

Vol. 249

No. 10



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday

3 July, 2019

12 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 3rd July, 2019/12th Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं विदेशियों विषयक अधिनियम, 1946 की धारा 3 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन विदेशियों विषयक (अधिकरण) संशोधन आदेश, 2019 को प्रकाशित करने वाली गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 409 (अ), दिनांक 4 जून, 2019, की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 689/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and various Companies

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. PNGRB/Tech/6-T4SLPG/(1)/2019, dated the 21st February, 2019, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for LPG Storage, Handling and Bottling Facilities) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) F.No.PNGRB/M(c)/62/2019, dated the 24th April, 2019, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (3) F. No. PNGRB/Com/2-NGPL Tariff (3)/2019, dated the 27th May, 2019, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 60/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 57/17/19]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 54/17/19]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 55/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**II. Reports of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, (2016-17) and V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA (2017-18) and related papers**

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

- (1) G.S.R. 284 (E), dated the 4th April, 2019, publishing the Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 285 (E), dated the 4th April, 2019, publishing the Employees Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2019.
- (3) G.S.R. 286 (E), dated the 4th April, 2019, publishing the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 64/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, under sub-section

(2) of Section 74 of Employees' Provident Funds Scheme Act, 1952.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 63/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVG NLI), NOIDA, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 62/17/19]

**MoUs between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Airports Authority
of India and between the Airports Authority of India and
Chandigarh International Airport Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2019-20.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 106/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Airports Authority of India and the Chandigarh International Airport Ltd., for the year 2019-20.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 107/17/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18) of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO Bank) and the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (5) of Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:—

- (1) S.O. 693 (E), dated the 5th February, 2019, amending the First Schedule to the said Act, to insert “Tehreek-ul-Mujhahideen (TuM) and all its manifestations” therein.
- (2) S.O. 1806 (E), dated the 24th May, 2019, amending the First Schedule to the said Act, to insert “Jamaat-ul-Mujhahideen Bangladesh or Jamaat-ul-Mujhahideen India or Jamaat-ul-Mujhahideen Hindustan and all its manifestations” therein.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 94/17/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 11th January, 2019, publishing the Investigation of High Quality Counterfeit Indian Currency Offences (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 95/17/19]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, along with delay statement:—

- (1) F. No. 01/02/2017-Genl, dated the 11th August, 2017 (in English) and dated the 9th October, 2018 (in Hindi), publishing the Lakshadweep Anand Marriage Registration Rules, 2017.
- (2) No. 526-HIII (3)-2018/11264, dated the 29th May, 2018 (English only), publishing the Chandigarh Anand Marriage Registration Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 93/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO BANK), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 91/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO BANK), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 91/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO BANK), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 92/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 154/17/19]

Report (2017) on SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 97/17/19]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R 43, dated the February 3 – February 9, 2019 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate General of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards (Fire Advisor) Recruitment Rules, 2019, framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 98/17/19]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R 74 dated the 16th March, 2019, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised Communication Service (Group ‘B’ and Group ‘C’ posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 161/17/19]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Medical

Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd July, 2019.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN):** Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Committee of both the Houses to be called the ‘Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)’ be constituted for the purposes set out in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 24th June, 2019 and communicated to this House, and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN):** Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2020, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2020, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2020, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Interest rate cuts on small savings schemes

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Government has reduced the interest rates for small savings schemes by 10 basis points for the second quarter of this financial year. The Government intends to make a cut in the interest rates in the banking sector since the Reserve Bank of India has cut its benchmark policy rates thrice during the year. However, the Government lowered the interest rates on small

savings schemes for the first time in 2019, which will fetch lower returns to the savers. Barring interests on saving deposits, having been retained at four per cent, the rates for term deposits, Public Provident Fund, National Savings Certificates and even the girl child scheme, Sukanya Samriddhi, have been cut. Also, the maturity period of the Kisan Vikas Patra has been raised by a month.

Sir, moreover, the Government has been systematically reducing the interest rates in small savings schemes over the past five years which has hurt the common people, especially the elderly, who depend on the interest rates for their sustenance. It has also led to the depletion of savings of the people.

Sir, I implore on the Government to look at the welfare of the common man, already burdened with high taxation and compliance issues who will now suffer further from his saving being drained. Sir, I urge upon the Government to sustain interest rates on small savings schemes aimed at aiding financial equity among the people of the country.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री हुसैन दलवर्ई: सर, हमारे यहां गांव में एक बांध टूट गया है, लोग बह गए हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: परंपरा टूटनी नहीं चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) आप बाद में नोटिस दीजिए।... (व्यवधान) नोटिस दीजिए, मैं अनुमति दूंगा।... (व्यवधान) परंपरा टूटनी नहीं चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवर्ई: सर... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैंने समझ लिया है।... (व्यवधान) गांव में कुछ घटना हो गई, तो उसकी चिंता हो सकती है। उसका एक नोटिस दें, मैं जरूर सुनूंगा। श्रीमती जया बच्चन जी।

Safety of women and children

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं बार-बार एक ही सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर बोलने के लिए खड़ी होती हूं, क्योंकि मैंने प्रतिज्ञा ली थी कि जब तक इसका समाधान नहीं होगा या हमारे सामने कोई रिजल्ट नहीं आएगा, तब तक मैं इसके ऊपर हमेशा बोलती रहूंगी। Sir, as per the information given to the House the other day, this is the first time women have voted in record numbers in the general elections. Booker T. Washington once said, "A lie does not become truth and a wrong does not become right just because it is accepted by majority." As India emerges on the global forefront as the next world power, it silently crumbles on the face of gender inequality and crime against women, a social menace that has restrained India from realizing its true potential. Sir, I don't want to say too much and make a dramatic speech because drama is happening otherwise also. I will just give some data.

According to RTI, in 107 days between March 16th and June 30th this year, 76,416 cases of crime against women were reported. In three months of 2018, UP reported 76,000 crimes against women compared to 49,000 in 2016. *! ...(*interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No slogans, please. You have to make a submission. This is Zero Hour. You would say something and then the others also say something in chorus; somebody else will also say the same thing. This is not the purpose. The question is, you have to project and put it in a manner in such a way that the Government understands it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am not giving a slogan. Sir, girls between ages 12 and 18 इस तरह से बात की सीरियसनेस का माहौल खत्म हो जाता है। “Girls between ages 12 and 18 account for 66 per cent of the 54,328 children reported as kidnapped.” I quote. I am not saying that word since you have told me not to. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, India, “there is one dowry death in the country every 78 hours, one act of sexual harassment every 59 minutes, one rape every 34 minutes, one act of torture every 12 minutes and one in every three married women experience domestic violence.” There are 250-300 acid attacks reported in India every year despite laws restricting the sale of acid or other deadly chemicals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am giving my suggestion. A deeply disturbing fact about India’s missing children is that some 174 children go missing every day. Only about 50 per cent of them are...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. I can’t help it. Shri Kailash Soni. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, क्या रामराज्य में यही होगा?

श्री सभापति: रामराज्य आदिकाल, वेदकाल, पुण्यकाल और पुराणकाल से अभी तक चला रहा है।...(*व्यवधान*)... इसको सुधारने के लिए हम सबको प्रयास करना चाहिए। Zero Hour is Zero Hour. Whoever wants to associate they can associate. They can send slips.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI ASHOK SIDDHARTH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

Need to construct Chindwada-Kareily-Sagar railway line

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बहुआयामी और बहुप्रतीक्षित, एक बड़ी समस्या के ऊपर आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 1970 से इस समस्या के ऊपर, सागर जिला, छिंदवाड़ा जिला में नागपुर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए आंदोलन चलता रहा। इस समस्या के संबंध में संविधान निर्मात्री समिति के सदस्य स्वर्गीय श्री हरि विष्णु कामथ जी ने लोक सभा में वर्ष 1970 से इस डिमांड के संबंध में प्रश्न भी उठाया

कि सागर, जो बुंदेलखंड है, गोंडवाना, नरसिंहपुर जिला, छिंदवाड़ा, से पूरा ट्राइबल एरिया है, यदि वहां से होते हुए नागपुर तक रेल लाइन जुड़ जाती है, मैं आपको बता दूँ कि इसका सर्वे भी सम्पिट हो चुका है। इससे दूरी इतनी कम हो जाएगी कि रेल की लागत कुछ ही समय में वसूल हो जाएगी। अभी हम रेल से नागपुर 12 घण्टे में पहुंचते हैं, यदि यह लाइन बनती है तो हम अपने स्थान से 3 घण्टे में नागपुर पहुंच सकते हैं। इससे 500 गांव जुड़ते हैं। यह डिमांड बहुत लम्बे समय से चली आ रही है। हम आपके माध्यम से चाहते हैं कि सरकार इस पर त्वरित निर्णय ले। बुंदेलखंड की आबादी 5 प्रतिशत है और गोंडवाना के 500 से अधिक गांव इससे जुड़ेंगे, इनका विकास होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर कोई कारगर कदम उठाए, धन्यवाद।

Obscenity in electronic and print media

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने और सभी संसद सदस्यों के सामने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा इसलिए उठाना चाह रहा हूँ कि देश बहुत तेज़ी से नैतिक संकट की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। जिनको भारतीय संस्कृति से स्नेह है और जिनको भारतीयता से स्नेह है, उन सबकी तरफ, इसमें मैं भी शामिल हूँ, उन सबको इस बात की चिंता है कि जिस तरह से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और प्रिंट मीडिया में और मैगज़ींस में विज्ञापन छापे जा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से अश्लीलता का भोंड़ा प्रदर्शन किया जा रहा है... जिस तरह से obscenity and vulgarity लगातार बढ़ रही है, इससे एक गंभीर स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। हम सब न्यूज सुनते हैं, तब उसके बीच में भी ऐसे विज्ञापन आने लगते हैं कि हम परिवार के साथ बैठकर न्यूज भी नहीं सुन सकते हैं। यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। सर, London University के International History के प्रोफेसर Arnold J. Toynbee ने अपनी पुस्तक “Study of History” में कहा कि दुनिया में बहुत सारी ऐसी सभ्यताएं हैं। उन्होंने बहुत स्टडी करने के बाद एक किताब लिखी और उसके कई वॉल्यूम्स हैं, जब civilization पर लिखा, तो कहा उनका disintegration जो हुआ, उसमें मुख्य रूप से दो कारण थे- nudity and alcoholism और ये दोनों ही फैक्टर हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत तेज़ी से पनप रहे हैं। दुर्भाग्य के लिए हम सब ज़िम्मेदार हैं स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि हमने 377 और 497 जैसी धाराओं को आईपीसी से हटा दिया है और unnatural offence और adultery को लीगलाइज़ कर दिया। हमने तब भी विरोध किया था कि इस पर सहमति मत कराइए, यह हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के खिलाफ है और nudity की स्थिति तो यह हो गई है कि ऐसे दिखाते हैं कि रैम्प वॉक कर रहे हैं और अंडरगार्मेंट्स खिसक जाते हैं। It is all deliberate, यह लड़कों के मन में जो मानसिक विकृति पैदा हो रही है, जिसकी वजह से महिलाओं पर और लड़कियों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम में गवर्नमेंट से और आईबी मिनिस्टर से खास तौर से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर पाबंदी लगाइए। आपने धारा 370 हटाने का वादा किया था और धारा 377 हटा दी।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह जरूरी है कि आप इस पर पाबंदी लगाएं और देश को बचाएं।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने रखा है, तो इसके बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि अभी जो मशीनरी है, उसके द्वारा ऐसी 6,700 कम्प्लेंट्स का निपटारा किया गया है और बदलाव किए गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उसमें effective steps लेने की जरूरत है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, if you allow me, the hon. Minister said that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Vinay Dinu Tendulkar.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, if you allow me, the standards of advertisement ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anandji, I have not allowed you. It is a very important issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, when such issues come before Parliament...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It requires to be discussed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The Parliament is there for the last seventy years. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Don't argue with the Chairman. Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am now going to the next Zero Hour submission. Shri Vinay Tendulkar. ...(Interruptions)... It is Parliament, after all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not arguing with the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... I am only requesting the Chair to be flexible. ...(Interruptions)...

Need to begin morning and evening trains from Goa to Belgaum

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also have a minimum of twenty years' experience in Parliament.

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर: पिछले 7 महीने से गोवा से कर्नाटक को जोड़ने वाला हाइवे बंद है। इसलिए चाहे कर्नाटक हो, महाराष्ट्र हो या गोवा हो, उनके लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। मेरी यह मांग है कि अभी तयौहार का सीज़न है। कर्नाटक से या महाराष्ट्र से जो व्यवसाय करते थे, जो गोवा में सब्जी लाते थे, दूध लाते थे, उनका व्यवसाय भी बंद हो रहा है। सर, मैं सरकार से मांग कर रहा हूँ कि पहले जो वास्को-डी-गामा से मिराज तक रेलवे थी, अभी वह बंद है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी वास्को-डी-गामा से मिराज तक रेलवे लाइन को चालू करने का प्रयास करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid that slowly we are converting this into a discussion on Railway Budget, because most of the issues which the Members are writing to me are relating to Railways. I am admitting them. But, please take note that we have to discuss such issues in the Budget. If you take up individual railway lines, starting of trains, etc., during the Zero Hour, I don't think you will get justice.

Floods in Mumbai

श्री माजीन मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं सरकार का ध्यान तीन दिन से मुम्बई में जो कयामत आयी हुई है, उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्र सरकार बड़ी आसानी से यह कह सकती है कि यह local issue है, यह Mumbai Municipal Corporation का मामला है, लेकिन इंटरनेशनल टीवी चैनल्स पर मुम्बई की जो शर्मनाक तस्वीरें पिछले दो दिनों से दिखायी जा रही हैं कि वहां कमर तक पानी है, झाड़ गिर रहे हैं, दीवारें गिर रही हैं, मौतें हो रही हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट बंद है - यह हर साल का नक्शा है। आज की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि मुम्बई की महानगर म्युनिसिपल कॉरपोरेशन, जो richest कॉरपोरेशन है, जिसका 2019 का 30 हजार करोड़ का बजट है, वह कॉरपोरेशन भारतीय जनता पार्टी और शिवसेना चला रही है, वही राज्य चला रहे हैं और वही केन्द्र चला रहे हैं तो coordination में कहीं कमी है।

श्री सभापति: यह विषय नहीं है। आपका विषय क्या है?

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, my request, through you, would be that some device has to be found out to eliminate this every-year problem. मुझे कल रात किसी ने tweet किया क्योंकि मैं मुम्बई में रहता हूँ कि क्या आपके पास बोट है? मेरे पास बोट नहीं है तो बरसात में हम अपने घर से नीचे नहीं उतर पाएंगे। बताया जा रहा है कि अमिताभ बच्चन जी कल अपने घर से नहीं निकल पाए क्योंकि सारा पानी भर गया था। पूरे विश्व में यह चर्चा हो रही है तो कहीं न कहीं इसका इलाज ढूंढा जाना चाहिए। Municipal Corporation के पास रास्ते बनाने के लिए, drainage बनाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं, ऐसी अवस्था नहीं है - मुम्बई कॉरपोरेशन के पास बेहिसाब पैसा है, सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार, failure of performance of duty, dereliction of duty, and criminal negligence है। वहां पर 27 मौतें हुई हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन मौतों का जिम्मेदार कौन होगा? वे 27 मासूम मुम्बई में रोज़ी कमाने वाले लोग थे, जो मारे गए। वहां पर सड़कों पर potholes हैं, जिनकी वजह से accidents हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं गडकरी जी से भी चाहूंगा कि road surface वगैरह के मामले में मुम्बई के संबंध में आप विशेष विचार करें।

वहां पर हर वर्ष का यही मसला है। वहां रास्ते बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन दो महीने में टूट जाते हैं, खट्टे हो जाते हैं। पिछले वर्ष टू-व्हीलर चलाने वाले एक डॉक्टर की मृत्यु हो गयी। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे। यह एक शर्मनाक पिक्चर है, सारी दुनिया में मुम्बई के बारे में बताया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसका अंत किया जाए और मुम्बई का जो रुतबा है, मुम्बई जो सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स देता है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. Whoever wants to associate, please send slips.

Need to install statue of Dr. Bhupen Hazarika in Parliament House

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to raise this issue. I am standing here to request, through you, the concerned Committee to build a statue of Bharat Ratna, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, in the Parliament complex.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika was not only a legend singer, but he was also a great patriot, a great nationalist. There are statues installed of many great people in the Parliament House complex. Bharat Ratna, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, was also a great Indian, a great human being, a great singer, a great patriot, and a great nationalist. We, the people of Assam, the people of India, have for many years been requesting the Government of the day to award Bharat Ratna to Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. But, I am sorry to say here that nobody had listened to our voice; everybody neglected us; everybody neglected our voice. I am really grateful to Shri Narendra Modi and his Government that they, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika with the prestigious Bharat Ratna award. The people of Assam, the people of India are really grateful to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak here a few lines in Assamese also. In the year 1962, when China attacked India, our defence was not so strong. China had entered up to Bomdila in Arunachal Pradesh. They killed our people. At that time, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, through his song, appealed to the nation, appealed everybody to have a strong Army in India to protect our borders and our people from any foreign aggression.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have only two seconds.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir.*

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: * When I say I am helpless, I say so because of the fact that automatically the electronic display will come to an end. That is the system. That is why I am saying I am helpless. Try to understand. Now, Shri Partap Singh Bajwa.

Narco-terrorism in Punjab

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपके सामने जो इश्यू लेकर आ रहा हूँ that is concerning narco-terrorism. सर, आज से तीन-चार दिन पहले...(व्यवधान)... चैयरमेन सर, मैं आपका ध्यान इस विषय पर चाहूंगा।

श्री सभापति: मैं उन लोगों का ध्यान यहां आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ और आप मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं।

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, it is a very important issue, I am extremely sorry to say. मैं हाउस का और सारे देश का ध्यान इस तरफ लाना चाहता हूँ। देश की आजादी के बाद अटारी बॉर्डर पर heroin का 532 kg का सबसे बड़ा seizure हुआ है। So, you have to be very serious about it. जब से हमारे यहां पुलवामा अटैक हुआ है, Government of India ने imports के ऊपर पाकिस्तान पर 200 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगा दी है। आप हैरान होंगे कि एक

*Spoke in Assamese.

ही आइटम पाकिस्तान से आया था और वह था - काला नमक। हिन्दुस्तान में इस काले नमक की consignment कई महीनों से लगातार आ रही थी - 1-1 Kg के पैकेट्स में कुल 532 Kg की heroin, जिसकी आज International Market में वैल्यू 2700 करोड़ है। पंजाब में लगातार arms आ रहे हैं और पंजाब में लगातार drugs आ रही हैं। सर, मैं आपके जरिये यह कहना चाहता हूं कि Punjab has already undergone 15 years of terrorism. वहां 35,000 से ज्यादा लोगों ने terrorism के दौरान अपनी शहादत दी है। इस हाउस में बहुत सारे लोग बैठे हैं, जिनमें से एक मेरा खुद का परिवार है, who had to pay a very heavy price for that, my own father. वे वहां terrorism का शिकार हुए। हमारे यहां bomb blast हुए। मैं Government of India को यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ गंभीरता से ध्यान दीजिए। आज paramilitary forces में बहुत सारे black sheep भी हैं और पंजाब पुलिस में भी हैं। बिना इनकी मदद के ऐसा काम नहीं हो सकता है। आप यह जानकर हैरान होंगे कि पिछले एक साल में Hon'ble High Court के Chief Justice के कहने पर Special Investigating Team बनाई गई है। जिस DG ने रिपोर्ट दी है, वह एक साल से under cover पड़ी हुई है। मैं Finance Minister साहब से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि आपका ED Department हैं, why don't you ask the Enforcement Department to get that report out? सारे देश को पता चलना चाहिए कि ये black sheep कौन हैं? इनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं Home Minister साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने अच्छे संबंधों का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। अमेरिका का इस संबंध में बहुत सारा experience है to fight drug cartels of Mexico, Venezuela and Columbia. आप उनकी expertise क्यों नहीं लेते हैं? Why don't you take the help of Governments like Israel? Better technology लाओ और इसको plug in करो, नहीं तो पंजाब के हालात और बिगड़ जाएंगे। आपके जरिये मैं Central Government से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इसको गंभीरता से ले।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति: बाजवा जी, धन्यवाद। श्री श्वेत मलिक।

Crop residue burning in northern India

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, वह विषय है - 'crop residue burning', पराली जलाने का। पंजाब में यह बहुत भीषण विषय है। पिछले साल वहाँ की सरकार को 270 करोड़ रुपये केंद्र सरकार ने दिए and that fund was diverted और समस्या वहीं की वहाँ खड़ी है। सर, यह जो पराली जलाने की समस्या है, मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहूँगा कि जो rice, wheat और sugarcane है, जब इनकी crop हो जाती है, तो आज-कल automatic machinery के साथ कटिंग होती है। इससे जो residue रह जाता है, उसको जलाने की प्रथा आ गई है और यह उनके लिए एक आसान रास्ता है। सर, इससे भीषण बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं, जिसमें एक तो respiratory disorder है। पांच साल की उम्र तक के छोटे बच्चों में respiratory disorder हो जाता है। सर, बच्चों को संसद लेने में समस्या आती है और भीषण बीमारियों से बहुत मौतें हो रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का लेवल बढ़ जाता है और वह uncontrolled हो जाता है, उसके कई alternatives भी हैं। सर, इसके साथ ही हमारी सॉयल की जो गुणवत्ता है, वह प्रभावित होती है, उसमें जो पोषक तत्व हैं, वे भी खराब हो जाते हैं। नाइट्रोजन, कैल्शियम, फॉस्फोरस तथा सल्फर, ये ऐलिमेंट्स बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और ये सॉयल की ऊपर की लेयर में से खत्म हो जाते हैं। सर, annually 2.38 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो रेवेन्यू है, उसका भी इसके माध्यम से loss हो जाता है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार का आभारी हूँ कि नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्युनल जो इसको कंट्रोल करता है, इसके लिए 2015 में कानून बना, परन्तु उसकी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन पंजाब में नहीं हो पाती है।

सर, आज लगभग 200 लाख टन पैडी की पराली जलाई जाती है, तो इसका असर लोगों की सेहत पर कितना पड़ता होगा, यह हम सब समझ सकते हैं? इसका एक बहुत अच्छा निवारण है कि पशुओं के चारे के लिए हम इसको यूज़ कर सकते हैं, इसको हम खाद के रूप में यूज़ कर सकते हैं, इसको हम जब मकान का लेंटर पड़ता है, तब मैटीरियल के रूप में यूज़ कर सकते हैं, हम इसे बाँयो एनर्जी और पैकिंग में यूज़ कर सकते हैं, परन्तु पंजाब सरकार को, जो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है, उसको वह यूज़ नहीं करती है।

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूँगा कि एक संसदीय दल या हायर ऑफिसर्स का एक डेलिगेशन वहाँ पर भेजा जाए, जो इस समस्या का निवारण करे। सर, जब वहाँ पर लोग बीमार होते हैं और मास्क पहनकर घूमते हैं, तब पता चलता है कि यह कितनी गंभीर समस्या है, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also want to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Ban on e-cigarettes

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of this august House and the Government to a grave public health issue of e-cigarette menace.

It is a popular slogan that cigarette smoking is injurious to health. Tobacco consumption, especially cigarette-smoking, has shown a phenomenal decline in India in recent years.

Wide propaganda, massive awareness programmes and health education at bottom level has created health consciousness among the people.

It is from this juncture, we have to think about the peril of spread of e-cigarette which is very popular among the youth.

E-cigarettes are electronic cigarettes or electronic nicotine delivery system. It is a battery-powered device. E-cigarettes are manufactured in such a way to resemble our traditional tobacco cigarettes, cigar, pipe, flashlights, pens, etc.

According to ICMR, Indian Council of Medical Research, there are more than 460 different e-cigarette brands with varied configuration of nicotine delivery available in India.

The use of e-cigarettes would lead to harmful addiction and health risk. It also adversely affects the cardiovascular system, impairs respiratory immune cell function and causes severe respiratory diseases. It also poses risk to foetal, infant, child brain development and pregnancy. It leads to neurological disorder, DNA damage, carcinogenesis, cellular, molecular and immunological toxicity, etc. It also affects the non-smokers.

In India, 12 States have already imposed restrictions on e-cigarettes. The ICMR, in a White Paper published by them, warns that the failure of appropriate intervention may lead to a major public disaster. Based on the currently available scientific data from multiple-streams of research, it is very clear that e-cigarettes pose a high health risk.

Hence, through you, Sir, I humbly request the Government to issue a total prohibition or impose strict restrictions on e-cigarettes. Thank you.

Protection of tress from fire on National Highways

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पर्यावरण से संबंधित एक समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारा पर्यावरण बहुत दूषित होता जा रहा है। पर्यावरण को शुद्ध करने में पेड़ों का बहुत योगदान है। पेड़ हमें ऑक्सीजन देते हैं, जो हमारे जीवन के लिए जरूरी है और एक mature पेड़ एक साल में 14 के.जी. ऑक्सीजन हमें देता है और 20 के.जी. कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड वापस लेता है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में जितने भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, लिंक रोड्स हैं, उनके चारों तरफ काफी संख्या में पेड़ लगे हुए हैं, जो कि हमारे पर्यावरण को शुद्ध करने का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, अप्रैल, मई और जून में जब, गर्मी आती है, तब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर स्थित पेड़ों में प्रायः आग लग जाती है, जिसके कारण वहां काफी संख्या में पेड़ जल जाते हैं और जिन पक्षियों ने उन पेड़ों पर घोंसले बनाए हुए होते हैं, उनके जो बच्चे उड़ने में असमर्थ होते हैं, वे भी जल जाते हैं। हमें जब कोई पीड़ा देता है या हमें कोई नुकसान पहुंचाता है, तो हम कोर्ट और पुलिस के माध्यम से न्याय प्राप्त करते हैं, परन्तु जो पेड़ जल गए और उन पर बनाए गए पक्षियों के घोंसले और उनके बच्चे जल कर मर गए हैं, वे अपनी फरियाद लेकर, न्याय के लिए किस के पास जाएं? वे किसी के पास नहीं जा सकते। मैंने उनकी पीड़ा को समझा है, इसलिए मैं उनकी फरियाद लेकर, देश की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत, राज्य सभा के सदन में उनकी पीड़ा को लेकर आया हूँ। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर जो पेड़ जले हैं, उनमें आग कैसे लगती है, इसके कारणों की जांच की जाए और कितने पेड़ जले हैं, उनकी गणना की जाए। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर पेड़ों में जो आग लग जाती है और वे जल जाते हैं, इस बारे में मेरा मानना है कि वहां आग बुझाने का कोई उचित प्रबंध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर पेड़ों में लगने वाली आग को बुझाने के लिए कोई उचित प्रबन्ध करे, जय हिन्द।

Alleged inefficacy of the Prevention of Atrocities Act

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था, इसलिए मैं पिछले तीन दिनों से इस बारे में नोटिस दे रहा था। मैं आभारी हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे इस विषय को सदन में उठाने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, दलित उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए वर्ष 1989 में Prevention of Atrocities Act बनाया गया और वर्ष 2015 में उसमें व्यापक सुधार किए गए और उसे और भी कठोर किया गया। उसमें एक protocol निर्धारित किया गया कि FIR तत्काल दर्ज की जाएगी, अगर FIR तत्काल दर्ज नहीं होती है और यह साबित हो जाता है कि जानबूझ कर उसकी उपेक्षा की गई है, तो उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ Prevention of Atrocities Act के अंतर्गत FIR दर्ज करने का अधिकार है और उन्हें तत्काल arrest किया जाएगा, यह प्रावधान भी है। भारत सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार जो रूल्स और एक्ट में जो निर्धारित है, उसके प्रावधानों के अनुसार पीड़ित

परिवारों को DM और SP के द्वारा तत्काल आर्थिक सहायता दी जाए और DM तथा SP को भी मौके पर तत्काल जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं जिस घटना के बारे में बता रहा हूँ, वह घटना दिनांक 24 जून, 2019 को बुलन्दशहर के नयागांव की है। एक दलित परिवार के लोग, अपने घर के सामने बैठे हुए थे। दबंग लोग वहां आए और उनके ऊपर गाड़ी चढ़ा दी, जिससे दो महिलाओं की मौके पर ही मौत हो गई और चार लोग घायल हो गए। उनका अपराध यह था कि जब दबंग लोग, उनके घर की एक बेटी के साथ अश्लील हरकतें करने लगे और जबर्दस्ती गाड़ी में बैठाकर ले जाने लगे, तो उन्होंने विरोध किया, सिर्फ यही उनका अपराध था। इस मामले में रिपोर्ट तत्काल दर्ज होनी चाहिए और सही ढंग से दर्ज होनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ और इस घटना की, पहले ही एक accidental report वहां के थाने में स्वयं अपनी तरफ से लिखा दी गई और बाद में जो परिवार की तरफ से लिखाई गई है, वह रिपोर्ट भी है।

महोदय, मैं दिनांक 28 जून, 2019 को मौके पर गया था। तब तक, चार या पांच दिन के बाद भी, वहां DM और SP मौके पर नहीं गए थे। उस परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई थी। वहां FIR दर्ज करने में घोटाला हुआ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वहां राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भी कोई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। सरकार के ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाने हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं तो बता रहा हूँ। सर, जो एक्ट में प्रावधान है, वह तो बताना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपने आपने भाषण की अच्छी शुरुआत की। बहुत अच्छी तरह से घटना का वर्णन कर रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: महोदय, उसमें relief और rehabilitation का provision है। इस संबंध में relief और rehabilitation का package राज्य सरकार को बनाना होता है। उसमें आर्थिक सहायता और अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। इस प्रकरण में भी आर्थिक सहायता और अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे cases में अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है। उसमें employment का भी provision है। इसलिए इस case में भी employment का provision किया जाना चाहिए। ऐसे cases में यदि किसी का घर जला दिया जाता है, तो उसे घर के लिए सहायता दिए जाने का भी प्रावधान है। मैं यहां प्रावधानों की बात कह रहा हूँ।

महोदय, इस प्रकरण में, मेरी मांग है कि आरोपियों को तत्काल गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए। पीड़ित परिवार की तरफ से शिकायत की गई है कि सत्ता दल के कोई विधायक हैं, उनके दबाव में पुलिस कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भी आर्थिक सहायता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यहां allegation and counter allegation का कोई मतलब नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: महोदय, मैं इतना कह कर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अभी जो विषय, श्री पुनिया जी ने उठाया और कहा कि गंभीर मामला है। इस विषय में मेरी एक observation है। विषय की गंभीरता केवल एक घटना यह एक जगह के बारे में नहीं है। उन्होंने एक घटना का उल्लेख किया, ठीक है। मगर देश भर में, अलग-अलग जगहों पर ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं। इसलिए ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या समाधान होना चाहिए, उस विषय में आपको यहां चर्चा करनी चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि यहां स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जवाब देने के लिए है ही नहीं, और मेरे पास इस बारे में कोई जानकारी होगी नहीं, और हम यहां से स्टेट में regularly interfere भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अतः मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि इस विषय को ध्यान में रख कर आप बोलें। The purpose of Zero Hour is to bring to the notice of the House and the Government something which is latest and which is very important. That is why I have admitted it. But if you confine it to this or that Government, the purpose will be lost.

Harmful substances in processed edible salt

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all using edible salt in food. A recent lab report reveals the fact that premium brands of edible salt in our country contains alarming levels of poisonous and cancerous components such as potassium ferrocyanide. Sir, nowhere in the world, as per the report, potassium ferrocyanide is permitted to be used in edible salt. But in our country, we are allowing it to be used in edible salt. Using that opportunity, leading companies in our country are not even considering the permitted levels of the poisonous components and that component is freely used in the salt. It results in serious consequences on human health. Many experts argue that natural salt itself contains iodine. If natural salt itself contains iodine, why is iodine being used artificially? Sir, we had a large number of natural salt industries in our country which are spread across Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. All these industries were systematically destroyed with the propaganda that iodised salt is suitable for human health. Such a propaganda was made by big corporate companies so as to make their super-profits. Now, it is revealed that the edible iodised salt which is produced by major companies contains hazardous contaminants. If the report is true, what will be the consequences? It will result in cancer, kidney failure and hypo-thyroid. I don't know what role the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is playing now. The report came last month, but we are not getting any response from FSSAI. Is there any regulation they are making? Has any lab test been done in this regard? I am requesting the Government to immediately intervene and conduct an enquiry on this particular issue and ensure that this kind of contaminated salt is not distributed.

INA Headquarters in Manipur

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मुद्दे को उठाने का अवसर दिया है। मणिपुर के इम्फाल से लगभग 40 किलोमीटर दूर मोयरंग है। 14 अप्रैल, 1944 को आईएनए (आज़ाद हिन्द फौज) की आर्मी पहली बार भारत में प्रवेश की थी। ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद को शिकस्त दिया था। वहां पर आईएनए का headquarter बना। सर, headquarter बनने के बाद, आज़ादी से 3 साल पहले भारत की भूमि पर स्वतंत्र भारत का झंडा आईएनए के बहादुरों ने फहराया था।

सभापति जी, मैं पिछले साल उस headquarter में स्वयं गया था, दुर्भाग्य से वह headquarter आज भी निजी हाथों में है। जिनके घर में यह headquarter रहा था, उनका नाम स्वर्गीय हनन नरेन सिंह है। उनके दो पुत्र श्री एच. ध्यान चंद सिंह और श्री एच. नंदाबाबू उस घर की देखभाल करते हैं। सभापति महोदय, यदि आप उस headquarter में जाएंगे तो आपको वहां गोलियों के निशान, बमबारी के निशान मिलेंगे। उन्होंने उस स्थान को बहुत ही सम्भाल कर रखा है। सभापति जी, मैं सरकार से इस ऐतिहासिक धरोहर को बचाए रखने तथा उस headquarter को एक heritage के रूप में विकसित करने की मांग करता हूँ। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सीमा पर आईएनए (आज़ाद हिंद फौज) ने देश की आज़ादी के लिए शहादत दी, ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद को परास्त करने का काम किया - उस युद्ध को इम्फाल-कोहिमा युद्ध के नाम से जाना जाता है। उस हेडक्वार्टर को take over किया जाए, उसको एक heritage के रूप में develop किया जाए और एक ऐतिहासिक धरोहर को बचाया जाए। धन्यवाद।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Privatization of 64 oil fields

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Petroleum Minister, through you, to a very serious threat to the economy of our country. Sir, there are 64 numbers of oil fields across the country and these oil fields are under maintenance of ONGC and Oil India Limited. Sir, these two organizations are one of the biggest public sector undertakings and they are profit-making public sector undertakings. They have been giving lakhs and lakhs of employment to our youths. But, Sir, unfortunately, on Friday, 29th June, the Ministry of Petroleum has invited tender. They have issued notice, inviting offer for privatization of these entire 64 numbers of oil fields. Now, Sir, the most surprising matter is the Asia's biggest oil field which is in my Assam, that is Digboi, and another biggest oil field, that is in Rajasthan, which is Baggitibba, these two big oil fields, are also under process of privatization. Sir, my submission is since these two big public sector undertakings are earning profits for our country, if they go in for privatization, then the entire major profit will go to the private companies only. Sir, this is not in the interest of our country and the economy of our country. Therefore, my appeal is that the Petroleum Ministry should stop this privatization process and keep these units with the public sector undertakings.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति : श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: मिस्त्री जी, एक मिनट, थोड़ी mistake हो गई। I skipped one name. आपका नाम आगे है। राम विचार नेताम जी, क्या आप बाद में बोल सकते हैं? मैंने उनका नाम बुलाया है।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: जी।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। मिस्त्री जी, आप बोलिए।

Increasing custodial deaths in the country

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस सदन और सरकार के होम मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस देश में बढ़ती हुई custodial deaths के ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे सरकार ने तीन साल के आंकड़े दिए हैं, 2016-17, 2017-18, और 2018-19. तीनों सालों को मिला कर इस देश के अन्दर custodial deaths की ओर अन्दर टोटल 4,476 लोगों की मौतें हुई हैं। इनमें से 4,450 judicial deaths हैं और police custody के अन्दर 427 deaths हुई हैं। 2018-19 में judicial deaths 1,797 हुई और police custody के अन्दर 136 मौतें हुई। मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ। I am also surprised to see this data. This is Government of India's data that I am just referring to. सभी स्टेट्स में जो highest deaths हैं, सबसे ज्यादा * में police custody के अन्दर 13 लोगों की मौतें हुई और 67 judicial deaths हुई हैं। Judicial deaths दूसरी स्टेट्स में ज्यादा हुई हैं और * में कम हुई हैं। सबसे ज्यादा judicial deaths, 452 लोगों की, * में हुई हैं। उसके बाद दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं, जिनमें * में 143 और * में 150 deaths हैं। दूसरी स्टेट्स में * में police custody के अन्दर 12 मौतें हुई, * में भी 12 मौतें हुई और बाकी स्टेट्स में 11 मौतें हुई। सर, मैंने उनसे यह सवाल भी पूछा था कि इनमें जो पुलिस अधिकारी responsible हैं, उनके ऊपर क्या action हुआ, कितने लोगों के ऊपर हुआ। इनमें जो 7-8 स्टेट्स हैं - * इन सभी स्टेट्स को मिला कर सिर्फ एक पुलिस ऑफिसर के ऊपर action लिया गया है, जबकि ऐसे 427 लोग मारे गए हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका सुझाव और माँग क्या है?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : सर, मेरा सरकार को suggestion यह है कि बहुत लंबे अर्से से police reforms के ऊपर सारी रिपोर्ट्स बनी हुई हैं, तैयार हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनके ऊपर कोई implementation नहीं हुआ है। सर, दूसरा पुलिस कस्टडी में जो मौतें होती हैं, उनमें जो third-degree methods अपनाए जाते हैं, उनके ऊपर थोड़ा नियंत्रण लगना चाहिए। होम मिनिस्ट्री थोड़ा सेंसिटिव हो कर, पूरी पुलिस फोर्स को भी इस संबंध में सेंसिटिव बनाए, यही मेरी मांग, आशा और अपेक्षा है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.J. Alphons, just associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has given notice.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, with all humility, I would like to mention, even though I am a junior Member, that I had given a separate notice on this extremely important issue. I should have been allowed to speak separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, this is the time. You speak now.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, on 21st of June, that is, about 12 days back, one Raj Kumar was murdered by the police, after he was inflicted with serious injuries in the *. On 13th of June, the police picked him up for a non-cognisable offence. The Police had no business to keep him. Ultimately, when he was produced before a Magistrate, the Magistrate went to the vehicle of the police and remanded the person to judicial custody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, he is violating your guidelines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, these are the men who are supposed to protect the country, and this is completely atrocious. This is barbaric, and, I think, the Ministry of Home Affairs...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, one second, please. Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs should issue an advisory to the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be an exception to the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ram Vichar Netam. ...*(Interruptions)*... I stopped him. I am very happy that you are all protesting. The rule applies to all. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, no State name should be taken, including *. देश में जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं, किसी स्टेट का नाम नहीं लिया जाएगा और न ही आप किसी के ऊपर आरोप लगा सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... आज एक अच्छा काम हो गया, इसके लिए सबको धन्यवाद।...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री राम विचार नेताम।

Lack of facilities at Ambikapur railway station

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। महोदय, अम्बिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन में यात्री सुविधाओं के संबंध में मैंने यह शून्य काल का नोटिस दिया था।

महोदय, आपको मालूम है कि अम्बिकापुर हमारे संभाग का मुख्यालय होने के साथ-साथ झारखंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश का एकमात्र ऐसा स्टेशन है, जहां से बड़ी तादाद में यात्रीगण छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रांतों की ओर सफर करते हैं। इस स्टेशन में यात्रियों के लिए जो पर्याप्त सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं हैं। वहां शौच नहीं है, पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, स्टेशन पर जो वोटिंग हॉल होना चाहिए, वह भी नहीं है। बहुत सारे यात्री वहां आते हैं, तो उनके लिए रुकने की, बैठने की और यहां तक कि शौच जाने की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिए महोदय, मेरा आपके और इस सदन के माध्यम से यही आग्रह है कि यहां यात्रियों के लिए जो-जो भी सुविधाएं आवश्यक हैं, वे सभी मुहैया कराई जाएं, यही मेरा आग्रह है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No State name should go on record, including *.

Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

Modernization of slaughter houses

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक ऐसे विषय पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो इस देश के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि मानव जाति अपने अस्तित्व के समय से मांसाहार का सेवन करती रही है। आज भी हमारे देश में 71 फीसदी लोग मांसाहारी हैं। 2015 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के निर्देशों के बाद यह आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि लोग भोजन के लिए जो मांसाहार ग्रहण करते हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता के कुछ मानक होने चाहिए। इसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

दिशा-निर्देश दिए और राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण ने कुछ मानक भी बनाए, जिन पर पशु-वधशालाओं का संचालन होना चाहिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ लगभग सभी पशु वधशालाएँ नगरपालिका, नगर पंचायत और जिला पंचायतों के द्वारा संचालित होती हैं, जो बाजार में मांस बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध कराती हैं। जो निजी पशु वधशालाएँ हैं, वे export-oriented firms के साथ सम्बद्ध हैं। हरित प्राधिकरण और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देशों को अमल में लाने के प्रयास तो शुरू भी हुए, लेकिन पिछले ढाई साल में एक भी पशु वधशाला का आधुनिकीकरण उन मानकों के हिसाब से नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि सारी की सारी पशु वधशालाएँ बन्द कर दी गयी हैं, क्योंकि वे इन मानकों को पूरा नहीं करती। लेकिन बाजार में मांस उपलब्ध है। वह मांस या तो अवैध तरीके से बन रहा है या उन फैक्ट्रियों के जरिए बाजार में उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, जिनको basically export करना है, बाजार के लिए मांस नहीं बेचना है। आज ऐसी स्थिति है कि मांसाहारियों के सामने भोजन का संकट है। वे अवैध मांस खाते हैं। इस कारोबार में जो मजदूर लगे हुए हैं, उनके सामने रोज़गार का संकट है, चर्म उद्योग इसके कारण संकट में आ रहा है और जो export items, सींग और हड्डी के उत्पाद हम बाहर भेजते हैं, वे सब संकट में हैं।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करें कि इस समस्या से जल्दी से जल्दी छुटकारा हो और वह नारा जो बहुत लोकप्रिय हुआ था, वह कम से कम इस विषय पर न लागू हो कि “न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा।” इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर पशु वधशालाओं का संचालन करवाना चाहिए।

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اٹر پردیش) : مائے اب سبھا پتی جی، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے ایک ایسے وشنے پر سرکار کا دھیان آکرت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جو اس دیش کے لئے بہت اہم ہے۔ ہم سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ انسانی جاتی اپنے استتو کے وقت سے مانسہار کا سیون کرتی رہی ہے۔ آج بھی ہمارے دیش میں 71 فیصدی لوگ مانسہاری ہیں۔ 2015 میں سپریم کورٹ اور راشٹریہ ہرت ادھیکرن کے نردیشوں کے بعد یہ ضرورت محسوس کی گئی کہ جو لوگ بھوجن کے لئے مانسہار گرہن کرتے ہیں، ان کی گنوٹہ کے کچھ مانک ہونے چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے سپریم کورٹ نے کچھ دشا-نردیش دئے اور راشٹریہ ہرت ادھیکرن نے کچھ مانک بھی بنائے، جن پر پشو-ودھہ شالاؤں کا سنجال ہونا چاہئے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہمارے اثر پردیش کے بارے میں، میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ وہاں لگ بھگ سبھی پشو ودھہ شالائیں نگر پالیکا، نگر پنچایت اور ضلع پنچایتوں کے ذریعے سنجالت ہوتی ہیں، جو بازار میں مانس کی بکری کرتی ہیں۔ جو ذاتی پشو ودھہ شالائیں ہیں، وہ export-oriented firms کے ساتھ سمبڈھ ہیں۔ ہرت پراڈھیکرن اور سپریم کورٹ کے دشا۔ نردیشوں کو عمل میں لانے کے پریاس تو شروع بھی ہوئے، لیکن پچھلے ڈھائی سال میں ایک بھی پشو ودھہ شالا کا آڈھنیکیکرن ان مانکوں کے حساب سے نہیں ہوا ہے، بلکہ ساری کی ساری پشو ودھہ شالائیں بند کر دی گئی ہیں، کیوں کہ وہ مانکوں کو پورا نہیں کرتیں۔ لیکن بازار میں مانس ایلبدھ ہے۔ وہ مانس یا تو غیر قانونی طریقے سے بن رہا ہے یا ان فیکٹریوں کے ذریعے بازار میں ایلبدھ کرایا جا رہا ہے، جن کو basically export کرنا ہے، بازار کے لئے مانس نہیں بیچنا ہے۔ آج ایسی حالت ہے کہ مانساہاریوں کے سامنے بھوجن ایک سنکٹ ہے۔ وہ غیر قانونی مانس کھاتے ہیں۔ اس کاروبار میں جو مزدور لگے ہوئے ہیں، ان کے سامنے روزگار کا سنکٹ ہے، چرم ادھیوگ اس کے کارن سنکٹ میں آ رہا ہے اور جو ایکسپورٹ آئٹم، سینگ اور ہڈی کے اتپاد ہم باہر بھیجتے ہیں، وہ سب سنکٹ میں ہیں۔

میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سرکار کا دھیان اس اور آکرشت کریں اور اس سمسبیہ سے جلدی سے جلدی چھٹکارا ہو اور وہ نعرہ جو بہت لوک-پریہ ہوا تھا، وہ کم سے کم اس وشئے پر نہ آئے کہ "نہ کھاؤں گا، نہ کھانے دوں گا"۔ اس لئے اثر پردیش کے اندر پشو ودھہ شالاؤں کا سنجالن کروانا چاہئے۔

श्री सभापति: “न खाऊंगा..”, मतलब हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी? हम लोग मांस खाते हैं।

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैं वह नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह स्लोगन इस विषय पर हो गया। पशु वधशालाएं बन्द हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

جناب جاوید علی خان: میں وہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، لیکن یہ سلوگن اس پر لاگو ہو گیا۔ پشورو دمہ شالائیں بند ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: इनको modernize करके, cleanly maintain करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर...(व्यवधान).... अभी तक एक भी पैसा modernization पर खर्च नहीं किया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

جناب جاوید علی خان: سر،۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ابھی تک ایک بھی پیسہ ماڈرنائزیشن پر خرچ نہیں کیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to make the septic tanks scientifically under Swachh Bharat Mission to save underground water

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सरकारी नीतियों में दूरदर्शिता की कमी के कारण भू-जल दूषित हो रहा है। "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के तहत गांवों में बनने वाले टॉयलेट का गड्ढा अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से, नियमों को धता बताते हुए बनाया जा रहा है। नियम है कि टॉयलेट का गड्ढा एक मीटर चौड़ा और एक मीटर गहरा चेम्बर डालकर बनाया जाए, परन्तु इस मानक का कहीं भी पालन नहीं हो रहा है। योग्य टेक्नीशियंस भी इस काम के लिए नहीं होते और न ही इसकी किसी प्रकार की जांच होती है।

इस तरह टॉयलेट का गड्ढा दोषपूर्ण और गुणवत्ताहीन बनाया जा रहा है। इसके कारण दूषित पानी बिना ट्रीटमेंट के जमीन के नीचे स्वच्छ पानी से मिलता है और जमीन का पूरे का पूरा पानी धीरे-धीरे दूषित होता जा रहा है, जिससे कुछ वर्षों में जमीन का जल दूषित पानी के रिसाव के कारण पीने योग्य नहीं बचता। जनमानस बाध्य होकर उसी दूषित जल को हैंड पम्प के माध्यम से निकाल कर पीने के लिए बाध्य हैं। इससे लोग अनेक गम्भीर बीमारियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं।

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के तहत बनने वाले टॉयलेट का गड्ढा वैज्ञानिक तरीके से तथा नियमों के अनुसार एक मीटर चौड़ा और एक मीटर गहरा चेम्बर डालकर बनाया जाए, जिससे जमीन का पानी दूषित पानी के सम्पर्क में न जा सके और जमीन के नीचे का पानी निर्मल तथा पीने योग्य बना रहे, धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharsashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for making Krishi Vigyan Kendras dynamic
by their re-structuring**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की स्थापना इस उद्देश्य से की गयी थी कि किसानों को नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी और उन्नत कृषि के सम्बन्ध में समुचित जानकारी मिल सकेगी। साथ ही, वहां उगायी जाने वाली फसलों का स्थानीय वातावरण में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसंधान तथा मिट्टी में रासायनिक, भौतिकीय, जैविकीय और खनिज संयोजकों का आसानी से अध्ययन किया जा सकेगा। इससे मृदा की स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा। पशुपालन के नये-नये तरीकों की जानकारी कृषकों को मिलेगी। फसलों में उपयोग होने वाले कीटनाशक दवाओं के उपयोग के लिए भी अनुसंधान किये जा सकेंगे। इसी उद्देश्य से देश में कृषि उत्पादों को बढ़ाने के लिए और कृषकों में समृद्धि लाने के लिए देश के लगभग सभी जनपदों में लगभग 668 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गयी। यहां के वैज्ञानिक जिले की जलवायु, मृदा स्वास्थ्य, भूगर्भ जल की स्थिति आदि को ध्यान में रख कर स्थानीय किसानों को उपयोगी फसलों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नयी प्रौद्योगिकी से भी परिचित करायेंगे। किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि विविधीकरण, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन और बागवानी को बढ़ावा देने का काम किया जायेगा।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लक्ष्य को इन केन्द्रों के प्रयासों से आसानी से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, लेकिन चिन्ता का विषय यह है कि देश के अधिकांश कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र निष्क्रिय पड़े हुए हैं। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि देश के कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों को पुनर्गठित कर इन्हें गतिशील बनायें और देश के किसानों को समृद्धशाली बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रेरित करें।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*121. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थी।]

झुग्गी-बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए आवास योजना

*121. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के महानगरों में झुग्गी-बस्तियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है जिनमें बुनियादी सुविधाएं नगण्य हैं और लोग नारकीय जीवन जीने के लिए बाध्य हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर झुग्गी-बस्तियों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए कोई आवास योजना प्रारंभ करने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि शहरी झुग्गी-बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को सरकार से वैसी ही बुनियादी सुविधाएं मिल सकें जैसी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास योजनाओं के तहत प्रदान की जाती हैं, तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) और (ख) विवरण सदन पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) 'भूमि' एवं 'कालोनीकरण' राज्य से संबंधित विषय हैं। शहरों में स्लमों की संख्या संबंधी आंकड़े संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (यूटी) के पास उपलब्ध होते हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें स्लम पुनर्विकास हेतु नीतियां/दिशानिर्देश तैयार करती हैं। उनके प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए, आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, वर्ष 2022 तक सभी पात्र शहरी परिवारों के लिए मौसमों के अनुकूल पक्के घरों के निर्माण हेतु जून, 2015 से प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी) [पीएमएवाई (यू)] का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है।

पीएमएवाई (यू) के चार घटकों में से एक घटक 'स्व-स्थाने स्लम पुनर्विकास' (आईएसएसआर) है जिसमें पात्र शहरी स्लम निवासियों को बुनियादी सिविक अवसंरचना युक्त 30 वर्ग मी. (फर्शी क्षेत्र) के पक्के आवास प्रदान करने हेतु स्लमों के स्व स्थाने पुनर्विकास पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, भूमि का संसाधन के रूप में प्रयोग करते हुए प्रति रिहायशी इकाई 1.00 लाख रुपए की अनुदान राशि स्वीकार्य है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (शहरी) के अंतर्गत, स्लम क्षेत्रों में रह रहे निवासियों सहित सभी पात्र लाभार्थियों के लिए व्यक्तिगत घरेलू शौचालयों तथा सामुदायिक शौचालयों हेतु धनराशि प्रदान की जा रही है।

*121. [The questioner was absent.]

Housing scheme for people living in slum areas

†*121. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of slums are increasing in metropolitan cities of the country wherein basic amenities are negligible and people are forced to live in miserable conditions; and

(b) whether Government is considering to introduce any housing scheme for the poor people in urban areas, particularly, the persons living in slum areas, so that persons dwelling in urban slum areas could avail basic facilities from Government as provided under housing schemes in rural area, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' is a State subject. The data regarding number of slums in cities are available with concerned State/Union Territory (UT).

(b) The State Governments frame policies/guidelines for slum redevelopment. In order to complement their efforts, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} since June, 2015, for construction of all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households by 2022.

One of the four components of PMAY(U) is 'In-Situ Slum Redevelopment' (ISSR), which focuses redeveloping the slums *in-situ* for providing 30 square meter (carpet area) pucca houses with basic civic infrastructure to eligible urban slum dwellers. Under this component, a grant of ₹ 1.00 lakh per dwelling unit is admissible using land as resource.

Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Individual Households Toilets and Community Toilets are being funded for all eligible beneficiaries including those residing in slum areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 121. Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Questioner is not present. माननीय मंत्री जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Majeed Memon to ask supplementary question. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. This is Question Hour.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, as the questioner is not there, I want to ask a question on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to send a slip. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. This is Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Majeed Memon, please ask supplementary question.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, in all humility, I want to ask the Government...
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your mike. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, my question relates to the city of Mumbai. I would like to know as to what extent the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for construction of all-weather pucca houses has been implemented in Mumbai slums.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana implemented by the Central Government has four verticals. One of these is the *in-situ* slum rehabilitation. In so far as Mumbai is concerned, I can check the figures. In so far as Maharashtra is concerned, figures available with me are in totality. I have the figures in terms of how much the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been implemented in Maharashtra.

As far as overall figures for the country are concerned, out of one crore that we have to sanction, we have sanctioned around 83 lakhs. We also have the overall figures for Maharashtra but the hon. Member's question is specific to slums of Mumbai. I will have the figures conveyed to him.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, one of the major reasons for increase in the number of slums is the migration from different places in search of jobs. As you very well know, Sir, Bangalore is one of the fastest growing cities in the South-eastern Asia. It is facing a serious problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am coming to that, Sir. Earlier, the migration used to take place from the adjacent States but now in search of jobs, people are migrating from all over the country. Has the Central Government got any plans to give some kind of budgetary support for the infrastructure development in Bangalore because the population has gone beyond...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No explanation, please.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, land and colonisation are State subjects. It is entirely up to the State Government to develop plans. However, we have Central interventions through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, through the Smart City Programme and through the Swachh Bharat Mission, where we are providing support from the Central Government to the State Government for building homes under four different verticals. Under Smart City Programme, we are building homes, etc. So, at the end of the day, the State can draw...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I am talking particularly about Bangalore.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Yes, it is for Bangalore also, for the entire State. The State has to send us specific proposals, and, I can provide the number of homes that have been built in Bangalore, and, also the number in terms of *in-situ* slum rehabilitation in Bangalore. I am particularly aware of a certain slum in Central Bangalore which was rehabilitated where we constructed a big building but these particular statistics are not maintained, as also in the case of Maharashtra, by the Central Government. These statistics are maintained by the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Member has to be brief and the Minister has to be apt. Now, Shri C.K. Gohel.

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल: महोदय, स्लम एरियाज़ के लिए जो हाउसिंग स्कीम बनी है, उस संबंध में मेरा एक निवेदन है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत जो मकान बनाए जा रहे हैं, उनका साइज़ बहुत कम है - सिर्फ 8×8 साइज़ है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनका साइज़ कम-से-कम 10×10 होना चाहिए। उनकी क्वालिटी भी बहुत खराब है। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इनके साइज़ में कुछ सुधार करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the prescribed thing for *in situ* slum rehabilitation is 30 sq. meter pucca home with a toilet, a kitchen, etc. If there are suggestions, the State Government can provide those suggestions. But these are the schemes which are implemented in consultation with the State Government.

Development of second airport in important cities

*122. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view of the increasing air travel in the country, Government is planning to establish second airport in important cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has embarked on identification of the places in the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any places in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been identified for this purpose, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to set up following second airport in the vicinity of the existing airports of the major cities:—

Existing	Proposed Greenfield Airports
Delhi	Noida International Airport, Jewar, Uttar Pradesh
Mumbai	Navi Mumbai International Airport
Goa	Mopa International Airport
Vizag	Bhogapuram International Airport
Ahmedabad	Dholera International Airport

Further, Government has requested State Government of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal to identify suitable land for second airport for Chennai and Kolkata Airport, which are likely to reach saturation within next few years.

(d) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted in-principle approval for setting up of a new Greenfield Airport at Bhogapuram in Vizianagaram District near Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Kurnool Airport in the newly-formed State of Andhra Pradesh is ready from every aspect. Flight services were already started from the airport in the last six months for VIP movement only. This airport was constructed under UDAN Scheme as one of the dream projects of hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question. What do you want to know?

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: It is to help the ordinary citizens like small business people in their travel needs. When will this airport be opened for general public?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about Kurnool Airport. Do you have the information? Or will you collect it and then send it to him?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I have it. This is work in progress. We are waiting for the information and I will send it to you, Sir.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any plan of operating flight from Kurnool Airport connecting Bengaluru, Chennai, Vijayawada and Goa to facilitate passengers; if so, the details thereof.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, insofar as Kurnool airport is concerned, we have provided on-site clearance. The operation of flight itself or other arrangements will depend on both the airport operator and the private airline operators. We, from the Central Government, provide on-site clearance for the airport.

श्री नजीर अहमद लवाय: सभापति महोदय, आज जो जम्मू-कश्मीर यात्रा चल रही है, उस यात्रा में भी वहां का फेयर बढ़ रहा है। दिल्ली से श्रीनगर का जो फेयर 5 हजार रुपए है, वह बढ़ कर 35 हजार रुपए तक जाता है। सर्दी में जब वहां दिक्कत हो जाती है, रोड्स खिसक जाती हैं, रोड कनेक्टिविटी नहीं होती है, उस वक्त भी यह फेयर 5 हजार रुपए से बढ़ते-बढ़ते 45 हजार रुपए तक जाता है। सर, दुनिया में कहीं भी जाना चाहें, तो 10 हजार की टिकट मिलती है, लेकिन जब कोई जम्मू-कश्मीर में यात्रा के लिए जाता है या कोई कश्मीर में अपने घर जाता है, तो वहां का किराया 24 घंटे के अंदर 5 हजार रुपए से बढ़ा कर 35-40 हजार रुपए कर दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए ही यह प्रॉब्लम क्यों है?

جناب نذیر احمد لوائے: سبھاپتی مہودے، آج جو جموں وکشمیر یاترا چل رہی ہے، اس یاترا میں بھی وہاں کا فئیر بڑھ رہا ہے۔ دہلی سے سری نگر کا جو فئیر 5 ہزار روپے ہے، وہ بڑھ کر 35 ہزار روپے تک جاتا ہے۔ سردی میں جب وہاں دقت ہوجاتی ہے، روڈس کھسک جاتے ہیں، روڈ کنیکٹیوٹی نہیں ہوتی ہے، اس وقت بھی یہ فئیر 5 ہزار روپے سے بڑھتے بڑھتے 45 ہزار روپے تک جاتا ہے۔ سر، دنیا میں کہیں بھی جانا چاہیں، تو 10 ہزار کی ٹکٹ ملتی ہے، لیکن جب کوئی جموں وکشمیر میں یاترا کے لیے جاتا ہے یا کوئی کشمیر میں اپنے گھر جاتا ہے تو وہاں کا کرایہ 24 گھنٹے کے اندر 5 ہزار روپے بڑھاکر 35-40 ہزار روپے کا کردیا جاتا ہے۔ میں مانیئے منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ صرف جموں وکشمیر کے لیے ہی یہ پرابلمس کیوں ہیں؟

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India, is no different from anywhere insofar as airfares are concerned. There was a discussion in the other House the other day and I want to make it clear that airfares are set by airlines on a competitive basis

in terms of segments and in terms of designators. For instance, the fare will range from ₹ 5,000 to maybe ₹ 40,000. If you book a ticket in advance, you can book it for ₹ 5,000. If some seats are left in the end and nobody is taking, they will sell it for ₹ 5,000. But in the end if two seats are left, they may sell it for ₹ 40,000. That is what the airlines can claim. We have often in the past considered the possibility of putting a cap. But if we put a cap, the danger is that the airlines may start charging the higher amount. This is a competitive system which is operational all over the world.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the stage in which the Visakhapatnam Bhogapuram Airport is. When can we expect it to become operational? Sir, he can give it in writing afterwards. I want the stage in which it is right now. And when can we expect..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is capable of understanding it.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, we have provided clearance to the airport. We are ready to start operations. The work has to be completed. Also, the private airline operators will have to be in a position to do this. I am told the tender has already been awarded and the airport operator, the company, which has to do the works has already been listed. We are in a position to facilitate this as and when it is ready.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to take care of the entire House.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: The airport in Trivandrum is on the verge of privatization. The Government of Kerala has agreed to take the responsibility of running the airports. Will the Government of India agree to it?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am not entirely clear whether this reference is to the six airports.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: No, no. This is regarding Trivandrum Airport. The Government of Kerala has agreed to run the airport on its own risk and responsibility. Will the Government of India agree to it or not?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: If the reference is to the bidding process which was held for the six airports approved by the Cabinet, that is something on which we have to take a view. There was a bidding undertaken. If I am not mistaken, this is regarding privatization of six airports; in this privatization, there was one bidder who got those. The Kerala Government apparently is the second bidder there. We will have to examine that bid. I have seen the communication from the Chief Minister of Kerala and we will be taking a view on that in the coming days.

ONGC's cash reserves and working capital

*123. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC) cash reserves are precariously low, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the situation has been aggravated by Government's policy of pushing State-run firms to pay out more dividends, go in for buybacks and acquire stakes in other State-owned firms to meet its fiscal deficit targets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the dwindling of ONGC's cash reserve had adversely affected its working capital requirements, if so, at what level should such reserves be ideally kept, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. ONGC has declared a dividend of 140% of paid up capital amounting to ₹ 8806.19 Crore for the Financial Year 2018-19 as against 132% amounting to ₹ 8469.94 Crore for the Financial Year 2017-18. ONGC bought back 25,29,55,974 equity share amounting to ₹ 4,022 Crore. The total payout ratio considering the dividend applicable, dividend distribution tax and buyback was 54.79% of PAT.

ONGC, during 2017-18, acquired 51.11% stake in HPCL for ₹ 36,915 crore to add more value and growth to business and considering the potential benefit from vertical integration across the oil and gas value chain and the synergies arising out of acquisition of a downstream oil refining and marketing company.

ONGC has maintained its activity level and no activity has been curtailed during 2018-19, due to shortage of funds.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, over the last few years, ONGC has undergone a metamorphosis. It has diversified widely even into things like SEZ infrastructure, retail, etc. The question is: Is ONGC shifting away from its core competency in oil exploration and production and is it because of the continuous movement of NELP-II and NELP-III where privatization is taking place?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, उसे मैं अभी तक पूरा नहीं समझा हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि NELP का प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन - 90 के दशक में उस समय की सरकार ने भारत की अर्थनीति को consciously open up किया। देश में सबसे पहले जो सेक्टर open up हुआ, वह Oil and Gas सेक्टर हुआ। NELP के 9 राउंड successfully किए गए। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार के जिम्मेवारी संभालने के बाद 9 बार के अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, OALP नया मॉडल लाया गया है। OALP तीन बार successfully हुआ है। उसमें PSUs भी आते हैं, निजी कंपनियां भी आती हैं। देश की मूल आवश्यकता है कि तेल का उत्पादन बढ़े, हम उस शिक्षा में बढ़े हैं।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, there is ONGC Videsh Limited. It has acquired a lot of oilfields across 20-30 countries. What is the future of OVL?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, ओवीएल को पिछले दिनों 60 साल पूरे हो चुके हैं। हम कल ही ओवीएल की समीक्षा कर रहे थे। विश्व के कई देशों में ओवीएल की लगभग 28 बिलियन की investment हो चुकी है। देश के तेल उत्पादन की तुलना में, Oil and Gas equivalent ओवीएल की profitability और उत्पादन बहुत संतोषजनक है। इन दिनों मोदी जी की सरकार ने investment की एप्रोच बदली है। पहले हम लोग डिस्कवरी फील्ड में पैसा लगाते थे, developing stage में पैसा लगाते थे, अभी मोदी जी के वैश्विक नेतृत्व की स्वीकृति के चलते बहुत सारे देशों ने हमें producing field में equity देना शुरू किया है। ओवीएल नेतृत्व कर रहा है, उसका भविष्य बहुत सुनहरा है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is very clear that ONGC taking over GSPC's gas blocks or ONGC taking over part of HPCL are not corporate decisions but are political decisions. Some years ago, the Finance Minister presented in his Budget a plan of vertical integration and creating a few giant oil companies. Now, in recent days, I have read reports that there has been a rethinking on this plan. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: What is the policy of the Government on creating a large behemoth in the oil and gas sector?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी बहुत सारी जानकारी रखते हैं, लेकिन शायद उनके पास यह जानकारी पर्याप्त नहीं है। सरकार ने यहां कुछ छुपाकर नहीं रखा है। वर्ष 2017 में उन दिनों के वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि हमें अपने देश में energy security को पूरा करने के लिए oil majors चाहिए। विदेश में investment करनी होती है, देश में एक ब्रांड बनाना होता है। पहले ओएनजीसी सिर्फ ईएनपी में था, उत्पादन में था। ओएनजीसी और एचपीसीएल दोनों की synergy करने के कारण हमने विश्व की पहली 20 कंपनियों में से एक कंपनी देश में खड़ी की है। उस कंपनी का market appreciation हुआ है। यह बिल्कुल विशुद्ध कॉर्पोरेट निर्णय है। ये सरकारी कंपनियां हैं, इनमें सरकार का मत तो रहेगा। आपने भी इस प्रकार के मतों में निर्णय किया था, हमने भी निर्णय किया है। यह हमने देश हित में किया है।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister: What prompted the Government and your Department with a pressing effect to disinvest ONGC, which is one of the top Navratna companies in our country? What are the reasons?

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I think the hon. Member is not adequately informed. There is no plan of disinvestment of ONGC. This is the latest information the Government have.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it was reported in the media that 149 oilfields of the ONGC are going to be privatised. Sir, ONGC is a profit making company. Why are the oilfields being privatised? What is the logic behind that? Please explain.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, अगर आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को बाद में भी समझा सकता हूँ, लेकिन अभी मैं संक्षेप में समझाता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, देश के resources के सामने दो चुनौतियाँ हैं- हमारे घर में सम्पत्ति है, उसकी एक कल्पना रखे रहना या उसको monetise करना। Disinvestment नहीं हो रहा है, privatization नहीं हो रहा है, एक पारदर्शी bidding process से ONGC के कुछ discovered fields को हम public domain में रख रहे हैं। भारत की विधि-व्यवस्था की अनुयायी सरकार के खज़ाने को पैसा कौन ज्यादा देगा, उत्पादन कौन ज्यादा करेगा, इन दो ही मानकों पर हम monetise कर रहे हैं। उसमें ONGC भी reinvest कर सकती है, अन्य सरकारी कंपनियाँ भी कर सकती हैं और टेक्नोलॉजी वाली विश्व की कोई भी कंपनी हो, वह भी कर सकती है। यही शायद हमारे देश की energy security है। हम 80 परसेंट oil requirement import करते हैं। हम import क्यों करें, हम अपने देश के resource को monetise क्यों नहीं करें, यह सरकारों की लगातार पहल रही है और हम भी इसको आगे कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 124. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very specific. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, it was not answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was talking about 149 oilfields, which are going to be privatised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Data regarding employment in Groups 'A, B, C & D'

*124. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of total number of candidates who were offered Government jobs in Group A, B, C, D in various Government Departments between May 2014 to May 2019;

(b) the figures with respect to the number of sanctioned posts in Group C and D in various Government Departments and how many posts of Group C and D are lying vacant out of these; and

(c) the figures of employment growth in the unorganized sector between November 2016 to March 2018 and also the figures of employment growth in unorganized sector between June 2004 to March, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government jobs are offered to the candidates against the vacancies arising on account of retirement, promotion, resignation, transfer, death of officers/employee, creation of new posts, etc. These vacancies are filled-up by the concerned Ministry/Department/Organisation as per the provisions in the Recruitment Rules for the relevant posts. The data relating to this is not maintained centrally. However, 2,45,470 Government vacancies/jobs were offered to candidates through UPSC and SSC during 2014-19. Apart from these two recruiting agencies there are other agencies like Railway Recruitment Board, Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS), etc that undertake recruitment for Government vacancies/jobs.

(b) The Group D posts have been integrated (categorised) into Group C after the implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission. There were 33,47,498 sanctioned posts, 27,73,209 number of employees in position and 5,74,289 vacant posts of Group C as on 01.03.2018 in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government. The Government has made the recruitment process of Group C and Group B (non-gazetted) easy and more transparent by removing compulsion of interview in such posts with effect from 2016.

(c) The employment in the informal sector during 2004-05 as per 61st round of NSSO was 77.5 per cent, during 2009-10 as per 66th round of NSSO was 71.1 per cent and during 2017-18 was 68.4 percent as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18. The results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS Surveys need to be understood in the context with which survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, is there any institutional mechanism in place to keep consolidated data of vacancies and potential recruitment, particularly, in view of unprecedented unemployment crisis?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने जो सवाल किया है, वह मुख्य तौर पर सरकारी नौकरी के संबंध में है। सरकारी नौकरी का एक सिस्टम सेट होता है। ए, बी और सी मामलों में पांच सालों में जो स्थान रिक्त होते हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति का एक प्रोसेस होता है और उस प्रोसेस के तहत की नौकरी ऑफर की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में यूपीएससी और एसएससी के द्वारा 2,45,470 नौकरियां ऑफर की गईं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार की 17 अन्य recruiting agencies, जैसे- IBPS, Railway Recruitment Board, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की ऑर्गेनाइजेशन, जैसे हमारे मंत्रालय में EPFO और ESIC है, ये पहले से भी भर्तियां कर रहे हैं। इन सभी संस्थानों में जो recruitment हो रहा है, उसकी जानकारी हम समय-समय पर देने का काम करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, अगर आप कोई specific जानकारी चाहते हैं, अगर आप हमको बताएं, तो हम उसकी सूचना आपको भेज देंगे।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, what the hon. Minister has said was already reported and laid on the Table. My question was different. Anyway, the second supplementary question is this. There is a perceptible decline in informal sector employment. What are the plausible reasons and has the Ministry done any kind of due diligence on it?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: सर, informal sector में decline हो रहा है, ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है, पर जब से हमारी सरकारी आई है...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: ऐसा आपके डेटा में है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब उनको बोलने दीजिए न, आपने सवाल पूछा है।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: हमारी सरकार जैसे ही आई है, हम इसमें और सक्रियता के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। दुनिया में सबको मालूम है कि भारत दुनिया की सबसे तीव्र गति से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था है। दुनिया में जिस प्रकार से employment, unemployment का रेट है, उसके मुकाबले हिन्दुस्तान में यह सबसे कम है, पर हम इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं और हमारी सरकार नौकरी देने के मामले में बहुत सक्रिय है।

जहां तक formal sector की बात है, हमारा रिकॉर्ड सबकी जानकारी में है कि स्वयं EPFO और Provident Fund में पिछले तीन वर्षों में एक-एक करोड़ नई नौकरियां बढ़ी हैं जिसमें average age 28 साल की है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Government has made the recruitment process of Group C and Group B (non-gazetted) easy and more transparent by removing compulsion of interview in such posts with effect from 2016.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my question is very simple. After removing this interview, do you think the employment-seekers are getting any benefit or the same types of things are still happening? With regard to written examination, do you think all the complications are being removed or do they still exist?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, इस प्रक्रिया के तहत नौकरी मिलने में एक साल का समय लग जाता है, पर ग्रुप डी में इंटरव्यू को समाप्त किया गया है, जो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है और जैसा मैंने कहा कि रिक्रूटमेंट की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने में एक वर्ष का समय लग जाता है। हर साल 10-12 परसेंट सीट्स खाली हो रही हैं। हम उनको पूरा करने की दिशा में सक्रिय हैं। ग्रुप डी में इंटरव्यू न होने से हमें लाभ हो रहा है, जल्दी रिक्रूटमेंट हो रहा है, अगर आपकी कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायत है तो आप हमें बताएं, हम उसका तुरंत निस्तारण करेंगे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, अनऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर, सबसे ज्यादा नौकरियां देने वाला क्षेत्र है। हमें जो जवाब मिला है, उसमें लगातार नौकरियों का प्रतिशत गिर रहा है। वर्ष 2009-10 में 71.1 प्रतिशत था और वर्ष 2017-18 में 68.4 प्रतिशत है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा बहुत ही स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है कि यह तो बहुत सारे सेक्टर्स में involved है, बेसिकली एग्री प्रोसेसिंग में, जैसा कि गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, एग्रीकल्चर में अनऑर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर का जो परसेंटेज है, क्या आपके पास उसको planned way में बढ़ाने का कोई कार्यक्रम है? यदि है, तो बता दीजिए।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, असंगठित क्षेत्र में रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार बहुत सक्रिय और प्रगतिशील है। हम जानते हैं कि देश के अंदर असंगठित क्षेत्र में करीब 40 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो कार्य करते हैं और सरकार ने उनके लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है कि जब वे 60 वर्ष के हो जाएंगे, तब उनको 3000 रुपये प्रति माह पेंशन दी जाएगी। हम जो कार्यक्रम कर रहे हैं, उस कार्यक्रम के तहत चाहे रोड बनाने का काम हो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एग्री के बारे में बताइए।

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, हम जिस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं, उसका हमें अच्छा लाभ मिल रहा है। मैं इतना कह सकता हूं कि मैं अनऑर्गनाइज्ड क्षेत्र की पूरी डिटेल्स लिखित में दे दूंगा कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में काम हो रहा है, एक रिकॉर्ड पैमाने पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण हो रहा है। इन सबके माध्यम से रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हो रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप एग्री के संबंध में भी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके भेज दीजिएगा। Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the unemployment rate in the country recorded in the last year and the details thereof. Second thing I want to know...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No second thing. Only one thing. Do you want to say something?

श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार: महोदय, unemployment rate, जो विश्व के पैमाने पर होता है, दुनिया के देशों में सबसे कम हमारे देश में है, यह ILO की रिपोर्ट है। मैं माननीय सदस्य के संज्ञान में रिपोर्ट लाऊंगा चुनाव से पहले लोगों ने जो आंकड़े दिए थे, वे सत्य नहीं थे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि LIO के अनुसार भारत में unemployment rate 3.5 परसेंट है, चाइना में 4.7 परसेंट है, Asia-Pacific में 4.2 परसेंट है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति इन सबसे बेहतर है, पर हम इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, इसमें और सुधार करने की बात कर रहे हैं, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि हमारे देश में रोज़गार की समस्या है, पर समस्या यह है कि अब व्यक्ति स्थायी नौकरी चाहता है, सरकारी नौकरी चाहता है और पुराने रोज़गार को बताने का काम नहीं करता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No. 125.

Fire at coaching centre in Gujarat

*125. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that appropriate ladders could have saved the lives of students of coaching centre in Surat, Gujarat devastated by fire and fire brigade had no ladders to save the students trapped on fourth floor of the building;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to ensure that fire brigades throughout the country do have all the necessary fire fighting equipments including ladders in position; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per information furnished by Government of Gujarat, the Fire Brigade staff promptly reached the fire incident site and saved 15 lives. However, due to very short response time available, all persons trapped on 4th floor could not be saved.

(c) and (d) Fire Services is a State subject and has been included as a Municipal function in the XIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 243 (W). It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to allocate sufficient resources for strengthening and equipping Fire Services as per requirements and to take various steps required for safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction from fire hazards.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, my condolences for the students who lost their lives in the fire of coaching centre in Surat who were dreaming to achieve big in their lives, but cut short by the destiny. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any central coordinating agency to know the requirement of fire fighting equipments and other necessities of all the fire brigade stations of all the States and Union Territories in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question at a time.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन एक निदेशालय काम करता है, जो नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के संबंध में, अग्निशामक सेवाओं के संबंध में नीतिगत तथा योजना संबंधी मामलों को देखता और निर्देशित भी करता है। वैसे यह subject state का है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार अपनी जिम्मेवारियों से कहीं नहीं भागती है। इस संबंध में एक समय-सीमा पर एडवाइज़री भी जारी की जाती है। जैसे 8 अप्रैल, 2017, 31 अगस्त, 2017 और 4 जून, 2019 को समूचे राज्यों के लिए एडवाइज़री जारी की गई थी।

श्री सभापति: आपका सेकण्ड सप्लीमेंटरी क्या है?

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I find that when there is fire in a coaching centre, all the coaching centres in the country are checked, or when there is fire in a hotel, all other hotels are checked. In most of the cases, it is found that fire clearance was not obtained. How many premises are built and given completion certificates? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action the Government would take against the concerned authorities who allowed those buildings.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सभापति महोदय, एक तो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक जगह कुछ घटना हो गई, तो क्या देश भर के सभी इलाकों में इसकी जांच या inspection होती है? ऐसा पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सर, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई एक घटना घट जाए, तो बाकी जगहों पर इसकी जांच होती है। पहले से ही कई नीतियां हैं, जो होटल्स के लिए भी, होस्टल्स के लिए भी, सभी संस्थानों के लिए, स्कूलों के लिए और भवनों के बाय-लॉज़ बने हुए हैं, उनके लिए यहां से जो एडवाइज़री जारी की जाती है या जो निर्देशित किया जाता है, उसके सारे मानक

सभी राज्यों को दे दिए जाते हैं। वैसे भी यहां से अग्नि सेवाओं के संबंध में जो स्टेट को निर्देशित किया गया है, उसके संबंध में तीन चीज़ों पर बहुत जोरदार प्रकाश डाला गया है। एक तो manpower और दूसरा equipments हैं।

सर, equipments के विषय में भी यहां से जो निर्देश दिए जाते हैं... सरकार ने पांच वर्षों में बहुत ज्यादा अपने फंड की बढ़ोतरी की है। सभापति महोदय, उदाहरण के रूप में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 2010-15 के बीच में 33,580 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का प्रबंध किया गया था, जो 80 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 2015-20 के लिए 61,220 करोड़ रुपये राशि का प्रबंध किया गया है। यह दर्शाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं के प्रति बहुत ही संवेदनशील है और इसमें एक चीज़ और कहना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात सरकार ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें बड़ी ही तत्परता के साथ काम किया है। 4.03 मिनट पर सूचना जाती है और 4.08 मिनट पर वहां अग्निशामक गाड़ियां भी पहुंचती हैं, सेवा के कर्मियों भी पहुंचते हैं और भारी संख्या में पहुंचते हैं। सभापति महोदय, इस विषय में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बस, बस। अभी और सप्लीमेंटरीज़ हैं।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Sir, an incident of 22 students dying in a fire accident happened on May 24th. I have only one question to ask the Minister of Home Affairs. Do you have a plan for the future? Thing happened has happened, the children have lost their lives. The fire engines might have reached on time but were not equipped with ladders to reach the fourth floor. As a part of development, multi-storey buildings are allowed to be constructed. Would there be a coordinated plan to see that fire safety equipments are put in these buildings? The Urban Development Department will have to come into the picture. The fire engines will have to be equipped with modern techniques, with long ladders. Is the ambulance, that goes with the fire engine, equipped with the facilities to treat burn injuries immediately? So, is there going to be a coordinated plan to stop these kinds of incidents in the future?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सभापति महोदय, हमने पहले भी बताया है कि राज्य सरकारों को जब हम equipments के लिए यहां से जो राशि सहायता उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उसमें सीढ़ियां भी हैं, लेकिन सूरत में जो घटना घटी है, उसमें सीढ़िया भी पास में थीं, लेकिन तीन मंज़िल तक ही थीं। चौथी मंज़िल अवैध रूप से बनाई गई थी। उसे अवैध रूप से चार मंज़िला बनाया गया था। तीन मंज़िल तक को कंट्रोल किया गया था। उस बिल्डिंग की सबसे बड़ी खामी यह थी कि सीढ़ी एक ही थी और चौथी मंज़िल के लिए उस सीढ़ी को प्लाईवुड से बंद करा दिया गया था, जो वहां सेवा देने में बाधक बन रहा था। सीढ़ियां तीन मंज़िल तक ही थीं। कारण क्या था कि...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: भविष्य में क्या करेंगे?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, प्लीज़। No questions. भविष्य के लिए क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सर, मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। भविष्य के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने 80 प्रतिशत राशि, उनके पास equipments की पूरी उपलब्धता हो, इसके लिए बढ़ायी है। यह बहुत बड़ी राशि है, जो 61 हजार 222 करोड़ कर दी गयी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.126 Shri Nadimul Haque, not present. Are there any supplementaries?

Establishing new central forensic laboratories

*126. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up new central forensic laboratories in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised in the upgradation of existing central forensic laboratories and for establishing new laboratories in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the last three years, the Ministry of Home Affairs has completed the construction of new buildings for Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) at Bhopal and Guwahati. These CFSLS have become operational in their new buildings. Further, substantial work has been completed for the construction of a new building for CFSL at Pune.

(c) Details of capital funds allocated/ released and funds utilized for upgradation of existing CFSLS and establishment of new CFSLS in last three years is as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds allocated/released	Funds utilized
2016-17	15.56	14.09
2017-18	31.16	29.61
2018-19	32.85	29.58

Further, an expenditure of ₹ 8.39 crore has been incurred under the Nirbhaya Fund in the FY 2018-19 for setting up of a state-of-the-art DNA analysis laboratory at Chandigarh.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, given the fact that the crime against women is on an alarming rise, does the Government have any plan, in the near future, of setting up more state-of-the-art DNA analysis laboratories, like, the one in Chandigarh, for instant response to references?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, investigation के बाद criminals को the punishment should be given as fast as possible. Victims must get justice quickly. इस आधार पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने-अपने लेवल पर सेंटर्स बनाए हैं - CFSL सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का होता है और FSL स्टेट का होता है। इसके तीन existing सेंटर्स हैं, एक चंडीगढ़ में है, एक हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना में है और एक कोलकाता, West Bengal में है। इन तीनों को हम अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं। उसके साथ-साथ महाराष्ट्र में एक नया सेंटर पूना में बना रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में एक नया सेंटर बना है, जिसका उद्घाटन हो गया है। असम में भी गुवाहाटी में सेंटर बनाया गया है। महोदय, एक state of art के बिल्डिंग बनायी गयी है, जिसका सेंटर भी बनाया है और international standards पर हमने FSLs को बनाया है। These laboratories will house the facilities of crime case examination by using modern investigation techniques such as DNA finger printing, forensic engineering, forensic electronics, cyber mobile forensics, biology, physics, forensic intelligence, chemistry explosives, narcotics इस प्रकार अलग-अलग issues पर investigations होती हैं। महोदय, चंडीगढ़ के बारे में बात की गयी है। चंडीगढ़ में भी हमने बहुत बढ़िया सेंटर बनाया है। चंडीगढ़ में existing CFSL moderation with state-of-the-art DNA Analysis Centre हमने बनाया है, उसके लिए हमने पैसे खर्च किए हैं। इस आधार पर देश में अलग-अलग जगह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जितने भी सेंटर्स हैं, हम केन्द्र सरकार से उन्हें पैसे देते हैं। इसी प्रकार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी नए सेंटर्स बना रही है।

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, whether any more such...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already named four centres.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस नए वित्तीय वर्ष में बिहार में कितनी प्रयोगशालाएं बनाने का विचार रखते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there a proposal to set up new laboratories in Bihar?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सर, कोलकाता में जो सेंटर हम बना रहे हैं, वह बिहार का catchment area होता है। जो कोलकाता का सेंटर बनाया है, वह ज़ोनल सेंटर है, जिसमें ओडिशा, बिहार, झारखंड, वैस्ट बंगाल, अंडमान-निकोबार द्वीप समूह आते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ बिहार के लिए भी हम अलग से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पैसा दे रहे हैं। हम बिहार में भी यूनिट बना रहे हैं और वहां के लिए भी पैसे दे रहे हैं।

श्री शमशेर सिंह मन्हास: सभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर जैसे संवेदनशील इलाके में बहुत सारी इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और वहां से investigation के लिए 6-6 महीने लग जाते हैं। तथा रिपोर्ट वापस आने तक कुछ पता ही नहीं लगता है। तो क्या जम्मू-कश्मीर में इस प्रकार की प्रयोगशाला प्रारम्भ हो सकती है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर का सेंटर अलग नहीं है। चंडीगढ़ में ज़ोनल सेंटर है। चंडीगढ़ के अंदर जम्मू-कश्मीर, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश का सेंटर है। उसमें Central Government की जितनी भी investigations होती हैं, वे चंडीगढ़ में होती हैं।

श्री सभापति: यह अच्छा हो गया कि युवा राज्य मंत्री को केबिनेट मंत्री जी ने प्रश्नों का समाधान देने के लिए मौका दिया है। इसलिए उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए।

Revival of Air India

*127. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any intention to revive Air India after the disinvestment initiative did not receive proper response from the interested parties;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the revival package shall have the package of clearing the debt of over ₹ 55,000 crore in the event of revival; and
- (d) what measures the proposal is likely to have to avoid recurrence of similar situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government is committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Government prepared a revival plan of Air India.

(b) The Government prepared the revival plan to bring operational and financial efficiency in Air India to effectively prepare it for disinvestment. Air India's Revival Plan is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group. The Revival Plan comprises several major elements including, *inter-alia*:

- (i) A comprehensive financial package, as approved by Government of India which also includes transferring of debt and non-core assets to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV);

- (ii) Higher levels of operational efficiency by strengthening management and implementing best practice business processes;
- (iii) Robust organizational and governance reforms to be implemented by an eminent Board;
- (iv) Differentiated business strategies for each of Air India's core businesses;
- (v) World-class HR practices to ensure a talented and motivated workforce; and
- (vi) Sale of non-core real estate assets and strategic disinvestment of subsidiaries such as Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.

