic introduction to radio waves, various terminologies, and clarification of various myths regarding deployment, use of Radio waves / Safety Standards and frequently asked questions relating to Mobile phones & Human health.</p>
25.	Enhanced and continued adoption of green policy in telecom and incentivise use of renewable energy sources for sustainability.	<p>DOT has issued broad directions in 2012 for greening of the telecom sector and to achieve the desired reduction in carbon emission using Renewable Energy Technology (RET) solutions and energy efficient equipment which inter-alia, includes -</p> <p>(i) The total power consumption of each Base Transceiver Station (BTS) should not exceed 500W by the year 2020.</p> <p>(ii) Service providers should evolve a 'Carbon Credit Policy' in line with the carbon credit norms.</p> <p>(iii) Service providers to aim to Carbon emission reduction targets for the mobile network at 17% by the year 2018-2019.</p>
26.	Protect consumer interest by promoting informed consent, transparency and accountability in quality of service, tariff, usage etc.	Consumer interest is of paramount concern of the Government and various guidelines are being issued to promote transparency and accountability. The quality of service and tariff fall within the domain of TRAI.
27.	Strengthen the grievance redressal mechanisms to provide timely and effective resolution.	The grievance redressal mechanism is now fully computerized wherein general public can raise their grievances regarding shortcoming of telecom services faced by them. The grievance can be submitted through telephone/fax/email/physical letter/online through PG portal of Government of India. The complainants are enabled to see the movement of the processing of complaint online through PG portal. Thus, it is ensured that grievance redressal mechanism is fully transparent and effective.
28.	Strengthen the institutional framework to enhance the pace of human capital formation and capacity building by assessing and addressing educational and	DoT has prepared Telecom Sector Skill Plan in 2016 which states that the telecom sector manpower requirement of 40.05 lakhs in 2016-17 would get increased to 87.80 lakhs by 2021-2022, creating need for additional telecom

	training needs of the sector.	<p>manpower requirement of 47.75 lakhs.</p> <p>For sustainable growth of telecom sector in the country, eight Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOEs) has been set up in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) bringing together Academic Institutions, Telecom Industry and Government at premier educational institutions like IITs, IIM and IISC.</p> <p>The Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC), a non-profit organisation constituted jointly by COAI, ICA and TCOE in January, 2013 has empanelled 157 training partners across the country and enrolled 2, 12,165 persons for training so far.</p> <p>TSSC has been entrusted with the job of identifying 5-10 ITIs, Telecom training courses, trainers etc. Once ITIs, Telecom training courses, trainers are finalised, the service providers would be requested to adapt these ITIs to train rural workforce to cater to their own needs.</p>
29.	Encourage recognition and creation of synergistic alliance of public sector and other organisations of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). This should be achieved through appropriate policy interventions and support for optimum utilisation of their resources and strengths in building a robust and secure telecom and information infrastructure.	A comprehensive strategic plan which addresses issues like effective utilization of human resources, settlement of legal issues, optimum utilization of vacant spaces in lands and buildings, promoting Make in India, pooling of resources to address emerging opportunities in the country and inter organizational operational synergies has been prepared.
30.	Evolve a policy framework for financing the sector consistent with long term sustainability.	There is a proposal for creation of Telecom Finance Corporation for financing the telecom sector. Draft Report in this regard is under consideration.
31.	Put in place appropriate fiscal and financial incentives required for indigenous manufacturers of telecom products and R&D institutions.	Same as in point number 7 & 8.
32.	Achieve substantial transition to new Internet Protocol (IPv 6) in the country in a phased and time bound manner by 2020 and encourage an ecosystem for provision of a significantly large bouquet of services on IP platform.	<p>National IPv6 Deployment Roadmap version-II' containing IPv6 transition guidelines/timelines was released by DoT to facilitate IPv6 transition in a phased and time bound manner.</p> <p>DoT has issued guidelines to various Central Ministries /Departments/States/UTs for transition to IPv6 and to ensure that all new ICT equipment are IPv6 ready.</p>

33.	Strengthen the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework and re-engineer processes to bring in more efficiency, timely decision making and transparency.	To bring in uniformity, transparency and timely disposal of applications for grant of Right of Way permission by various State Governments/Local Bodies, Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 has been formulated. Aadhaar based e-KYC for new subscribers which has been launched in September, 2016. Under this process, the subscriber can authenticate his biometrics at the point of sale and obtain a new activated SIM card within 30 minutes, which otherwise takes almost a day and involves a lot of paper work. Wireless Operators License has also been abolished, which will ensure that new mobile towers are put in operation without any loss of time.

