

capacity building, replacing the old unproductive varieties with improved high yielding/disease tolerant varieties, water augmentation and mechanization etc. are undertaken for the overall improvement of production, productivity and quality of coffee.

Safeguarding India's fisheries interest at WTO meet

1602. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is getting ready to safeguard the livelihood of its million strong fisherfolk population, when the WTO Ministerial meets next year for disciplining the global fisheries subsidies;

(b) whether Government has formed an Inter-Ministerial Task Force to work upon a position that India needs to take at the WTO Ministerial meet next year; and

(c) whether India would be vigilant at the WTO meet especially over the issues relating to containing illegal, unreported/ unregulated fishing and getting special and differential treatment at the Ministerial decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government of India (GOI) has constituted an Inter-Ministerial task force under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture, with the responsibility to work out specific strategies required from time to time for India's constructive interventions in the WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies. GOI had reiterated before the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR), its stand on the need for Special and Differential (S&D) Treatment for the developing countries in line with the Ministerial Decisions under Doha Development Agenda in 2001 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Meet of 2005. Flexibilities, particularly for the artisanal, poor and subsistence fishermen, is the major element of India's interventions in these negotiations.

Ranking list of States in 'ease of doing business'

1603. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise ranking list of 'ease of doing business' in India in 2015 and 2016;

(b) the names of the 340 parameters that are required to be fulfilled on performance for gradation list of ranking; and

(c) what is the role of World Bank on releasing the ranking of easiest State for doing business in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The list of States ranked on ease of doing business in India during 2015 and 2016 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The 340 point recommendations were spread across 10 broad parameters - Access to information and transparency enablers; single window; environmental registration enablers; obtaining electricity connection; availability of land; construction permit enablers; inspection reform enablers; labour regulation enablers; online tax return filing and commercial dispute resolution enablers. The 340 reform action points that were required to be implemented by States is available at [http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/data/4 Business Reform Action Plan 2016 340 Points 26 September 2015.pdf](http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/data/4_Business_Reform_Action_Plan_2016_340_Points_26_September_2015.pdf)

(c) The role of World Bank on releasing the ranking of easiest State for doing business in India relates to reviewing and verifying the reforms reported by States Government/Union Territories by examining the documents submitted online by them in support of the reform measures undertaken by them.

Statement

The list of States ranked on ease of doing business in India during 2015 and 2016

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.78	2
2.	Telangana	98.78	13
3.	Gujarat	98.21	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	97.32	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	97.01	5
6.	Haryana	96.95	14
7.	Jharkhand	96.57	3
8.	Rajasthan	96.43	6
9.	Uttarakhand	96.13	23
10.	Maharashtra	92.86	8
11.	Odisha	92.73	7
12.	Punjab	91.07	16
13.	Karnataka	88.39	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84.52	10

2016 Rank	State	Score (%)	2015 Rank
15.	West Bengal	84.23	11
16.	Bihar	75.82	21
17.	Himachal Pradesh	65.48	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.80	12
19.	Delhi	47.62	15
20.	Kerala	26.97	18
21.	Goa	18.15	19
22.	Tripura	16.67	26
23.	Daman and Diu	14.58	-
24.	Assam	14.29	22
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	-
26.	Puducherry	1.49	20
27.	Nagaland	1.49	31
28.	Manipur	1.19	-
29.	Mizoram	0.89	28
30.	Sikkim	0.60	27
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	32
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.30	29
31.	Chandigarh	0.30	24
31.	Meghalaya	0.30	30
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30	25
31.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-

Objectives of Rubber Board

1604. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- the primary objectives of the Rubber Board;
- the names of the schemes/projects/ programmes under implementation by the Rubber Board for promotion of rubber plantation and marketing; and
- the Budgetary allocation under Plan Head of the Rubber Board during 2014-15 and 2015-16?