(c) In a meeting held on 07.09.2018 under the chairpersonship of Finance Minister, it was, *inter-alia*, decided that as decided by AISAM, the debt amounting to ₹ 29464 crore would be transferred from Air India to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

(d) The Revival Plan of Air India focuses on the financial and operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved. Also, as decided in the meeting taken by Finance Minister on 07.09.2018, operational and financial performance parameters and milestones were fixed by the Government and are regularly reviewed *via* review meetings held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Government, however, remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the airfares, after the closure of Jet Airways, have on an average increased to around 50 per cent. Though the enhanced rates are well within reach, yet the common passengers have been hit hard. Has the Government taken any steps to take care of the paying capacity of the air passengers?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the uncertainty caused on account of cessation of operations by the Jet Airways, insofar as the domestic air travel is concerned, has almost completely been corrected. Insofar as international airfares are concerned, we have, for a three months' period allocated the slots to the other domestic carriers. And, I can tell the hon. Member that insofar as domestic sector is concerned, airfares on the trunk sectors, like Delhi-Mumbai, which is on an average five thousand and one hundred rupees, have not increased for almost twenty years. That was the fare in 2001; that was the fare in 2011 and even today also. Now, insofar as international sector is concerned, because the Jet Airways lost wide-body aircraft and some of the other airlines do not possess wide-body aircraft, which they are in the process of acquiring,

we have given them these slots for a three-month period. Then, we will see how the resolution process on Jet Airways proceeds. Also, we have certain questions in regard to Air India. But, I am totally confident that the issue of increase in air fares will be resolved, as we are in the process of resolving.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Despite the fact that the Air India is incurring losses, why did you not allot the premium sectors for operation to it, against the slots vacated by the Jet Airways?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, insofar as the Air India is concerned, let me take this opportunity to place before this House that the Government is committed to privatisation of Air India. Let there be no ambiguity on this point. The Air India is incurring losses, but those losses are being incurred, not because it is prized asset, it has some excellent assets, it has a fleet of aircraft, which travels to ninety eight destinations – 57 domestic and 41 international. But it has, over a period of time, undertaken debts. And, the debt servicing is becoming unsustainable. They are incurring losses of rupees fifteen crores a day. Therefore, the Air India will have to be disinvested. On account of certain cost-cutting measures, the Air India has a shortage of 20 aircraft. We are hoping to bring these 20 aircraft, at least 17 of them, back into operation by October. The Air India has also been given many of the slots that have been vacated by the Jet Airways. Slots have also been given to its low-cost carriers, like, Alliance Air. Our plan is to revive Air India, to make it operationally viable, and then to disinvest it.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Air India, in last six months, has improved on its financial front, as far as revenue earning is concerned, against the cost and expenses that are incurred on the business operations?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the costing and overall calculations of an airline's profitability depends on a large number of factors. Yes, there has been a steady improvement in Air India's finances. For the previous financial year, which has been concluded, the figure will show a loss; but in the current financial year, we are hoping to make a operating profit. In April, yes, we have improved. But my problem is that when you look at these, there are certain external factors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, don't look at the Member, look at me.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Well, through you, hon. Chairman, Sir, let me say that there are certain factors which take place, for instance, the closure of Pakistani

airspace. This has added another factor, but our expectation is that in the coming months, after we close the previous year's figures, which will be available now, in the current year, we will make a profit, turn the Air India around, and, then, privatise the airline.

SHRI V.VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is it true that the Air India doesn't have sufficient working capital resources to pay its employees' salaries beyond the month of October, in view of the fact that the total debt of Air India has exceeded ₹ 58,000 crores?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your specific question.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: That is not the solution. Apart from the disinvestment plan, what plans do you have to meet the contingency?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the hon. Member is referring to a Press report which appeared yesterday. I have no knowledge as to where the Press report has emanated from. It is customary in situations like this for employees and others, who are stakeholders in the process, to put pressure on the Government. Let me just tell the hon. Member that we have increased the Air India revenue by ₹ 7 crores per day. We are doing all that we can. Yes, the hon. Member is right that there is an overall debt of approximately ₹ 59,000 crores. When an attempt was made to do privatisation last time, it was proposed to retire ₹ 29,000 crores into a Special Purpose Vehicle. Now, when Air India specific Alternative Mechanism is established, we will take a view on this. I would not, at this point of time, worry too much about whether Air India has money to pay salaries after October. After all, Air India is a viable airline. It has some prized assets. When we go for disinvestment, we will also take care of this. But, as I said, Press report was motivated in order to put pressure on the Government in order not to disinvest the airline.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I have a straight question. When the Government has decided to disinvest Air India, — there are assets in Mumbai, particularly, the Air India's earlier Headquarters, the Nariman Point — there is an offer from Maharashtra Government to buy that property. I would like to know whether the Government will consider this proposal.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the Air India, in and of itself, and many of its operational assets are really very, very prized assets and the headquarters at Nariman Point is a case in point. The Air India, as I mentioned, flies to 57 destinations within India. It has international routes also. It is flying to 41 destinations. It is the only flag carrier. When we decide on the final structure of disinvestment...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: About Maharashtra Government.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Yes. But, whether it is to the Maharashtra Government or to the highest bidder, these are not the questions which the Minister can answer on the floor of Parliament. This will be a decision taken by the alternate mechanism when we are in the heart of the privatisation process.

संसद सदस्यों के सरकारी आवासों की गुणवत्ता-जांच

*128. श्री राकेश सिन्हा: क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा संसद सदस्यों के सरकारी आवासों में करवाए जा रहे कार्यों की कोई गुणवत्ता-जांच कराती है;

(ख) क्या उक्त विभाग द्वारा खुली निविदा के आधार पर उक्त कार्य आवंटित किए जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कार्यों की गुणवत्ता, जो उक्त विभाग के अधिकारियों और ठेकेदारों की मिलीभगत के कारण प्रभावित होती है, के मामले में गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (सीपीडब्ल्यूडी) में गुणवत्ता जांच करने के लिए एक सुस्थापित गुणवत्ता आश्वासन प्रणाली है। विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा ठेकेदारों के बीच कोई मिलीभगत ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

Quality checks for Government accommodations for MPs

†*128. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertakes a quality check of the work being done by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in Government accommodations of Members of Parliament;

(b) whether the said work is allotted through open tender of the department; and

(c) whether Government proposes to take any step to ensure quality control which is affected due to the nexus between officers of the department and contractors?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has a well established Quality Assurance System to undertake quality check. No nexus between officers of Department of contractors has come to the notice.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो सांसदों को आवास मिलता है, उसमें CPWD का, जो काम होता है, उसकी गुणवत्ता की जांच यदि डिपार्टमेंट ही करता है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मेरी मांग है कि इसकी गुणवत्ता की जांच random sample लेकर कराई जाए। इसमें घोर भ्रष्टाचार है और इस भ्रष्टाचार का अनुभव सम्भवतः अनेक सांसदों को है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मेरी मांग यह है कि इसमें जो कांट्रेक्टर्स और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के बीच जो एक मिलीभगत है, उसकी एक independent agency से जांच करवाई जाए और इस नेक्सस को तोड़ा जाए। यदि लॉ मेकर्स के घर के काम करवाने पर ही भ्रष्टाचार होता है, तो हम दूसरों के भ्रष्टाचार की जांच कैसे कर सकते हैं?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the question has a very clear thrust. It asks whether there is a nexus between the officers of the Department and the contractors. I can say this with full confidence in this House that there may be individual cases of dereliction of duty and there may be individual cases where a particular contractor has been able to reach out to somebody of the CPWD. But there is no nexus between the Department and the contractors. That I can say with full confidence. In fact, I looked at the record of the last five years and I looked at what the facts and figures were; and we have undertaken investigation from 2014 August to 2017 and 2014 to 2019. There were 435 cases which were investigated and some officers were also awarded some form of punishment. But as the Minister concerned, I can say on record, there is no nexus, and nexus implies as if there is collusive system where one party and the other party do it. Also, the complaints from Members of Parliament are addressed expeditiously not only through the e-portal; I deal with complaints or rather responses from senior Cabinet Ministers, from other political dignitaries, from people who are higher members of the Judiciary. So, this is not correct that there is a nexus. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि इसकी एक independent agency द्वारा जांच कराई जाए और इसकी सच्चाई को जाना जाए। महोदय, जिस प्रकार से zero tolerance लेकर, नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार काम कर रही है, उसके कारण ऐसी micro चीजों की जांच हमें इस मिशन में मदद करेगी।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I can tell the hon. Member that we have four-level quality checks already in operation. There is a first quality check at the level of the Executive Engineer at the site; then at the circle level; then at the Headquarters level; then when the work is for over ₹20 crores, we have another check and then there is e-portal; and the DG, CPWD, under supervision by the Ministry, examines these. Well, if the hon. Member has come to a conclusion apriority that there is corruption, I think we can have a separate chat. But as the Minister concerned, I want to say on record, there is no nexus. Yes, there have been cases; 235 people we have proceeded against in this thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. You have made it very clear ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 129. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:* ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

यदि किसी सांसद की कोई specific complaint है, तो वे मंत्री महोदय को लिख सकते हैं, वे उसे देखेंगे Question No. 129.

Security concerns on allowing private drones

*129. **SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that security agencies have raised concerns about allowing private drones;

(b) whether Government has directed drone companies to install a safety chip to switch off drones remotely; and

(c) if so, the details thereof to ensure safety and security?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken measures to take care of safety concerns by provisions to mandate equipment requirements which include No-Permission No-Takeoff (NPNT). Further, No Drone Zones which are in high security areas have been geo-fenced. A NPNT compliant drone has compatible software with the Digital Sky Application for applying and receiving permission before each actual operation. Without this permission, the drone will not be able to fly. If a NPNT compliant drone tries to breach geo-fencing (to go beyond the permissible boundary in the airspace), the in-built software will compel the drone to return-to-home (RTH). These provisions have been made in the Civil Aviation Requirements Section 3-Air Transport Series X Part-I Issue I, dated August 27, 2018 published by the DGCA,

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry is aware that drone can be a serious security threat. If so, what are the measures the Government has taken so far to avoid mishaps?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government is acutely conscious of the kind of security threats that drones can pose. Drones come in all shapes and sizes ranging from 250 grams to 250 kilograms and therefore we need to devise an ecosystem in overall system which is well regulated; and some of the steps that we are contemplating and which is work in progress is that we are trying to ensure that certain parts of the country are no-go areas or red zones. Then the drones are equipped with technology which has to be manufactured here so that if the drone does not have the permission, it cannot take off; and if on an electronic platform the drone has diverted from the prescribed route, which was prescribed, then it must have an RTH or Return to Home. So we are taking a large number of steps and I want to assure the hon. Member that this is in good hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary. मैं मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे कृपया सांसदों को और supplementary पूछने का मौका दें। यदि मंत्री महोदय एक ही बार में, पहले ही उनके प्रश्न का पूरा समाधान कर देंगे, तो बाद में सांसद क्या supplementary पूछ पाएंगे?

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: In my second supplementary, I want to know whether the Ministry is going to introduce new laws or guidelines in regard to use of drones by private players. If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the answer to the hon. Member to that question is, yes, we have already introduced Civil Aviation Regulation in 2018 and we will, in the coming months as we progress this and devise the ecosystem, be issuing more and more regulations to regulate the operation of drones.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 130. Shri Tiruchi Siva. He is not there. Answer is to be laid on the Table.

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: महोदय, मैं उत्तर सदन के पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then we go to Question No. 131.

*130. [*The questioner was absent.*]

Arrests made with and without warrant in Delhi

*130. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of arrests made with warrant in Delhi during the last three years; and
- (b) the number of arrests made without warrant in Delhi during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The situations under which Police may arrest without warrant have been enumerated in extenso in Section 41(1) (Chapter-V) of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC). Section 41(2) of the Code also lays down the circumstances under which arrests cannot be made except under a warrant or an order of a Magistrate. Accordingly, CrPC clearly defines the situations under which arrests can be made with or without a warrant.

A statement depicting the arrests made with or without warrant, in accordance with the aforesaid provisions of CrPC in Delhi, as reported by Delhi Police, during the last three years and the current year (up to 31.05.2019), is as under:—

Year	Total number of arrests made with warrant	Total number of arrests made without warrant	Total number of arrests
2016	2539	100707	103246
2017	2307	121005	123312
2018	2665	121758	124423
2019 (up to 31.05.19)	1115	50433	51548

Targets under PMUY in Uttar Pradesh

*131. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether annual targets for providing gas connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) were fixed for Uttar Pradesh;
- if so, the details thereof for last two years;
- whether targets were achieved accordingly; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No State/UT-wise target has been fixed under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Government has set the target to release 8 crore LPG connections under PMUY. Year-wise connections released in the State of Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

Financial Year	Connections released
2016-17	55,31,159
2017-18	9,54,957
2018-19	64,76,981

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" के अंतर्गत जो उपभोक्ता अभी बाकी रह गए हैं, उनको कब तक "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" के अंतर्गत आच्छादित कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक सुखद सूचना दूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल 3 करोड़, 84 लाख घर हैं। अभी सक्रिय एलपीजी कंज्यूमर्स, जिनका एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा "प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना" में भी है, उनमें से 3 करोड़, 74 लाख लोगों के घरों में एलपीजी कनेक्शन पहुंच गए हैं, यानी उत्तर प्रदेश में 98 परसेंट घरों में स्वच्छ ईंधन पहुंच गया है और आने वाले दो-चार महीनों में यह कोशिश की जाएगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के शत-प्रतिशत घरों में एलपीजी कनेक्शन और उज्ज्वला योजना पहुंच जाए।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: सभापति जी, मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा और साथ ही माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां इतने बड़े पैमाने पर उपभोक्ताओं को गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था में जो सुधार करना होगा, क्या उसके लिए भी कोई कार्य योजना है, जिससे लोगों को समय पर गैस उपलब्ध हो सके?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सही और मूलभूत प्रश्न उठाया है। ये 1 करोड़, 32 लाख कनेक्शन उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत ही लगे हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रांत में शत-प्रतिशत लगा है, तब उसकी उपलब्धता क्या होगी, मैं आपको वह बताना चाहूंगा। सर, इसके लिए नये एलपीजी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सेंटर्स खोले जा रहे हैं, नये बॉटलिंग प्लांट्स बनाए जा रहे हैं, नये टर्मिनल्स बनाए जा रहे हैं। अभी-अभी, लगभग 3 महीने पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक महत्वाकांक्षी प्रकल्प गुजरात के समुद्र तट से गोरखपुर तक, लगभग 2000 किलोमीटर की दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी, सिर्फ एलपीजी पाइपलाइन 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनाई जा रही है। सर, स्वच्छ ईंधन के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश हमारी प्राथमिकता पर है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सभापति महोदय, यह कहा गया है कि जो टारगेट है, वह 8 करोड़ का है और approximately 1.30 करोड़ की achievement है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि आपने यह टारगेट क्या सोचकर फिक्स किया था? क्या तीन सालों में आप सिर्फ इतना ही पूरा कर सके और इसमें जो महिलाएं हैं, उनको कितने सारे...(व्यवधान),,,

श्री सभापति: जया जी, एक ही supplementary पूछिए।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सभापति जी, मैं इसी के अंतर्गत बोल रही हूं।

श्री सभापति: बोलने का सवाल नहीं है, सिम्पल सवाल पूछना है। आपने टारगेट के बारे में सवाल पूछा है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सभापति जी, जब महिलाओं का नाम आता है, ...(व्यवधान),,,

श्री सभापति: आपको पहले बताना था, आपने तो टारगेट पहले ले लिया।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : शायद आदरणीय सदस्या को थोड़ा confusion है। 8 करोड़ का टारगेट देश के लिए है, उसमें हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 करोड़, 32 लाख के लगभग कनेक्शन लगा दिए

हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य अप्रैल, 2020 तक लगाने का था, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस 8 करोड़ के टारगेट को उस समय-सीमा के काफी पहले पूरा किया जाएगा। अभी लगभग 7.5 करोड़ कनेक्शन्स लग चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें सभी हैं। मैं आदरणीय सदस्या को विनम्रता से सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह स्पष्ट योजना बनाई है कि कनेक्शन्स सिर्फ बहनों के नाम पर, माताओं के नाम पर लगने हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपको अपने प्रश्न का समाधान मिल गया।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 करोड़, 32 लाख उज्ज्वला कनेक्शन्स दिए गए, लेकिन उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत लोगों ने दूसरी बार अपनी टंकी भरवाई?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी का हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मूल प्रश्न को उठाया है, क्योंकि इसके ऊपर पिछले दिनों बहुत वितर्क करने की कोशिश की गई है। उनकी जो विद्वत्ता है, जो वरीयता है, उसका इस हाउस को ऐसे ही लाभ लेना चाहिए। सभापति जी, कुछ दिनों पहले आपके और मेरे घर में भी एलपीजी कनेक्शन था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आपके और मेरे घर में एलपीजी की औसत खपत 7 है। प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना की जो औसत खपत है - इसको जितने लोगों ने लिया है, वे सब गरीब लोग हैं, उनको खरीदने में दिक्कत थी, इसलिए सरकार ने उनको खरीदकर दिया है, उन लोगों की खपत 4 है। बाहर विश्व के कई सारे संगठन इस उपलब्धि को मोदी सरकार में मोदी एक्सपेरिमेंट की एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि मानते हैं।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपने कितना बताया?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चार..four.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: चार परसेंट?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: नहीं, चार। आप और मेरे घर में 7...**(व्यवधान)**,...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: क्या चार बोतल?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चार बोतल। ...**(व्यवधान)**,...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: चार, क्या यह प्रतिशत है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: 80 प्रतिशत लोगों ने चार बार refill करवाया।

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: सर, मेरा एक प्रश्न है।

श्री सभापति: मैंने आपको बुलाया, तो आपने कहा कि आपका सवाल दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने पूछ लिया है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It looks like similar to that. *Ujjwala Yojana* is one of the successful schemes of the Government and I congratulate the hon. Minister for

that. It is saving a lot of forest resources of our country. The beneficiaries, particularly women, have got the connection and they have got the first cylinder. But how much demand has come for the subsequent cylinders?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, प्रश्न वही है। लगभग 80 प्रतिशत consumers की औसत खपत 4 हो चुकी है। आपके और मेरे घर में यह 7 है। ऐसे लोगों के घर में यह 7 है। हमने इसको भारत के district-wise public domain में ...(व्यवधान),,,

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: दिग्विजय सिंह जी, कम से कम आपसे तो यह अपेक्षा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान),,,

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are asking something specific. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान),,, आप बैठ जाइए। It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... आप अनुभवी हैं। आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: *

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन सर, देश के हर एक जिले की जानकारी हमने public domain में रखी है। दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप जिस जिले की जानकारी चाहें, उसको देख सकते हैं, नहीं तो हम उसको दिखाने में मदद करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान),,,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am protecting the people's interest. I am here to protect the people who protect the rules. ...(Interruptions)... क्वेश्चन नं. 132.

**Crimes committed against persons belonging to
SCs, STs, OBCs and others**

*132. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total crimes committed against persons belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and others, State-wise in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018;

(b) the crime rate against persons belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and others, State-wise in the years 2016, 2017 and 2018;

(c) whether it is a fact that crime rate against SC and ST communities has increased in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last three years and the current year?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication “Crime in India”. The published reports are available till the year 2016, Details of State/Union Territory-wise cases registered and crime rate for crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in the Annexure-I and II (*See below.*) This data shows no such trend.

NCRB, does not maintain information on crimes committed against persons belonging to OBCs and others separately.

(d) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, the Government is committed to ensure protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act) has been amended in 2015 and in 2018 to make it more effective. The amendments include institutional strengthening, new offences, establishment of Special Courts and Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act for expeditious disposal of cases, time bound trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories from time to time requesting all States/UTs for the implementation of the provisions under this Act.

Annexure-I

*Case Registered (CR) and Crime Rate (CRate) under Total Crimes
against Scheduled Castes during the year 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		CR	CRate	CR	CRate	CR	CRate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2113	25.0	2263	26.8	2335	27.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	—	0	—	0	—
3.	Assam	2	0.1	5	0.2	4	0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	7886	47.6	6367	38.4	5701	34.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	11.0	216	6.6	243	7.4
6.	Goa	13	51.1	13	51.1	11	43.2
7.	Gujarat	1094	26.9	1010	24.8	1322	32.4
8.	Haryana	475	9.3	510	10.0	639	12.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119	6.9	94	5.4	116	6.7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
11.	Jharkhand	903	22.7	736	18.5	525	13.2
12.	Karnataka	1865	17.8	1852	17.7	1869	17.8
13.	Kerala	712	23.4	696	22.9	810	26.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	29.0	3546	31.3	4922	43.4
15.	Maharashtra	1768	13.3	1804	13.6	1750	13.2
16.	Manipur	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	2.1
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	—	0	—	0	—
20.	Odisha	1657	23.1	1823	25.4	1796	25.0
21.	Punjab	123	1.4	147	1.7	132	1.5
22.	Rajasthan	6735	55.1	5911	48.4	5134	42.0
23.	Sikkim	3	10.6	3	10.6	1	3.5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1494	10.3	1736	12.0	1291	8.9
25.	Telangana	1427	26.3	1293	23.8	1529	28.1
26.	Tripura	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8066	19.5	8357	20.2	10426	25.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	60	3.2	80	4.2	65	3.4
29.	West Bengal	130	0.6	150	0.7	119	0.6
TOTAL STATE (S)		40300	20.3	38613	19.5	40743	20.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	—	0	—	0	—
31.	Chandigarh	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	2	32.7	0	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	86	3.1	51	1.8	54	1.9
35.	Lakshadweep	0	—	0	—	0	—
36.	Puducherry	14	7.1	3	1.5	3	1.5
TOTAL UT(S)		101	3.1	5.7	1.8	58	1.8
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		40401	20.1	38670	19.2	40801	20.3

Source: Crime in India.

Annexure-II

*Case Registered (CR) and Crime Rate (CRate) under Total Crimes
against Scheduled Tribes during the year 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015		2016	
		CR	CRate	CR	CRate	CR	CRate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	390	14.8	362	13.8	405	15.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
3.	Assam	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
4.	Bihar	77	5.8	5	0.4	25	1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	6.1	373	4.8	402	5.1
6.	Goa	6	4.0	8	5.4	11	7.4
7.	Gujarat	223	2.5	248	2.8	281	3.2
8.	Haryana	0	—	0	—	0	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0.8	6	1.5	2	0.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11.	Jharkhand	402	4.7	266	3.1	280	3.2
12.	Karnataka	397	9.3	386	9.1	374	8.8
13.	Kerala	120	24.8	165	34.0	182	37.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1577	10.3	1358	8.9	1823	11.9
15.	Maharashtra	443	4.2	482	4.6	403	3.8
16.	Manipur	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
17.	Meghalaya	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
18.	Mizoram	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20.	Odisha	533	5.6	691	7.2	681	7.1
21.	Punjab	0	—	0	—	2	—
22.	Rajasthan	1681	18.2	1409	15.3	1195	12.9
23.	Sikkim	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	2.3	25	3.1	19	2.4
25.	Telangana	333	10.1	386	11.7	375	11.4
26.	Tripura	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24	2.1	6	0.5	4	0.4
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0.3	6	2.1	3	1.0
29.	West Bengal	107	2.0	84	1.6	83	1.6
TOTAL STATE(S)		6815	6.6	6270	6.0	6556	6.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	21.0	3	10.5	6	21.0
31.	Chandigarh	0	—	0	—	0	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1.7	3	1.7	2	1.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	2	—	0	—	2	—
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6
TOTAL UT(S)		12	4.2	6	2.1	12	4.2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		6827	6.5	6276	6.0	6568	6.3

Source: Crime in India.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत विस्तृत जवाब दिया है। Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 और उसके बाद amendments, उनमें Special Court और Special Prosecutor का विस्तृत प्रावधान किया गया है और day-to-day hearing के बाद दो महीने में उसका फैसला करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह व्यवस्था पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सभी प्रदेशों में लागू है और उसका conviction rate के ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: सभापति जी, 2014, 2015 और 2016 में जो total registered cases हैं, उनकी पूरी detail आपको दी गई है।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था।

श्री सभापति: उनमें conviction कितना हुआ है?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी: जी, मैं conviction का rate बता रहा हूँ। यह ठीक तरीके से Article 17 of Indian Constitution के आधार पर है। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह State subject है। Indian Constitution के आधार पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पुलिस इसमें investigation करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पुलिस की इसकी FIR और charge-sheet बनाती है। Central Government इसमें सिर्फ गाइडेंस देती है, यह आप सब लोगों को मालूम है। माननीय सदस्य स्वयं भी चेयरमैन रह चुके हैं। हालांकि यह State subject के अंतर्गत आता है, फिर भी हम इसमें कुछ detail देना चाहते हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में लगभग 26% conviction rate रहा है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 25% रहा है, असम में 11% रहा है, बिहार में 13% रहा है और चंडीगढ़ में 44% रहा है। पूरे देश में, सभी Union Territories and States में कुल मिलाकर conviction rate लगभग 46% रहा है। 2014 और 2018 में इसमें दो amendments लाए गए थे, उनके आधार पर भी Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes के cases में हम punishment देने का काम करते हैं और उनको facilities देने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री सभापति: सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी। समय कम है, आप इसको ध्यान में रखें।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: महोदय, हालांकि मेरे सवाल का जवाब पूरा नहीं मिला है, लेकिन चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिए एक बहुत छोटा सा सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का focus जम्मू-कश्मीर पर बहुत है। Prevention of Atrocities Act जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू नहीं है। चूंकि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी Prevention of Atrocities Act को लागू कर दिया जाए?

श्री अमित शाह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह इनका सुझाव है। इस सुझाव पर जम्मू-कश्मीर के प्रशासन से चर्चा करके ही हम कोई निर्णय ले सकते हैं।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा: सम्माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं हमारे मंत्री महोदय और इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revision of norms for SDRF and NDRF

*133. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) guidelines have lived their life in view of cost escalation, inflation etc.;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted its views for revising the items and assistance norms for State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what action Central Government has taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) No, Sir. The guidelines on State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) are revised based on the recommendations of Finance Commissions, set up under the Article 280 of Constitution, from time-to-time. The existing guidelines were issued on 30th July, 2015, based on the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission and are valid for the Award period 2015-20.

(b) and (c) The matter of revision of the list of items and norms of assistance from SDRF/NDRF was considered in consultation with all the State Governments including Karnataka and Central Ministries. It was concluded that since revision of the list of

items and norms of assistance under SDRF/NDRF, is undertaken normally after the award of successive Finance Commissions, and that taking into account various factors including price rise, Government of India had revised list of items and norms of assistance on 8th April, 2015, no further revision in items and norms of SDRF/NDRF is required till the receipt of 15th Finance Commission's report.

Innovative construction materials

*134. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is encouraging use of new innovative construction material in construction activities, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether use of such new technology will have any edge over old construction technology, quality-wise and cost-wise; and
- (c) whether the same technology is being used in urban and rural housing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has approved Schedule of Rates (SoR) for following new innovative technologies:—

- (1) Monolithic construction using aluminium formwork.
- (2) Monolithic construction using plastic aluminium formwork.
- (3) Pre fab or pre cast construction.
- (4) Light Gauge Sheet Framed Structure (LGFS) construction.
- (5) Hybrid construction.
- (6) Expanded polystyrene core panel system.
- (7) Speed floor system.
- (8) Glass Fibre Reinforced Gympsum (GFRG) panel building system.
- (9) Non asbestos fibre reinforced aerated sandwich wall/roof/floor light weight solid core panel.
- (10) Extruded Polystyrene (EPS) cement sandwich wall/roof/floor light weight solid core panel.
- (11) Block masonry using Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks.
- (12) Block masonry using Flyash bricks.
- (13) Reinforced soil technology using technical textiles.
- (14) Use of self compaction concrete.

(15) Use of confined masonry.

(16) Use of C&D recycled waste products in construction.

These new technologies are used by various agencies of Government of India and are also adopted by States. These technologies make efficient use of resources, cut down wastages, are environment friendly and reduce cost and time, when used for high volume constructions.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development, in consultation with Central Building Research Institute, has developed appropriate technologies using locally available construction materials and suitable for construction of houses in rural areas. Sixteen technologies mentioned above are suitable for large scale construction in urban areas.

Projects of Smart Cities

*135. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2342 projects of Smart Cities worth ₹ 90,929 crores have been tendered as of November end, 2018 of which 1675 projects worth ₹ 51,866 crores are under implementation or have been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a whopping 67 per cent of the projects have either just been tendered or are yet to go through the process; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) A total of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018 crores have been included by the selected 100 Cities in their Smart City Proposals. A comparative status of projects under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), as in November, 2018 and June, 2019 is given below:—

Milestone	Status as in November 2018			Status as in June 2019*		
	No. of Projects	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Projects	No. of Projects	Amount (₹ crore)	% of Projects
Tendered	2,342	90,929	45%	3,589	1,33,407	70%
Completed/Under implementation	1,675	51,866	33%	2,791	88,885	54%

*Till 19th June, 2019.

Source: SCM MIS.

The progress of implementation of the Mission depends on the date of the selection of the Smart City. After selection, it takes around 12-18 months to set up Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), procure Project Management Consultants (PMC), hire human resources, call tenders and issue work orders. The implementation plan is given by the smart Cities in their Smart City Proposals. The projects are to be completed in 5 years from the date of selection of the Smart City.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

ATF tax burden on Indian Airlines

1254. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is charged at 14 per cent excise duty by the Central Government and as high as 29 per cent tax rate by the State Governments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ATF can be brought under the GST regime to lower the ATF tax burden on the Indian carriers;

(c) if so, the details of the considerations and the stakeholders thereof; and

(d) if no consideration has been made, the reasons therefor and the measures Government will undertake to lower the ATF tax burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Central Excise Duty on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) has been reduced from 14 per cent to 11 per cent with effect from 11 October 2018. A few State Governments levy Value Added Tax (VAT) or Sales Tax as high as 29 or 30 per cent at some airports.

(b) to (d) Article 279A(5) of the Constitution provides that Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council shall recommend the date on which GST shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and ATF. Therefore, the decision to include ATF under GST rests with the GST Council. No decision has been taken in this regard.

Government has constantly responded to aviation stakeholder needs and interests which include airline carriers and general aviation. Various measures have been taken to facilitate and enable growth and sustainability of aviation sector, which include the

reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on ATF from 14% to 11%, reductions in VAT/ Sales Tax on ATF by various State Governments over time, including on RCS-UDAN (Regional Connectivity Scheme-Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) flights, and rationalisation of a number of tax-related provisions applicable on various transactions carried out by various stakeholders.

Upgradation/creation of airports

1255. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been taken and implementation made towards upgradation/creation of airports and to increase frequent air services of national and private airlines including helicopter service on existing C category airports in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21.10.2016 to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity and make air travel affordable to the masses, Promoting affordability of regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS – UDAN by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding) to meet the gap, if any, between the cost of airline operations and expected revenues on regional routes. The interested airlines based on their assessment of demand on particular routes submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS –UDAN from time to time.

Further, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the proposal for revival of existing un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimated cost of ₹4500 crore. However, the revival of these unserved/underserved airports is ‘demand driven’, depending upon firm commitment from airline operators who will operate from these airports as well as from the State Government who will provide the various concessions.

Increase in domestic air passengers

1256. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in the number of domestic air passengers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the last three years, upto 15th May, 2019;
- (c) whether seating capacity of various airlines are in accordance with the increased number of passengers;
- (d) whether it is a fact that private airlines are exploiting the potential customers by unjustified fare hike in economy seats; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government to regulate the airfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The details regarding the number of domestic air passengers in the country during the last three years and upto 31st May, 2019 are as under:—

Year	No. of Domestic Passenger (in lakhs)
2016	998.88
2017	1171.76
2018	1389.76
Upto 31st May, 2019	586.54

(c) to (e) With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better air transport services for different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

As per prevailing regulation, air fare is neither regulated nor established by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airline pricing system runs in multiple levels (buckets or Reservation Booking Designator (RBDs)) which are in line with practice being followed globally. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality and other market forces. The airfare increases with increase in demand of seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast when bookings are offered by airlines. Some of the airlines have introduced Apex-90, in addition to existing advance purchase schemes of 60 days, 30 days, 14 days etc. Under Apex fare highly discounted tickets are offered which entail travelling even during peak seasons on low fares. The fare structures stated above have been displayed by airlines on their websites. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as the fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website. As per prevailing regulation, all scheduled domestic airlines are required to display route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites. With a view to maintain transparency, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. In case, any steep fare hike is observed. Ministry of Civil Aviation/Directorate General of Civil Aviation sensitize the airlines for necessary intervention. The fare monitoring analysis carried out in the recent past has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective websites.

Upgradation/modernisation of airports in Himachal Pradesh

1257. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the upgradation/modernisation of airports in the country including the State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government proposes to upgrade/modernise other airports in the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the time-limit proposed in this regard; and
- (d) the status of upgradation/modernisation of other airports in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Upgradation/Modernisation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores in next 4-5 years for development/modernization/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Shimla in Himachal Pradesh, Calicut in Kerala, Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Agartala in Tripura, Guwahati in Assam, Trichy and Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Prayagraj and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Dehradun in Uttarakhand, Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, Kolhapur and Pune in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports. Kullu, Kasauli, Manali, Mandi, Nathpa Jhakri, Rampur, Shimla, Armadale airports in the State of Himachal Pradesh have been included under the RCS Scheme. The revival of airports is “demand driven”, depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

Implementation of UDAN Scheme

1258. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the number of operational airports in the country in 2016 and what is it now after the implementation of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN;
- (b) what was the target of the UDAN Scheme in making regional airports operational and what has been achieved so far;
- (c) what was the number of regional routes proposed for coverage under the UDAN Scheme and how many of such routes are operational now;
- (d) whether many regional airlines have discontinued operations under the UDAN Scheme, reasons therefor; and
- (e) what action Government is contemplating for resumption of services on discontinued routes under UDAN Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) (The number of Airports with scheduled flights in the country in 2016 were 77. Till date, 39 airports (23 unserved + 16 underserved) have been connected under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Out of the 705 routes awarded under RCS –UDAN version 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0, 174 routes are operational, till date.

(d) and (e) RCS-UDAN is regularly monitored for successful implementation. In case of willful default by a Selected Airline Operator (SAO), cancellation of routes are done by forfeiting the Performance Guarantee/Proposal Security and the routes are rebid. Airline-wise/Round-wise details of commencement/cancellation of routes awarded under RCS-UDAN are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of commencement/cancellation of routes awarded under RCS-UDAN

Sl. No.	Name of Selected Airline Operator	Networks Awarded – Round-wise			
		UDAN 1.0	UDAN 2.0	UDAN 3.0	Networks commencement status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AAA Aviation Ltd.	–	1	–	Network cancelled
2.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	8	5	14	Sixteen (16) networks commenced.
3.	Airodishia Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	5	–	–	One (1) network shall be commenced after readiness Burnpur airport and four 4 networks cancelled due to poor performance by SAO.
4.	Andaman Airways Pvt. Ltd.	–	–	1	Operation is likely to be started on 1st October, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports in the network.
5.	Aviation Connectivity and Infrastructure Developers Pvt. Ltd.	–	–	2	SAO has informed that their application to obtain SCO from DGCA is in process.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	4	—	—	One (1) network recommenced by SAO and three (3) networks cancelled due to poor performance by SAO.
7.	Ghodawat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	10	Two (2) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports
8.	Heligo Charters Pvt. Ltd.	—	1 H	—	Network withdrawn by SAO
9.	Heritage Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	—	10 (4 FW 6 H)	7	One (1) network commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports/heliports.
10.	Interglobe Aviation Ltd.	—	20	12	Nine (9) networks commenced.
11.	Jet Airways (India) Ltd.	—	4	5	Three (3) networks commenced.
12.	Maritime Energy Heli Services Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	—	NOC awaited from MoCA.
13.	Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.	—	11 H	—	Likely to commence after readiness of Heliports by March, 2020.
14.	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.	—	1	—	Network cancelled
15.	Skyone Airways Pvt. Ltd.	—	5 H	—	Likely to commence after readiness of Heliports by March, 2020.
16.	Spicejet Ltd.	6	17	27	Twenty five (25) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Turbo Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	–	3	7	Notice issued to SAO to submit timelines
18.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	4	4	2	Six (6) networks commenced. Rest of networks likely to commence by 31st July, 2019 subject to readiness of RCS airports
19.	Zexus Air Service Pvt. Ltd.	–	6	8	Notice issued to SAO to submit timelines

Proposal to decommission airports in the country

1259. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to decommission airports in the country;
- (b) the details and number of airports decommissioned in the country so far; and
- (c) what is the current percentage of market share of each airline company operating in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No airport belonging to the Airports Authority of India has been decommissioned so far.

(c) The market share of scheduled domestic airlines during the period January to May 2019 is as under:–

Sl.No.	Airline	Percentage Share
1	2	3
1.	Indigo Airlines	46.3
2.	Jet Airways	5.5 *
3.	Air India	13.1

1	2	3
4.	Spicejet	13.7
5.	Go Air	9.9
6.	Air Asia	5.8
7.	Vistara	4.3
8.	JetLite	0.9 *
9.	Turbo Mega	0.5
TOTAL		100.0

*For the period from January to April, 2019.

Expansion of Thoothukudi Airport

1260. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) had received proposal from Director, Thoothukudi Airport for extension of runway, taxiway, control tower, fire station and a new terminal building with a capacity to handle around 300 passengers;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken on that proposal for expansion of Thoothukudi Airport; and

(c) if no action has been taken on those proposal so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has approved the proposal for construction of Domestic Terminal Building capable of handling 600 peak hour passengers (300 arrival + 300 departure) with all the modern facilities and amenities along with Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower, fire station and pavement works at Thoothukudi Airport at a cost of ₹380.87 crores. Tender has already been invited for Pavement work.

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

Shortage of travel options in aviation sector

1261. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that flight prices shot up substantially after Jet Airways issues surfaced;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government to provide travel options and keep prices in check after Air India and Jet Airways flight shortage; and

(c) whether Government has intervened in resolving the Jet Airways crisis including in finding solutions for problems being faced by passengers and employees of Jet Airways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Due to suspension of operation of Jet Airways and grounding of Boeing B737 Max, there was a reduction in capacity in few domestic sectors. With a view to maintain transparency, as advised by this Ministry, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) started monitoring of airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. During monitoring, it was observed that though there was a marginal hike in airfares, it remained within the fare brackets established. Subsequently, some of the domestic airlines started inducting more aircrafts in their fleets which resulted in an increase in the capacity on the domestic sectors as a result of which fares are observed to be fairly normalized at present. Airfare regulation was dispensed with the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services require to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the general prevailing tariff. The fare so established are required to be displayed by airlines on their respective websites. The airlines are compliant to the regulatory provision as long as fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website.

(c) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plan are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is an internal matter of the airline, State Bank of India has filed an application under the Insolvency and

Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), which has been admitted by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said Code. Revival of the airlines is now possible only under IBC. The domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways starting from April 2019 have been allocated on ad hoc basis to other Indian carriers. Majority of the international traffic rights of Jet Airways have been distributed among the Indian carriers purely on temporary basis.

Introduction of new flights on domestic and international routes

1262. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a growing demand on air travel requires more flights and new routes to be introduced;
- (b) whether Government will introduce new flights on domestic as well as international routes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) With regard to introduction of new flights on domestic sector, it is stated that, with repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better air transport services for different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

However, Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.

For introduction of new international flights, it is stated that international operations are governed by the bilateral agreement between Government of India and Government

of foreign country and issue of traffic rights granted by Ministry of Civil Aviation. Indian carriers can operate from any points in India to any foreign destinations in other countries as per agreed bilateral traffic rights. However, Commencing of operation on any specific route depends on the commercial judgement, route viability, availability of aircrafts and other resources of airlines.

Construction of new airports

†1263. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government is constructing new airports in order to make flying services accessible and provide connectivity to every citizen and whether the new international airports are being built to connect air services with international air services, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country including 9 international airports namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Holongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Greenfield Airports at Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have already been operationalized. Further, in addition to above, Government of India has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 6 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Machiwara in Ludhiana, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar (Bhiwadi) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem, Dist. Khammam in Telangana, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Purandar in Pune. Development of airports into international airports is a continuous process which depends upon commercial viability, traffic demand, requests from airline operators, availability of land etc.

Besides, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) in 2016 for promotion of Regional Connectivity by way of revival of un-served and under-served airports/airstrips, helipads of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India, Civil Enclaves and CPSUs through a Budgetary support of ₹4500 crores.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Operational airports under UDAN scheme

1264. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of airports started under UDAN scheme;
- (b) whether all the airports are operationalised, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Jharsuguda Airport is functioning, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), 39 airports have been operationalized, till date.

(b) and (c) Details of operationalisation of Airports under RCS –UDAN are given in the Statement (*See below*). Non-readiness of Airport and Airline, requirement for land for upgrading the airports, licensing of airport are few reasons due to which operationalisation gets delayed.

(d) Jharsuguda Airport was inaugurated on 22.09.2018. M/s Airline Allied Services Limited and M/s SpiceJet Limited are operating RCS –UDAN flights from Jharsuguda.

Statement***List of RCS Airports started till date***

Sl. No.	State	Airport	Date of Operationalization
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	27.04.2017
2.	Assam	Jorhat	08.01.2018
3.		Lilabari	15.01.2019
4.		Tezpur	26.04.2018
5.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	14.06.2018
6.	Daman and Diu	Diu	24.02.2018

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	05.01.2018
8.		Jamnagar	17.02.2018
9.		Kandla	10.07.2017
10.		Mundra	17.02.2018
11.		Porbandar	10.07.2017
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	27.04.2017
13.	Karnataka	Belgaum	05.01.2019
14.		Hubli	14.05.2018
15.		Mysore	20.09.2017
16.		Vidyanagar	21.09.2017
17.	Kerala	Kannur	25.01.2019
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	31.05.2017
19.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	23.12.2017
20.		Kolhapur	08.04.2018
21.		Nanded	27.04.2.017
22.		Ozar (Nasik)	23.12.2017
23.	Meghalaya	Shillong	26.04.2018
24.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	22.09.2018
25.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry	16.08.2017
26.	Punjab	Adampur	01.05.2018
27.		Bhatinda	27.04.2017
28.		Ludhiana	02.09.2017
29.		Pathankot	05.04.2018
30.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	26.09.2017
31.		Jaisalmer	29.10.2017
32.		Kishangarh	08.10.2018

1	2	3	4
33.	Sikkim	Pakyong	04.10.2018
34.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	25.03.2018
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	08.12.2017
36.		Allahabad	14.06.2018
37.		Kanpur (Chakeri)	03.07.2018
38.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar	04.01.2019
39.		Pithoragarh	17.01.2019

Resultant effect of non-operation of Jet Airways

1265. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the airfare has rocketed high because of non-operation of Jet Airways and grounding of Boeing 737(MAX) due to technical glitch;
- (b) what steps Government has taken to contain the airfare within the affordable limits of domestic passengers;
- (c) whether Government has given any clearance to the airlines to take on lease alternate aircrafts till Boeing 737(MAX) are adjusted flight-worthy again; and
- (d) why the State-owned Air India has not taken any lead to substantiate the gap due to non-operation of Jet Airways by increasing number of Air India flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per the prevailing regulation, air fares are neither established nor regulated by the Government. All scheduled domestic airlines are required to display route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites in compliance to the applicable regulation. Due to suspension of operation of Jet Airways and grounding of Boeing B737 Max, there was a reduction in capacity in the domestic sectors. With a view to maintain transparency, as advised by this Ministry, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) started monitoring of airfares on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. During monitoring, it was observed that airfares remained

within the fare bracket established. However, a marginal hike was noticed. Subsequently, some of the domestic airlines started inducting more aircraft in their fleet which resulted in capacity increase on the domestic sectors and fares are observed to be normalized at present.

(c) The airline acquire/import the aircraft based on their economic viability and for route expansion plan. The request for acquiring/import is cleared upon meeting the requirements as laid down in this regard. The permission issued in this regard to the airline is not specific to the grounding of B737 (MAX).