State/UT-wise Status of Villages Connected with the Telecom Network

S.N	Name of the State/UT	Number of Covered Villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh including Telangana	22,171
2.	Assam	22,487
3.	Bihar	36,790
4.	Jharkhand	24,610
5.	NCT of Delhi	103
6.	Gujarat	16,568
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	60
8.	Daman & Diu	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15,466
10.	Haryana	6640
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,877
12.	Karnataka	27,397
13.	Kerala	1,017
14.	Lakshadweep	10
15.	Maharashtra	36,249
16.	Goa	255
17.	Madhya Pradesh	46,033
18.	Chhattisgarh	16,195
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,372
20.	Manipur	1,905
21.	Meghalaya	4,070
22.	Mizoram	446
23.	Nagaland	1,263
24.	Tripura	861
25.	Odisha	37,615
26.	Punjab	12,077
27.	Rajasthan	42,494
28.	Tamil Nadu	14,936
29.	Puducherry	90
30.	Uttar Pradesh	97,654
31.	Uttarakhand	13,869
32.	West Bengal	37,113
33.	Sikkim	402
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	206
	TOTAL	5,45,319

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
SEVENTH SITTING
(08.03.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room No. 3, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

2. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
3. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4. Shri M.K. Raghavan
5. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri T.S. Rangarajan | - Director |
| 3. | Shri S.L. Singh | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Vineeta Sachdeva | - Under Secretary |

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XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) consider and adopt 03 Draft Reports; (ii) consider 25 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping of 50 pending Assurances; and (iii) to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tourism regarding pending Assurances.

2. XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up the aforesaid 25 Memoranda (Memorandum Nos. 37 to 61) containing 50 Assurances for consideration for dropping or otherwise of the relevant Assurances. After considering a few Memoranda, the Committee authorized the Hon'ble Chairperson to decide the remaining Memoranda. The

Chairperson subsequently decided to drop 30 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-I and to pursue the remaining 20 Assurances as per details given in Annexure-II* for implementation by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

4.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
5.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
6.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
7.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
8.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
9.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
10.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
11.	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

*** Not related to this Report.**

Annexure-I

Statement showing Assurances dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) at their sitting held on 08.03.2022.

Sl. No.	Memorandum No.	Question/Discussion References	Ministry/Deptt.	Brief Subject
1.	37	(i) SQ No. 63 dated 29.07.2010 (ii) USQ No. 1874 dated 05.08.2010 (iii) USQ No. 4360 dated 19.08.2010 (iv) USQ No. 5003 dated 26.08.2010 (v) SQ No. 56 dated 11.11.2010 (vi) USQ No. 4951 dated 09.12.2010 (vii) USQ No. 1331 dated 03.03.2011 (viii) SQ No. 70 dated 04.08.2011 (ix) USQ No. 819 dated 04.08.2011 (x) USQ No. 2038 dated 11.08.2011 (xi) USQ No. 562 dated 24.11.2011 (xii) USQ No. 656 dated 15.03.2012 (xiii) SQ No. 372 dated 06.09.2012	Railways	(i) Crimes in Trains (ii) Unified Force for Security (iii) Theft and Crimes in Kerala Bound Trains (iv) Looting in Trains (v) Guidelines for Security of Passengers (vi) Act for Safety of Passengers (vii) Garib Nawaz Express Incident (viii) Crimes in Railways (ix) Cases of Drugging (x) Incidents of Crimes (xi) Looting in UP Bound Trains (xii) Amendment in RPF Act (xiii) Integrated Security System

2.	39	SQ No. 163 dated 29.11.2019 (Supplementary by Dr. Shashi Tharoor, M.P.)	AYUSH	AYUSH Doctors
3.	40	(i) USQ No. 5762 dated 11.05.2012 (ii) USQ No. 3486 dated 15.07.2019	Tribal Affairs	(i) Development of Tribals (ii) National Tribal Policy
4.	42	SQ No. 272 dated 06.12.2019	Women and Child Development	Development of Women and Children
5.	43	USQ No. 4605 dated 15.12.2016	Ports, Shipping and Waterways	Hub Ports
6.	46	USQ No. 3470 dated 02.01.2019	Railways	Opening of Base Kitchen
7.	47	USQ No. 3178 dated 06.08.2018	Tribal Affairs	Reservation for STs
8.	48	USQ No. 718 dated 20.12.2017	Railways	Anandnagar Junction- Maharajganj- Ghughuli New Rail Line
9.	50	USQ No. 2365 dated 26.12.2018	Railways	Construction of Anand Nagar- Maharajganj Rail Line
10.	52	USQ No. 3959 dated 19.03.2021	Earth Sciences	Depth of Himalayan Glaciers
11.	53	USQ No. 3060 dated 06.08.2021	Earth Sciences	Extreme Rainfall Events During Monsoon
12.	54	USQ No. 1346 dated 19.09.2020	Culture	Policy on Construction around Centrally Protected Monuments
13.	58	USQ No. 2356 dated 23.08.2013	Tourism	Allocation of Land
14.	61	(i) USQ No. 3337 dated 14.12.2011	Communications (Department of Telecommunications)	(i) Telecom Finance Corporation

	(ii) USQ No. 3624 dated 18.03.2015		(ii) Telecom Finance Corporation
	(iii) USQ No. 1231 dated 23.11.2016		(iii) Telecom Finance Corporation
	(iv) USQ No. 1543 dated 27.12.2017		(iv) New Telecom Policy

MINUTES
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2021-2022)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
TENTH SITTING
(04.07.2022)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1600 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson

Members

2. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
3. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
5. Shri M.K. Raghavan
6. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu

Secretariat

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri J.M. Baisakh | - Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. (Smt.) Sagarika Dash | - Director |
| 3. | Shri K.C. Pandey | - Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Smt. Vineeta Sachdeva | - Under Secretary |

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At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following three (03) draft Reports without any amendments:-

- (i) Draft Sixty-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology';
- (ii) Draft Sixty-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'; and
- (iii) Draft Sixty-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'

P.T.O.

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports at a later date.

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XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

The Committee then adjourned.