(d) Bilateral rights of Jet Airways have been temporarily allocated to Air India/Air India Express till the end of Summer Schedule 2019 for the Sectors as follows:—

India/Dubai 5852 seats/week

India/Hong Kong 1792 seats/week

India/Qatar 5670 seats/week

India/Singapore 1620 seats/week

India/UK 4788 seats/week

Also, domestic slots vacated by Jet Airways have been allocated to Air India as under:—

Flt No. – Origin – Destination

AI0481 –Delhi –Bhopal

AI0481 –Bhopal –Pune

AI0482 –Pune –Bhopal

AI0482 –Bhopal –Delhi

AI0483 –Delhi –Raipur

AI0484 –Raipur –Delhi

AI0801 –Delhi –Bengaluru

AI0802 –Bengaluru –Delhi

AI0479 –Delhi –Amritsar

AI0480 –Amritsar –Delhi

AI0591 –Chennai –Bengaluru

AI0592 –Bengaluru –Chennai

AI0593 –Chennai –Ahmedabad

AI0594 –Ahmedabad –Chennai

AI0595 –Chennai –Varanasi

AI0596 –Varanasi –Chennai

AI0597 –Chennai –Kolkata

AI0598 –Kolkata –Chennai

AI0637 –Delhi –Indore

AI0638 –Indore –Delhi

AI0823 –Delhi –Vadodara

AI0824 –Vadodara –Delhi

Losses of Air India

1266. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the losses incurred by Air India during the last three years 2016-17, 2017-18 and current financial year;
- (b) what are the reasons for Air India remaining in loss;
- (c) how many profit routes have been allotted to Air India;
- (d) what are the steps taken by Government for bringing down the airfares well besides promoting competition among different players; and
- (e) what are the steps taken to strengthen Air India in the competitive market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The losses incurred by Air India during the last 3 years and the current Financial year are given hereunder:—

Year	Net Loss (₹ in crore)
2015-16	3836.78
2016-17	6452.89
2017-18	5348.18
2018-19	7635.00 (Prov.)

(b) The major reasons for Air India remaining in loss are as follows:—

- (i) High interest burden;
- (ii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers;
- (iii) Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee, and
- (iv) High operating costs.

(c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate depending on their commercial viability. However, Government of India has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of RDG issued by the Government.

(d) With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the provision of air fare approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airline pricing system runs in multiple levels [buckets or Reservation Booking Designator (RBDs)] which are in line with practice being followed globally. The prices are fixed by airlines keeping in mind the market, demand, seasonality and other market forces. The airfare increases with increase in demand of seat as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast when bookings are offered by airlines. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as the fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on the website. With a view to maintain transparency Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) monitors airfare on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them.

(e) In order to help Air India in mitigating its continuing losses and to take it back on the path of profitability, the Government had approved and implemented a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India in 2012 in terms of which, all Government Guaranteed loans and interests thereon are paid by the Government by way of equity infusion into Air India. Similarly, a Financial Restructuring

Plan (FRP) has also been implemented, by means of which, high cost working capital loans have been converted into long term debt carrying lesser rates of interest so as to reduce the financial burden on Air India. The TAP/FRP includes budgetary support amounting to ₹30231 crore spread over 10 years *i.e.* upto FY 2020-21 and also equity support for the payment of principal/interest of the Non-convertible Debentures (NCD).

Further, the Government has prepared a Revival Plan for Air India. Air India's Revival Plan is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group. The Revival Plan comprises several major elements including:—

- (i) A comprehensive financial package, as approved by Government of India. This includes transferring debt and non-core assets to a Special Purpose Vehicle;
- (ii) Higher levels of operational efficiency by strengthening management and implementing best practice business processes;
- (iii) Robust organizational and governance reforms to be implemented by an eminent Board;
- (iv) Differentiated business strategies for each of Air India's core businesses;
- (v) World-class HR practices to ensure a talented and motivated workforce; and
- (vi) Sale of non-core real estate assets and strategic disinvestment of subsidiaries.

The revival plan of Air India focuses on the operational efficiencies so that substantial increase in revenue or cost saving can be achieved.

Operation of flights under UDAN Scheme in Tamil Nadu

1267. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) cities/towns selected for flight operations under UDAN Scheme in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) when flight operations are likely to commence in these places; and
- (c) whether Government would include more cities/towns in Tamil Nadu under UDAN Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Flight operations from Salem, Tanjore, Vellore and Ramnad in Tamil Nadu have been awarded under Regional Connectivity Scheme

(RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Flight operation on Chennai-Salem sector has been commenced already. Commencement of flight operation at other airports depends upon the readiness of the civil airports/heliports, which may be related to availability of land, creating regional infrastructure, obtaining license from the Regulator etc. and obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by new entrants Airlines.

(c) RCS –UDAN is demand driven and development of regional air connectivity routes depends on the market forces wherein airlines undertake assessment of demand and supply required on a particular route and participate in the bidding held from time to time.

Replacement of Air India flight routes

1268. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is operating routes with flights which are very old and needed replacement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India has carried out the fitness of all flights which they are operating on a regular basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The average age of the aircraft operated by Air India Group is 7.0 years which is as per industry standards.

(c) and (d) Air India follows a preventive maintenance programme formulated in consultation with the aircraft manufacturer and approved by the DGCA. This maintenance programme comprises of various checks such as pre-flight check, weekly check, monthly check and other higher periodicity checks. Based upon the compliance of the approved maintenance programme, DGCA issues/validates the Airworthiness Review Certificate (ARC) of the aircraft which is an essential document to operate any flight.

Facilities for international air cargo operations at Visakhapatnam

1269. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when international air cargo operations began at Visakhapatnam International Airport;

(b) whether it is a fact that facilities at the cargo terminal at par with international standard is yet to be provided;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are no proper infrastructure facilities to handle bulk cargo and hence companies are still operating from Hyderabad Airport;

(d) the time to be taken to upgrade/streamline cargo handling and other infrastructure facilities at Vizag Airport; and

(e) what plans Government has to connect cargo services to other destinations, apart from Dubai, Singapore, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The International Air Cargo Terminal at Visakhapatnam (Vizag) Airport was commissioned in November, 2017. The licence for Operation and Management (O&M) of the facility has been entrusted to Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corp. Ltd. (APTPC Ltd.).

(b) and (c) The Terminal, measuring 558 sqm. covered area, has the essential cargo infrastructure in place for a medium-sized air cargo facility, which include the following:—

- (i) Truck Dock area for loading/unloading;
- (ii) Examination Hall;
- (iii) Strong Room;
- (iv) Cold storage facility; and
- (v) Hazardous cargo shed.

Companies decide on the airport to operate from on the basis of various factors which include, *inter alia*, commercial considerations and flight connectivity. The air cargo volumes handled at Vizag airport have shown an upward trend from 257 MT in 2017-18 to 669 MT in 2018-19.

(d) The present facility is adequate to handle around 20,000 MT of cargo annually. No demand-supply gap is perceived.

(e) Air carriers, both domestic and international, mount services subject to availability of resources and commercial viability. The Government proactively engages with all stakeholders, including airlines and the State Government(s) concerned, at all relevant fora for the promotion of Indian air cargo and establishment of international flight operations.

Waiver of landing charges for smaller aircrafts

1270. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to further encourage the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) by reducing the landing charges for the smaller aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is holding talks with Ministry of Defence to waive the landing charges of the smaller flights in 15 airports working under Ministry of Defence, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

(c) No exemptions are granted to Aviation Companies in Defence Airbases. However, if such airbase/civil enclave is an RCS airport, the exemption is allowed to Selected Airline Operators as provided under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) – UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). As per the scheme, Central Government, State Governments and airport operators provide following concessions to the Selected Airline Operators (SAOs) for connecting regional airports including the defence airports:–

1. Central Government:–

- (i) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for SAOs at RCS Airports for RCS Flights for a period of three years from the date of notification of this Scheme.
- (ii) Freedom to enter into code sharing arrangements with domestic as well as international airlines pursuant to applicable regulations and prevailing air service agreements.

2. State Governments at RCS Airports within their States:–

- (i) Reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Airports located within the State for a period of ten years from the date of notification of RCS –UDAN.
- (ii) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Airports.

3. Airport Operators:—

- (i) Airport operators shall not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges
- (ii) SAOs shall be allowed to undertake ground handling for their RCS Flights at all airports.
- (iii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) shall not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) on RCS Flights.
- (iv) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) will be levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates on RCS Flights.

In addition to above, Central Government and State Governments provide Viability Gap Funding, which is shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20 whereas for the States in North Eastern region/Union Territories (UT's) the ratio will be 90:10.

A list of Defence Airports/Heliports notified by Ministry of Defence where charges as per RCS –UDAN has been waived off is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise list of Defence Airports/Heliports and operationalisation*

Sl.No.	State	Import	Owner	Operationalisation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Campbell Bay	INS	
2.		Car Nicobar	INS	
3.		Port Blair	IAF (CE-AAI)	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	ARMY	
5.		Passighat	IAF	
6.		Tuting	IAF	
7.		Walong	IAF	
8.		Yinghiong	ARMY	
9.		Ziro	IAF	

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Assam	Jorhat	Civil Enclave-AAI	8/1/2018
11.		Tezpur	Civil Enclave-AAI	4/26/2018
12.	Bihar	Darbhunga	Civil Enclave-AAI	
13.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	IAF (CE-AAI)	2/17/2018
14.	Haryana	Ambala	IAF	
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli (H)	ARMY	
16.		Manali (H)	DRDO	
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	IAF	
18.		Thoise	IAF	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Civil Enclave- AAI	5/31/2017
20.	Maharashtra	Ozar (Nasik)	HAL	12/23/2017
21.		Ratnagiri	Coast Guard	
22.	Manipur	Moreh (H)	Assam Rifles	
23.		Parbung (H)	Assam Rifles	
24.		Tamenglong (H)	Assam Rifles	
25.		Thanlon (H)	Assam Rifles	
26.	Punjab	Adampur	Civil Enclave-AAI	5.1.2018
27.		Bhatinda	Civil Enclave-AAI	4.27.2017
28.		Pathankot	Civil Enclave-AAI	4.5.2018
29.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Civil Enclave-AAI	9.26.2017
30.		Jaisalmer	Civil Enclave-AAI	10.29.2017
31.		Jodhpur	IAF (CE-AAI)	
32.		Uterlai	Civil Enclave-AAI	
33.	Tamil Nadu	Tanjore	IAF	

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Civil Enclave-AAI	12.8.2017
35.		Allahabad	Civil Enclave-AAI	6.14.2018
36.		Bareilly	Civil Enclave-AAI	
37.		Jhansi	ARMY	
38.		Kanpur (Chakeri)	Civil Enclave-AAI	7.3.2018
39.		Saharanpur	IAF	
40.	Uttarakhand	Almora (H)	ARMY	
41.		Dharchula (H)	ARMY	
42.		Joshimath (H)	ARMY	
43.		Nainital (H)	ARMY	
44.	West Bengal	Hashimara	IAF	
45.		Kalaikunda	IAF	

Civil aviation schemes

1271. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of civil aviation schemes started during the last Five Year Plan;
- (b) the progress made under these schemes as on date;
- (c) whether work being undertaken on these schemes is as per schedule; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned, released and spent on these schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) In 2017-18, the scheme for Revival and Development of 50 un-served and under-served airports of State Governments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), Civil enclaves and Defence airports, was launched. In the year 2016-17, the Ministry launched a self sustaining scheme without any budgetary support from the Government, called Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN). Details of other major civil aviation schemes/projects started during the last Five Year Plan are given in the Statement.

*Statement**Major Schemes/Projects initiated by Ministry during last Five Year Plan*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Scheme/ Project Cost* (Funds Sanctioned)	Financial progress (Funds released/ spent)	Details and delay, if any
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Radiological Detection Equipment	95.00 (exclusive of Taxes)	55.47	Installation of Radiological Detection Equipment at airports for enhancement in security standards. Out of 14 airports work has been completed in 8 airports. The delay is due to unavoidable reasons such as change in the identified plan and change of location of installation.
2.	Setting up of Civil Aviation Security Training Academy	126.20	120.00	Joint Training Academy for AAI, DGCA and BCAS at Delhi for imparting training at par with international standards. The work has been completed in May, 2018 after a delay of approximately 40 months due to environmental issues.
3.	Construction of Office Building at Regional Offices	25.09	24.88	Work has been completed. The office buildings at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Guwahati and Mumbai were

			completed in May/2015, March/2015, March/2016 and March/2017 respectively.	
4.	Bio-Metric Access Control System At Airports	33.24	8.90	Access system at airports for enhanced airport security. The project has been delayed due to removal of de-duplication engine due to the cost factor, use of Aadhaar based biometrics and changes in the application software.
5.	Construction of combined HQ Building	303.80	68.46	Construction of combined operational offices for DGCA, BCAS, AAIB and AERA at Delhi for better coordination and efficiency, is as per schedule.
6.	Machinery and Equipment (IT)(eGCA)	82.31	6.31	Electronic Governance of Civil Aviation (eGCA) contract was signed on 31st May, 2019 with M/s. TCS as Service Provider with a total cost of ₹141.5 crore and with Ms. PWC on 12th March, 2018 as consultant with a cost of ₹.30 crore. The delay is On account of failure of earlier contract.
7	Construction of Regional offices	25.88	25.89	Construction of regional offices located at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Mumbai has been completed in March, 2016, February, 2017 and March, 2017 respectively.

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1	2	3	4	5
8.	Setting up of National Aviation University	225.03	181.34	Work Completed in December, 2018.
9.	Construction of AME school	6.00	6.00	Construction of building has been completed in May, 2016.
10.	Acquisition of new fleet			
	(a) 03 nos. Bell 412 Helicopters	207	34.01	Deal rejected by PHL due to technical reasons. Advance paid has been refunded along with interest @4% per annum.
11.	Purchase of Spare Aero engines	2.75	2.75	Purchase of Spare Aero engines was completed in the financial year 2015-16.
12.	Construction of Rohini heliport	99.25	84.85	Work completed in February 2017.
13.	Amritsar-Integrated office complex –AAI & DGCA/BCAS	17.500	13.366	Work completed in March, 2015.
14.	Guwahati Airport-Construction of integrated office complex-AAI&BCAS office	14.633	14.52	Work completed in March, 2016.
15.	Hubballi-Extension of Runway	82.436	69.61	Work completed in August, 2016.
16.	Nagpur-Re-carpeting-R/w 14/32 and Lvl Correc.-Basic Strip	26.00	26.80	Work completed in June, 2014.

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17. Trivandrum-Extension of airside arrival corridor-NITB	20.985	15.54	Work completed in May, 2018.
18. Trivandrum- Resurfacing/Strengthening runway and taxiways	65.00	50.84	Work completed in October, 2017. Project delayed as work had been stopped many times on account of local agitation alleging pollution against the hot mix plant. An alternate plant was put in operation.
19. Trivandrum-Construction of Additional apron	15.00	12.03	Work completed in August, 2018.
20. Warangal-Construction of B/Wall-Warangal Airfield	6.287	6.371	Work completed in May, 2016.
21. Ahmedabad-Construction of integrated office complex-AAI&BCAS office	12.00	8.944	Work completed in May, 2015.
22. Belagavi-Upgradation-Airport Civil and Electrical works	33.20	30.79	Work completed in March, 2016.
23. Belagavi-Construction of compound wall-land-Belgaum	6.720	7.009	Work completed in May, 2015.
24. Chennai airport-CISF barrack (Phase-II-Palavanthangal)	10.00	8.20	Work completed in February, 2015.
25. Hubballi-Construction of NTB,ATC Tower cum Fire Station etc.	35.00	42.23	Work completed in October, 2017.

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1	2	3	4	5
26.	Kolkata airport-8th Departure Conveyor line-T-2-NSCBI Airport	12.86	7.481	Work completed in July, 2016.
27.	Kolkata Airport-Modified Cerem. lounge	1.20	0.570	Work completed in October, 2016.
28.	Lucknow-Integrated office-AAI&DGCA	15.70	14.26	Work completed in February, 2017.
29.	Mumbai-RHQ-WR-Construction of operations office building-AAI&BCAS	52.002	56.57	Work completed in March, 2017.
30.	Raipur-Construction of Hanger-BSF-Raipur (Deposit Work)	10.55	7.40	Work completed in February, 2019.
31.	Trivandrum-Extension Parallel Taxi-Track towards Runway 14	69.07	68.68	Work completed in February, 2018.
32.	Tuticorin-Resurfacing Runway and taxiway	5.80	5.93	Work completed in May, 2017.
33.	Vijayawada-Development of Airport	161.63	148.96	Work completed in June, 2017.
34.	Calicut-Resurfacing and strengthening of Runway	59.29	48.00	Work completed in March, 2017.
35.	Jharsuguda-Development of Jharsuguda Airport for ATR-72-500 Aircrafts.	176.90	179.66	Work Completed in July, 2018.

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36. Port Blair-Fragile Hut-NAV-AJD eq. and other site development	12.00	9.221	Work completed in March, 2018.
37. Port Blair-Construction of NTB i/c new apron (CSG schemes 100%)	417.23	186.24	Delay due to termination of old contract.
38. Silchar-Recarpeting-Runway-Silchar	12.983	12.11	Work completed in March, 2018. Reasons for delay in progress – (a) Very slow progress of survey work. (b) Break down of Hot Mix Plant. (c) Monsoon rains.
39. Tirupati-Construction of isolation bay	26.80	10.78	Work completed in March, 2018.
40. Vadodara-Construction of NITB and allied works	160.00	145.00	Work completed in October, 2016.
41. Vijayawada-Extension of Apron for Additional ten Parking bays at Vijayawada Airport	23.04	17.50	Work completed in January, 2017.
Ahmedabad-Re Surfacing of Runway 05/23 and taxiways including CAT-III lighting system-SVPI Airport	73.65	35.638	Work completed in November, 2016.
43. Bhubaneswar-Dev. basic, strip-level, drain and b/wall etc	8.08	3.91	Work completed in December, 2016.
44. Calicut-CISF Barracks-Calicut	7.43	6.42	Work completed in May, 2014.

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1	2	3	4	5
45.	Kolkata Airport-Provision of Solar Power Plant - i/c Civil Works	132.91	81.74	Work completed in January, 2018.
46.	Raipur-Extension-Runway at 24 beginning and associated work	88.44	65.36	Work completed in October, 2018.
47.	Rajahmundry-Extension-Runway and new apron, ap. Hood light and allied	181.45	175.25	Work completed in January, 2019.
48.	Surat-Construction of broken compound wall (Phase-IV)	16.00	14.14	Work completed in May, 2016.
49.	Surat-Construction of balance perimeter road (Phase-IV)	8.26	5.70	Work completed in February, 2016.
50.	Surat-Strengthening of Runway-Surat Airport	72.14	67.78	Work completed in June, 2018.
51.	Visakhapatnam-Extension of Apron	59.83	12.73	Work completed in August, 2018.
52.	Jodhpur-Construction of new Apron and Link Taxi	21.64	31.06	Delay due to procedural issues.
53.	Ranchi-Expansion of apron-additional three bays for 3 nos. A321-200 aircraft	16.79	14.52	Work completed in January, 2019.

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Unstarred Questions

Hiring foreign pilots

†1272. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is hiring foreign pilots to deal with the shortage of type rated pilots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government to deal with the shortage of pilots; and
- (d) the details of the retired pilots re-employed for a short period by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There is a shortage of type rated commanders/pilot-in-command due to growth in aviation sector and induction of new type of aircraft in the fleet of Indian airline operators.

(b) The number of foreign pilots employed by various airlines is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) To cover the shortage of type rated commanders/pilot-in-command, validation of foreign licence is done by DGCA under provision of Rule 45 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and procedures laid down in Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 7 Series G Part-II. Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) is issued to fly Indian registered aircraft from time to time depending upon demand of industry. Presently, provision of FATA is upto 31.12.2020. Further, all the scheduled and non-scheduled airlines have been advised to develop their own strength to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots. Accordingly, airlines train their pilots to upgrade them as commanders/pilot-in-command to reduce the dependency on foreign pilots.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation does not re-employ retired pilots for flying purpose.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Sl. No.	Airlines	Number of Foreign Pilots as on 10 June, 2019
1.	Alliance Air	61
2.	Star Air	04
3.	Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd.	24
4.	Tata Sia Airlines Limited (Vistara)	11
5.	SpiceJet Ltd.	35
6.	Indigo	199
7.	Go Airlines India (Ltd.)	65
8.	Air India Express	05
	TOTAL	404

Awarding ground-handling work to vendors by AAI

1273. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is planning to award ground-handling work at some of its airports to vendors;

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

(c) the impact of such a move on the revenues of Air India Air Transports Services Limited (AIATSL); and

(d) whether the proposed move will have any adverse impact on Government's efforts towards disinvestment of AIATSL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The ground handling work at airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) is regulated as per the provisions of Airports Authority of India (Ground Handling Services) Regulations, 2018. As per these regulations AAI is required to ensure that there are three ground handling agencies, including the Joint Venture or a subsidiary of Air India, at all airports having annual

passenger throughput of 10 million passengers per annum (mppa) or above and at all airports having annual passenger throughput of less than 10 mppa, AAI is to decide on the number of ground handling agencies, not exceeding three. AAI has decided to appoint consultants for calling tenders for Ground handlers for Ground Handling Services in compliance with the Ground Handling Regulation 2018.

(c) and (d) The said process was also in vogue in the previous ground handling regulations and Air India Air Transports Services Limited (AIATSL) has coexisted with the other ground handling agencies for a long time, *i.e.* since its inception and hence no adverse impact is anticipated due to this in the efforts of the Government for disinvestment of AIATSL.

Proposal to privatise some airports in the country

1274. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some airports in the country have recently been privatised;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some more airports are likely to be privatised in the near future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.11.2018 has, however, accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) *viz.* Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The bids have been received.

- (c) At present no such proposal is presently under consideration in the Ministry.
- (d) Does not arise

'Digi Yatra' programme in select airports

1275. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started 'Digi Yatra' programme in select airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Digi Yatra is an initiative of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for providing seamless and hassle-free passenger processing at Indian airports, without the need for verification of ticket and ID at multiple touch points. In the first phase, this project will be initiated at Kolkata, Pune, Vijayawada, Varanasi, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Cochin, Mumbai and Delhi airports by December, 2019.

Target fixed for new airports by 2022

†1276. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of new airports targeted to be built/old airports to be upgraded by the year 2022 in the country;

(b) the names of the places where these new airports are being constructed in the country; and

(c) the number of air passengers expected to increase on account of construction of new airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has formulated a Greenfield Airport Policy for development of Greenfield Airports across the country. In line with the Policy, Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 21 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Gwalior, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida (Jewar) in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry, Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh and Holongi, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Greenfield Airports at Shirdi, Kannur, Durgapur and Pakyong have already been operationalized. Further, in addition to above, Government of India has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of 06 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Machiwara in Ludhiana, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand, Alwar (Bhiwadi) in Rajasthan, Kothagudem, Dist. Khammam in Telangana,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Purandar in Pune. Construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure etc. by the individual developer which involve a lengthy and time consuming process. Upgradation of old/existing airports is a continuous process, which is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon various factors such as land availability, traffic demand, operational requirements, demand from airlines, etc. AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores in next 4-5 years for development/upgradation of AAI airports in the country including Calicut in Kerala, Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Agartala in Tripura, Guwahati in Assam, Trichy and Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Prayagraj and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Dehradun in Uttarakhand, Leh in Jammu and Kashmir, Kolhapur and Pune in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. In addition to above, under RCS-UDAN around 100 airports will be operationalized subject to demand by the airlines.

(c) After completion of the construction of new airports/upgradation of old airports, the traffic handling capacity of the airports is likely to be increased by around 100 million passengers.

Success rate under UDAN scheme

1277. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the success rate under UDAN scheme is apparently less than 20 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of the 400 odd air routes allotted to 14 major and fledgling airlines under the two phases of UDAN, not more than 40 to 60 routes are operating regularly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the reasons for the failure of UDAN scheme is the lack of infrastructure at the airports; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Till date, 39 airports have been connected under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) involving 174 routes.

(c) and (d) Due to following factors, there is delay in operationalizing the routes or discontinuing of the routes:—

- (i) Non-readiness of civil airports/heliports, which may be related to availability of land, creating regional infrastructure, obtaining license from the Regulator etc.
- (ii) Delay in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by new entrant Airlines.
- (iii) Unsustainability of the operation on the awarded routes.

Vacation of flats by staffers of Air India

1278. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India has asked almost 700 of its staffers to vacate its flats in the country due to mounting losses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Air India Housing Colony has 810 flats out of which 676 are presently occupied; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Air India is considering to enter into a lease agreement with the landlord of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) Air India Housing Colony at Vasant Vihar has 810 flats out of which 652 flats are presently occupied as on date by its staff.
- (d) No, Sir.

Constraints affecting India's aviation market

1279. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the constraints envisaged for India to become the third largest aviation market in the world; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to address the problems/constraints affecting the growing aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Indian civil aviation sector has shown consistent double digit growth of passenger traffic for more than four years in the past. Challenges facing the aviation sector, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Infrastructure constraint
- (ii) High operational costs of airlines
- (iii) Low yields due to competitive environment
- (iv) Currency exchange rate fluctuations adversely affecting profitability, etc.

With a view to promote the growth of Indian aviation sector in a significant manner, Government had released the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016 on 15.06.2016. The aim is to provide an ecosystem for harmonised growth of various aviation sub-sectors, *i.e.* Airlines, Airports, Cargo, maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO), General Aviation, Aerospace Manufacturing, Skill Development, etc. In compliance with NCAP-2016 many steps have been taken, which include the following:

- (i) Introduction of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) to stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.
- (ii) Revival of un-served or under-served routes and airports under RCS-UDAN.
- (iii) Introduction of “Scheduled Commuter Operator” under Commercial Air Transport Operations.
- (iv) Rationalization of Category-I routes under Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs).
- (v) Modification in 5/20 requirement so that all airlines can commence international operations provided they deploy 20 aircraft or 20% of total capacity, whichever is higher, for domestic operations.
- (vi) Liberalization of domestic code share points in India within the framework of Air Service Agreements (ASA).
- (vii) With a view to modernize existing airports so as to establish high standards and ease demand pressures on them, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route has been allowed in brownfield airport projects. This would also facilitate the development of domestic aviation infrastructure. FDI

for Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline has been allowed upto 49% under automatic route. For Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), 100% FDI will continue to be allowed under automatic route. Foreign airlines would be allowed to invest in capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services up to the limit of 49% of their paid up capital. Such investment is subject to the condition, *inter alia*, that Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Operator's Permit would be granted only to a company the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

- (viii) Tax and non-tax related changes to encourage investment in MRO facilities, equipment, tooling and training.

Disinvestment of Air India

†1280. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on disinvestment of national aviation company Air India;
- (b) if so, the reasons for which Government is considering it's disinvestment;
- (c) the amount of debt increased on Air India during last three years; and
- (d) the reasons for the financial constraints being faced by Air India despite having more resources *vis-a-vis* the private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is committed to the strategic disinvestment of Air India. NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons. Air India has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The details of the total debt of Air India for the last 3 years are given as under:—

Year	Total Debt (₹ in crore)
2016-17	48,447.37
2017-18	55,308.52
2018-19	58,351.93 (Provisional)

(d) The major reasons for the financial constraints being faced by Air India include as under:—

- (i) High interest burden;
- (ii) Increase in competition especially from low cost carriers;
- (iii) Adverse impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee; and
- (iv) High operating costs.

Permission for movement of civil flights on Defence airports

†1281. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to grant permission for movements of civil flights on Defence airports to increase domestic air connectivity;

(b) if so, the names of such airfields and by when the operation would be possible on these airports; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to offer concession in fees to aviation companies under this new concept of flight operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) manages 136 airports in the country, out of which 30 are Defence Airports, where AAI maintains Civil Enclave for civil operations viz. Adampur (Jalandhar), Agra, Bhatinda, Bhuj, Bikaner, Gorakhpur, Gwalior, Jaisalmer, Jammu, Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Jorhat, Kanpur (Chakeri), Leh,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Passighat, Pathankot, Prayagraj, Silchar, Tezpur, Bagdogra, Chandigarh, Pune, Visakhapatnam, Goa, Port Blair, Srinagar, Bareilly, Darbhanga, Hindon and Thanjavur. Out of these 30 Civil Enclaves, 26 are already operational.

(c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has requested the Ministry of Defence to consider the waiver of landing charges of smaller aircraft, with a maximum certified capacity of less than 80 seats at Defence airfields.

Regional Connectivity Scheme routes

1282. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes awarded in phase 1 and 2 under the Regional Connectivity Scheme that are operational;

(b) whether there has been a delay in operationalising these routes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The total number of routes awarded under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) version 1.0 and 2.0 are 433. Out of these, 138 routes are operational.

(b) and (c) Due to following factors, there is delay in operationalizing the routes or discontinuing of the routes:–

(i) Non-readiness of civil airports/heliports, which may be related to availability of land, creating regional infrastructure, obtaining license from the Regulator etc.

(ii) Delay in obtaining Scheduled Commuter Operators Permit by new entrant Airlines.

(iii) Unsustainability of the operation on the awarded routes.

Study on air passenger traffic

1283. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of airports in the State of Jharkhand and in its neighbouring States like Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any study has been done by Government for the air passenger traffic and the requirement of new airports in the above mentioned States with direct connectivity with metro cities and with other important big cities of the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the timeline of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) As per National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) –UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to underserved and unserved airports. The revival of airstrips/airports is “demand driven” , depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. Bids are invited for operation of flights from unserved and underserved airports in country. The list of airports in the State of Jharkhand, Bihar West Bengal Odisha and Chhattisgarh for which bids have been received in RCS UDAN is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition to the above, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken development of Deoghar and Dhalbhumgarh airports in Jharkhand as per joint venture agreement signed between AAI and Government of Jharkhand.

Statement

Airport under RCS-UDAN Round 1, 2 and 3

Sl.No.	States	Owner	Airport	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	IAF	Darbhunga (2)	Unserved
2.	Chhattisgarh	AAI	Bilaspur (1)	Unserved
3.		State Govt.	Ambikapur (1)	Unserved
4.		JSPL	Raigarh (1)	Unserved
5.	Jharkhand	SAIL	Bokaro (2)	Unserved
6.		State Govt.	Dumka (2)	Unserved

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jharkhand	State Govt.	Hazaribagh (3)	Unserved
8.		TATA Steel Ltd.	Jamshedpur(I)	Unserved
9.	Odisha	State Govt.	Utkela (1)	Unserved
10.		State Govt./Air Odisha	Jeypore (1)	Unserved
11.		PSU –SAIL	Rourkela (1)	Unserved
12.	West Bengal	ISSCO	Burnpur (1)	Unserved
13.		IAF	Hashimara (3)	Unserved
14.		IAF	Kalaikunda (3)	Unserved
15.		AAI	Cooch Behar (1)	Unserved
16.		Private	Durgapur (Andal) (1)	Underserved

Airlines suffering due to Pakistan's airspace closure

1284. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India and other airlines are suffering heavily due to Pakistan's airspace closure since 27th February, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is considering to resolve this crisis by diplomatic way; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Details of losses due to Pakistan's airspace closure incurred by Air India and other airlines viz. Indigo, Spicejet and Go Air is given in the Statement (*See* below). The airspace closure by Pakistan is a unilateral measure that followed the non-military counter terrorism air strike by the Indian Air Force against terror camp in Balakot, Pakistan in February, 2019. It is for Pakistan to decide.

Statement*Loss due to Pakistan Airspace closure*

Airlines	Loss (₹ in crore)
Air India (till 2nd July, 2019)	491
Indigo (till 31st May, 2019)	25.1
Spicejet (till 20th June, 2019)	30.73
Go Air (till 20th June, 2019)	2.1

Air passenger service in Madhya Pradesh

†1285. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the international status-wise details of airports available for air passenger service in Madhya Pradesh at present, the present status of the places to which air connectivity is available from these airports; and

(b) the details of the programme to initiate air passenger services and establishment of new airports under the proposed action-plan to provide affordable and seamless air passenger services in Madhya Pradesh in view of part(a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) At present, there is no International airport in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Indore airport in Madhya Pradesh has been notified as Customs Airport to handle limited International flight operations. However, no International operations have commenced from the airport, so far.

**Using air cargo to increase ancilliary revenue
by major airports**

1286. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in major airports in the world, significant portions are used for air cargo to increase its ancilliary revenues instead of depending upon revenues from passenger operations, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also considering to earmark certain portions of the airports in the country for dedicated air cargo, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Air cargo represents more than 35% of global trade by value and is a vital link for trade in high value, high time-dependency goods, such as pharma, e-commerce, just-in-time, valuables, and spares. Accordingly, many major airports in the world have assigned suitable portions for use in air cargo operations which supplement their revenues from air passenger transportation. Trends in cross-border trade, inventory management and e-commerce business have been important drivers of air cargo revenues from domestic and international operations. Major airports in the world where significant portions are used for air cargo include Dubai Cargo Gateway, Cargo Central/FedEx Super Hub at Memphis in the United States of America, Hong Kong International Airport, Paris CDG Airport in France, Changi Airfreight Centre at Singapore, Cargo Terminal Complex at Incheon International Airport in South Korea and Shanghai Pudong International Airport Cargo Terminal in China.

In India, all major joint venture airports have dedicated terminals for domestic and international air cargo operations. Airports operated by Airports Authority of India have 22 Common User Domestic Cargo Terminals and 19 International Cargo Terminals which are operational across the country.

Tenders by AAI for playing pre-recorded music in airports

1287. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued tenders for putting in place/system for playing pre-recorded music in some of the airports in the country, the details thereof;

(b) how many tenders have been received and processed in this regard, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the timeline for the above system to make it operational, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Separate tenders were invited by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for six of its airports at Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Goa,

Lucknow and Guwahati in the month of September, 2018 for putting in place the system for “Playing Pre-recorded Music” .

(b) 02 agencies, each at Chennai, Goa and Lucknow airports and 03 agencies, each at Ahmedabad and Kolkata airports submitted their bids. However, the successful bidders did not come forward and withdrew their bids at Chennai, Goa, Ahmedabad and Kolkata airports thereby resulting in cancellation of the tenders. Tender at Lucknow airport has also not materialized and. the agency which submitted its bid at Guwahati Airport has also withdrawn the same subsequently.

(c) No timelines has been fixed for operationalization of the above system.

Huge losses due to aviation pacts with foreign airlines

1288. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aviation pacts with foreign airlines resulted in huge losses to the national carrier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that every time the foreign carriers obtained more points of call, it resulted in the loss to the Indian carrier as India got only less calls; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Aviation pacts (Air Services Agreements) are not done with foreign airlines, but are entered into between Governments. The Government of India enters into negotiations with foreign governments to formalise such aviation pacts so as to enhance access and seat capacity, keeping in mind the short to medium term requirements of the international air travel market to and from India. Aviation pacts in the past have been done to meet requirements of improved air connectivity to and from India. Air India's losses, or those of any airline for that matter, result from a mismatch in costs *vis-a-vis* revenues. Grant of any additional point in India to a foreign carrier is to be negotiated on case to case basis. Points of call are determined between two countries as per Air Services Agreements. India is a large country and therefore other countries while negotiating, demand more points of call. Points of call in such cases are determined by taking into account the requirements of travelling public, tourism, commerce and trade etc. It is correct to state that excessive number of points of call in India may affect the development of hubs within the country.

Grounding of fleet of aircrafts with neo engines

1289. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many aircrafts with neo engines operating flights in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there were demands to ground the entire fleet of aircrafts with neo engines; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total of 159 Airbus Neo aircraft are operating in the country which includes 122 aircraft fitted with Pratt and Whitney 1100 engines.

(b) and (c) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No. 29/2018 was filed in the Honorable High Court of Mumbai for grounding the Neo aircraft fitted with PW1100G engines. The matter was disposed off by the Hon.ble Court on 12 June, 2018 with direction to DGCA to take all the necessary precautions for maintaining strict vigil on the aircraft operating this engine or any other engine.

A Civil Misc. application No. 44509/2017 and 15969/2019 has also been filed for grounding these Neo aircraft along with W.P.(C) No. 7409/2018 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Night landing facility at Thoothukudi Airport

1290. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has created night landing facilities for big aircrafts at Thoothukudi Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Night landing facility has been provided at Thoothukudi Airport. However, the runway length is not adequate to handle big aircraft. The Airports Authority of India has initiated process for augmentation of runway length of the airport from the existing 1350 x 30 meters to 3115 x 45 meters to make it suitable for bigger aircraft.

Compensation to Jet Airways employees

1291. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step to accommodate or compensate the Jet Airways employees or crew members, after the operation of the Jet Airways stopped;
- (b) whether Government has directed the airlines to take any initiatives in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of its own market assessment and liabilities. Mobilizing financial resources and ensuring efficient operations as per business plan are the responsibility of the airline. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is an internal matter of the airline. State Bank of India has filed an application under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), which has been admitted by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai on 20th June, 2019 to work out a resolution plan under the said Code. Revival of the airline is now possible only under the IBC.

Steps for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits

1292. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government has taken to rehabilitate the Kashmiri Pandits who have moved out of the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): The Government has taken a number of steps for relief and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants.

Under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 announced by the Prime Minister on 7th November, 2015, the Government of India has approved creation of 3,000 additional State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants at a cost of ₹ 1,080 crore and construction of 6,000 Transit Accommodations in the Kashmir Valley at a cost of ₹ 920 crore. This is in addition to 3,000 State Government jobs, construction of 725 Transit Accommodations sanctioned earlier besides financial assistance for construction of houses to the migrants and 5,242 two room tenements constructed in Jammu (Purkhoo,

Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and 200 flats constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district for the migrants.

The Government of India reimburses monthly cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants, which was enhanced in May, 2015 from ₹ 6,600/- to ₹ 10,000/- per family. Further, in June, 2018, the cash relief has been enhanced from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 13,000/- per family. Besides, the Government of India also reimburses the monthly cash relief to the Kashmiri Migrants settled in Delhi/NCR.

Special rights under Article 35A

†1293. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir have been given special rights under Section 35A of the Constitution of India and non-permanent residents are deprived of those rights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Parliamentary procedure was not followed while adding Section 35A to the Constitution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof’?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) Article 35A was added through the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 issued by the President of India using the temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as contained in Article 370.

On the basis of the provisions under Article 35A, the State Legislature has enacted certain laws that confer special rights and privileges on permanent residents while imposing restrictions upon other citizens of India.

Naxal affected districts

†1294. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the number and names of the naxal affected districts, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any scheme/programme by Government is being undertaken with the view to speed up the developmental works of basic infrastructure in naxal affected districts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some of the operational central schemes have been discontinued in naxal affected districts, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Steadfast implementation of the Action Plan-2015 has resulted in consistent decline in LWE related violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread. In 2018, LWE related violence was reported in 60 districts, with 10 districts accounting for 2/3rd violence. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, to assist the States to combat LWE, support is being given to 90 districts under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

(b) The Government is committed to holistic development of LWE affected areas at par with other areas of the country. Apart from flagship/developmental Schemes being implemented by the line Ministries/Departments, some specific schemes are also being implemented in LWE affected areas. Details are as follows:—

- (i) Special Central Assistance (SCA) for providing public infrastructure and services of emergent nature in the most LWE affected districts. This Scheme is for 3 years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 3000 crore.
- (ii) Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I): Being implemented by MoRTH for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 9 States. The Scheme envisages construction of 5,422 km. roads, of which 4,811 km. roads have been completed.
- (iii) Road Connectivity Project for LWE affected Areas (RCPLWEA): Being implemented by the MoRD as (RRP-II) for improving road connectivity in 44 LWE affected districts of 10 States. The Scheme envisages construction of 5412 km roads. Sanctioned has been conveyed to State for 4574 km. of which 644 km. have been completed.
- (iv) Skill Development in LWE affected districts: Being implemented by the MoSDE in 47 LWE affected districts of 10 States. The Scheme envisages construction of 01 ITI in each of 47 districts and 02 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in each of 34 districts. So far 22 ITIs and 55 SDCs have been completed.

- (v) Education Initiatives: DoSEL has sanctioned 7 New Kendriya Vidyalayas and 6 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas in the most LWE affected districts, which did not have any KVs/JNVs. Under RMSA, 1590 new/upgraded Schools and 349 girl' s hostels have been sanctioned in most LWE affected districts.
- (vi) Installation of Mobile Towers in the LWE affected districts: Being implemented by the Department of Telecom. 2335 mobile towers have been installed in Phase-I of the project and installation of 4072 mobile towers in 10 LWE affected States have been approved in Phase-II of the project.
- (vii) Financial Inclusion: 627 new bank branches and 947 ATMs have been opened in 30 most LWE affected Districts in last 4 years between 01.04.2015 and 31.03.2019. In addition, 1759 Branch Post Offices have been opened since 01.04.2017 in core LWE affected districts.
- (c) No, Sir.

Statement*State-wise and district-wise details of LWE related violence in 2018*

State	Sl.No.	District
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Visakhapatnam
	2.	East Godavari
Bihar	3.	Lakhisaria
	4.	Gaya
	5.	Jamui
	6.	Munger
	7..	Aurangabad
	8.	Nawada
	9.	West Champaran
	10.	Begusaria
	11.	Rohtas
	12.	Khagaria

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	13.	Sukma
	14.	Bijapur
	15.	Dantewada
	16.	Narayanpur
	17.	Kanker
	18.	Rajnandgaon
	19.	Bastar
	20.	Gariyaband
	21.	Balrampur
	22.	Kondagaon
	23.	Kabirdham
	24.	Dhamtari
Jharkhand	25.	West Singhbhum
	26.	Latehar
	27.	Khunti
	28.	Chatra
	29.	Palamu
	30.	Ranchi
	31.	Giridih
	32.	Lohardaga
	33.	Garhwa
	34.	Gumia
	35.	Hazaaribagh
	36.	Saraikela-Kharswan

1	2.	3
Jharkhand	37.	East Singhbhum
	38.	Simdega
	39.	Bokaro
	40.	Ramgarh
	41.	Dumka
	42.	Dhanbad
Madhya Pradesh	43.	Mandla
	44.	Balaghat
Maharashtra	45.	Gadchiroli
	46.	Gondia
Odisha	47.	Malkangiri
	48.	Kalahandi
	49.	Koraput
	50.	Nuapada
	51.	Rayagada
	52.	Kandhamal
	53.	Sundergarh
	54.	Bargarh
	55.	Bolangir
	56.	Keonjhar
	57.	Angul
	58.	Deogarh
Telangana	59.	Bhadradi-Kothagudem
	60.	Jayashankar Bhupalpalli

Encounters between terrorists and security personnel

1295. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of encounters that have taken place across the country involving the security personnel with terrorists during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of terrorists and security personnel killed in the encounters during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government has zero tolerance policy towards terrorism and security forces are proactively engaging with terrorists. The number of terrorists neutralized by the Security Forces and the number of security personnel martyred during the last three years and the current year, is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Number of terrorists killed and security personnel martyred
during the last three years and the current year*

(A) Hinterland of the country

Year	No. of terrorists killed	No. of security personnel martyred
2016	12	04
2017	1	—
2018	—	—
2019 (Upto 26th June)	—	—

(B) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of terrorists killed	No. of security personnel martyred
2016	149	60
2017	208	56
2018	252	44
2019 (Upto 26th June)	119	24

Safety and security measures in the country

1296. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to enhance safety and security measures in the country keeping in view the recent incidents of killing of a girl and other antisocial activities that have taken place recently in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, safety and security of women and children in the country is utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government has also taken a number of initiatives for safety of women and girls, which are given below:—

- (i) The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women, for which Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal

authority for appraising/recommending the proposals/schemes to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund.

- (ii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February, 2019 called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.
- (iii) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (iv) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (v) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vi) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase-I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (viii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower training and skill

building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers has commenced. 3,221 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence (till 28th June, 2019). BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.

- (ix) In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- (x) Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (xi) Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.
- (xii) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing the Child Protection Services scheme in partnership with States/UTs. The scheme has a component of 24X7 Child help line (CHILDLINE 1098) which provides counseling care as well as intervention on the ground, if required. The Ministry also supports 97 Railway Childline presently on major railway platforms.
- (xiii) MHA has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs, advising them to ensure thorough investigation, conducting of medical examination of rape victims without delay and for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.gov.in.

Cases of crimes registered in the country

1297. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of cases of crimes registered in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, crime-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the total number of such cases solved/pending including action taken against the accused and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up a nationwide surveillance system to curb such cases in the future;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication 'Crime in India'. The published reports are available till the year 2016. The State-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted and cases convicted during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Crime Head-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials completed, cases in which conviction completed, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Indian Penal Code (IPC) Crimes during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies. However, in order to facilitate police in States/UTs to effectively deal with the crimes, Government of India has *inter-alia* taken following measures:—

- (i) A common platform for filing reports, collecting and sharing information on crime and criminal at national level, Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and

Systems (CCTNS) has been implemented. As part of this project, a total of 35 States/UTs have launched their State Citizen Portals providing citizen centric police services including online filing of complaints.

- (ii) To make the justice delivery system speedy and transparent, an “Inter-operable Criminal Justice System” has been launched to integrate CCTNS with the court and prison databases, as well as with other pillars of the criminal justice system such as Forensics, Prosecution and Juvenile homes in a phased manner.
- (iii) In order to facilitate States/UTs, an online analytic tool for police called “Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences” to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been launched.
- (iv) The “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) has been launched on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- (v) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (vi) A cyber-crime portal has been operationalized on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training to over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (vii) In order to improve investigation, steps have been taken to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CCS) and Cases Convicted (CON)
under Total Cognizable Crimes under IPC during the year 2014 to 2016*

Sl. No.	States	2014			2015			2016		
		CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON	CR	CCS	CON
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114604	89858	17860	110693	91857	21847	106774	86306	17430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2843	1584	76	2968	1973	49	2534	1657	128
3.	Assam	94337	43322	2845	103616	48612	3483	102250	45586	2888
4.	Bihar	177595	111020	4859	176973	109158	5354	164163	130005	5799
5.	Chhattisgarh	58200	48509	20718	56692	44477	21326	55029	46148	20532
6.	Goa	4466	2509	289	3074	2619	288	2692	1582	290
7.	Gujarat	131385	112932	31354	126935	105833	23367	147122	128836	23091
8.	Haryana	79947	44398	11820	84466	44175	11508	88527	45766	10971
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14160	11017	1811	14007	11275	1934	13386	10537	1955
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23848	17314	5082	23583	18973	5288	24501	16515	4523

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	132
11.	Jharkhand	45335	34794	5781	45050	27175	4647	40710	24560	3716	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Karnataka	137338	102889	32241	138847	97631	28306	148402	105572	41994	
13.	Kerala	206789	192688	108011	257074	244145	157102	260097	247657	157283	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	272423	226091	76016	268614	223867	74088	264418	221817	70486	
15.	Maharashtra	249834	162992	20284	275414	174492	36450	261714	187788	34277	
16.	Manipur	3641	294	29	3847	460	33	3170	899	65	
17.	Meghalaya	3679	1944	197	4079	1892	354	3366	1834	826	
18.	Mizoram	2140	2095	2007	2228	2056	1821	2425	2144	1589	
19.	Nagaland	1157	766	602	1302	762	530	1376	848	433	
20.	Odisha	74569	57721	6874	83360	69197	3692	81460	67578	3907	
21.	Punjab	37162	22313	8874	37983	23457	8543	40007	21752	7285	Unstarred Questions
22.	Rajasthan	210418	107406	48208	198080	99640	46398	180398	94245	33576	
23.	Sikkim	1065	763	311	766	397	93	809	586	98	
24.	Tamil Nadu	193200	168666	117651	187558	159284	74988	179896	139971	73818	
25.	Telangana	106830	81744	21445	106282	87171	19237	108991	83319	18384	

26.	Tripura	5499	4229	468	4692	3289	544	3933	2965	568
27.	Uttar Pradesh	240475	146818	38754	241920	147631	48958	282171	173382	42410
28.	Uttarakhand	9156	5504	2614	10248	5411	3937	10867	5682	1723
29.	West Bengal	185672	152001	4331	179501	160214	4918	176569	146641	3763
TOTAL (STATES)		2687767	1954181	591412	2749852	2007123	609083	2757757	2042178	583808
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	746	582	608	862~	566	125	802	582	208
31.	Chandigarh	3221	1841	894	3248	1997	1369	2996	1697	837
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	209	12	269	174	11	244	233	21
33.	Daman and Diu	233	132	41	302	165	8	271	236	8
34.	Delhi UT	155654	37541	11366	191377	44079	9828	209519	46680	10179
35.	Lakshadweep	81	24	41	50	36	30	36	31	25
36.	Puducherry	3584	3030	770	3440	2576	866	4086	3359	992
TOTAL (UTs)		183796	43359	13732	199548	49593	12237	217954	52818	12270
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2851563	1997540	605144	2949400	2056716	621320	2975711	2094996	596078

Source: Crime in India.

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II

(A) *Crime Head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials completed, cases convicted, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Indian Penal Code (IPC) Crimes during 2014*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases in which trials completed	Cases convicted	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	Persons arrested	Persons charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder	33981	28447	19521	7628	176995	69314	59711	15703
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	41791	33978	19835	5338	159432	86153	75425	12584
3.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	3332	2912	2041	712	17985	7130	6111	1408
4.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	4358	3129	923	230	9365	7226	5988	389
5.	Rape	36735	30840	17649	4944	107497	48183	41904	6637
6.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	2781	1016	149	3761	4465	3144	213
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction	77237	33540	16408	3646	131529	82484	56159	6574
8.	Dacoity	4395	3589	2358	536	29823	18418	17400	2262

134 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	2834	2856	1961	242	17236	12644	11855	964	Written Answers to [3 July, 2019]
10.	Robbery	38071	21690	11330	3504	117740	51312	43001	6648	
11.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary	114646	41792	30491	10648	257298	90503	73427	16003	
12.	Theft	440915	133756	95031	34080	757974	259361	203199	47196	
13.	Unlawful Assembly	9870	7064	2836	944	20364	46683	34482	3684	
14.	Riots	66042	56924	36199	6220	414560	308542	284731	33445	
15.	Criminal Breach of Trust	19982	11239	7018	1590	91765	27360	19623	2473	
16.	Cheating	109354	48180	23706	5269	274858	120788	84156	9672	
17.	Forgery	11245	3624	1608	469	13903	9191	6435	847	
18.	Counterfeiting	1979	1062	697	220	7062	2553	2296	375	Unstarred Questions
19.	Arson	9289	5599	4187	781	32864	14513	10740	1324	
20.	Grievous Hurt	105201	96703	71822	19525	641784	188922	179168	41131	
21.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	5061	1672	35255	23598	19481	4054	
22.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	66462	29995	8422	224355	104243	92615	11213	
23.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8144	5778	1212	29220	11017	10074	1442	135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	46853	6425	443862	225648	196786	16180
25.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	30	6	194	42	31	12
26.	Causing Death by Negligence	128771	100241	66307	18157	425044	121904	112076	19177
27.	Offences Against State	176	82	10	2	313	224	113	2
28.	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	336	103	19	4	517	646	279	6
29.	Extortion	8192	4465	1281	306	10177	9772	6753	409
30.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	4	2	0	0	26	2	8	0
31.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	409899	351213	240888	192191	629389	393898	368379	196939
32.	Human Trafficking	720	360	27	10	399	1335	770	17
33.	Unnatural Offences	1148	879	233	100	1601	1279	1043	103
34.	Other IPC Crimes	943511	791130	578267	269962	3373671	1441142	1317051	398631
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIME		2851563	1997540	1341386	605144	8457818	3790495	3344414	857717

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

136 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(B) *Crime Head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials completed, cases convicted, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Indian Penal Code (IPC) Crimes during 2015*

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases in which trials completed	Cases convicted	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	Persons arrested	Persons charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder	32127	28632	19642	7763	185739	62159	58040	16081
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	46471	39996	20879	5612	178050	93937	84554	12609
3.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	3176	2682	2004	793	18615	6486	5495	1466
4.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	6118	4956	1406	355	12816	9895	8276	691
5.	Rape	34651	30001	18764	5514	118520	42036	39494	7185
6.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4437	3174	1035	205	5886	4338	3892	247
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction	82999	34805	17451	4175	148193	73557	54614	7285
8.	Dacoity	3972	3479	2273	478	31022	16487	16019	2062

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	138
9.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	3163	3232	1564	223	18889	15185	14196	967	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
10.	Robbery	36188	21764	11263	3557	128025	46899	42921	7317	
11.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary	114123	42635	29867	10539	268716	79379	70631	15461	
12.	Theft	467833	132842	84366	29811	792753	222556	196033	40916	
13.	Unlawful Assembly	10876	7056	2568	771	24445	69475	39631	3441	
14.	Riots	65255	53367	32045	5647	432112	294289	263070	34300	
15.	Criminal Breach of Trust	19218	11581	6885	1641	95822	24524	19070	2681	
16.	Cheating	115405	53188	23413	5758	300823	112916	91067	10975	
17.	Forgery	13846	5326	2365	819	16742	14138	9706	1355	
18.	Counterfeiting	1701	1081	669	198	7453	2089	2218	371	
19.	Arson	9710	5684	3957	640	34389	10661	9672	1176	Unstarred Questions
20.	Grievous Hurt	92996	80135	60155	18422	648310	146236	138740	39378	
21.	Dowry Deaths	7634	7150	5165	1792	37062	19973	16996	4624	
22.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82422	66887	34541	8408	251482	101571	90897	11342	

23.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8685	7019	3998	870	30423	9870	9260	1108	Written Answers to
24.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	113403	90971	46127	6559	477986	187067	171605	16857	
25.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	6	9	9	4	193	10	11	4	
26.	Causing Death by Negligence	134384	103911	66837	17813	459459	116759	112829	19048	
27.	Offences Against State	147	59	16	5	347	238	82	5	
28.	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	424	259	66	9	718	941	892	11	
29.	Extortion	10636	6568	2196	581	14496	13472	10178	760	[3 July, 2019]
30.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	
31.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	451069	400047	292760	236968	722580	426435	416725	245935	Unstarred Questions
32.	Human Trafficking	1021	631	116	43	911	1746	1497	69	
33.	Unnatural Offences	1347	1006	378	175	2213	1491	1267	207	
34.	Other IPC Crimes	973957	806583	531209	245172	3548767	1409781	1299583	363088	
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES		2949400	2056716	1325989	621320	3013983	3636596	3299161	869022	139

(C) Crime Head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases in which trials completed, cases convicted, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Indian Penal Code (IPC) Crimes during 2016

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases registered	Cases charge-sheeted	Cases in which trials completed	Cases convicted	Cases pending trial at the end of the year	Persons arrested	Persons charge-sheeted	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Murder	30450	27538	17874	6884	195359	59402	53793	13332
2.	Attempt to Commit Murder	49667	43383	18605	4876	202538	96035	86277	10870
3.	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	3203	2750	2027	696	19327	6084	5534	1330
4.	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	7527	6343	1296	350	17843	13601	11364	667
5.	Rape	38947	33628	18552	4739	133373	48797	43525	6289
6.	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4290	1093	215	9063	5965	5102	278
7.	Kidnapping and Abduction	87996	36984	15900	3306	168825	79159	54864	5948
8.	Dacoity	3795	3356	2066	408	32293	17357	16374	1846

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Unstarred Questions

9.	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	3051	3019	1451	199	20445	14161	13190	793	Written Answers to [3 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions
10.	Robbery	31906	21831	10194	3194	139528	46348	41287	6278	
11.	Criminal Trespass/Burglary	111746	43282	28196	10369	282428	81094	67728	15258	
12.	Theft	494404	130069	77461	27289	833837	242327	184842	36490	
13.	Unlawful Assembly	10377	7255	3593	1211	27688	81829	39001	5933	
14.	Riots	61974	54203	28673	4619	455261	281731	256771	28051	
15.	Criminal Breach of Trust	18708	11972	5665	1268	101702	24373	19463	1985	
16.	Cheating	109611	55738	23021	4607	330036	114445	92316	8129	
17.	Forgery	13729	6169	2112	672	20641	14441	11484	1083	
18.	Counterfeiting	1476	916	537	168	7829	1734	1627	293	
19.	Arson	11196	6177	3548	571	36928	14775	11274	927	
20.	Grievous Hurt	89039	76820	51618	13804	666306	149040	139423	27921	
21.	Dowry Deaths	7621	7067	4351	1325	39723	20545	16315	3400	
22.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	71638	32115	7001	286884	110375	95728	9541	
23.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	6336	3629	735	31814	8668	8002	958	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	91810	44681	5433	515904	198851	168053	13511
25.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	12	12	2	0	203	18	18	0
26.	Causing Death by Negligence	140215	105266	62265	13627	500068	122601	111329	14478
27.	Offences Against State	178	47	20	5	374	190	65	6
28.	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	478	274	85	13	903	966	678	19
29.	Extortion	11615	8200	2637	488	19927	15957	12248	683
30.	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	12	3	0	0	29	6	3	0
31.	Causing Injuries under Rash Driving	348914	299932	242935	187268	767154	336020	314023	186811
32.	Human Trafficking	918	786	147	47	1550	1944	1598	89
33.	Unnatural Offences	2187	1676	476	191	3411	2473	1947	216
34.	Other IPC Crimes	1076601	926226	567523	290500	3834288	1526558	1386016	391203
TOTAL COGNIZABLE IPC CRIMES		2975711	209496	1274348	596078	9703482	3737870	3271262	794616

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Increase in crime rate with use of guns in NCR

1298. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent days there have been media reports of increase in crime rate with the use of guns especially in the National Capital Region (NCR) area; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating changes in the Arms Act in order to check the availability and licencing of guns in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) In the National Capital Region (NCR) areas, other than National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' and 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, during the year 2019 (upto 31.05.2019), as compared to the corresponding period of 2018, the crimes committed by the use of guns/firearms have declined by 5.7%.

2. The Arms Act, 1959 provides for regularization of manufacture, sale, possession and use of firearms through a regulatory framework including provisions for licensing. These provisions are required to be enforced by the authorities and law enforcement agencies in the States/UTs in their respective jurisdictions.

Insurgent groups in NER

1299. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insurgent groups presently operating in North-Eastern Region (NER) and the number of groups with which Government is having talks at present, the details thereof;

(b) the number of interlocutors who have been appointed for these talks along with their names and the outfits associated with them;

(c) the details regarding when the talks were started along with the status of talks, organisation/outfit-wise; and

(d) the timeline by when these talks would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (d) The details of major insurgent groups operating in North Eastern States are given in the Statement (*See below*). Shri R.N. Ravi is GoI's Interlocutor for talks with Naga Insurgent Groups and Shri A.B. Mathur is holding talks with ULFA, NDFB, KLNLF of Assam and KNO and UPF of Manipur. Talks with these groups are in progress.

Statement

Major insurgent groups operating in North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of Outfit
1	2
Assam	
1.	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2.	National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB)
3.	Kamatapur Liberation Organization (KLO)
4.	Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF)
Meghalaya	
5.	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)
6.	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)
Tripura	
7.	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
8.	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
Manipur	
9.	United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
10.	Revolutionary People' s Front (RPF)
11.	People' s Liberation Army (PLA)
12.	People' s Revolutionary Party of the Kangleipak (PREPAK)
13.	Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)
14.	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
15.	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)

1	2
16.	Manipur People' s Liberation Front (MPLF)
17.	Coordination Committee COR-COM (Conglomerate of six Valley based UG Outfits)
18.	Kuki National Organization (KNO)
19.	United Progressive Front (UPF)
Nagaland	
20.	National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K)

Increase in child rape cases

1300. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are alarmingly high cases of child rape in the country during last three years;
- (b) the rate of prosecution in such cases and the number of persons who were sent to jail and the term of imprisonment;
- (c) whether there is any capital punishment or life imprisonment awarded to the guilty; and
- (d) whether any person was hanged for rape during last ten years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India" . The published reports are available till the year 2016. The number of cases of rape of children (below the age of 18 years) registered under sections 4 and 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 read with section 376 of Indian Penal Code from 2014 to 2016 are as below:—

Year	Cases registered
2014	18661
2015	19654
2016	19765

- (b) to (d) No such data is maintained by NCRB.

Cases of people missing in Telangana

1301. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to newspaper reports that missing cases of 550 people were registered in Telangana during first nine days of June, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken a serious note of these missing cases as the list includes women and minor children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Nityanand Rai): (a) and (b) The Government of Telangana has informed that a total of 537 cases of 576 missing persons were reported from 01.06.2019 to 10.06.2019. Out of these, 279 persons were traced as on 10.06.2019. The missing persons include male, female ranging from children to old aged persons. The State Government has also informed that the Police department has been promptly registering all cases of missing persons and investigation is taken up immediately, treating such cases on priority.

(c) As reported by the Government of Telangana, missing cases are reviewed from time to time. Facial recognition system is used extensively for identifying and tracing the missing persons. Telangana Police also conducts special drives for tracking of missing children regularly under the banner of “Operation Smile” and “Operation Muskan” in coordination with all stakeholder departments.

Government of India has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* TrackChild Portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of the TrackChild Portal is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for tracing missing children have also been circulated to all the States and UTs for their further dissemination to all other stakeholders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), etc. These SOPs lay down the uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of missing children all over the country.

Scrapping of sedition law

1302. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling to scrap sedition law which is a colonial-era law applicable on free citizens of the Republic; and

- (b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) There is no proposal to scrap the provision under the IPC dealing with the offence of Sedition.

(b) There is a need to retain the provision to effectively combat anti-national, secessionist and terrorist elements.

Loss due to Fani cyclone

1303. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of the loss due to cyclone Fani in Odisha recently;
- (b) how much was the Central aid requested by Odisha for rescue, relief and reconstruction;
- (c) how much was the amount allotted by the Centre;
- (d) the details of initial rehabilitation package by the Centre; and
- (e) the details of people got injured, died and details of people who lost houses completely and whose houses were partially damaged etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) As per memorandum submitted by State Government of Odisha, details of reported losses/damages are given as under:—

Human lives lost	64
Fully/Severely pucca or kutcha damaged Houses	135876
Partly damages pucca houses	140782
Partly damaged kutcha houses	272556
Huts damaged	7547
Cattle lost	6,281
Fishermen' s boats and nets damaged	6,416 boats and 8,828 nets

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial support to the States to

supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The concerned State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In order to support the people of Odisha affected by Cyclone 'Fani', Central Government had released in advance an assistance of ₹ 340.875 crore from SDRF on 29th April, 2019, in addition to ₹ 352.04 crore available with the State in their SDRF. Further, in pursuance to the visit made by Prime Minister to Odisha after the cyclone, Central Government had released an additional financial assistance of ₹ 1000 crore to Government of Odisha on 7th May, 2019. In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Odisha, IMCT visited the affected areas of the State from 12th to 15th May, 2019 for rapid assessment of damages. Odisha State has submitted a memorandum seeking an assistance of ₹ 5227.68 crore from NDRF. IMCT visited the State from 20th to 22nd June, 2019 again for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Fani'. Upon receipt of report from the IMCT, further financial assistance under NDRF will be considered as per laid down procedure.

Ban on lotteries

1304. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States where lotteries are being run in the country;
- (b) amount of taxes collected by Government and States in the past three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to take steps to ban all kinds of lotteries pan-India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Lotteries are being run in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal.

(b) The amount of Service Tax collected from lottery distributors and selling agents during the year 2016-17 was ₹ 260 crores approximately. As per the information provided by the lottery running states, amount of GST payable during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, the Government of India has not allowed sale of lottery tickets in Union Territories. In the absence of a consensus on the issue, the Government has notified the Lotteries (Regulation) Rules, 2010 for effective regulation of lotteries.

Statement

(A) GST Payable from Paper Lottery (In Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 (July' 17 to March' 18)			2018-19 (April' 18 to Dec.' 18)		
		12%	28%	Total	12%	28%	Total
1.	West Bengal	5.51	1820.1	1825.61	124.51	2112.8	2237.31
2.	Kerala	841	Nil	841	725.34	Nil	725.34
3.	Maharashtra	7.15	27.94	35.09	8.11	32.84	40.95
4.	Goa	Nil	269.69	269.69	Nil	140.71	140.71
5.	Punjab	2.71	3.83	6.54	5.17	3.9	9.07
6.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	2.66	2.66	Nil	10.64	10.64
8.	Assam (Bodoland)	Nil	12.56	12.56	Nil	0.51	0.51
9.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		856.37	2136.78	2993.15	863.13	2301.4	3164.53

(B) GST Payable from Online Lottery (In Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 (GST Period)			2018-19 (Upto Dec.' 18)		
		12%	28%	Total	12%	28%	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Maharashtra	Nil	719.93	719.93	Nil	304.41	304.41
4.	Goa	Nil	40.53	40.53	Nil	21.14	21.14
5.	Punjab	Nil	54.97	54.97	Nil	25.53	25.53
6.	Sikkim	0.03	0.36	0.39	0.12	1.21	1.33
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	Nil	162.28	162.28
8.	Assam (Bodoland)	Nil	94.49	94.49	Nil	46.1	46.1
9.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	0.01
10.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		0.03	910.28	910.31	0.12	560.67	560.8

Waiving of charges of deployment of Central Forces

1305. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government to waive the charges of deployment of Central Forces in the State; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) Requests have been received from the State Government of Odisha for waiver of charges towards deployment of the Central Forces in the State. The Central Government has constituted a Committee for rationalization of the rates of deployment charges.

Women personnel in SSB

†1306. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) deployed at International Border in Bihar does not have sufficient number of women personnel;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that women moving at International Border are frisked by male personnel and due to this women feel uncomfortable; and

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure to deploy sufficient number of women personnel at work place in SSB, so that women passengers do not have to feel uncomfortable situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (c) SSB has sufficient number of women personnel deployed on the Indo-Nepal Border in Bihar. Checking and frisking of women passengers crossing the International border is being done by women personnel of SSB. In case women personnel are not available at any particular location, women personnel from adjoining BOPs are deployed.

Terrorist attack on CRPF convoy

1307. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SSP, PCR, Kashmir on behalf of IGP Kashmir zone sent signal to CRPF, BSF, ITBP, Army, Air Force and all Range DIGs of Kashmir warning them of sanitizing their areas regarding use of RDX on 8th February, 2019;

(b) whether on 14th February, 2019, CRPF convoy was attacked by terrorist in which 44 CRPF jawans died;

(c) whether Government has conducted enquiry about why this warning was ignored and CRPF convoy route was not sanitized, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, who was responsible and Government has taken any action against officials who failed to sanitize the route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) Intelligence inputs are shared on a real time basis by the security agencies and they act in a synergized manner.

(b) On 14th February, 2019, there was an attack on CRPF convoy in which 40 CRPF personnel attained martyrdom.

(c) and (d) The investigation by NIA into this attack, has resulted in the conspirators, suicide attacker and the vehicle provider being identified.

NRC implementation in Assam

1308. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest status of National Register of Citizens (NRC) implementation in Assam, the deadline for completing the task and any hurdle faced in completing the task on deadline;

(b) whether Government is seriously trying to implement the NRC schemes in all other States as promised and if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is pondering to re-introduce the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 in Parliament, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is being updated at present in the State of Assam as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A (4) of Citizenship Rules, 2003. The complete draft National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam has been published on 30th July, 2018. The process of receipt of claims and objections on draft NRC starting from 25th September, 2018 ended on 31st December, 2018. The claims for about 36 lakh persons and objections against about 2 lakh persons have been received. Conduct of hearings for the verification of these claims and objections has started from 15th February, 2019. After the disposal of claims and objections, the final NRC is to be published by 31st July, 2019 as per direction of the Hon' ble Supreme Court order dated 24.01.2019 passed in WP(C) 274/2009.

(c) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was taken into consideration and passed by Lok Sabha on 08.01.2019. It was pending for consideration and passing by the Rajya Sabha. Consequent to dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha, this Bill has lapsed.

Abrogation of Article 35A

†1309. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on abrogating Article 35A of the Constitution;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether two-third vote of majority of all Members of the House is required for this purpose; and

(c) if not, by when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) At present, Article 35A is contained in The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 issued by the President of India under Article 370 of Constitution of India.

Crimes in Delhi

1310. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crimes about murder, attempt to murder, robbery, carjacking and other registered crimes during 2018 and 2019 till date by Delhi Police, in which guns were used;

(b) whether use of firearms by criminals is increasing day-by-day in Delhi;

(c) whether illicit firearms are freely available in Delhi;

(d) the details of illegal firearms recovered during the last three years;

(e) the details of illegal gun factories operating in Delhi; and

(f) the steps taken to curb the use and supply of firearms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of cases registered by Delhi Police in which crime was committed by the use of guns/firearms, during the years 2018 and 2019 (upto 31.05.2019) are as under:—

Year	Murder	Attempt to Murder	Robbery/ carjacking	Dacoity
2018	96	231	473	12
2019 (upto 31.05.2019)	47	108	174	05

The comparison of crimes committed using firearms during 2019 (upto 31.05.2019) with the corresponding period of 2018 shows a decline of 5.7%.

(c) and (d) Details of the illegal fire-arms recovered by Delhi Police during the last three years and current year (upto 15.06.2019), are as under:—

Year	Number of illegal fire-arms recovered
2016	775
2017	1130
2018	1580
2019 (upto 15.06.2019)	1119

(e) Delhi Police has reported that a case *vide* FIR No. 297/2018 dated 27.11.2018 u/s 25 Arms Act has been registered by Crime Branch, Delhi Police pertaining to manufacture and supply of illegal arms. The accused was arrested and firearms/manufacturing tools/components were recovered.

(f) Delhi Police has instituted a number of preventive measures to curb the use and supply of illegal fire-arms, of which major ones include, surveillance on the movement of criminals involved in carrying illegal arms, joint group patrolling in vulnerable areas to enhance Police visibility, collection of intelligence, stringent legal action against the illicit fire-arm suppliers, recovering huge quantities of illicit fire-arms on a regular basis, Inter-state Coordination Meetings on quarterly basis for sharing of intelligence and crime/criminal information and for making joint action plans on interstate Crime issues.

**Financial assistance to restructure and
strengthen State Police**

1311. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of amount released to strengthen the various State Police forces during last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have requested the Union Government for financial assistance to restructure and strengthen State Police; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of amount released to strengthen the various State Police forces under the Scheme of Assistance to States for Modernization of Police during last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per available records, no State Government has requested the Union Government for financial assistance to restructure State Police.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under the sub-scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' during each of the last two years

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2017-18 Released	2018-19 Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.62	50.8086
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.42	1.034
3.	Assam	5.48	5.6722
4.	Bihar	5.73	13.1778
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.02	8.5634
6.	Goa	0.21	0.21
7.	Gujarat	33.05	52.623
8.	Haryana	14.04	12.947
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.09	3.3516
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.00	32.685
11.	Jharkhand	1.91	9.9142
12.	Karnataka	17.12	11.39
13.	Kerala	16.12	17.784

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.47	37.968
15.	Maharashtra	9.78	9.579
16.	Manipur	1.98	5.994
17.	Meghalaya	2.60	3.6628
18.	Mizoram	6.17	8.377
19.	Nagaland	13.88	18.876
20.	Odisha	19.87	35.099
21.	Punjab	20.07	36.515
22.	Rajasthan	40.38	62.592
23.	Sikkim	2.39	0.362
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.54	68.868
25.	Tripura	1.63	7.078
26.	Telangana	22.60	64.168
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28.20	118.671
28.	Uttarakhand	4.35	13.601
29.	West Bengal	48.94	46.9332
TOTAL		451.66	758.5048
Programme Management Unit + BDL pending proposal + QCI		0.09	1.2416
Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh		—	9.08
GRAND TOTAL		451.75	768.8264

Note: The figures of release include funds released to Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for supply of weaponry to the States or/and Mega City Policing or/and supplementary releases or/and better performance incentives or/and incentives for police reforms.

Recommendation for making NHRC more effective

†1312. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations made in the report provided by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) for making the National Human Rights Commission more effective, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government intends to prepare a uniform format for the National Human Rights Commission for making a complaint before the various Statutory Commissions so that more and more cases can be disposed, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government intends to set up a Human Rights Court in each district and to appoint a nodal officer in the Commission to make the Commission more successful, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) No specific recommendation has been made in the report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in respect of the National Human Rights Commission.

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.
- (c) Section 30 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 mandates State Government to specify for each district, a Court of Session to be a Human Rights Court, by notification, with the concurrence of Chief Justice of the High Court.

Terror Monitoring Group

1313. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a multi-disciplinary Terror Monitoring Group (TMG);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the TMG will be responsible for taking coordinated measures to resolve all cases registered in matters of terrorism, including terror financing;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the TMG will also be responsible for identifying major leaders of organisations supporting terrorist activities as well as look for terrorist sympathisers; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir, a Multi-Disciplinary Terror Monitoring Group (TMG) has been constituted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

TMG has been constituted to ensure synergized and concerted action against terror financing and other terror related activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Deadline for NRC in Assam

1314. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether disturbed by adverse media reports that updating of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, with the deadline looming on 31st July, 2019, in a slipshod manner, Supreme Court has warned the officials responsible for updating exercise to give fair hearings for all regarding their claims and objections;

(b) whether the country's top Court has set 31st, July deadline for the completion of final NRC and has firmly refused to extend it any further; and

(c) whether Supreme Court has asked State Government to set up more such tribunals to deal with the rush of applicants before the deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The Hon' ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 30.05.2019 in WP(C)274/2009 directed the State Coordinator, NRC, Assam to ensure that the hearings of the claims and objections are completed strictly in accordance with law by the officers and authorities concerned and that all such claims and objections are heard and disposed of well in time to ensure publication of the final National Register of Citizens (NRC) on the date stipulated by the Court *i.e.* 31st July, 2019. The court further directed the State Coordinator to ensure that all affected parties get a fair opportunity of hearing and to produce relevant documents.

(c) The Hon' ble Supreme Court also directed that 200 additional Foreigners Tribunals must be functional in the State of Assam before 01.09.2019.

Plan to modernise Uttar Pradesh police

1315. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to modernise Uttar Pradesh police keeping in view new and high tech security challenges;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The responsibility of equipping the State Police Forces lies with the State Governments by virtue of 'Police' being a State subject. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' to strengthen police infrastructure. Under the scheme the State Government formulates State Action Plans (SAPs) as per their strategic priorities and requirements. SAP of Uttar Pradesh has been approved by this Ministry. The SAP of Uttar Pradesh for 2019-20 includes weaponry, 3D Laser Scanner, Drone Neutralizer, Postmortem Kits, Bomb Disposal and Detection Squad (BDDS) vehicle, Automated Multi-Modal Biometric Identification System (AMBIS), Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) etc. Uttar Pradesh has been allocated an amount of ₹ 63.19 crores in 2019-20 out of which ₹ 47.39 crores has been released.

Border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

†1316. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to declare Bijapur, Dharwad, Karwar and Belgaum districts, which were transferred from Bombay State to Mysore State, as Union Territories until the Maharashtra and Karnataka border dispute gets resolved in the Supreme Court;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

Duty allowance of Home Guards in UTs

†1317. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the duty allowances being provided to the Home Guards in Union Territories, at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the directives of the Supreme Court regarding duty allowance being provided to the Home Guards and by when this will be implemented in the Union Territories; and

(c) the reasons for delay in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) The details of duty allowance being provided to Home Guards in Union Territories at present, as provided by the Union Territories, are as under:—

Sl. No.	UT	Allowance
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	₹ 18000/- per month + DA thereon + ₹ 25/- (Washing allowance per month).
2.	Chandigarh	₹ 10300/- + Grade Pay (GP) ₹ 3200/-+ DA (as applicable from time to time) + ₹ 80/- washing allowance per month.
3.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	₹ 355.10/- per day
4.	Daman and Diu	₹ 338.70/- per day
5.	Delhi	₹ 712/- per day
6.	Lakshadweep	₹ 642/- per day + ₹ 25/- washing allowance per month
7.	Puducherry	₹ 791/- per day

(b) and (c) The Hon' ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 2759 of 2015 arising out of SLP(C) No. 12858 of 2009 directed on 11th March, 2015 that “the State Government should pay them the duty allowance at such rates, total of which 30 days (a month) comes to minimum of the pay to which the police personnel of State are entitled.” As informed by UT Administrations, the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding duty allowance to the Home Guards, have been implemented in all the UTs, except the UTs of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In these two UTs, the matter is at an advanced stage of consideration.

**Recruitment of local youth by terrorist organisations in
Jammu and Kashmir**

1318. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a marked increase in recruitment of local youth by terrorist organisations in Jammu and Kashmir during last three years, if so, the details thereof till date;

(b) whether the number of local terrorists killed in the last two years are much more than foreign terrorists killed by security forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to discourage the youth from joining the terrorist ranks in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) The number of misguided local youth joining militancy has shown a declining trend during the current year. During the past two years *i.e* 2017 and 2018, the number of foreign terrorists neutralized is more than the local terrorists.

Government is implementing a number of measures to increase employment opportunities for the youth and to improve the livelihood of people in Jammu and Kashmir. These include:—

- More than 25,000 youth are being recruited in 5 New India Reserve Battalions, 2 New Border Battalions, 2 New Women Battalions. 10,000 additional posts of Special Police Officers (SPOs) have been sanctioned besides recruitments in the Indian Army and special recruitment in CAPFs.
- Skill development training to make the youth employable under various schemes such as Himayat, Udaan and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- Starting new educational institutions in Jammu and Kashmir besides providing scholarships under PM' s Special Scholarship Scheme for higher education in colleges and universities outside the State.
- Under “Watan Ko Jano” program, the youth of Jammu and Kashmir are being taken to various parts of the country. Special youth and student exchange programs in sports activities at district and block level are being undertaken.

Online services of CCTNS

1319. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the current status of implementation of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS);
- (b) whether CCTNS has started facilitating online services;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the challenges faced during the implementation of CCTNS across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) In order to facilitate police in States/Union Territories (UTs) with a common platform for filing reports, collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has implemented Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). Against the target of covering 14306 police stations, a total of 14874 police stations have been covered in CCTNS including some new police stations added. A total of 20.10 crore records of crime/criminals are available at national level.

(b) and (c) 35 States/UTs (except Sikkim) have already launched their State Citizen Portals under CCTNS providing citizen centric police services, including online filing of complaints, obtaining status of complaints, obtaining copies of FIRs, viewing details of arrested persons/wanted criminals, viewing details of missing person/unidentified dead bodies, viewing details of stolen/recovered vehicles and other property, download of forms, request for antecedent verification and request for issue of various NOCs from police. A total of 3.61 crore service requests have been received from citizens (till May, 2019). Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have launched e-FIR facility for citizens for property and vehicle theft where accused are not known.

(d) The challenges faced during implementation of CCTNS in various States and UTs include orienting police personnel in States and UTs to adopt Information Technology and CCTNS application; getting adequate technical manpower in State Police Departments; digitization of legacy crime and criminal records; use of multiple languages to record data; and provision of network connectivity for police stations especially in geographically difficult locations.

(e) To address the challenges mentioned above, steps taken by the Government include Role-based training given to a total of 5.58 lakh police personnel leading to increased use of CCTNS; funding for State Project Management Units (SPMU) under the project to help States and UTs monitor and provide technical guidance; sharing of data digitization tools and best practices with States and UTs to expedite the digitization of legacy crime and criminal records; provision of software tools and mechanisms to States and UTs to handle data in different languages; and advisory issued to States and UTs allowing utilization of secured networks in addition to BSNL services for connectivity wherever required.

Presence of IS radicals and sympathisers

1320. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Indian States have a considerable presence of Islamic State (IS) radicals and sympathisers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in regard thereto; and

(c) the number of cases registered against the outfit by National Investigation Agency (NIA) in each State and the status of those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) Some instances of individuals from different States, including Southern States, having joined IS have come to the notice of Central and State Security Agencies. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and the States Police have registered cases against IS members/sympathizers and have arrested 160 persons so far all over the country. The Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government. IS is using various internet based social media platforms to propagate its ideology. Cyber space is being closely watched in this regard by the agencies concerned and action is taken as per law.

(c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has registered 27 IS related cases, in which 110 accused persons have been arrested. Out of these 27 cases, NIA has arrested 56 persons in 18 cases from South India.

Cases of snatching in Delhi

1321. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been substantial increase during the current year in cases relating to snatching of cell phone and jewellery by bike gangs in the capital who also leave their targets wounded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to enact stringent law for such crimes and if so, the details thereof and by when it will be enacted, so as to deter the criminals from indulging in such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that incidents of snatching by bikers have decreased by 20.17% during the year 2018 as compared to the year 2017. During 2019 (upto 15.06.2019), when compared with the corresponding period of 2018, there is a marginal decrease in cases of snatching by bikers. There is no proposal at present to amend the existing provisions of law for such crimes.

Study to determine shortage of police personnel

†1322. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to determine shortage of police personnel in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is shortage of five lakh police personnel in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether according to Bureau of Police Research and Development, three policemen are posted to serve every VIP while there is one policeman to serve 663 citizens;

(e) whether for many persons, engagement of police personnel around them has become a symbol of prestige than any threat to their lives; and

(f) if so, details of plans being formulated by Government to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Police Research and Development has compiled the data on vacancies in Police Organizations. The State/UT-wise shortage of police personnel in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below). “Police” is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is, therefore, the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to fill up the vacancies in the police forces.

(d) to (f) Categorized security is provided by the Central Government, by each State Government and UT Administrations, on the basis of threat assessment made by Security

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Agencies from time to time. Also, State/UT Police provide security on the basis of their own threat assessment. The categorized security to any threatened person is periodically reviewed and accordingly security provided is withdrawn/upgraded/downgraded/continued. As these assessments are dynamic in nature the number of policemen per VIP and for public cannot be assessed.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of police personnel – as on 1.1.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy/ Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72,176	54,243	17,933
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,137	10,856	2,281
3.	Assam	65,987	54,535	11,452
4.	Bihar	1,28,286	77,995	50,291
5.	Chhattisgarh	71,606	59,690	11,916
6.	Goa	8,312	6,941	1,371
7.	Gujarat	1,09,337	88,267	21,070
8.	Haryana	61,346	44,502	16,844
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18,472	16,535	1,937
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	87,882	77,838	10,044
11.	Jharkhand	79,950	61,019	18,931
12.	Karnataka	1,00,243	78,300	21,943
13.	Kerala	54,046	44,570	9,476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,15,731	93,376	22,355
15.	Maharashtra	2,40,224	2,14,029	26,195
16.	Manipur	33,080	24,843	8,237

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	16,367	12,691	3,676
18.	Mizoram	9,792	7,062	2,730
19.	Nagaland	21,292	22,233	(-) 941
20.	Odisha	66,973	56,651	10,322
21.	Punjab	88,742	82,353	6,389
22.	Rajasthan	1,06,232	88,229	18,003
23.	Sikkim	6,080	5,358	722
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,24,130	1,01,710	22,420
25.	Telangana	76,407	46,062	30,345
26.	Tripura	27,378	23,425	3,953
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,14,492	2,85,540	1,28,952
28.	Uttarakhand	21,124	20,556	568
29.	West Bengal	1,40,904	91,923	48,981
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,274	3,958	316
31.	Chandigarh	8,700	7,748	952
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	354	333	21
33.	Daman and Diu	500	372	128
34.	Delhi	86,531	74,712	11,819
35.	Lakshadweep	610	374	236
36.	Puducherry	3,473	2,644	829
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)		24,84,170	19,41,473	5,42,697

(-) Negative value of vacancy indicates "Surplus" .

Sources: BPR&D

Tracing missing passengers who left from Kerala coast

1323. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about 243 passengers who left Kerala coast in a boat on 12th January, 2019;
- (b) if so, what measures have been taken to trace them;
- (c) whether Government has any information about the boat in which they left the coast and its destination;
- (d) why Government machinery has failed to trace these people and resolve the mystery about them; and
- (e) whether their relatives have approached the Government in this regard and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (e) As per available information, around 105 persons, sailed out of Munambam Harbour in Kerala, on 12.01.2019, on a fishing boat named 'Dayamatha-2'.

The Indian Coast Guard launched an intensive search operation to locate the boat using ships, hovercraft and aircraft. Information related to the case has been shared with the Interpol and other agencies in order to locate the missing boat and its occupants. No information about the whereabouts of the boat has been received as yet.

Criminal cases have been registered by Kerala Police under Sections 468, 471, 109 and 120 B of IPC, 12(1) (a) of Passport Act, 14A (b) and (c) of the Foreigners Act and 24(1) (a) of Immigration Act and 3 persons who assisted the illegal movement have been arrested. A special team of Kerala police has been constituted for investigation. Some of the relatives of illegal emigrants have filed a complaint at Ambedkar Nagar Police Station, New Delhi for tracing out the missing persons.

Restricting intruders with adoption of space technology

1324. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government was able to successfully restrict the intruders after adoption of space technology in this regard;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is applying this technology only in specific areas or on pan-India basis; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) A Technical Consultancy Group (TCG) has been constituted by MHA for planning, provisioning and monitoring the use of Space Technology towards effective Border management. The areas identified for use of space technology are Island Development and Security, Border Surveillance, Communication and Navigation, GIS and Operations Planning System and Border Infrastructure Monitoring.

Assessment of loss of lives and property due to cyclone Fani

1325. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has assessed the total loss of human lives and properties like houses, telecommunication, power generation, electricity transmission, road communication, agriculture and animal husbandry, etc. caused by cyclone Fani in Odisha, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the aggregate loss in terms of money assessed by Central Government and how much financial assistance has so far been provided to Odisha and what more assistance the Union Government proposes to give; and
- (c) whether Central Government would consider according special category status to Odisha in view of repeated severe natural calamities in the State amongst other reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. Central Government extends all possible logistics and financial support to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively. The State Governments undertake assessment of damages and provide financial relief in the wake of natural disasters including cyclone, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. Additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT).

In order to support the people of Odisha affected by cyclone 'Fani' Central Government had released in advance an assistance of ₹ 340.875 crore from SDRF on 29th April 2019. Further, in pursuance to the visit made by Prime Minister to Odisha after the cyclone, Central Government had released an additional financial assistance of ₹ 1,000 crore to Government of Odisha on 7th May 2019. In the instant case, even before the receipt of memorandum from State Government of Odisha, IMCT visited the affected areas of the State from 12th to 15th May 2019 for rapid assessment of damages. Odisha State has submitted a memorandum seeking an assistance of ₹ 5227.68 crore from NDRF. IMCT visited the State from 20th to 22nd June 2019 again for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Fani'. Upon receipt of report from the IMCT, further financial assistance under NDRF will be considered as per laid down procedure.

(c) The Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any distinction between special and general category States, and the status of special category State does not exist today.

Action plan on women's safety

1326. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient aspects of draft 'Action Plan on Women's Safety' ;
- (b) the details of steps taken to enhance safety and security of women in the country; and
- (c) the details of the proposed 'National Policy on Women's Safety' and the timeline fixed for launching of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government accords utmost priority to the safety of women in the country. For effective deterrence, the Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018, which *inter-alia* prescribes more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. To provide for swift administration of justice in rape cases, it mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each. In order to ensure that the amendments in law effectively translate at ground level, and to enhance women safety in the country, the Government has undertaken implementation of a number of measures as below:—

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched an online analytic tool for police called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018.

- (ii) MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies.
- (iii) Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/UTs in 2018-19.
- (iv) MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September, 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- (v) Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- (vi) In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. MHA has also sanctioned setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/UTs.
- (vii) MHA has notified guidelines for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced. 3,221 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and Lok Narayan Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence (as on 28 June, 2019). BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/UTs as orientation kit as part of training.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been administering various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition)

Act, 1986; the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The Ministry is also administering the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced the scheme of One Stop Centres to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence. Apart from above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.

Further, Government of India conducts awareness generation programmes and publicity campaigns on various laws relating to women and their rights through workshops, cultural programmes, seminars, training programmes, advertisements in print and electronic media etc.

(c) Women Safety Division has been set up in the MHA to coordinate various policies and initiatives for women safety in the Ministry.

Steps for police and intelligence reforms

1327. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps for police and intelligence reforms for improving internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Central support extended and being extended to the States by the Union Government for this purpose; and

(c) the other steps taken by Union Government for improving the working conditions of the police personnel by establishing a proper grievance redressal mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) Police reforms are an ongoing process and intelligence reforms are its integral part. "Police" is a State subject falling in List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement police reforms measures. The

Centre also issues advisories to the States to bring in the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people and improve the working conditions of the police personnel. Further, to strengthen internal security, the Multi Agency Centre at the Central level, and the Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres at the State level have been created as a multi-agency intelligence coordination mechanism for counter-terrorism, with mandate to share, collate and disseminate terrorism related inputs. A dedicated and secure network has been established across the country for sharing data based intelligence.

Under the Scheme of “Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police” 10% of the amount of total allocation was earmarked in 2018-19 as incentive to State Governments for implementation of police reforms. For the year 2018-19, ten States, namely: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have been assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, out of total incentives of ₹ 76.90 crore, were released to these States. For the year 2019-20, the percentage of incentive to State Governments for implementation of Police reforms has been increased to 20% of total allocation.

Police being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ UT Administrations to take steps for improvement of working conditions of the police personnel and establishing grievance redressal mechanism.

Crimes in States

1328. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different States in the country have been witnessing the increase in number of incidents of murder, attempt to murder, rape, attempt to rape, kidnappings, trafficking of women and children in 2017, 2018 and 2019 till May; and

(b) if so, the number of murders, attempts to murder, rape, attempt to rape, kidnappings, trafficking of women and children in 2017, 2018 and 2019 till May in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication “Crime in India” . The published reports are available till the year 2016. Published data for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 is not available.

Amendments in Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964

1329. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for amending the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 to authorise State Government and District Magistrates to set up tribunals under the Order;
- (b) whether appellant can appeal the orders of the newly constituted tribunals; and
- (c) if so, the details of the appellate authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) The Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964 is applicable to the entire country. It provides that one or more Foreigners Tribunals can be established in a state as per its requirement. However, Foreigners Tribunals have been set up only in the State of Assam at present. Paragraph 8 of the Schedule appended to The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 provides that any person not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of the claims and objections under the NRC process in Assam may prefer an appeal before the designated Tribunal. However, no procedure for making of such an appeal and its disposal has been prescribed in the aforesaid Schedule. The Foreigners (Tribunals) Amendment Order, 2019 provides a specific procedure for disposal of an appeal mentioned above. It further provides a procedure for disposal of cases when a person referred to in paragraph 8 of the aforesaid Schedule does not prefer an appeal before the designated Tribunal. It further provides that the concerned State Government or the UT Administration or the District Collector may refer to the Tribunal for its opinion the question whether the said person is a foreigner or not within the meaning of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

(b) and (c) Judicial remedies as per law are available to the appellant against the orders of the Foreigners Tribunal.

Retired army officer declared foreigner in Assam

1330. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a retired army officer and a war veteran in Assam has been declared a foreigner by the Foreigners' Tribunal and placed under detention in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the circumstances that led to his detention as a foreign national and subsequent arrest; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent misuse of the exercise of detection of foreigners and prevent recurrence of such instances of violation of Constitutional and Fundamental Rights of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) to (c) A reference under Foreigners Act, 1946 about the nationality of Md. Sanaullah of Vill-Kalahikash, P.S.-Boko district –Kamrup (R), Assam, a retired army personnel, was made by the local police. On receipt of the reference, a Foreigners Tribunal in District, Kamrup (R), Assam issued a notice to Md. Sanaullah and examined the documents and witnesses produced by him as per procedure.

The Foreigners Tribunal (FT) observed that none of the documents and their contents produced by Md. Sanaullah was proved by the authority concerned to establish the linkage about his citizenship. The FT found that Md. Sanaullah failed to furnish the required evidence under Section 9 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to establish his linkage to his parentage on Indian soil prior to 25th March, 1971 and to submit any proof to establish the fact that he was an Indian citizen by birth.

Pursuant to the decision of the FT, Md. Sanaullah was kept in a detention camp. Hon' ble Gauhati High Court *vide* its Order dated 07.6.2019 has granted interim bail to Md. Sanaullah.

Renaming of West Bengal

1331. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has cleared the name ' Bangla' for the State of West Bengal as proposed by the West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Change in the name of a State requires constitutional amendment, after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Rape cases of minor girls and women

1332. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp rise in rape cases of minor girls and women in the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, State-wise and in metropolitan cities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that conviction rate is very low in such cases; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to get rid of pending cases of rape through Fast Track Special Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2016. Details of State/UT-wise and City-wise cases registered under Section 4 and 6 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 [read with Section 376 Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise and City-wise cases registered under Rape (Section 376 IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are given in Statement-III and IV respectively (*See* below). The data does not indicate any such sharp rise.

(c) Details of conviction rate for cases under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act, 2012 (read with Section 376 IPC) and rape (Section 376 IPC) during the period from 2014 to 2016 are as below:—

Year	Conviction Rate for cases under	
	Section 4 and 6 of POCSO Act, 2012 (read with Section 376 IPC)	Rape (Section 376 IPC)
2014	30.7	28.0
2015	35.2	29.4
2016	28.2	25.5

(d) For the purposes of providing a speedy trial, section 28 of the POCSO Act provides for designation of Special Courts to try the offences under this Act. Empowered Committee for Nirbhaya Fund in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also recommended setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts for expeditious trial and disposal of rape cases.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Section 4 and 6 of
POCSO Act during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	522	621	459
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45	44	49
3.	Assam	265	585	586
4.	Bihar	151	158	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	1017	1014	984
6.	Goa	57	50	40
7.	Gujarat	383	1172	1054
8.	Haryana	417	485	532
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	139	146
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	28	21
11.	Jharkhand	83	87	205
12.	Karnataka	992	1073	1136
13.	Kerala	859	822	957
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2406	2248	2467
15.	Maharashtra	1837	2234	2292
16.	Manipur	42	33	39
17.	Meghalaya	97	129	122

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	107	86	99
19.	Nagaland	11	12	21
20.	Odisha	846	1054	1258
21.	Punjab	488	462	410
22.	Rajasthan	906	771	858
23.	Sikkim	47	40	66
24.	Tamil Nadu	655	1073	1169
25.	Telangana	589	840	690
26.	Tripura	151	98	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3480	2034	2115
28.	Uttarakhand	108	104	91
29.	West Bengal	813	1106	718
TOTAL STATE(s)		17565	18602	18862
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	27	1
31.	Chandigarh	32	41	41
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	14	9
33.	Daman and Diu	1	4	8
34.	Delhi UT	1022	939	813
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2
36.	Puducherry	19	27	29i
TOTAL UT(s)		1096	1052	903
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18661	19654	19765

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

*City-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Section 4 and 6 of POCSO
Act during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	Cities	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	31	137	139
2.	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	155	196	233
3.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	38	98	93
4.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	14	15	9
5.	Delhi	895	773	724
6.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	19	32	20
7.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	93	74	85
8.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	103	107	111
9.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	43	57	65
10.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	22	14	28
11.	Kochi (Kerala)	23	23	25
12.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	30	71	47
13.	Kozhikode (Kerala)	14	10	28
14.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	5	41	32
15.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	348	448	455
16.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	63	94	81
17.	Patna (Bihar)	1	0	0
18.	Pune (Maharashtra)	88	156	185
19.	Surat (Gujarat)	51	138	92
20.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	24	21	9
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	34	20	10
22.	Amritsar (Punjab)	20	17	17
23.	Asansol (Assam)	14	18	25

1	2	3	4	5
24	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	23	31	32
25	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	69	168	119
26	Chandigarh City	27	36	38
27	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	2	0	0
28	Durg-Bhilainagar (Chhattisgarh)	46	51	55
29	Faridabad (Haryana)	12	56	83
30	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	46	64	56
31	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	61	63	98
32	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	5	11	20
33	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	23	34	17
34	Kannur (Kerala)	8	12	11
35	Kollam (Kerala)	49	38	46
36	Kota (Rajasthan)	23	15	18
37	Ludhiana (Punjab)	59	51	55
38	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	7	30	25
39	Malappuram (Kerala)	7	6	12
40	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	41	15	14
41	Nasik (Maharashtra)	17	20	17
42	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	106	79	69
43	Rajkot (Gujarat)	15	0	65
44	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	0	0	19
45	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	0	3	3
46	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	34	33	57
47.	Thrissur (Kerala)	27	27	28
48.	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	0	0	4
49.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	9	81	46

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	32	36	35
51.	Vasai Virar (Maharashtra)	30	38	53
52.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	38	30	38
53.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	26	28	27
TOTAL		2970	3616	3573

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Rape during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961	1027	994
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	71	92
3.	Assam	1980	1733	1779
4.	Bihar	1127	1041	1008
5.	Chhattisgarh	1436	1560	1626
6.	Goa	95	86	61
7.	Gujarat	841	503	982
8.	Haryana	1174	1070	1187
9.	Himachal Pradesh	283	244	252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	331	296	256
11.	Jharkhand	1050	1053	1109
12.	Karnataka	1324	589	1655
13.	Kerala	1347	1256	1656
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5076	4391	4882
15.	Maharashtra	3438	4144	4189

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	75	46	55
17.	Meghalaya	118	93	190
18.	Mizoram	120	58	23
19.	Nagaland	30	35	26
20.	Odisha	1978	2251	1983
21.	Punjab	981	886	838
22.	Rajasthan	3759	3644	3656
23.	Sikkim	47	5	92
24.	Tamil Nadu	455	421	319
25.	Telangana	979	1105	1278
26.	Tripura	239	213	207
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3467	3025	4816
28.	Uttarakhand	270	283	336
29.	West Bengal	1466	1199	1110
TOTAL STATE(S)		34530	32328	36657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	36	30
31.	Chandigarh	59	72	68
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	8	14
33.	Daman and Diu	2	5	12
34.	Delhi UT	2096	2199	2155
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	5
36.	Puducherry	10	3	6
TOTAL UT(S)		2205	2323	2290
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36735	34651	38947

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-IV*City-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Rape during 2014-16*

Sl.No.	Cities	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	100	59	112
2.	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	104	112	321
3.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	65	25	25
4.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	5	2	0
5.	Delhi	1813	1893	1996
6.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	75	40	105
7.	Hyderabad (Telangana)	126	113	170
8.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	185	76	179
9.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	263	279	330
10.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	19	24	54
11.	Kochi (Kerala)	64	51	62
12.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	36	33	15
13.	Kozhikode (Kerala)	35	32	52
14.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	52	67	102
15.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	607	712	712
16.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	113	166	171
17.	Patna (Bihar)	54	63	54
18.	Pune (Maharashtra)	189	266	354
19.	Surat (Gujarat)	94	43	121
20.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	38	51	50
21.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	20	20	24
22.	Amritsar (Punjab)	34	27	35
23.	Asansol (Assam)	16	35	23
24.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	27	65	90

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	178	133	237
26.	Chandigarh City	51	64	61
27.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	13	25	48
28.	Durg-Bhilainagar (Chhattisgarh)	53	84	83
29.	Faridabad (Haryana)	101	128	144
30.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	106	115	121
31.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	113	83	128
32.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	36	45	49
33.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	68	152	71
34.	Kannur (Kerala)	17	12	19
35.	Kollam (Kerala)	78	56	76
36.	Kota (Rajasthan)	100	91	94
37.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	111	101	88
38.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	6	13	6
39.	Malappuram (Kerala)	10	19	33
40.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	40	24	52
41.	Nasik (Maharashtra)	28	30	30
42.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	88	125	105
43.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	17	19	42
44.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	46	69	54
45.	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	12	12	8
46.	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	56	38	66
47.	Thrissur (Kerala)	38	45	46
48.	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	3	2	4
49.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	23	15	16
50.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	27	43	55
51.	Vasai Virar (Maharashtra)	60	79	100

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	64	53	72
53.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	84	87	81
TOTAL		5761	6016	7146

Source: Crime in India.

Revision of SDRF norms

1333. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) norms in the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has increased the relief amount under various heads during the said period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has increased the annual allocation for SDRF to States on upward revision of relief amount; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) to (d) The list of items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Funds(NDRF) is reviewed normally after the award of successive Finance Commissions. Taking into account various factors, the Central Government had holistically reviewed and revised the norms of assistance under SDRF and NDRF on 8th April, 2015 for the period 2015-20. While revising the norms, a liberal approach to facilitate the states was adopted. Norms of assistance have been relaxed to cover the crop loss of 33% and above from earlier criteria of 50% and above crop loss. Scale of assistance for all items other than ex-gratia payment and agriculture input subsidy, was increased by 36%. Escalation factor of 50% was adopted for agriculture input subsidy and quantum of *ex-gratia* payment was enhanced from ₹1.5 lakh to 4 lakh per deceased person. These norms are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

- (e) Yes, Sir.
- (f) The details of annual allocation under SDRF to States are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise allocation of State Disaster Response Fund for the period
of 2015-20 (Including Central as well as State share)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440	462	485	509	534	2430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	55	57	60	63	287
3.	Assam	460	483	507	532	559	2541
4.	Bihar	469	492	517	543	570	2591
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	253	265	278	292	1329
6.	Goa	4	4	4	4	4	20
7.	Gujarat	705	740	777	816	856	3894
8.	Haryana	308	323	339	356	374	1700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	236	248	260	273	287	1304
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	255	268	281	295	310	1409
11.	Jharkhand	364	382	401	421	442	2010
12.	Karnataka	276	290	305	320	336	1527
13.	Kerala	185	194	204	214	225	1022
14.	Madhya Pradesh	877	921	967	1016	1066	4847
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1557	1635	1717	1803	8195
16.	Manipur	19	20	21	22	23	105
17.	Meghalaya	24	25	27	28	29	133
18.	Mizoram	17	18	19	20	20	94
19.	Nagaland	10	10	11	11	12	54
20.	Odisha	747	785	824	865	909	4130
21.	Punjab	390	409	430	451	474	2154
22.	Rajasthan	1103	1158	1216	1277	1340	6094

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	31	33	34	36	38	172
24.	Tamil Nadu	679	713	748	786	825	3751
25.	Telangana	274	288	302	317	333	1514
26.	Tripura	31	33	34	36	38	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh	675	709	744	781	820	3729
28.	Uttarakhand	210	220	231	243	255	1159
29.	West Bengal	516	542	569	598	628	2853
TOTAL		11081	11635	12214	12825	13465	61220

Targets set for annual programmes on official language

†1334. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Ministries, undertakings and institutes of Central Government towards making the methods of inspection more effective to achieve the targets set for annual programmes on official language;

(b) to what extent, the correspondence related targets stipulated for category ‘ A’ and ‘ B’ regions have been achieved, as on March, 2019, the Ministry-wise details thereof; and

(c) with reference to annual programme, the current status of the progressive use of Hindi language, the Ministry-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) Targets for inspection are set in the annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language. Proforma is issued by the Department of Official Language for inspection by the Central Government Ministries/Departments, undertakings and institutions etc. Departmental officers inspect their offices and check compliance of the orders regarding the use of Hindi. This report is presented to the concerned senior officer of the office in the said proforma, who is required to ensure necessary follow-up action on this.

(b) and (c) As per the reports received from various Ministries/Departments up to March 31, 2019, the Ministry-wise details of targets and achievements set for correspondence for ‘ A’ and ‘ B’ regions and the Ministry-wise details of the status of the use of Hindi in the context of the Annual Programme are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Ministry-wise status of the use of Hindi in context of Annual Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Percentage of letters replied to in Hindi out of letters received in Hindi	Details of original letters issued			Pages of noting made in Hindi
			Percentage of letters issued in Hindi to region ' A' (Target 100%)	Percentage of letters issued in Hindi to region ' B' (Target 100%)	Percentage of letters issued in Hindi to region ' C'	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Department of Space	100%	89%	88%	88%	49%
2.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	96%	58%	42%	31%	22%
3.	Ministry of Ayush	100%	45%	46%	29%	38%
4.	Department of Economic Affairs	100%	27%	22%	8%	20%
5.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	100%	82%	81%	72%	77%
6.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	100%	67%	63%	51%	54%
7.	Ministry of Steel	97%	90%	78%	75%	53%

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	188
8.	Department of Higher Education	100%	54%	46%	43%	52%	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
9.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	98%	55%	0%	42%	41%	
10.	Department of Consumer Affairs	100%	75%	70%	65%	62%	
11.	Department of Fertilizers	100%	45%	52%	51%	31%	
12.	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	100%	74%	71%	68%	41%	
13.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	100%	51%	44%	52%	45%	
14.	Department of agriculture Research and Education	96%	71%	67%	71%	58%	
15.	Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	100%	77%	77%	67%	53%	
16.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	100%	72%	68%	60%	69%	
17.	Department of Personnel and Training	73%	36%	36%	22%	30%	
18.	Ministry of Coal	100%	60%	61%	55%	43%	Unstarred Questions
19.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	97%	87%	87%	84%	72%	
20.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	82%	49%	50%	32%	42%	
21.	Ministry of Mines	100%	70%	57%	49%	51%	

22.	Department of Rural Development	22%	74%	72%	59%	48%
23.	Ministry of Home Affairs	89%	47%	45%	43%	29%
24.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100%	53%	51%	38%	32%
25.	Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	100%	65%	62%	54%	38%
26.	Department of Post	100%	87%	80%	69%	42%
27.	Department of Telecommunication	100%	44%	35%	36%	23%
28.	The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	98%	59%	59%	55%	41%
29.	Department of Justice	100%	63%	56%	51%	49%
30.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	100%	76%	65%	58%	56%
31.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	100%	78%	76%	69%	75%
32.	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management	100%	80%	0%	0%	68%
33.	Niti Aayog	100%	44%	39%	31%	23%
34.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	100%	70%	10%	39%	27%
35.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	72%	77%	65%	61%	65%
36.	Ministry of Earth sciences	100%	86%	83%	87%	65%

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	190
37.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	100%	94%	91%	81%	73%	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
38.	Department of Atomic Energy	100%	82%	74%	79%	39%	
39.	Ministry of Tourism	99%	48%	36%	35%	27%	
40.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	100%	65%	63%	43%	24%	
41.	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	100%	52%	57%	35%	34%	
42.	Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare	100%	93%	76%	59%	49%	
43.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries	0%	73%	64%	59%	55%	
44.	Ministry of Shipping	99%	61%	32%	47%	26%	
45.	Department of Biotechnology	100%	83%	76%	57%	63%	
46.	Department of Land Resources	100%	63%	59%	25%	42%	
47.	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	88%	87%	87%	83%	76%	Unstarred Questions
48.	Election Commission of India	100%	73%	57%	35%	51%	
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	79%	80%	69%	69%	38%	
50.	Cabinet Secretariat	0%	20%	24%	0%	29%	

51.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	100%	62%	62%	29%	28%
52.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	80%	73%	68%	59%	52%
53.	Department of Defence Production and Supplies	87%	63%	56%	62%	45%
54.	Ministry of Defence(Department of Defence)	100%	73%	63%	60%	59%
55.	Ministry of Railway (Railway Board)	100%	87%	83%	75%	78%
56.	Department of Chemicals and Petro Chemicals	100%	56%	46%	44%	22%
57.	Department of Revenue	100%	77%	59%	57%	24%
58.	Department of Public Enterprises	100%	73%	74%	83%	42%
59.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	100%	71%	66%	61%	20%
60.	Department of Expenditure	100%	67%	59%	32%	31%
61.	Ministry of Textiles	100%	41%	24%	15%	24%
62.	Department of Commerce	83%	69%	63%	50%	53%
63.	Department of Science and Technology	50%	70%	68%	57%	70%
64.	Department of Financial Services	100%	93%	88%	84%	64%
65.	Ministry of Power	100%	48%	64%	62%	23%
66.	Ministry of External Affairs	82%	17%	7%	8%	8%

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Legislative Department	100%	88%	81%	63%	51%
68.	Department of Legal affairs	100%	63%	62%	48%	45%
69.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	72%	61%	59%	53%	39%
70.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	97%	89%	88%	87%	69%
71.	Union Public Service Commission	100%	77%	73%	59%	60%
72.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	100%	31%	31%	22%	29%
73.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	100%	71%	69%	52%	72%
74.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	91%	30%	22%	9%	16%
75.	Ministry of Culture	100%	52%	56%	44%	45%
76.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	100%	91%	93%	72%	80%
77.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	0%	90%	84%	85%	65%
78.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	100%	37%	36%	32%	28%

NDRF funds to Telangana and their utilisation

1335. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Telangana has not spent the funds released under National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) during last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Telangana has spent the funds, if so, the details thereof along with details of utilisation certificates submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the last five years, Central Government has released an amount of ₹ 468.20 cr. in 2015-16, ₹ 328.16 cr. in 2016-17 and ₹ 58.40 cr. in 2017-18 under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Telangana. The State Government of Telangana has furnished the utilization certificates in this regard and has also confirmed that funds were utilized for the purpose it was released.

Schemes under UIDSSMT

1336. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that schemes under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for providing basic facilities and upgradation of small towns in the country are not implemented successfully;
- (b) if so, whether Government has initiated any action to analyze the reasons, the details thereof; and
- (c) the alternative programmes proposed by Government for upgradation of small towns in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) came to an end on 31 March, 2014. On closure of the JNNURM scheme, all the projects under UIDSSMT were handed over to the respective State/Union Territory Governments.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015 with focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, parks and green spaces and non-motorized urban transport in 500 cities across the country.

Projects undertaken through NERUDP

1337. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects that have been undertaken through the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) during the last three years;

(b) in which States have these projects been undertaken under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) and how many of them are with regard to water supply, sanitation and solid waste management; and

(c) how many new jobs, if any, have been created for the people of North- Eastern States under these development projects during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) scheme was launched in 2009 with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in five capital cities of Tripura, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland and Meghalaya States. Projects with regard to water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management that have been under execution during last three years in the capital cities of these five States are as follows:—

Table: States and sector-wise number of projects under execution during last three years

Sl.No.	City/State	Water Supply	Sanitation	SWM	Total
1.	Agartala (Tripura)	10	1	6	17
2.	Aizawl (Mizoram)	8	4	2	14
3.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	3	—	3	6
4.	Kohima (Nagaland)	4	3	2	9
5.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	0	0	11	11
TOTAL		25	8	24	57

There is no provision for creation of jobs under the NERUDP scheme.

Enhancing walkability in Delhi for pedestrians

1338. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has approved a policy for enhancing walkability in the city to make it safer for pedestrians;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has approved the policy and if so, by when it will be notified; and
- (d) whether the Ministry will advise for such a plan in other metropolitan cities also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the Authority in its meeting held on 14.06.2019, had approved the draft Regulations for Enhancing Walkability in Delhi, which provide a guiding framework for transforming Delhi into a pedestrian-friendly city by creating a quality urban environment. The aim is to improve conditions both for 'destination walking' *i.e.* walking to work, school, place of worship, stores, theatres, public transit, etc., as well as 'recreation walking' *i.e.* walking for leisure or exercise. DDA has forwarded the draft Regulations for consideration and approval of the Ministry under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957, which is under examination.

AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh

1339. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken for implementation of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Uttar Pradesh till date;
- (b) the details of the cities of Uttar Pradesh selected for AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

- (c) the details of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and fund allocation for implementation of AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the progress of AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (e) the time-frame for completion of projects under AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) amounting to ₹ 11,421.67 crore submitted by the State of Uttar Pradesh for the entire Mission period (25 June, 2015 to 31 March, 2020), which include committed Central Assistance of ₹ 4,922.46 crore.

Central Assistance of ₹ 1,818.26 crore has been released so far to the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Mission which include ₹ 1,470.52 crore for implementation of projects, ₹ 129.35 crore as incentives for reforms, ₹ 69.59 crore for Administrative and Office Expenses, ₹ 9.73 crore for formulation of GIS based masterplan and ₹ 139.07 crore for completion of projects of erstwhile Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) that were eligible for funding under AMRUT scheme.

(b) The list of 61 cities selected under AMRUT scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Against the approved SAAPs of ₹ 11,421.67 crore under AMRUT for the State of Uttar Pradesh, including committed Central Assistance of ₹ 4,922.46 crore, State Government has taken up 571 projects worth ₹ 13,020.54 crore. The entire additional cost of the projects will be borne by the State.

So far, 48 projects costing ₹ 378.51 crore have been completed and contracts for 376 projects worth ₹ 6,945.33 crore have been awarded and works are under progress. Further, 145 projects costing ₹ 5,639.46 crore are under tendering process and approval of Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) is pending for 2 projects costing ₹ 57.24 crore.

(e) AMRUT scheme was launched on 25 June, 2015 for a period of 5 years and is scheduled to end on 31 March, 2020.

Statement*List of cities selected under AMRUT scheme in Uttar Pradesh*

1. Agra	22. Fatehpur	43. Meerut
2. Akbarpur	23. Firozabad	44. Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal
3. Aligarh	24. Ghaziabad	45. Modinagar
4. Allahabad	25. Ghazipur	46. Moradabad
5. Amroha	26. Gonda	47. Mughal sarai
6. Ayodhya	27. Gorakhpur	48. Muzaffarnagar
7. Azamgarh	28. Hapur	49. Orai
8. Bahraich	29. Hardoi	50. Pilibhit
9. Ballia	30. Hathras	51. Rae Bareli
10. Banda	31. Jaunpur	52. Rampur
11. Baraut	32. Jhansi	53. Saharanpur
12. Bareilly	33. Kanpur	54. Sambhal
13. Basti	34. Kasganj	55. Shahjahanpur
14. Budaun	35. Khurja	56. Shamli
15. Bulandshahar	36. Lakhimpur	57. Shikohabad
16. Chandausi	37. Lalitpur	58. Sitapur
17. Deoria	38. Loni	59. Sultanpur
18. Etah	39. Lucknow	60. Unnao
19. Etawah	40. Mainpuri	61. Varanasi
20. Faizabad	41. Mathura	
21. Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	42. Maunath Bhanjan	

Pucca houses to every citizen of the country

†1340. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating upon providing pucca houses to every citizen of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) (Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} on 25.06.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission comprises four components *viz.* *In-Situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS); Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction (BLC).

Under ISSR component, the Central assistance is ₹ 1 lakh per house while for the AHP and BLC components, the central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is provided by the Government for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) beneficiaries. Under CLSS component of the PMAY(U), there is an interest subsidy of 6.5% for EWS/Lower Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and 3% for Middle Income Group-II (MIG-II), calculated on housing loan up to Rs.6 lakh, Rs.9 lakh and Rs.12 lakh, respectively, over a tenure of 20 years.

Funds for construction of latrines and public toilets

1341. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and Public Toilets (PT) in urban areas during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any survey to assess the demand for Public Toilets (PT); and
- (c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and Public Toilets (PT) in urban areas, since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission –Urban (SBM-U) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No survey has been conducted by the Government to assess the demand for Public Toilets (PT). The funds are released on the basis of demand submitted by State Government/Union Territories.

Statement

Funds allocated, released and utilized for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and Public Toilets (PT) under SBM (U), since 2nd October, 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mission Allocation			Funds Released			Utilization Certificate (UC) Received		
		IHHL	CT/PT	Total	IHHL	CT	Total	IHHL	CT	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	0.10	0.53	0.06	0.94	1.00	0.02	0.03	0.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	184.08	27.95	212.03	110.47	54.72	165.19	92.37	19.51	111.89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.90	0.35	5.25	7.72	0.28	8.00	2.45	0.06	2.51
4.	Assam	58.45	2.31	60.76	70.20	2.31	72.51	40.56	1.55	42.11
5.	Bihar	218.90	45.27	264.17	150.02	35.21	185.24	66.00	35.21	101.21
6.	Chandigarh	2.45	0.53	2.98	1.59	0.26	1.85	1.59	0.13	1.72
7.	Chhattisgarh	140.76	34.40	175.16	140.76	39.00	179.76	115.95	36.15	152.10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.20	0.17	1.37	0.64	0.05	0.69	0.03	0.00	0.03

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	200
9.	Daman and Diu	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.29	0.06	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	Written Answers to
10.	Delhi	50.16	5.15	55.31	25.08	5.15	30.23	25.08	5.15	30.23	[RAJYA SABHA]
11.	Goa	3.21	0.48	3.69	2.36	0.22	2.58	0.96	0.10	1.06	
12.	Gujarat	162.56	32.22	194.78	171.55	13.99	185.54	171.55	8.53	180.08	
13.	Haryana	86.67	10.61	97.28	32.96	24.10	57.06	32.96	24.10	57.06	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5.02	0.90	5.92	4.38	1.33	5.71	4.37	0.51	4.88	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.63	3.69	57.32	46.39	10.39	56.78	25.16	4.59	29.75	
16.	Jharkhand	92.41	21.08	113.49	71.30	4.16	75.47	78.45	0.22	78.67	
17.	Karnataka	355.35	44.31	399.66	157.80	41.03	198.83	84.89	15.54	100.43	
18.	Kerala	70.62	1.53	72.15	31.67	0.00	31.67	21.69	0.00	21.69	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	292.79	65.42	358.21	262.83	65.42	328.24	261.29	65.42	326.70	Unstarred Questions
20.	Maharashtra	359.90	57.57	417.47	317.32	45.46	362.78	193.71	33.34	227.05	
21.	Manipur	17.46	0.28	17.74	27.78	0.28	28.06	4.26	0.00	4.26	
22.	Meghalaya	4.32	0.16	4.48	2.70	0.04	2.74	0.50	0.04	0.54	

23.	Mizoram	6.58	0.08	6.66	7.10	2.63	9.73	1.22	0.08	1.30	Written Answers to [3 July, 2019]
24.	Nagaland	6.41	0.19	6.60	17.12	1.45	18.57	5.06	0.61	5.67	
25.	Odisha	161.33	33.82	195.15	75.03	28.53	103.56	60.46	16.14	76.60	
26.	Puducherry	6.78	1.57	8.35	4.54	111	5.66	4.54	1.11	5.66	
27.	Punjab	78.66	8.45	87.11	41.00	15.95	56.95	28.00	0.00	28.00	
28.	Rajasthan	225.01	35.73	260.74	166.25	41.18	207.43	166.25	39.21	205.46	
29.	Sikkim	0.63	0.06	0.69	0.59	0.75	1.34	0.53	0.29	0.82	
30.	Tamil Nadu	558.02	93.52	651.54	209.84	71.38	281.22	192.43	66.71	259.14	
31.	Telangana	133.31	20.24	153.55	66.91	1.34	68.25	37.00	1.34	38.34	
32.	Tripura	18.35	0.12	18.47	7.61	1.97	9.58	6.02	0.16	6.18	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	473.28	80.03	553.31	367.89	172.70	540.59	331.42	90.82	422.24	Unstarred Questions
34.	Uttarakhand	16.30	1.59	17.89	22.95	7.18	30.13	6.50	3.00	9.50	
35.	West Bengal	315.33	24.82	340.15	167.14	8.27	175.41	149.80	8.27	158.07	
	STATE/UT	4165.55	654.76	4820.31	2789.86	698.82	3488.69	2213.07	477.93	2691.01	

Rising number of slums in metro cities

1342. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of slums has been rising at a faster pace in Delhi, Mumbai and other metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken/propose to take steps to address the problems of these slums in the above metro cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' is a State subject. The data regarding number of slums in cities are available with concerned State/ Union Territory (UT).

(c) and (d) The State Governments frame policies/guidelines for slum redevelopment. In order to complement their efforts, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} since June, 2015, for construction of all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households by 2022.

One of the four components of PMAY(U) is 'In-situ Slum Redevelopment' (ISSR), which focuses redeveloping the slums *in-situ* for providing 30 square meter (carpet area) pucca houses with basic civic infrastructure to eligible urban slum dwellers. Under this component, a grant of ₹ 1.00 lakh per dwelling unit is admissible using land as resource.

Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Government is funding the provision of basic services *viz.* water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces and parks, non-motorized urban transport, to the households including households in the slum areas.

Further, under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Individual Households Toilets and Community Toilets are being funded for all eligible beneficiaries including those residing in slum areas.

Non-cooperation of States in achieving PMAY(U) targets

1343. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] is not achieving its targets due to non-cooperation from certain States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the sanctions under PMAY are very low in North-Eastern States; and
- (c) the State-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) In pursuance of Government's vision of 'Housing for all by 2022', the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission on June 25, 2015 to provide houses to all eligible houseless households in urban areas by 2022.

The States/UTs have undertaken demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the PMAY(U) Mission. The validated demand is around 100.00 lakh, out of which the demand in North-Eastern States is 3.52 lakh. After approval from the concerned State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC), the States/UTs send their proposals to the MoHUA for Central Assistance. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the Mission sanctions Central Assistance for the project proposals received from the States/UTs including North-Eastern States. The States/UTs are implementing their projects under various verticals of PMAY(U) Mission through their agencies and Primary Lending Institutions.

(b) and (c) The MoHUA regularly monitors the progress to achieve the target by 2022 under the PMAY(U) Mission. Based on the project proposals received from the States/UTs, so far Central Assistance of ₹ 1,30,161 crore have been sanctioned for a total of 83,62,975 houses. The sanctions in North-Eastern States under the PMAY(U) Mission is satisfactory and against validated demand of 3.52 lakh, around 2.64 lakh houses have been sanctioned so far. State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, grounded for construction, completed and occupied by the beneficiaries along with Central Assistance sanctioned under the PMAY(U) Mission are given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise physical and financial progress under PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (Rs. in Cr.)	Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded for construction*	Houses Completed*	Houses Occupied*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,830.26	12,47,929	6,85,396	3,13,042	1,59,327
2.	Bihar	4,195.63	2,68,913	1,34,315	73,346	76,770
3	Chhattisgarh	3,440.23	2,29,137	1,45,869	62,566	63,782
4	Goa	14.54	654	565	565	565
5	Gujarat	9,128.24	5,24,827	4,28,083	3,11,996	2,74,907
6	Haryana	4,138.40	2,60,492	37,322	16,044	16,285
7	Himachal Pradesh	154.77	8,637	6,336	2,501	2,493
8	Jammu and Kashmir	531.24	34,655	18,617	5,272	6,439
9	Jharkhand	2,798.33	1,87,576	1,12,502	78,578	78,532
10	Karnataka	9,218.24	5,82,260	2,82,316	1,60,185	1,57,658
11	Kerala	1,942.30	1,23,827	84,006	52,350	52,987
12	Madhya Pradesh	10,693.02	6,89,325	5,04,975	2,98,859	3,03,018
13	Maharashtra	15,040.99	9,85,591	3,66,936	2,16,185	2,37,501
14	Odisha	2,225.89	1,42,027	82,187	56,367	54,237
15	Punjab	876.35	56,722	35,133	15,661	15,811
16	Rajasthan	2,996.47	1,82,258	1,02,189	64,223	65,099
17	Tamil Nadu	9,965.16	6,48,697	5,18,787	2,41,936	2,24,919
18	Telangana	3,325.69	2,10,915	1,71,459	58,994	48,341
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19,889.35	12,95,679	5,60,298	3,06,535	3,06,446

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Uttarakhand	635.34	34,632	17,650	10,591	10,784
21.	West Bengal	5,412.71	3,51,358	2,37,665	1,50,699	1,50,523
SUB-TOTAL (STATES)		125453.16	80,66,111	45,32,606	24,96,495	23,06,424
North-Eastern States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	6,285	6,867	1,594	1,694
23.	Assam	1076.88	71,526	49,223	14,016	15,637
24.	Manipur	642.67	42,821	21,808	2,506	3,215
25.	Meghalaya	70.22	4,658	1,554	962	853
26.	Mizoram	458.97	30,025	6,406	1,422	1,851
27.	Nagaland	457.33	28,760	18,863	3,841	4,651
28.	Sikkim	8.04	529	501	206	147
29.	Tripura	1,240.92	80,344	49,210	39,773	39,773
SUB-TOTAL (NE STATES)		4,103.67	2,64,948	1,54,432	64,320	67,821
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.18	612	36	22	22
31.	Chandigarh	5.44	250	5,206	5,206	2,935
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81.23	4,602	3,682	1,732	1,732
33.	Daman and Diu	16.23	938	770	391	391
34.	Delhi	316.64	14,008	54,328	37,728	15,364
35.	Lakshadweep	0	—	—	—	—
36.	Puducherry	175.05	11,506	6,927	2,019	2,050
SUB-TOTAL (UT)		603.77	31,916	70,949	47,098	22,494
GRAND TOTAL		130160.6	83,62,975	47,57,987	26,07,913	23,96,739

*Including incomplete houses of earlier National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM).

Installation of solar trees in government buildings

1344. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has directed its officials to explore the possibility of installing ‘ solar trees’ in residential complexes of government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these ‘ solar trees’ have been installed at some other places in government buildings; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard, particularly with regard to its success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has issued instructions to explore technical feasibility for installing ‘ solar trees’ in open area of General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRA) and General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA).

(c) and (d) The ‘ solar trees’ have been installed at National Salt Satyagraha Memorial at Dandi, Gujarat making it a Net Zero-Energy Project where the energy required is produced in the Memorial itself.

Report on unauthorized colonies in Delhi

1345. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-level panel headed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi has submitted its report to the Ministry on how to give land titles to Capital’ s population in unauthorised colonies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a committee headed by the lieutenant Governor of Delhi to recommend the process for confirming/recognizing ownership or transfer/mortgage rights to the residents of Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi. The committee has given its Report, which is under consideration.

Status of construction of houses under PMAY(U)

1346. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in meticulous monitoring mechanism for progress of construction of houses under PMAY(U) to ensure that each family in the country own a house by 2022;
- (b) if so, the details of mechanism that has been put in place;
- (c) the year-wise number of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in each State since 2015; and
- (d) whether the responsibility of construction of houses under the scheme is also being shared by agencies other than those under the control of Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All" by 2022, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] since 25.06.2015. The Ministry has put in following mechanisms for implementation of the Scheme in a time bound manner:—

- (i) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoHUA meets every month to sanction central assistance for new projects and reviews the progress of the Mission.
- (ii) The Ministry monitors progress of the Mission through periodic review meetings, video-conferences and field visits.
- (iii) Use of Information/Space Technology through PMAY(U)-MIS (Management Information System), Bhuvan Portal, PFMS (Public Financial Management System) and Geo-tagging/Geo-fencing of sanctioned houses are being done for effective monitoring.
- (iv) Payment through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Mode and Aadhar seeding of beneficiaries is ensured for transparency and accountability.
- (v) State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) under chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the concerned State/UT reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission at the State level.

- (vi) Ministry organized a Global Housing Technology Challenge- India (GHTC-India) to identify and shortlist alternative and innovative technologies from across the globe through a challenge process for rapid delivery of houses.

(c) Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned under the PMAY(U) since 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Year-wise and State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned under PMAY(U) since 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year-wise houses sanctioned					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	—	—	—	609	3	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,617	1,93,198	232	4,90,466	5,59,400	2,725
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,536	—	70	4,487	192	—
4.	Assam	—	2	11,161	44,735	3,354	71
5.	Bihar	11,276	26,025	44,346	56,663	1,16,460	792
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	—	2	3	57	154	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	300	5,308	16,140	89,304	1,10,434	1,154
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	—	1	858	2,222	1,328	185
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	—	—	51	441	408	32
10.	Delhi (UT)	—	79	164	2,487	10,179	839
11.	Goa	—	1	10	159	392	62
12.	Gujarat	30,494	68,938	44,908	1,07,362	2,43,933	14,081
13.	Haryana	3,226	94	979	54,430	2,00,192	1,409

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	1,085	3,505	3,412	259	60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	369	—	5,880	8,305	20,036	64
16.	Jharkhand	3,931	7,260	48,424	89,417	18,375	652
17.	Karnataka	23,125	16,662	82,593	2,40,447	2,15,220	3,810
18.	Kerala	2,118	42	25,270	59,001	35,802	1,315
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,123	41,638	1,44,768	2,33,577	2,55,645	4,884
21.	Maharashtra	—	1,534,	1,17,862	74,787	7,51,985	12,014
22.	Manipur	—	—	9,748	16,715	16,358	—
23.	Meghalaya	—	2	52	729	1,450	2
24.	Mizoram	142	10,302	15	19,254	297	9
25.	Nagaland	1,054	—	12,506	5	12,209	—
26.	Odisha	11,235	6,027	26,045	36,587	61,538	502
27.	Puducherry (UT)	—	7	3,855	3,969	3,620	36
28.	Punjab	—	43	42,641	1,586	11,015	1,204
29.	Rajasthan	21,908	12,657	3,303	70,601	68,872	4,368
30.	Sikkim	—	—	1	517	8	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,880	34,490	1,88,588	2,07,764	1,91,003	3,111
32.	Telangana	1,198	80,576	1,218	1,08,663	15,588	3,272
33.	Tripura	3,005	4	34,195	32,970	10,140	23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,409	280	10,159	3,53,448	7,81,848	4,513
35.	Uttarakhand	3,130	2,770	2,010	11,306	14,641	674
36.	West Bengal	472	75,009	68,888	62,798	1,40,887	2,463
TOTAL		1,41,848*	5,84,036	9,50,448	24,89,280	38,73,225	64,359

*These houses were approved under the on-going 183 projects of RAY, prior to launch of PMAY(U), which have been subsumed under PMAY(U).

Details of Smart Cities in Andhra Pradesh

1347. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is embarking on development of Smart Cities Project in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details about all the infrastructural facilities being provided for developing Smart Cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the cities identified in Andhra Pradesh for this purpose; and
- (e) the quantum of funds allocated for this programme and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25th June, 2015. The Mission covers 100 cities and its duration is five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). The Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government gives financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* an average of ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, has to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB). The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of competitive and co-operative Federalism which follows a Challenge process. The Smart Cities were selected through a two-stage challenge process.

Based on an All India Competition 100 smart cities have been selected so far:—

- 20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016.
- 13 Smart Cities in Fast Track Round in May, 2016.
- 27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016.
- 30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017.
- 9 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January, 2018 and 1 more city in June, 2018.

(c) to (e) The implementation of the projects is being done by a City level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a Limited Company incorporated under the Companies' Act, 2013 in which the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) are promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. The SPV is to comply with all the regulatory/monitoring mechanisms

set out in the Companies Act and also plans, appraises, approves, releases funds, implements, manages, operates and monitors the Smart City Development projects. In addition, the Government of India is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities at various levels to assess the progress and address any issues being faced in implementation of the projects.

Since the beginning of the Mission, a total amount of ₹ 16.918 crore has been released to the Smart Cities by the Government of India. The details of the Smart Cities identified in Andhra Pradesh and the funds released so far by the Central Government are given below:—

*City-wise details of funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh
under Smart Cities Mission*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

State	Name of cities	Total Amount released so far
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	294
	Tirupati	196
	Kakinada	294
	Amaravati	390
TOTAL		1174

Unregistered projects after RERA implementation

1348. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that even after implementation of Real Estate Regulation and Development Act (RERA), many States have hundreds of unregistered projects;

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

(c) whether those who have invested in unregistered projects are not going to get compensation/benefits which they otherwise would have got had the project been registered under RERA; and

(d) if so, how Government is looking at this trend and ensure that every project is mandatorily registered under RERA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not maintain data of housing projects. The Real Estate Regulatory Authority of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to publish and maintain a website of records of relevant details of all real estate projects for which registration has been given for public viewing.

As per section 3 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, (RERA), no promoter shall advertise, market, book, sell or offer for sale, or invite persons to purchase in any manner any plot, apartment or building, in any real estate project or part of it, in any planning area, without registering the real estate project with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority established under RERA.

Also the projects, which are ongoing on the date of commencement of RERA and for which the completion certificate has not been issued, the promoter shall make an application to the Authority for registration of the said project within a period of three months from the date of commencement of RERA.

The home buyers may approach competent forum based on the respective facts and circumstances as per applicable laws, even if the project is not registered under RERA.

Section 59 of RERA provides for punishment up to 3 years imprisonment or with fine, which may extend up to ten percent of the estimated cost of the real estate project, or with both in case the promoter fails to comply with the orders, decisions or directions issued by Real Estate Regulatory Authority in case of non-registration under section 3 of RERA.

Delhi Development Authority Housing Scheme, 2019

1349. SHRI GC. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has launched its Housing Scheme, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of applicants, date of draw, date of possession, water facility, etc.;

(c) whether the new Housing Scheme has received poor response from the public as number of applicants has been reduced to thousands and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether large number of allottees have surrendered their flats in previous housing schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that it has launched Housing Scheme 2019 w.e.f. 25.03.2019 till 10.06.2019 for disposal of newly constructed 17,922 flats of various categories. A total of 45,031 applications have been received under this Scheme and reconciliation of application data, as provided by empaneled Banks, is under process and after completion of the same, draw date will be announced. DDA has further informed that the possession of these flats will be handed over to the successful applicants after payment of demanded amount within 90 days of issuance of Demand-cum-Allotment letter and after completion of all documental formalities as mentioned in the scheme brochure. DDA has also informed that all the water supply lines and Under Ground Reservoir (UGR) have been provided as per the approved scheme by Delhi Jal Board. The treated water shall be used for flushing.

- (d) DDA has informed the details of surrendered flats in the Housing Scheme 2014 and 2017 are as under:—

Housing Scheme 2014	
Total flats allotted	25,040
Total flats surrendered	12,758
Housing Scheme 2017	
Total flats allotted	12,617 *
Total flats surrendered	9,286

*Flats that were surrendered in Housing Scheme, 2014 were again offered in Housing Scheme, 2017

- (e) DDA has informed that they have allotted surrendered flats of 2014 and of 2017 Scheme to various para-military forces and other government agencies. Also, an online running scheme has been launched w.e.f. 18.01.2019 to offer these flats to the general public.

Smart Cities Project in Karnataka

1350. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka is far behind in using funds for Smart Cities project;

(b) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and released by the Centre for various works under the project in seven cities selected to implement the project, city-wise;

(c) the details of the funds utilized by the State of Karnataka for the project; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the works for early completion of the project, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated a budget of ₹ 500 crore to each Smart City in Karnataka over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB).

City-wise details of funds released by Government of India (GoI) and progress of projects in Karnataka under Smart Cities Mission are given below:—

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Name of City	Fund released by GoI	Total Utilization
Belagavi	196	46.11
Bengaluru	158	4.96
Davanegere	196	66.57
Hubballi-Dharwad	196	9.44
Mangaluru	117	15.20
Shivamogga	196	13.05
Tumakuru	196	34.88
TOTAL	1255	190.21

Source: MIS, SCM.

(d) The implementation of the Mission at the City level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these

interactions. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established, besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

Status of SCM in Karnataka

1351. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has failed to utilize the funds released by the Central Government for the development of seven smart cities in Karnataka;

(b) if so, what is the total amount released to Karnataka State under the programme and the amount spent so far for various works under the project; and

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the funds and the steps taken by the Central Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government has allocated a budget of ₹ 500 crore to each Smart City in Karnataka over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be provided by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB). The implementation is to be done by the city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), incorporated under the Companies' Act, 2013 by State and Urban Local Body (ULB) having 50:50 equity share-holding. The SPV plans, appraises, approves, releases funds, implements, manages, operates and monitors the Smart City development projects.

City-wise details of funds released by Government of India (GoI) and funds utilized by State of Karnataka under Smart Cities Mission are given below:—

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Name of City	Fund released by GoI	Total Utilization
1	2	3
Belagavi	196	46.11
Bengaluru	158	4.96

1	2	3
Davanegere	196	66.57
Hubballi-Dharwad	196	9.44
Mangaluru	117	15.20
Shivamogga	196	13.05
Tumakuru	196	34.88
TOTAL	1255	190.21

Source: MIS, SCM.

The implementation of the Mission at the City level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for the purpose. The SPV plan, appraise, approve, release funds, implement, manage, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City development projects. The Ministry is regularly interacting with the States/Smart Cities through video conferences, review meetings, field visits, regional workshops etc. at various levels to assess the performance of the cities and to handhold them for improving the same. Besides, the guidance of domain experts participating in the regional workshops, cities also benefit from peer-to-peer learning during these interactions. At the national level, the implementation of Smart Cities Mission is being monitored by an Apex Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. At State level, State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary has been established, besides, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs nominee Directors on the Boards of SPVs are also monitoring the progress in respective cities on a regular basis.

Transfer policy of CPWD employees

†1352. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) employees that are posted in the National Capital for last one decade and not yet transferred;
- (b) the policy of Government regarding transfers; and
- (c) the reasons behind not transferring them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The transfer/posting of employees

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Central Public Works Department (CPWD) are guided by the policies of Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) and CPWD Regular Establishment Manual. There are no employees of CPWD who remained on the same post in the National Capital and not transferred in last one decade.

- (c) Does not arise.

Audit for Government accommodations for MPs

†1353. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to inquire into the work carried out by CPWD in the official Government accommodations for Members of Parliament (MPs);
- (b) whether it is being done through 'open tenders', if so, whether Government will carry out any audit with a view for quality checks of the work done in some of the buildings selected on random basis; and
- (c) whether Government will ensure involving Members of Parliament in audit of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) CPWD has a well established Quality Assurance System to undertake quality check of the works. The works are awarded through open E-tendering. The suggestions of Hon' ble Members of Parliament are addressed on ongoing basis.

Projects undertaken in SCM

1354. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of projects undertaken/being undertaken by the Union Government under Smart City Mission (SCM) in various cities of the country;
- (b) the targets fixed and achieved so far; and
- (c) the time by when the Smart City programme will be completed in all respects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) A total of 5,151 projects worth ₹ 2,05,018 crore have been included by the selected 100 cities in their Smart City Proposals.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The projects to be undertaken and time-frame for completion of these projects has been given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Smart Cities Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Round-wise selection of cities and timeline for completion of projects is given below:—

Selection in Round	Selection of Nos. of cities	Time-line for completion of Projects
1	20 Smart Cities in Round 1 in January, 2016.	Round 1 cities –2019-20 to 2020-21
Fast Track	13 Smart Cities in Fast Track Round in May 2016.	Round 2 cities (including Fast Track cities) –2019-20 to 2021-22
2	27 Smart Cities in Round 2 in September, 2016.	
3	30 Smart Cities in Round 3 in June, 2017.	Round 3 cities –2020-21 to 2021-22
4	9 Smart Cities selected in Round 4 in January, 2018 and 1 more city in June, 2018.	Round 4 cities –2020-21 to 2022-23

Pickpocketing in Delhi Metro by women gangs

1355. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 90 per cent of the incidents of pickpocketing are performed by women gangs in the various stations of Delhi Metro;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to form an antitheft squad at every line of the metro?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been entrusted the security of Delhi Metro. The detection and prevention of crime falls under the domain of concerned State Police Department.

Delhi Police has informed that a total number of 17 cases have been registered by Delhi Metro Police regarding pickpocketing through groups during the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto (31.05.2019)). Out of which, 11 and 06 cases were committed by women groups and male groups respectively. The details are as under:—

Years	Total reported cases of pickpocketing in Delhi Metro	Cases involving Female groups	Cases involving Male groups
2016	1313	01	00
2017	1753	06	03
2018	699	04	03
2019 (upto 31.05.2019)	540	00	00

Delhi Police has informed that following steps have been taken to prevent crime in Delhi Metro:—

- (i) The Metro Stations are adequately covered under the jurisdiction of 16 Police Stations of Metro.
- (ii) Delhi Police is doing regular patrolling on metro stations with a view to intercept and check the suspects.
- (iii) Group patrolling by Station House Officer and staff at all the Metro Police Stations is being done near metro stations to check suspects.
- (iv) Police Assistance Booths are functioning at major metro stations.
- (v) Private companies working in Metro have been briefed to keep a watch on their staff and to have better supervision on their work.
- (vi) Regular liaison is being kept with the CISF authorities, and joint drives are conducted from time to time.

For sections of Delhi Metro network in the State of Haryana, Commissioner of Police, Gurugram has informed that during the year 2017, only one case has been registered under section 379 of Indian Penal Code in which one woman was arrested.

Commissioner of Police, Faridabad has informed that during the year 2018, one case was registered under section 379 of Indian Penal Code in which two women were arrested. Senior Superintendent of Police, Jhajjar has informed that no case of pickpocketing through women gangs has been reported in Jhajjar District. The continuous vigil and patrolling are done by local Police and CISF staff, including female staff, on the metro station and surprise checking from time to time.

For sections of Delhi Metro network in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP), Superintendent of Police, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar have informed that no such incidents have occurred. To prevent such type of incidents, effective checking campaigns are done by local police from time to time and effective action being taken against the suspect persons.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has also informed that they have installed CCTV cameras to cover most of the area of metro stations like platform, concourse, entry point and other circulating areas. Regular announcements are made in the trains by DMRC requesting commuters on the precautions to be taken.

Redevelopment of flats on North and South Avenue, Delhi

1356. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 400 flats on North Avenue and South Avenue, Delhi are likely to be rebuilt along the lines of the 36 flats on North Avenue that have just been rebuilt after being demolished in 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new buildings on North Avenue and South Avenue will be constructed using fly ash and waste bricks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the next phase is likely to include 144 flats on North Avenue after its vacation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to construct a total of 144 duplex houses in North Avenue in a phased manner.

Status of draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy, 2015

1357. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a public and expert consultation was conducted on the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy, 2015;
- (b) if so, the details of the feedback received and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the current status of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had organised a National Workshop for consultation on the draft National Urban Rental Housing Policy on 4th December, 2015. The Workshop was attended by stakeholders, *inter alia*, public, institutional rental housing operators, subject experts and research institutions and feedback was received from the participants.

The feedback received was related to provision of serviced urban land at affordable rate, development norms (Floor Space Index) and financial incentives, strategies to utilise vacant housing stock, rationalisation of rent, facilitate institutional mechanism to operate and provide service rental housing, rationalisation of various taxes, etc.

SHGs and CLCs set up under DAY-NULM

1358. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) and 'City Livelihood Centres' (CLCs) set up under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) since the launch of the programme, State-wise; and
- (b) the State-wise details of the funds allocated and disbursed to support SHGs and CLCs under various heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)" to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households on a sustainable basis. The Mission, *inter alia*, envisages mobilisation of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. City Livelihoods Centres (CLCs) at

city level are established by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to bridge the gap between demands and supplies of the goods and services produced by the urban poor and where they can also access information and business support services. Details of SHGs and CLCs formed under the Mission since 2014-15 is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(b) Grants are released from the Ministry to States for the implementation of the Mission as whole and *inter se* allocation of funds under various components are made by the State Governments depending upon their requirement and capacity. However, details of funds released to States/UTs under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 is given in the Statement.

Statement-I

*Details of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and City Livelihood Centre (CLCs)
set up under DAY-NULM since 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of SHGs formed	Number of CLCs formed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23664	154
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	629	3
3.	Assam	6830	12
4.	Bihar	17738	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	26095	28
6.	Goa	214	0
7.	Gujarat	16804	158
8.	Haryana	2898	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2106	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1780	4
11.	Jharkhand	10339	6
12.	Karnataka	9594	30
13.	Kerala	11130	107

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24302	75
15.	Maharashtra	43980	20
16.	Manipur	2607	0
17.	Meghalaya	253	0
18.	Mizoram	2219	8
19.	Nagaland	1341	0
20.	Odisha	24292	6
21.	Punjab	5611	9
22.	Rajasthan	16180	24
23.	Sikkim	58	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	51800	15
25.	Telangana	17576	25
26.	Tripura	1595	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30381	69
28.	Uttarakhand	1121	0
29.	West Bengal	30903	75
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	317	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Puducherry	50	2
TOTAL		384409	888

Statement-II*Details of funds released to States/UTs under DAY-NULM since 2014-15*

As on 28.06.2019

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72
3.	Assam	13.00
4.	Bihar	90.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	101.84
6.	Goa	7.79
7.	Gujarat	94.48
8.	Haryana	42.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.11
11.	Jharkhand	96.23
12.	Karnataka	96.45
13.	Kerala	57.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	186.02
15.	Maharashtra	128.54
16.	Manipur	11.49
17.	Meghalaya	4.20
18.	Mizoram	59.31
19.	Nagaland	28.08
20.	Odisha	83.86

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	10.07
22.	Rajasthan	109.53
23.	Sikkim	6.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	328.08
25.	Telangana	92.62
26.	Tripura	24.73
27.	Uttar Pradesh	243.11
28.	Uttarakhand	26.21
29.	West Bengal	130.94
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	6.63
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.17
34.	Delhi	0.00
35.	Puducherry	7.73
TOTAL		2353.41

Note: Funds are released after taking into account the unspent balance available with states from Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), which was ₹ 907.93 crore as on 01.04.2014.

AMRUT scheme in Andhra Pradesh

1359. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any project under its Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Scheme (AMRUT) in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has received any request from the State of Andhra Pradesh in the past for any excess project it wanted to execute besides the State Annual Action Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban transformation (AMRUT), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved State Annual Action Plans amounting to ₹ 2,890.17 crore submitted by the State of Andhra Pradesh for the entire Mission period (25 June, 2015 to 31 March, 2020), which include committed Central Assistance of ₹ 1,056.62 crore. The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up projects amounting to ₹ 3,330.40 crore, which is more than the approved State Annual Action Plans. The entire additional cost of the projects will be borne by the State.

(b) The district-wise details of projects under implementation in the 33 Mission cities of Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No request to execute project besides the State Annual Action Plans has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

District-wise details of projects under AMRUT in Andhra Pradesh

Name of District	Mission City	No. of projects	Total Amount in ₹ crore
1	2	3	4
Ananthapuram	Anantapur	09	54.51
	Hindupur	05	180.52
	Dharmavaram	08	56.16
	Tadpatri	05	134.29
	Guntakal	08	45.40
TOTAL (ANANTHAPURAM)		35	470.88

1	2	3	4
Chittoor	Chittoor	06	243.06
	Tirupati	10	209.81
	Madanapalle	08	39.76
	Srikalahasti	06	25.98
TOTAL (CHITTOOR)		30	518.61
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	07	97.09
	Kakinada	07	146.56
TOTAL (EAST GODAVARI)		14	243.65
Guntur	Tenali	05	30.08
	Guntur	05	54.57
	Narasaraopet	05	18.12
	Chilakaluripet	07	164.16
TOTAL (GUNTUR)		22	266.93
Krishna	Vijayawada	08	125.17
	Machilipatnam	08	80.12
	Gudivada	06	54.45
TOTAL (KRISHNA)		22	259.74
Kurnool	Nandyal	08	174.45
	Adoni	08	42.03
	Kurnool	08	144.54
TOTAL (KURNOOL)		24	361.02
Nellore	Nellore	07	125.96
	Kavali	06	77.41
TOTAL (NELLORE)		13	203.37

1	2	3	4
Prakasam	Ongole	08	143.73
Srikakulam	Srikakulam	08	80.31
Visakhapatnam	GVMC	08	234.03
Vizianagaram	Vizianagaram	06	46.96
West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	09	71.24
	Bhimavaram	06	75.40
	Eluru	07	40.12
TOTAL (WEST GODAVARI)		22	186.76
	Kadapa	09	176.07
	Proddatur Total	05	138.34
TOTAL (YSR KADAPA)		14	314.41

Note: Data as on 25.06.2019.

Rehabilitation of bonded labourers

1360. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people rescued and rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers since the scheme was revamped in May, 2016;

(b) the funds that have been utilised for rehabilitation and whether these funds have been found to be adequate for the required purposes;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government plans to increase fund allocation;

(d) whether all individual State Governments have conducted a survey of bonded labourers with the financial assistance provided through the scheme; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, by when every individual State survey will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Funds to the tune of ₹ 1178.70 Lakhs was released for rehabilitation of 11,296 rescued Bonded Labourers under the Central Sector Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers since the scheme is introduced in May, 2016 and the funds provided for the purpose is found to be adequate.

(d) and (e) Surveys were conducted by the States viz. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Chhattisgarh since the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour-2016 was introduced and funds released by the central Government thereon. Funds are released to respective State Governments upon receipt of proposals subject to completion of required modalities in terms of the scheme.

Implementation of child labour eradication programmes

1361. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child labour eradication programmes have been implemented or are being implemented throughout the country properly so as to achieve the complete child labour eradication target;

(b) if so, what percentage of child labour eradication target has been achieved so far; and

(c) what are the further course of action by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various social-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. To achieve the target of complete eradication of child labour the Government of India has been implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since 1988. The coverage of NCLP Scheme has been extended to 21 states of the country.

(b) The incidence of child labour which was 1.26 crore as per census 2001 has been reduced to 1.01 crore as per census 2011.

(c) The Government of India stands committed to the elimination of child labour in the country and is following a holistic and multi-pronged strategy. Under the NCLP Scheme, children in the age group of 9-14 years are rescued/withdrawn from work and enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are

directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

To ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act and smooth implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme a separate online portal PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) has been launched *w.e.f.* 26.9.2017. The Portal connects Central Government to State Government(s), District(s), all Project Societies and the General public. Further, online complaints regarding child labour can also be filed by anybody on the Pencil Portal. The complaint gets assigned to the concerned Nodal Officer automatically by the system for further necessary action.

The Government has also amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which *inter alia* covers complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes; prohibition on employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes and making stricter punishment for the employers contravening the provisions of the Act.

Employment policy for prevailing unemployment problem

1362. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed/envisaged a comprehensive employment policy for the country keeping in view the prevailing acute unemployment problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the brief outline of the same along with timelines for implementation in key sectors and more specifically in the field of skill development and entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to draft the National Employment Policy and consultations were held with various stakeholders like Ministries, State Governments, Trade Unions, Industry Associations, ILO etc. for Inputs to the Policy.

The proposed policy *inter alia*, purports to address macro-economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, labour policy issues, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and vulnerable workers and incorporate suggestions for improving employment opportunities.

Misuse of welfare fund for construction workers

‡1363. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a case of misuse of fund meant for the welfare of construction workers has been reported and whether it is being investigated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Supreme Court of India has directed Government to prepare a model scheme for the welfare of construction workers throughout the country comprising therein the issues like education, health, social security and pension; and
- (d) if so, the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The State Welfare Boards maintain accounts and other relevant records in regard to use of the welfare cess fund and the accounts of the State Welfare Boards are subject to audit by CAG of India annually in terms of Section 27 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the directions of Hon' ble Supreme Court contained in its judgment dated 19.03.2018 and order dated 04.10.2018 in W.P. (C) No.318/2006, the Central Government formulated and circulated to all the States a model welfare scheme for BOC workers relating to death and disability cover, health and maternity cover, financial assistance for education, transit accommodation/Labour shed cum night shelter, mobile toilets and mobile creches, skill development and awareness program.

New labour law

1364. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is bringing new labour law amalgamating existing 44 Central Labour Laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is taking care of rights of labourers and their social security in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The 4 Labour Codes contain provisions relating to wage, social security, safety, health and grievance redressal mechanism for workers. These initiatives are expected to provide wage security, social security, occupational safety and working conditions to the workers.

Steps to create more employment opportunities

1365. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the NITI Aayog has admitted rise in unemployment in the country;
- (b) whether the employment growth rate slipped during last two years;
- (c) whether the incidence of unemployment among youths in 15-29 age group is also rising and if so, to what extent; and
- (d) what steps/programmes Government are likely to take/launch to create more employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The labour force surveys on employment –unemployment are conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, last such survey was conducted during 2015-16. Moreover, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also conducted annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. As per the results of the survey, the estimated unemployment rate and worker population ratio on usual status (principal Status + subsidiary status) basis in the country is given below:–

Surveys*	2017-18 (PLFS)	Employment-Unemployment survey by Labour Bureau (2015-16)
1	2	3
Unemployment Rate (aged 15 years and above)	6%	3.7%
Unemployment Rate (age 15-29 years)	17.8%	10.2% (age 18-29 years)

1	2	3
Worker Population Ratio (aged 15 years and above)	46.8%	50.5%
Worker Population Ratio (age 15-29 years)	31.4%	42.4% (age 18-29 years)

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey

(d) Employment generation coupled with Improving employability is the priority of the Government, Government has taken various steps towards generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to Job seekers.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements.

Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

**Formulating employment guarantee scheme for
the unorganised sector workers**

†1366. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate an employment guarantee scheme for the workers of the unorganised sector in cities on lines of employment guarantee scheme for the rural areas ‘ MGNREGA’ , if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether unorganised workers are not getting benefits of various Government schemes, if so, the State-wise details of the beneficiaries along with those who remain deprived of such benefits; and

(c) whether a large number of unorganised workers are engaged in such industries where labour law does not apply, if so, whether Government proposes to make special law for the same, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir, there is no such proposal. Whereas, Ministry of Labour and Employment implements ‘ Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana’ to incentivise employers for generation of new employment, where Central Government will be paying the full employer’s contribution towards Employees’ Provident Fund and Employees’ Pension Scheme both for the new employment. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for Increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments.

(b) and (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including all industries which are not covered under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008. This 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Minimum wages for daily labourers

†1367. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to raise minimum wages for the daily labourers and employees of private institutions, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the details of steps being taken by Government to safeguard the interests of such labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oilfields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

Central Government for Central Sphere has revised the Basic minimum wages on 19.01.2017 for Agriculture, Construction Non-Coal Mines, Stone-Mines, Sweeping and Cleaning, Watch and Ward and Loading/Unloading, after consultation with the Minimum Wages Advisory Board.

Providing benefits to unorganised workers

1368. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide benefits to unorganised workers including domestic help through direct transfer to their accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector including domestic workers the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process in welfare schemes for simpler and faster flow of Information/funds and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud, the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was started on 1st January, 2013. JAM *i.e.* Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile are DBT enablers to implement DBT in all welfare schemes across country including States and UTs. DBT is the high priority and focus area of the Government.

Target for employment generation

1369. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for employment generation in next three years;
- (b) the share of the private, public and unorganised sector to be therein;
- (c) total employment generated in all the three sectors during the last four years of the plan and the estimates thereof for next three years;
- (d) total reduction in employment as a result of global showdown;
- (e) the plan to rehabilitate those rendered unemployed; and
- (f) whether it is a fact that there is a mismatch in demand and supply of employment and the plan to rectify that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (f) As per result of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation during 2017-2018, estimated Workforce by Major Sectors on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis in the country are given below:—

Estimated Workforce by Major Sectors

Sectors	2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	2017-18* (PLFS)
Primary	53.15%	48.9%	44.1%
Secondary	21.48%	24.3%	24.8%
Tertiary	25.37%	26.8%	31.1%

*For comparability, the results of the PLFS need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability of the youth is the priority concern of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given below:—

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (No. of Persons)	323362	407840	387184	586728 (31.03.2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.90 (31.03.2019)
Candidates placed in Jobs after training (DDU-GKY) (No. of Persons)	109512	147883	75787	135809
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM (No. of Persons)	33664	151901	115416	163377

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution

(12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 26th June, 2019, benefits have been given to 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

The Government is implementing Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme to provide opportunity of self/wage employment to the employees (or dependents) of Central public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) separated under VRS/VSS or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of CPSEs. The scheme aims at providing short duration skill development training programme to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment. CRR scheme is being implemented in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Overdue labour reforms

1370. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuit of long overdue labour reforms, Government has planned a slew of code bills for industrial relations, wages, social security and welfare and occupational safety, health and working conditions;

(b) whether Government has attempted to revive the tripartite body Indian Labour Conference to ensure a consensus of stakeholders to see through the proposed labour reforms; and

(c) whether the tripartite mechanism for resolution of issues on labour front is in a moribund state with no attempt by the establishment to revive the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing

process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Presently all the 4 Labour Codes are at pre-legislative stage.

(b) and (c) The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Besides, the draft Labour Codes were also placed on website of the Ministry, seeking comments/suggestions from all stakeholders including general public. The draft legislations are finalised after considering comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders.

Loss of jobs in Maharashtra

1371. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that massive job losses have taken place in Maharashtra and rest of the country in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last four years, year-wise, State/UT-wise;
- (c) what are the primary reasons for the massive loss of jobs in the country particularly in Maharashtra; and
- (d) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18 and annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for the persons age 15 years and above is given below. The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Unemployment Rate (in%)

Survey* year	Maharashtra	All-India
2017-18 (PLFS)	4.8	6.0
Survey by Labour Bureau		
2015-16	1.5	3.7
2013-14	2.2	3.4
2012-13	3.2	4.0

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

(d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been Initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the Job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, infrastructure development and industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of unemployment rate for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis to the extent available

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)			
		Survey by Labour Bureau*			NSS (PLFS)
		2012-13	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	3.9	5.8
3.	Assam	4.3	2.9	4.0	7.9
4.	Bihar	5.8	5.6	4.4	7.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3	2.1	1.2	3.3
6.	Delhi	5.3	4.4	3.1	9.4
7.	Goa	9.9	9.6	9.0	13.9
8.	Gujarat	2.3	0.8	0.6	4.8
9.	Haryana	4.3	2.9	3.3	8.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.8	1.8	10.2	5.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.2	8.2	6.6	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	5.9	1.8	2.2	7.5
13.	Karnataka	1.8	1.7	1.4	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	9.6	9.3	10.6	11.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.3	3.0	4.3
16.	Maharashtra	3.2	2.2	1.5	4.8
17.	Manipur	2.2	3.4	3.4	11.5
18.	Meghalaya	3.5	2.6	4.0	1.6
19.	Mizoram	2.2	2.0	1.5	10.1
20.	Nagaland	6.2	6.7	5.6	21.4
21.	Odisha	5.1	4.3	3.8	7.1
22.	Punjab	4.7	5.4	5.8	7.7
23.	Rajasthan	2.3	3.1	2.5	5.0
24.	Sikkim	12.2	7.1	8.9	3.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.6	3.3	3.8	7.5
26.	Telangana	0.0	3.1	2.7	7.6
27.	Tripura	8.4	6.2	10.0	6.8
28.	Uttarakhand	4.5	5.5	6.1	7.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4.9	4.0	5.8	6.2
30.	West Bengal	5.9	4.2	3.6	4.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.8	13.0	12.0	15.8
32.	Chandigarh	5.6	2.8	3.4	9.0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.2	4.6	2.7	0.4
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	6.6	0.3	3.1
35.	Lakshadweep	10.2	10.5	4.3	21.3
36.	Puducherry	10.1	8.8	4.8	10.3
ALL-INDIA		4.0	3.4	3.7	6.0

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation.

*Survey methodology and sample selection are different in PLFS and Labour Bureau survey.

Minimum wages to informal sector workers

1372. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing any concrete measures to ensure minimum wages and healthy working conditions to informal sector workers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oilfields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

A draft Labour Code on Wages Bill, 2019, has been prepared after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. The provisions of the Code on Wages Bill, 2019 are at pre-legislative stage.

Government of India has also declared the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace (NPSHEW) which aims to establish a preventive safety and health culture in the country through elimination of the incidence of work related injuries, diseases, fatalities, disasters and to enhance the well-being of employees in all the sectors of economic activity in the country.

Proposal for merger of ESI, EPF with other Central schemes

1373. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre is proposing dismantling and merger of ESI, EPF with other central schemes and privatisation of social security funds;
- (b) if so, whether the suggestions from trade unions regarding this has been considered; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal at present. However, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting Labour Code on Social Security by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws related to Social Security. The Draft Labour Code on Social Security was considered at Tri-partite Consultation meeting held on 27.11.2018.

At present, the Draft Labour Code on social security is at pre-legislative stage.

Shortage of staff in ESI hospitals in Jharkhand

1374. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ESI hospitals in Jharkhand are running with shortage of staff which is leading to crisis in the ESI hospital service to the employees, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to fill up the vacant posts in ESI hospitals to maintain minimum level of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details of vacancy position at ESIC Hospitals in Jharkhand Region is as under:—

Cadre	Sanctioned Strength	In-Position	Vacant	As on
Specialists	30	19	11	30.06.2019
General Duty Medical Officer (GDMO)	57	47	10	30.06.2019
Nursing	116	79	37	31.03.2019
Paramedical	104	67	37	31.03.2019

(b) Steps taken by the ESI Corporation to meet the shortage:—

- (i) ESIC has already released advertisement in November/December, 2018 for filling up 51 vacancies of Paramedical and Nursing cadre, 22 posts of Insurance Medical Officer Grade-II and 10 posts of Specialist Grade-II (Junior Scale) In Jharkhand Region for recruitment of above said posts.
- (ii) Besides, to tide over the crises caused due to shortage of staff, the ESIC has delegated the authority to field units to engage Senior Residents

(against the vacancy of GDMOs), part time/full time Specialists on contractual basis.

- (iii) Field Units have also been authorized to engage Nursing and paramedical staff through outsourcing as per instructions issued from time to time as per actual requirement.

Increase in educated unemployed persons

†1375. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of educated unemployed persons is steadily increasing in comparison to uneducated unemployed persons;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the present rate of unemployment with regard to educated and uneducated persons, the details thereof for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment were conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The last such survey was conducted during 2011-12. Now, NSSO has switched to the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. The estimated unemployment rate in educated and uneducated persons on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis in the country is given below:—

Unemployment rates (in %) in educated and uneducated persons for age 15 years and above

Survey Period	2017-18* (PLFS)		2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	
	Not literate	Secondary and above	Not literate	Secondary and above
Rural male	1.7	10.5	0.5	3.6
Rural female	0.1	17.3	0.2	9.7
Urban male	2.1	9.2	0.7	4.0
Urban female	0.8	19.8	0.4	10.3

*For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in unemployment rate after demonetisation

†1376. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rate of unemployment in the country has doubled on account of demonetisation;
- (b) if so, the action plan of Government to deal with the same; and
- (c) if not, the data of employment during pre and post demonetisation period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The labour force surveys on employment-unemployment are conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, last such survey was conducted during 2015-16, moreover, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also conducted annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which was conducted during 2017-18. As per the results of the survey, the estimated unemployment rate was 6% and on the basis of Labour Bureau surveys the estimated unemployment rate was 3.7% during 2015-16 on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of age 15 years and above in the country.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31-05-2019, the scheme has covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter-alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, infrastructure development and industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

NSSO report on unemployment

1377. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a recent report of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on the unemployment issue of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the last five years joblessness stood at a 45 year high therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has failed to create any job during their last tenure thereof; and

(d) if so, proposal and line of action to generate employment and jobs in the country within next three years therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) To assess the employment and

unemployment situation in the country, an annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2017-18. This survey report has recently been released by the Government. As per the results of the survey, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status (principal status+subsidiary status) basis for persons of all ages in the country is given below:—

Unemployment Rates (In %)

Survey year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	female
2017-18* (PLFS)	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8
2011-12 (NSS 68th round)	1.7	1.7	3.0	5.2
2009-10 (NSS 66th round)	1.6	1.6	2.8	5.7

(Note: *For comparability, the results of the PLFS with earlier rounds of NSS surveys need to be understood in the context with which the survey methodology and sample selection has been designed)

(c) and (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes are given below:—

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	5.87 (till 31.03.2019)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	233.74	267.9 (till May, 2019)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	1.36 (till May, 2019)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	1.63 (till 18.06.219)

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 31.05.2019, the scheme has covered 1,51,579 establishments and 1.21 crore beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Upto 31st March, 2019, 18.26 crore loans were sanctioned under the scheme.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong ecosystem that is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.

Besides these initiatives, flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities. Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Schemes such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) wherein Government reimburses 25 percent of the stipend payable to apprentices also enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Unemployment rate amongst different age groups

1378. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) job survey for 2017-18 confirming a surge in the unemployment rate to 6.1 per cent, a 45-year high;

(b) if so, the details and the breakup of unemployment rate amongst different age groups and rural and urban men and women; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to revive investments in the manufacturing sector to generate jobs to address the unemployment situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has launched a new regular Employment-Unemployment Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) during 2017-18 with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design *vis-à-vis* the earlier quinquennial (once in every five years) Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. The PLFS was launched with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various labour market statistical indicators in urban areas as well as generating the annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas. Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Based on the Annual Report (July, 2017-June, 2018) of PLFS, unemployment rates for different age groups for rural and urban males and females are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Overall performance of manufacturing sector is an interplay of several factors such as domestic demand, demand for exports, level of investment and prevailing prices. The Government aims at creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations and processes and eliminating unnecessary requirements and procedures. 'Make in India' programme has been launched which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and an integral part of the global supply chain. Several steps to boost domestic manufacturing are being taken as part of schemes such as 'Startup India', 'Ease of Doing Business', Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Business Reform Action Plan, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy etc. Further, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalized progressively.

Statement-I

*Unemployment Rate (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss)
from PLFS (2017-18)*

All-India

Round (year)	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Person
PLFS (2017-18)	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8	6.1

Source: Annual Report, PLFS: 2017-18.

Statement-II

*Unemployment Rate (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss) for
different age group during 2017-18*

All-India

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-29 years	17.4	13.6	18.7	27.2
15 years and above	5.7	3.8	6.9	10.8
All	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8

Source: Annual Report, PLFS: 2017-18.

Labour Code on Safety to protect labourers in workplace

1379. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a Labour Safety Code to protect labourers in the workplace and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether most of the labour force will be excluded, as some experts have asserted, because of the conditions mentioned in the recognized labourers as per the Code and if so, the ways in which the large labour community will be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) In line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, a draft Labour Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions has been prepared by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of 13 Central Labour Acts in relation to occupational safety, health and working conditions, hours of work/leave/holiday, welfare, general duties of employers, employees, architect, manufacturers and enforcement mechanism. Presently the draft Labour Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions is at pre-legislative stage.

Significance of employment exchanges

1380. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that employment exchanges are gradually losing their significance due to one reason or the other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to make the employment exchange across the country to be a onestop placement solution to the unemployed and make employment exchange as job providers to job-seekers in all spheres;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) In order to improve *inter-alia*, functioning of the employment Exchanges, the Ministry is implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project for transformation of the National Employment Service into National Career Service to provide a variety of employment related services *viz.* job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. The project has three components –NCS Portal, Interlinking of Employment Exchanges, and Model Career Centers. The services of the project are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and is supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The portal envisages a one stop solution for providing user friendly services to the job seekers in a transparent manner through Employment Exchanges, Model Career Centres, Common Service Centres, Post Offices etc.

Exit of Oil India Limited from US and Russian oil blocks

1381. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-run Oil India Limited (OIL) is planning to exit from two major overseas blocks in the US and Russia;

(b) whether the US Shale Asset and the Licence 61 Asset in Russia have been found not lucrative enough to hold on, if so, whether OIL is looking for buyers both for the US Shale Asset and the Russian one; and

(c) whether OIL has called back its personnel from its block in Venezuela because of political turmoil and is waiting for normalcy to return, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil India Limited (OIL) has initiated the sale process of Project License-61 in Russia, as the performance of the asset has not been as expected. No decision has been taken on OIL's asset in the US.

(c) Yes. Oil India Limited (OIL) has called back its executives from Venezuela because there was significant reduction in project activities due to security reasons. One OIL Executive has been deputed back to Venezuela.

Extra charge by LPG distributors in rural and remote areas

1382. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware that LPG distributors in rural and remote areas are charging ₹ 15-20 extra which they do not mention in the bill;

(b) if so, how many such cases have so far been reported to OMCs/Ministry during last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise and what action concerned OMC has taken on such agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a need to have more transparency in selecting LPG dealership since existing rules and guidelines are hurting expansion plans of OMCs; and

(d) if so, the measures Ministry is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that all distributors, except Durgam Kshetriya Vitaks, are under instructions to make home delivery of LPG cylinders in their authorised area of operation including rural areas without any additional charges. However, the State/UT Government can fix additional delivery charge in consultation with the OMCs only in cases where it is necessary in view of the geographical terrain and/or the distance in the area of the distribution. Instances of overcharging reported by OMCs during the last three years as under:—

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
261	165	282

OMCs take punitive action as per the extant Marketing Discipline Guidelines and the Distributorship Agreement against the LPG distributors in established cases of Irregularities.

(c) and (d) To bring transparency in selection of LPG distributorships, an online selection process has been introduced under Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships which includes online receipt of application, processing and online

draw of lots. Online draw of lots is conducted by M/s Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.(MSTC), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel, with assistance of National Informatics Centre (NIC).

Controlling increasing prices of LPG

1383. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prices of subsidized and non-subsidized LPG cylinders are increasing tremendously during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has made any mechanism to control the prices of LPG cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for subsidized domestic LPG. Prices of petroleum products in the country are linked to their respective product prices in the international market. As Government is modulating the retail price of subsidized domestic LPG, the subsidy on these products increase/decrease with the corresponding increase/decrease in the prices of these products in the international market. The subsidized and non-subsidized price of domestic LPG is ₹ 494.35 and ₹ 637.00/14.2 kg cylinder respectively (at Delhi market as on 01.07.2019). The applicable subsidy to consumer is ₹ 142.65/14.2 kg cylinder.

The price of domestic subsidized LPG and non-subsidized LPG at Delhi during the last two years is available at the website of IOCL *i.e.* www.iocl.com.

Goal for reducing crude oil imports

1384. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

- (a) whether Government has set the goal for reducing crude oil imports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any five-year action plan for individual segments of Government has been set;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made for achieving it; and
- (e) by when Government would provide clean cooking fuel to all households, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Ministry is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries to achieve the goal to reduce the dependency on import from oil and gas. The five-pronged strategy, in this context, broadly comprises of increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables and implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category-II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Government is also promoting the usage of environment friendly transportation fuel, *i.e.* CNG by expanding the coverage of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country. Government has also taken a number of initiatives to encourage the use of alternative fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel through Ethanol Blending in Petrol (EBP) Programme and Bio-diesel blending in diesel. To promote use of compressed bio gas. Government has launched Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (**SATAT**) on 01.10.2018. Government has also formulated a National Bio Fuel Policy 2018 to boost availability of biofuels in country.

(e) Currently, such poor households which don't have LPG connections are provided with the connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), subject to fulfilling terms and conditions of the scheme. So far, more than 7.29 crore connections are released against the target of 8 crore.

LPG connections to poor women under PMUY

†1385. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poor women are unable to get free LPG connections provided under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of LPG connections provided so far along with the number of LPG connections yet to be provided under this scheme; and

(c) the target set by Government for the said scheme and time it will take for achieving the set target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which deposit free connections are provided to poor families having no LPG connection subject to fulfilling other terms and conditions. As on 27.06.2019, more than 7.27 crore connections have been provided to poor families against the target of 8 crore connections.

Deduplication exercise by OMCs

1386. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) when was deduplication exercise undertaken by OMCs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that much time has passed and the need has come to have deduplication exercise since 2-3 OMCs have set up LPG distribution networks in one area which is hitting each other's business;

(c) whether it is a fact that in as many as 50 per cent of locations advertised in 2014 for LPG distributorship OMCs did not get any application; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to take to liberalize selection norms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Before release of LPG connection, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry out robust de-duplication on Intra as well as Inter OMCs basis considering various parameters such as Aadhaar, Bank Account, Ration Card and Abridged Household List-Transaction Identification Number (AHL-TIN) (for PMUY) on real time basis. Further, with the assistance of NIC, de-duplication is carried out using parameters *i.e.* AHL-TIN (including validation), Ration Card, Same Name Same Address (Far and Near) and Different Name and Same Address (Far and Near). The de-duplication process has also evolved over the period of scheme implementation.

(b) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on sale potential that makes them commercially viable. Further, OMCs are under instructions to carry out Inter and Intra Company transfer of customers to make the distributors viable.

(c) OMCs have reported that, during 2013-14 and 2014-15, advertisements inviting applications for appointment of LPG distributors for 5831 locations were published and only in respect of 331 locations, no response was received.

(d) The Government has implemented Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships from 2016 liberalising the following parameters:—

Sl. No.	Parameter	Previous guidelines	Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships
1	2	3	4
(a)	Age Limit	Upper age limit 45 years (Except for Freedom Fighter (FF) category and SKO dealers)	Upper age limit of 60 years. (Except for FF category).

1	2	3	4
(b) Educational Qualification	Minimum qualification of Xth Standard or equivalent for RGGLV and Minimum qualification of Graduate or equivalent for Regular Distributorships (Except for FF)	Minimum qualification of Xth Standard or equivalent for all formats of distributorships (Except for FF).	
(c) Funds Requirement	₹ 10 lakh to 15 lakh for Regular Distributorships and ₹ 4 lakh for RGGLVs	Requirement of Funds is not an eligibility criterion.	
(d) Family Unit definition for Land Ownership	“Family Unit” includes parents and grandparents (both maternal and paternal) of the applicant.	Definition of family unit expanded to include parents (includes Step Father/Step Mother), Grand Parents (both maternal and paternal), Brother/Sister (including Step Brother and Step Sister), Son/Daughter (including Step Son/Step Daughter), Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law, of the applicant or the spouse (in case of married applicant).	

Refining capacity of oil refineries

1387. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of refining capacity of each oil refinery in the country;
- (b) whether the current refining capacity is adequate to meet the oil demand in the country and if not, whether Government plans to set up more refineries in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is considering investing money to raise oil refining capacity in Maharashtra and other places of the country and if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has sought or plans to seek help from any foreign Government or company to meet the oil demand in future and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Presently the refining capacity of the country is 249.366 MMTPA. Details of Refineries along with their refining capacity are given in the Statement-I (See below). The domestic consumption of petroleum products was 211.6 MMT during 2018-19. The present refining capacity is adequate to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country.

(d) Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are executing/evaluating brown field and green-field refinery projects including Rajasthan Refinery project at Banner, Rajasthan. The details of capacity expansion of refineries is given in the Statement-II(see below).

(e) Refinery Sector has been delicensed in 1998. Post de-licensing, any public sector or private sector entity can set up the refinery depending upon techno commercial viability of the project.

Statement-I

<i>Refining capacity of Oil Refineries in the country</i>			
Sl. No.	Refinery Location	Name of the Company	Name Plate Capacity (MMTPA)*
1	2	3	4
PSU Refineries			
1.	Digboi, Assam	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	0.650
2.	Guwahati, Assam		1.000
3.	Barauni, Bihar		6.000
4.	Koyali, Gujarat		13.700
5.	Bongaigaon, Assam		2.350
6.	Haldia, West Bengal		7.500
7.	Mathura, Uttar Pradesh		8.000
8.	Panipat, Haryana		15.000
9.	Paradip, Odisha		15.000

1	2	3	4
10.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	7.500
11.	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh		8.300
12.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	12.000
13.	Kochi, Kerala		15.500
14.	Manali, Tamil Nadu	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	10.500
15.	Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu		1.000
16.	Numaligarh, Assam	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	3.000
17.	Mangalore, Karnataka	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	15.000
18.	Tatipaka, Andhra Pradesh	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	0.066
TOTAL			142.066
JV Refineries			
19.	Bina, Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd.	7.800
20.	Bathinda, Punjab	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.	11.300
TOTAL			19.100
Private Sector Refineries			
21.	DTA-Jamnagar, Gujarat	Reliance Industries Limited	33.000
22.	SEZ, Jamnagar, Gujarat		35.200
23.	Vadinar, Gujarat	Essar Oil Limited	20.000
TOTAL			88.200
GRAND TOTAL			249.366

*MMTPA-Million Metric Tonne Per Annum.

Statement-II*List of capacity expansion of oil PSUs refineries***IOCL**

Refinery	Current Capacity, MMTPA	Expansion Capacity, MMTPA	Approved Cost (in ₹ cr.)
Haldia	7.50	8.00	4190
Barauni	6.00	9.00	13148
Gujarat	13.70	18.00	15034
Mathura	8.00	9.20	5645
Panipat	15.00	25.00	23116

HPCL

Refinery	Current Capacity, MMTPA	Expansion Capacity, MMTPA	Approved Cost (in ₹ cr.)
Visakh	8.3	15	20928
Mumbai	7.5	9.5	5060

Utilisation of Giveitup LPG subsidy

1388. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG subscribers who opted to give up subsidy in the country during the last and current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the details of money received or likely to be received on this account;

(c) the proposal of Government to utilise this money and the purpose;

(d) the strategy of Government to mitigate the subsidy burden on this account; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to at least convince those who earn more than a lakh rupees per month to join the campaign to surrender this subsidy for the poorest of the poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As on 27.06.2019, more than 1 crore LPG consumers have given up their subsidy under “GiveItUp” campaign. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Estimated savings due to ‘GiveItUp’ campaign during Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹ 2,930 crore. Further, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on 1st May 2016 with a budgetary allocation ₹ 12,800 crore under which a deposit free new LPG connection is provided to a poor woman subject to fulfilling terms and conditions. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have already released more than 7.27 crore LPG connections under the Scheme as on 27.06.2019, against a target of 8 crore.

(d) and (e) Government has introduced well targeted system of subsidy delivery to LPG consumers through PAHAL. This initiative of the Government was aimed at rationalizing subsidies based on approach to cut subsidy leakages, but not subsidy per se. Applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries. As on 28.6.2019, more than 26.45 crore LPG consumers have joined the PAHAL Scheme. PAHAL has helped in identifying ‘ghost’ accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts. This has helped in curbing diversion of subsidised LPG to commercial purposes.

The Government has decided to rationalize the subsidy outgo by excluding such LPG consumers from the purview of subsidy, whose or whose spouse have taxable income of ₹ 10 lakh and above during the previous financial year computed as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 w.e.f. 1.1.2016.

Statement

Details of “Utilisation of GiveItUp LPG Subsidy”

Sl.No.	State/UT	Opt out consumers
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,851
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,35,231
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,369
4.	Assam	1,87,742
5.	Bihar	4,18,691
6.	Chandigarh	19,914
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,112
8.	Daman and Diu	3,189

1	2	3
9.	Delhi	8,26,939
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,441
11.	Goa	43,103
12.	Gujarat	4,51,856
13.	Himachal Pradesh	70,412
14.	Haryana	3,42,311
15.	Jharkhand	97,796
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,50,711
17.	Kerala	3,02,013
18.	Karnataka	7,36,081
19.	Lakshadweep	143
20.	Manipur	47,098
21.	Meghalaya	7,658
22.	Maharashtra	16,50,164
23.	Mizoram	43,985
24.	Madhya Pradesh	4,39,789
25.	Nagaland	31,583
26.	Odisha	1,57,974
27.	Puducherry	16,663
28.	Punjab	4,12,072
29.	Rajasthan	6,38,004
30.	Sikkim	7,793
31.	Telangana	3,86,279
32.	Tamil Nadu	6,53,725
33.	Tripura	18,753
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,60,599
35.	Uttarakhand	1,48,432
36.	West Bengal	3,47,209

Finances of ONGC

1389. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) borrowed around ₹ 20,000 crore when it acquired Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation's stake in the KG Basin block as part of Government's policy to meet its disinvestment targets, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the cash accumulations of ONGC are adversely affected because these funds are used to pay back the above debt, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the present cash levels of ONGC are alarming and have never been witnessed in ONGC's history, if so, the details thereof'?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has informed that the funding requirement of ₹ 36,915 crore for acquiring 51.11% equity shares in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) was met through internal funds of ₹ 12,034 crore and balance ₹ 24,881 crore was borrowed from commercial banks. The funding requirement of ₹ 7,560 crore for Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation's acquisition was met by way of borrowing against Term Deposits. The outstanding loan of ONGC as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 21,594 crore.

(b) and (c) The above acquisitions were made to add more value and growth to the business of ONGC and considering the potential benefit from vertical integration across the oil and gas value chain and the synergies arising out of acquisition of a downstream oil refining and marketing company. Cash and other bank balances of ONGC as on 31.3.2019 are ₹ 504 crore. However, ONGC has sufficient lines of credit from banks and strong access to capital markets to maintain the working capital requirements.

India's crude oil output and reduction of oil imports

1390. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had promised to raise India's crude oil output and reduce oil imports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's crude output has fallen by around 4 per cent in fiscal year 2018-19, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a roadmap to bring down crude oil imports by 10 per cent but there has been in fact, a rise of 6 per cent in imports, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government has taken several policy measures/initiatives to enhance exploration and production of oil and gas in the country which include:—

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts
- (v) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository
- (vii) Appraisal of Unapprised areas in Sedimentary Basins
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

In addition, Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms *inter alia* aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category-II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional

freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

(b) Crude oil production during year 2018-19 was 34.203 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) (provisional) which was 4.15% lower as compared to production of 35.684 MMT achieved during the year 2017-18.

(c) A Committee was constituted by Government for “Preparing a roadmap to reduce the dependency on import in energy by 10% by 2021-22”. The report submitted by Committee was accepted by the Government which envisages five-pronged strategy broadly comprises of increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables and implementing measures for refinery process improvements. During 2018-19, import dependency on Oil and Oil Equivalent Gas (O+OEG) was 76% (provisional) as compared to 72.2% in 2015-16, due to decline in indigenous production and increase in domestic consumption of petroleum products.

Protest against Nanar-Kumbhavade oil refinery setup

†1391. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would reconsider the proposed setting up of oil refinery in Nanar-Kumbhavade in Rajapur Tehsil under Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Konkan area since local people are strongly protesting against setting up of the said anti-people refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government so far on the demands of such people?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil PSUs namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited have decided to set up an integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex with a refining capacity of 60 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum) at Babulwadi, Taluka Rajapur in Ratnagiri District in the State of Maharashtra. The proposed Refinery site has been identified by Oil PSUs in consultation with Government of Maharashtra (GoM). However, GoM *vide* Notification dated 02.03.2019 has withdrawn the earlier Notification dated 18.05.2017 for acquisition of land for the refinery-cum-petrochemical project.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

LPG connections to women under PMUY

†1392. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of women eligible for getting free LPG connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) the number of women benefited under the said scheme during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and General category under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As on 27.06.2019, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 7.27 crore LPG connections to women belonging to poor families under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). More than 41% beneficiaries under PMUY are SCs/STs. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of "LPG connection to women under PMUY"*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,189	522	6,178
2.	Andhra Pradesh	63,42	3 16,613	2,62,554
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	6,362	32,953
4.	Assam	2	11,28,137	17,07,801
5.	Bihar	24,76,953	24,36,197	29,81,636
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	88
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,05,441	8,46,679	7,40,584

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,211	8,226	2,671
9.	Daman and Diu	73	130	219
10.	Delhi	516	161	73,120
11.	Goa	954	30	88
12.	Gujarat	7,52,354	5,16,660	12,52,052
13.	Haryana	2,78,751	78,361	3,23,344
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,601	28,140	83,177
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,65,787	1,07,133	6,80,098
16.	Jharkhand	5,36,912	6,66,631	17,01,032
17.	Karnataka	15,840	8,93,174	19,13,808
18.	Kerala	11,241	27,152	1,71,530
19.	Lakshadweep	—	134	156
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22,39,821	10,75,351	31,30,613
21.	Maharashtra	8,58,808	10,18,570	21,86,426
22.	Manipur	25	32,592	97,760
23.	Meghalaya	—	36,844	1,03,467
24.	Mizoram	—	902	24,879
25.	Nagaland	—	9,225	40,177
26.	Odisha	10,11,955	12,88,380	19,25,954
27.	Puducherry	760	1,861	10,753
28.	Punjab	2,45,008	1,37,343	8,26,611
29.	Rajasthan	17,22,694	9,02,940	30,69,891
30.	Sikkim	—	687	7,111
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,72,749	7,45,302	21,23,792
32.	Telangana	41	—	9,23,800

1	2	3	4	5
33. Tripura		—	46,379	1,92,014
34. Uttar Pradesh		55,31,159	9,54,957	64,76,981
35. Uttarakhand		1,13,866	23,574	2,15,481
36. West Bengal		25,20,479	25,36,306	30,05,534
TOTAL		200,31,618	155,71,658	362,94,333

Subsidies on petroleum products

1393. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has been providing subsidies on petroleum products including petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG, if so, the amount of subsidies given by Government for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 till May; and

(b) the cost of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG cylinder during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and retail selling price of PDS Kerosene.

The details of subsidies reimbursed by the Government on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during 2017-18, 2018-19 and current year are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (upto June, 2019)
PDS Kerosene	8,696	4,296	4,100
Domestic LPG	13,122	16,570	21,449
TOTAL SUBSIDY/UNDER-RECOVERY	21,818	20,866	25,549

The prices of petrol and diesel since 2017-18 are available at the website of Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) *i.e.* www.ppac.org.in. and the prices of domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are available at the website of IOCL *i.e.* www.iocl.com.

Promotion of clean fuel in Jharkhand

1394. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Jharkhand is lying far behind national average of using the clean fuel by households;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps Government would take to bring Jharkhand in the mainstream of using the clean fuel, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In order to provide clean cooking fuel to every poor household in the country including the State of Jharkhand, the Government has implemented Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) *w.e.f.* 01.05.2016 under which a deposit free LPG connection is given to a poor household subject to fulfilling terms and conditions. As on 27.06.2019, Oil Marketing Companies have released more than 29.15 lakh new LPG connections under PMUY in the State of Jharkhand. Subsequent to implementation of PMUY, the LPG coverage in the State of Jharkhand has gone up to 70.7% (as on 01.06.2019) compared to 27.9% (as on 01.04.2016). The national average of LPG coverage as on 01.06.2019 is 94.2%.

Revenue loss to Rajasthan due to actions of M/s Cairn Energy

1395. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Rajasthan has requested Central Government to take action against M/s Cairn Energy which has reneged on the condition of year 2009 that it will keep point of sale of crude extracted from Rajasthan in that State only;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against M/s Cairn Energy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether loss of revenue to Rajasthan due to point of sale not being in Rajasthan has been assessed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (f) As per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the block RJ-ON-90/1, operated by Cairn India Limited, delivery point is the outlet flange of delivery facility which in this case is Barmer, Rajasthan. The crude produced from the block is being processed at Mangla Processing Terminal (MPT) in Barmer. However, PSC also provides that different delivery points may be established for sales to Government and other sales with approval of Government of India. In order to facilitate crude evacuation from the block, as there were no refining facilities in the state of Rajasthan, and after considering various options, Government approved laying of heated pipeline from Barmer to Salaya in Gujarat. Further, in 2009, Government had agreed to shift delivery point from Salaya to Bhogat terminal at Gujarat coast due to ecological consideration and non-feasibility of delivery point at Salaya to facilitate the crude evacuation from Bhogat and set up additional delivery points at Radhanpur, Viramgram in Gujarat. Government of Rajasthan received ₹ 4230.00 crore (provisional) as Royalty and Central Government received ₹ 4798.00 (provisional) crore as Cess during financial year 2018-19. In the absence of refining facilities being available in Rajasthan, the Government had to agree to the delivery point of outside the State.

Allocation and utilisation under SCSP

1396. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether SCs/STs are allocated budget according to their population and how much budget is allocated during the year 2018-19 according to the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP);
- (b) how much of the allocated budget is used so far in this scheme;
- (c) whether there is any instance when the budget allocated under SCSP has been used for some other purpose/in other heads; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) As per recommendations of Dr. Narendra Jadhav Committee constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2010, the earmarking of funds for all the Central Ministries/Departments taken together should be at least 16.2% of the total plan outlay under SCSP and 8.2% of the total plan outlay under TSP.

As per recent guidelines of NITI Aayog, percentage of earmarking should not be less than 50% of the population proportion or at least in the proportion of SCs/STs population to the total population of the country whichever is higher.

The details of funds allocated and utilised under SCSP for 2018-19 is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	SCSP of all Ministries/ Departments		Actual Expenditure of SCSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
	B.E.	R.E.		
2018-19	56618.50	62473.86	55073.17	88.15

(c) No such instance has been reported so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Learning hiccups for differently abled

1397. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures that Government has taken for making learning technology designed for differently abled accessible across campuses;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of campuses, since 2014 which provides learning gear for differently abled especially in cases of blind people; and

(c) if not, what measures Government will take to make various steps from application, preparation, to giving examinations which makes learning easier for them, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL GURJAR): (a) to (c) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 *inter alia* mandates that the appropriate Government and local authorities shall endeavour to make buildings, campus and various facilities at educational institutions accessible for persons with disabilities. It also mandates appropriate Government and local authorities to take measures *inter alia* to provide books, learning material and appropriate assistive devices to students with benchmark disabilities free of cost up to the age of 18 years.

The Government implements Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme under which aids and assistive devices including various types of learning devices have been notified for distribution amongst Divyangjan like Daisy Player, Smart Phone/Tablet, Kits for groups of all levels of School/College going children, common low vision devices etc. for children with visual impairment, Teaching and Learning Material (TLM) kits for children with developmental disabilities and educational kit for children with hearing impairment.

As regards children with visual impairment, National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Visual Disabilities, Dehradun has launched a scheme for setting up of library extension counters since 2014. State-wise breakup of these counters is given in the Statement (*See below*). Moreover, the institute has launched Online Braille library in the year 2012 to access collection of 17,803 common catalogues of books and 1127 books in Braille readable format. This online Braille library was upgraded to “Sugamya Pustakalaya” on 24th August, 2016 for the benefit of students with visual disabilities.

Statement

*Details of setting up Library Extension Counters for persons
with visual disabilities*

Year	No. of Library and Sales Extension counters	State Covered
2014-15	5	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim, and West Bengal.
2015-16	9	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Telangana
2016-17	10	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand
2017-18	10	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu
2018-19	5	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu

**Assessment of institutions/organisations implementing
schemes for vulnerable sections**

1398. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

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

- (a) whether any concrete mechanism is available for the assessment of institutions, trusts and organisations receiving funds under various schemes being run by Government for the empowerment of vulnerable sections in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the names and addresses of the institutions implementing schemes run for the empowerment of vulnerable sections in the country along with fund provided to various State Governments during the last three years; and
- (d) whether all the institutions have used the amount properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements number of schemes through institutions, trusts, implementing agencies of State Government organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations and provide funds for implementation of the schemes for empowerment and improving the quality of life of vulnerable sections of the society. The details are available in the website of ministry *i.e.* www.socialjustice.nic.in.

The Government has, *inter alia*, put in place following mechanism to ensure effective implementation of the schemes:—

- (i) The proposals of NGOs for release of grant-in-aid under the scheme are considered on the basis of recommendations of the State/UT Governments satisfactory reports of inspection carried out annually and completeness of the proposal in all respects as per the norms and guidelines of the scheme.
- (ii) Subsequent grants are released to the implementing agencies only on receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates of the grants received in the previous year.
- (iii) Further, to bring about transparency in the system, while sanctioning the grants to NGOs, the Ministry has started processing of proposals online from 2014-15.

- (iv) Apart from this, the performance of the NGOs are also monitored from time to time through surprise inspections conducted by officers deputed by this Ministry and by the representatives of the State Government authorities.
- (v) On the basis of the inspection report, necessary corrective action is taken. In respect of deficiencies reported, show cause notices are issued to the NGOs concerned and follow up action is taken on the basis of the replies received. In serious cases of misuse of funds or malfunctioning or non-functioning etc. of the projects, the concerned NGOs are blacklisted after following the extant procedure.
- (c) The details of organisations/institutions received grant from the Ministry under various welfare schemes are available on the website of Ministry i.e. [http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Annexure%201398 compressed.pdf](http://socialjustice.nic.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/Annexure%201398%20compressed.pdf)
- (d) The institutions/organizations submit Utilization Certificate against each release duly certified by the Chartered Accountant and Head of the organization. Further grant is released after receipt of certified Utilization Certificate for previous grant.

Ensuring socially secured life for senior citizens

1399. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of senior citizens in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that a large chunk of senior citizens lead a very insecure life; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure a socially secured life for the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, population of senior citizens in the country is 10.38 crore. State-wise break-up of senior citizens population, as per Census 2011, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To enable senior citizens to lead a socially secured life, Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) in 1999 to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisaged State support to ensure financial

and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Further, the Government of India, has enacted The Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act *inter-alia* provides for maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals, Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives, Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens, Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens, Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

A list of Schemes and Programmes, being implemented by Government of India, for welfare of senior citizens is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of Aged population (60+) by sex as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population (approx.)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8278241	3906328	4371913
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25424	14189	11235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63639	33189	30450
4.	Assam	2078544	1054817	1023727
5.	Bihar	7707145	4106593	3600552
6.	Chandigarh	67078	34833	32245
7.	Chhattisgarh	2003909	928159	1075750
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13892	6359	7533
9.	Daman and Diu	11361	4873	6488
10.	NCT of Delhi	1147445	576755	570690

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Goa	163495	74315	89180
12.	Gujarat	4786559	2245601	2540958
13.	Haryana	2193755	1088621	1105134
14.	Himachal Pradesh	703009	340875	362134
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	922656	482580	440076
16.	Jharkhand	2356678	1181745	1174933
17.	Karnataka	5791032	2747072	3043960
18.	Kerala	4193393	1883595	2309798
19.	Lakshadweep	5270	2674	2596
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5713316	2769556	2943760
21.	Maharashtra	11106935	5253709	5853226
22.	Manipur	187694	93137	94557
23.	Meghalaya	138902	66939	71963
24.	Mizoram	68628	34345	34283
25.	Nagaland	102726	54779	47947
26.	Odisha	3984448	1994270	1990178
27.	Puducherry	120436	53419	67017
28.	Punjab	2865817	1443662	1422155
29.	Rajasthan	5112138	2432263	2679875
30.	Sikkim	40752	22472	18280
31.	Tamil Nadu	7509758	3661226	3848532
32.	Tripura	289544	141920	147624
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15439904	8037133	7402771
34.	Uttarakhand	900809	441897	458912
35.	West Bengal	7742382	3851314	3891068
TOTAL		103836714	51065214	52771500

Statement-II

Schemes and Programmes being run by the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, for welfare of Senior Citizens

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment:

1. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely “Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSrC)” {previously known as “Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)” } under which grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes (Old Age Homes)/Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies such as State Governments/Union Territory Administrations (through Registered Societies)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations. Under the Scheme grant is released after the receipt of Utilization Certificate of previous grant.
2. Further, this Ministry has launched the ‘ Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)’ on 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are provided free of cost to the identified beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is being implemented by the “Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)” , a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund (SCWF).
3. In pursuance of the Budget Announcement, 2015-16, a “Senior Citizens’ Welfare Fund” has been created to be utilized for such schemes, for promoting financial security of senior citizens, healthcare and nutrition of senior citizens, welfare of elderly widows, schemes relating to Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care of senior citizens etc., for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens. The Fund comprises of the unclaimed amounts transferred by every institution holding such fund in the Schemes including Small Savings and other Saving Schemes of the Central Government such as Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Recurring Deposits Accounts etc., Accounts of Public Provident Funds and Accounts of Employees Provident Fund, that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of the account being declared as inoperative account.

4. The Fund is administered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, comprising of Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Employment, with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the Nodal Ministry for administration of the Fund.
5. In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 to oversee implementation of the Policy and to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged. The National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) in 2012. The mandate of NCSrC is to advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. The Hon' ble Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment is the Chairperson of the Council.
6. In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent Senior Citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment started celebrating International Day of Older Persons (IDOP), since 1st October, 2005, giving ' Vayoshreshtha Samman' in recognition to their contribution to the society. Further, in order to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society, the Vayoshreshtha Samman was upgraded to National Award and the Scheme of National Awards for Senior Citizens was notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013. The Awards are given under thirteen categories. The National Awards were presented for the first time during 2013, on 1st October, on the occasion of International Day of Older Persons (IDOP). On 1st October every year. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also organizes Health Camps, Inter-generational walkathons etc. in different States with active participation of Senior Citizens, Youth, Celebrities and Media-persons etc.

Ministry of Rural Development:

7. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Rural Development. NSAP is a social security/social welfare programme applicable to old aged, widows, disabled persons and bereaved families on death of primary bread winner, belonging to below poverty line household. Old age pension is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

(IGNOAPS) to the persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Central assistance of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the persons of 60-79 years of age and ₹ 500/- per month to the persons of age of 80 years or more. This Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the States/UTs.

8. Top-up details as given by State Governments/UT Administrations:—

Sl. No.	Top-up per person per month	States/UTs
1.	No top-up	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur
2.	Top-up of ₹ 50/-	Meghalaya, Mizoram
3.	Top-up of ₹ 75/-	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Top-up of ₹ 100/-	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Top-up of ₹ 200/-	Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Top-up of ₹ 250/-	Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal
7.	Top-up of ₹ 300/-	Rajasthan, Tripura, Karnataka
8.	Top-up of ₹ 400/-	Bihar, Maharashtra, Sikkim
9.	Top-up of ₹ 600/-	Uttarakhand
10.	Top-up of ₹ 800/-	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep
11.	Top-up of ₹ 1000/-	Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana
12.	Top-up of ₹ 1200/-	Haryana
13.	Top-up of ₹ 1800/-	Goa, Puducherry

Department of Food and Public Distribution

9. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates food grains as per requirements projected by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Annapurna Scheme, wherein indigent senior citizens, who are not getting pension under IGNOAPS, are provided 10 kg of food grains per person per month free of cost.

10. Department of Food and Public Distribution implements Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), under which rice and wheat at a highly subsidised cost, is extended to households, headed by widows/terminally ill/disabled persons/senior citizens, with no assured means of maintenance or societal support.

Ministry of Finance:

11. Ministry of Finance has launched a scheme namely ' Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana' (PMVVY) to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market condition, as also to provide social security during old age. The scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. The scheme provides an assured return of 8% per annum payable monthly for 10 years. The differential return *i.e.* the difference between return generated by LIC and the assured return of 8%per annum would be borne by Government of India as subsidy on annual basis. The scheme was open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. The minimum purchase price under the scheme was ₹ 1.5 lakh per family for a minimum pension of ₹ 1,000/- per month and the maximum purchase price was ₹ 7.5 lakh per family for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month.
12. In pursuance to Budget Announcement 2018-19, Cabinet at its Meeting held on 2nd May, 2018 has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Yaya Vandana Yojana up to 31st March, 2020 and limit of maximum purchase price of ₹ 7.5 lakh per family under the scheme has also been enhanced to ₹ 15 lakh per senior citizen. Accordingly, the maximum pension admissible under the Scheme is now ₹ 10,000/- per month. A total of number of 3,67,998 subscribers are being benefited under PMVVY as on 31.05.2019.
13. Further, Ministry of Finance provides Income Tax Rebate to senior citizens. Income Tax exemption for senior citizens of 60 years and above age is upto ₹ 3 lakhs and only 5% is levied on income between 3 lakhs and 5 lakhs. Senior citizens above 80 years and above age are exempted from paying income tax upto ₹ 5 lakhs. Deduction in case of every senior citizens u/s 80DDB of the Income Tax Act on expenditure on account of specified diseases has been increased. To incentivize younger generation to look after medical needs of their parents, section 80D of I.T. Act provides for a deduction to keep in force insurance on the health of the parents or parents of the assessee. A similar deduction is also available to a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) in respect of health insurance premia, to effect or to keep

in force insurance on the health of any member of the HUF. Further, the existing provisions of section 207 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 exempts individual resident senior citizens (60+ years) at any time during the previous year, from payment of advance tax who does not have any income chargeable under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession'.

14. Under the Service Tax law, activities relating to advancement of education programmes or skill development relating to persons over the age of 65 years residing in a rural area by an entity registered under Section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are exempt from Service Tax. With respect to senior citizens having Savings Account in Banks and Post Offices, higher interest rates is given to the senior citizens.

15. Scheme for Reverse Mortgage:

The Scheme was launched in 2007. Under the Scheme, senior citizens can mortgage their property with Bank and can get a maximum loan amount up to 60% of the value of the residential property. The maximum tenure of the mortgage is 15 years and minimum is 10 years. Some banks are now also offering a maximum tenure of 20 years.

16. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), under the Ministry of Finance, *vide* letter dated 25.5.2009 issued instructions on health insurance for senior citizens to CEOs of all General Health Insurance Companies which, *inter-alia*, includes:—

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age.
- Transparency in the premium charged.
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens.
- Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

Ministry of Textiles

17. Ministry of Textiles has a Scheme under which a monthly financial assistance of ₹ 3,500/- per month is given to such handicrafts awardee artisans who are above 60 years of age and have an annual income of less than ₹ 50,000/-.

Department Pension and Pensioners' Welfare

18. Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare monitors and ensures that the retiring Central Government employees are granted retirement benefits including pension, so that they can live an active and dignified life after retirement.

Ministry of Home Affairs

19. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued two detailed advisories dated 27-3-2008 and 30-8-2013 to all States Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens, sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons, regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers etc.

Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

20. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) in 2015 as a nation-wide Campaign for achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) aims to enable persons with disabilities to gain universal access, equal opportunity for development, independent living and participation in an inclusive society in all aspects of life. This includes creation of elder friendly barrier free environment in buildings, public toilets, buses, bus-stands, airports and other public places to create age-friendly cities.

Ministry of Railways:

21. Indian Railways have taken various measures for welfare of senior citizens, some of which are under:—
- (i) As per rules, male senior citizens of minimum 60 years and lady senior citizens of minimum 58 years are granted concession in the fares of all classes of Mail/Express/Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi/Duronto group of trains. The element of concession is 40% for men and 50% for women.

No proof of age is required at the time of purchasing tickets. However, they are required to carry some documentary proof as prescribed showing their age

or date of birth and have to produce it if demanded by on-board ticket checking staff. Senior citizens can book reserve tickets across the reservation counters as well as through internet.

- (ii) In the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS), there is a provision to allot lower berths to Senior citizens, Female passengers of 45 years and above automatically, even if no choice is given, subject to availability of accommodation at the time of booking.
- (iii) In all trains having reserved sleeping accommodation, a combined quota of six (6) lower berths per coach in Sleeper class and three (3) lower berths per coach each in AC 3 tier and AC 2 tier classes has been earmarked for senior citizens, Female passengers of 45 years of age above and pregnant women. In case of Rajdhani, Duronto and fully Air Conditioned/Express trains, the number of berths to be earmarked under this quota in 3 AC is 4 (four) lower berths per coach as against 3 (three) lower berths per coach in normal Mail/Express trains.
- (iv) Accommodation is also earmarked for senior citizens during specified hours on suburban sections by Central and Western Railways.
- (v) Instructions exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. This facility is provided, duly escorted by coolies (on payment) as per present practice. Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide free of cost ' Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Aged passengers' at Railway Stations. In addition, passenger can book e-wheel chairs online through IRCTC portal www.irctc.co.in.
- (vi) To help old and disabled passengers requiring assistance at the stations and to strengthen the existing services, ' Yatri Mitra Sewa' is being provided through IRCTC at major stations for enabling passengers to book wheelchair services cum porter services etc.
- (vii) After departure of the train, if there are vacant lower berths available in the train and if any physically person with disability booked on the authority of handicapped concession or a senior citizen or a pregnant woman, who has been allotted upper/middle berth, approaches for allotment of vacant lower berths, the on-board Ticket Checking Staff has been authorised to allot the vacant lower berth to them making necessary entries in the chart.

- (viii) **Separate counters** are earmarked at various Passengers Reservation System (PRS) centres for dealing with the reservation requisitions received from physically persons with disability, senior citizens, ex-MPS, MLAs accredited journalists and freedom fighters, if the average demand per shift not less than 120 tickets. In case there is no justification for earmarking of an exclusive counter for any of these categories of persons including persons with disability or senior citizens, one or two counters depending upon the total demand are earmarked for dealing with the reservation requests for all these categories of persons.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

22. Government of India has been implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) from the F.Y. 2010-11 to provide dedicated healthcare services to the elderly people at various level of State health care delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary health care including outreach services.
23. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) has two components with the following provisions to provide health care facilities to the elderly people in the country:—
- (1) National Health Mission (NHM) component: The district and below activities of the programme is being covered under Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) flexible pool of NHM which are as follows:—
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
 - Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
 - Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
 - Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

The programme is being implemented on the basis of Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) submitted by the States/UTs and viability under the provisions of NPHCE. As on date, 599 districts of 35 States/UTs have been approved to implement the District and below activities of the Programme.

- (2) Tertiary Component: In addition to NHM component of the programme, to ensure appropriate referral for conditions not amenable to be treated at primary and secondary level to create human resource orientated towards geriatric care, this Ministry is supporting development of 19 Regional Geriatric Centres

(RGCs) with and establishment of 02 National Centres of Ageing each at AIIMS, New Delhi and MMC, Chennai with the following geriatric health care facilities:—

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care @ RGCs and 200 bedded Geriatric ward @ NCAs.
- 02 PG seats per RGC and 15 PG seats per NCA in Geriatric Medicine.
- Research activities, Imparting Training and Development of training material.

24. Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Project: The project was launched in 2016 to assess the health, economic and social status of the elderly (age 45-60). This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 61,000. LASI project is being conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences, IIPS, (Deemed University), Mumbai which is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In India, LASI is to be undertaken by IIPS in collaboration with Harvard School of Public Health and Rand Corporation with the financial sponsorship from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, UNFPA India and National Institute of Health (NIH)/ National Institute of Ageing (NIA), USA. So far an amount of ₹ 29.20 crore has been released under the programme.
25. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): The RSBY is a centrally sponsored scheme that was implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment since 2008, under the Unorganised Workers-Social Security Act, 2008, to provide health insurance coverage to BPL families and 11 other categories of unorganized workers. The Scheme has been transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015. Each family enrolled in the Scheme is entitled to hospitalization benefits of upto ₹ 30,000/- p.a. in Government as well as empanelled private hospitals. Transportation cost of ₹ 100/- per visit is also apsid to the beneficiary family, subject to maximum ceiling of ₹ 1000/- per year. Currently (2018-19), 12 States are implementing RSBY.
26. Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS): This Scheme, being implemented since 2016 provides insurance cover to senior citizens as a top-up over the existing RSBY Scheme. This Scheme provides an additional annual coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per senior citizen in the eligible RSBY beneficiary family. SCHIS provides a health insurance cover of ₹ 30,000/- which is available to senior citizens in

additional to the coverage of ₹ 30,000/- under RSBY. If in any RSBY enrolled family, there are more than one senior citizen, then the additional cover will be in multiple of ₹ 30,000/- per senior citizen. 211 treatment packages are covered under SCHIS, in addition to 1516 packages under RSBY. Currently, 08 States, namely Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal are implementing SCHIS. Around 18 lakh families having senior citizen (s) are covered under SCHIS as per available records.

27. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY): In March, 2018, Government has approved the launch of Ayushman Bharat-PMJAY during 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) providing coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization, PMJAY has been launched on 23rd September, 2018. With the launch of the PMJAY, RSBY and SCHIS will be subsumed in it. All enrolled beneficiary families of RSBY and SCHIS are entitled for benefits under PMJAY.

Ministry of Communications:

28. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), under Ministry of Communications, has reported that Senior Citizens of the age of 65 years and above are exempted from Payment of registration charges for Landline Telephone Connection.
29. Further, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), under Ministry of Communications, provides concession of 25% in installation/activation charges and monthly services/rental charges for landline connections under Plan-250 in Senior Citizens Category, to senior citizens who are more than 65 years of age.

Ministry of Civil Aviation:

30. In order to facilitate the passengers, particularly senior citizens, expectant mothers, passengers with disability, first time travellers etc., Ministry of Civil Aviation has instructed all the stakeholders to ensure that the following requirements are complied:—
- Airline/airport operator shall ensure provision of automated buggies free of charge for all senior citizens, in the terminal building to facilitate their access to boarding gates located beyond reasonable walking distance at all airports having annual aircraft movements of 50,000 or more. This facility may be extended to other needy passengers on demand basis free of charge.

- Airport operators shall provide small trolleys after security check for carriage of hand baggage (permitted as per regulation) up to the boarding gate.
- Airport operator shall adequately display information regarding availability of automated buggies and small trolleys in the terminal building at prominent locations including dos and don'ts regarding the same. This shall also be published on the website of the airport operator,
- Further, Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest economy class Basic Fare. The discount is offered to those who have completed 60 years of age on the date of commencement of journey.
- Senior citizens can also avail multi-level fares offered by Air India on each sector for travel on domestic sectors, starting from a low level advance purchase fares which facilitate early selling to the highest one.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs:

31. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Urban Development has issued the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016 (MBBL) which under chapter 8 prescribes standards for creation of elder friendly barrier free environment with reference to buildings, toilets etc. Urban Local Bodies shall implement the Policy by adopting the Model.

Building Bye Laws, 2016. The Department has issued 'Harmonised Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability and Elderly Persons' in 2016. These Guidelines intend to address the needs of persons with disabilities and elderly persons with a wide range of accessibility elements and standards and not limited to disabilities only, thus paving the way for universally accessible and inclusive India.

32. Under Urban Bus Specification-II issued in 2013, the emphasis on buses financed by the Department of Urban Development is on procurement of low floor buses with proper ramps for easy access of the passengers and proper space for wheel chair to be placed in the bus for the benefit of disabled persons and senior citizens.
33. All metro rail projects implemented/under implementation in the country are having disabled and elder friendly infrastructure such as proper ramps/lifts to the stations, level boarding the alighting of passengers etc. There is a provision of

reservation of seats in metro rail coaches for the differently-abled persons and senior citizens.

34. Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was approved by the Government of India on 17th June 2015 and launched on 25th June, 2015. The Mission Guidelines have been circulated to State/UTs to meet the demand of housing in their States/UTs. In Para 4.8.10 in PMAY-HFA (U) Guidelines, it has, *inter-alia*, been incorporated that- ‘ while making the allotment, families with senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors’ .

Ministry of Women and Child Development:

35. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has constructed a Home for Widows at Sunrakh Bangar, Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, with a capacity of 1000 widows to provide them safe and secure place to stay, health services, nutritious food, legal and counseling services. The new home for widows named as Krishna Kutir is constructed on 1.424 hectare of land. The design of the Home is old age friendly which consists of ground plus three floors with the facilities of ramps, lifts, supply of adequate electricity, water and other amenities for meeting the requirement of senior citizens and persons with special challenges. The Home is fully funded by Central Government. The Home was inaugurated on 31.8.2018. The Home is operational w.e.f. 01.09.2018 and managed by Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Ministry of AYUSH:

36. Ministry of AYUSH has been providing the following facilities to senior citizens:—
- (i) Free consultation and yoga therapy under Yoga and Naturopathy.
 - (ii) OPDs are being provided in various Government Hospital at Delhi, Haryana, Tripura, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.
 - (iii) Free Yoga training at 50 Yoga Parks are being run through NGOs in various states of the country.
 - (iv) In addition, other programmes such as Health Promotion Programme, Yoga Therapy Programmes, Individual Yoga Therapy Sessions, Weekend Yoga Training Programmes, Monthly Clinical Yoga Therapy Workshop are also being imparted.

Death of workers in gutters and septic tanks

1400. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that scores of workers often lose their lives, suffocating after inhaling the toxic fumes inside gutters and septic tanks;
- (b) if so, the total number of such workers died during the last two years in the country on account of the above; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) There have been reports regarding death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Detail of such cases which have come to the notice of the Ministry from individuals and press reports during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under Section 7 of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013) employment of persons for hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks is prohibited. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also notified “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013” (MS Rules, 2013) under which it is obligatory for the employer to provide the safety gear, devices and equipment and ensure safety precautions as prescribed under the above rules.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in collaboration with Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) is imparting 35 hours Recognition Prior Learning (RPL) for sanitation workers engaged by Municipal Corporation/ Municipalities and other Government Agencies. 6,792 sanitation workers have been provided the above mentioned training from 02nd October, 2018 to 30.06.2019. Safety kits consisting of gloves, mask and jacket are distributed to the sanitation workers in these training camps.

NSKFDC organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013 regarding employer's obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 345 such workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 26.06.2019.

NSKFDC is also implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan upto ₹ 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to the municipalities to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with NSKFDC in this regard.

Statement

Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice of Department from individuals/through Press during the last three years and current year upto 14.06. 2019

State/UT	District/Place	Year of date	Number of cases	Reported by	Date of reporting	Date of reference to the State Government	Compensation paid	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	2017	4	Newspaper	23.08.2017	12.09.2017	4	0
	Jashpur District	2018	5	Newspaper	16.09.2018	24.09.2018	0	5
	TOTAL		9				4	5
NCT of Delhi	Ghitroni, Delhi	2017	4	Newspaper	15.07.2017	17.07.2017	4	0
	Lajpat Nagar	2017	3	Newspaper	07.08.2017	07.08.2017	3	0
	Anand Vihar	2017	2	Newspaper	13.08.2017	24.08.2017	2	0
	Loknayaak Jaiprakash Hospital	2017	1	Newspaper	21.08.2017	07.09.2017	1	0
	Mundka	2017	2	Newspaper	18.09.02017	05.10.2017	1	1
	Jhangiri Puri, Delhi	2018	1	Newspaper	21.10.2018	22.10.2018	1	0

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NCT of Delhi	Jharodha Village near Burari	2019	1	Newspaper	20.01.2019	21.01.2019	0	1
	Rajouri Garden	2019	2	Newspaper	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	0	2
	Prem Nagar area of Rohini	2019	2	Newspaper	08.05.2019	08.05.2019	2	0
TOTAL			18				14	4
Haryana	Hero Honda Chowk, Gurugram	2017	3	Newspaper	30.09.2017	05.10.2017	3	0
	Palwal	2018	2	Newspaper	-	08.02.2018	0	2
	Sewer Treatment Plant, MTS Surya Vihar Colony, Sector-9A, Gurugram	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.05.2018	11.06.2018	0	1
	Sunbeam Auto Pvt. Ltd., 3/6 K.M. Stone, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Narsingpur, Mohammed Pur, Sector-35, Gurugram	2019	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.04.2019	28.05.2019	0	2
TOTAL			8				3	5

292 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Karnataka									Written Answers to [3 July, 2019]
	ND Septal Apartment, Somasundarapalya in HSR layout	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	January, 2018	08.02.2018	0	3	
	Yumlok Restaurant at AECS Layout, Marathahalli.	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.02.2018	23.02.2018	0	2	
TOTAL			5				0	5	Unstarred Questions 293
Madhya Pradesh	Devas	2017	4	Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan	30.07.2017	07.09.2017	0	4	
TOTAL			4				0	4	
Maharashtra		2017	1	Website of <i>thequint.com</i>	31.10.2017	21.11.2017	0	1	Unstarred Questions 293
	Khambalpada, Dombivli MIDC	2018	3	Newspaper	26.10.2018	30.10.2018	0	3	
	Eight Storey Housing Complex in Nalasopara	2019	3	Newspaper		08.05.2019	0	3	
TOTAL			7				0	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	Patti	2017	2	Newspaper (The Tribune)	03.05.2017	09.05.2017	2	0
	Shimlapuri, Ludhiana	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.03.2018	13.04.2018	0	1
	Ferozepur	2018	2	Newspaper	03.06.2018	12.06.2018	0	2
TOTAL			5				2	3
Rajasthan	Udaipur	2017	4	Newspaper (Rajasthan Patrika)	—	28.04.2017	4	0
TOTAL			4				4	0
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Chennai	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.02.2018	14.03.2018	0	3
TOTAL		3					0	3
Telangana	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.12.2017	10.01.2018	2	0

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

TOTAL			2				2	0
Uttar Pradesh	Sector 54, Noida	2017	1	Newspaper	15.04.2017	28.04.2017	0	1
	Sector-110, Noida	2017	3	Newspaper	21.09.2017	10.10.2017	0	3
	Loni, Ghaziabad	2018	3	Newspaper	11.07.2018	19.07.2018	0	3
	Sector-39, Noida	2019	2	Newspaper	04.05.2019	08.05.2019	0	2
TOTAL			9				0	9
Andhra Pradesh	Poultry Farm of Venkateswara Hatcheries Limited in Moram Village, Chittor	2018	7	Newspaper	16.02.2018	19.02.2018	0	7
TOTAL							0	7
Gujarat	Private Hotel, Fatakui Village, Vadodara	2019	7	Newspaper	14.06.2019	17.06.2019	7	0
GRAND TOTAL			88				36	52

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Death of sewer workers in metropolitan cities

†1401. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a note of death of sewer workers occurring while unclogging the sewer lines in the major metropolitan cities, especially in Delhi in the recent past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sewer workers are sent into the manholes even without protective gears;

(c) the immediate measures proposed to be taken by Government for safety of the sanitation workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Government is seriously concerned about the frequent reports of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks in different parts of the country including National Capital Territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities.

(b) to (d) Under Section 7 of “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013) ‘ no person, local authority or any agency shall, from such date as the State Government may notify, which shall not be later than one year from the date of commencement of this Act, engage or employ, either directly or indirectly, any person for hazardous cleaning of a sewer or a septic tank. Under section 9 of the MS Act, 2013 ‘ whoever contravenes the provisions of section 7 shall for the first contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees or with both, and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both’ . Government has also framed and notified “Prohibition of Employment as Manual

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013” (MS Rules, 2013) which prescribe the obligation of the employers towards workers engaged for cleaning and sewer/septic tank to provide safety gear and devices and observe safety precautions as detailed in the Rules.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in collaboration with Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) is imparting 35 hours Recognition Prior Learning (RPL) for sanitation workers engaged by Municipal Corporation/ Municipalities and other Government Agencies. 6,792 sanitation workers have been provided the above mentioned training from 02nd October, 2018 to 30.06.2019. Safety kits consisting of gloves, mask and jacket are distributed to the sanitation workers in these training camps.

NSKFDC organizes workshops in municipalities for engineers, sanitary inspectors, sanitary workers and contractors on safe cleaning of sewers and septic tanks and also create awareness about the provisions of MS Act, 2013 and MS Rules, 2013 regarding employer’s obligations to provide safety gear/equipment and ensure safety precautions. 345 such workshops have been organized from 02nd October, 2018 to 30.06.2019.

NSKFDC is also implementing a scheme, Swachhta Udyami Yojana under which loan upto ₹ 50 lakh is provided to the municipalities for purchase of equipment/vehicles for mechanized cleaning of sewers and septic tanks. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions to the municipalities to enter into Memorandum of Understanding with NSKFDC in this regard.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has released Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks on 19.11.2018, which prescribes the procedure for cleaning, its frequency, equipment needed, protective and safety gear to be used, emergency preparedness, procedures to be followed for emergency during inspection and cleaning and also the roles and responsibility of various stakeholders. SOP is advisory in nature to guide the States/Union Territories (UTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the process of cleaning sewers and emptying septic tanks in scientific ways.

**Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of
Old Age Homes**

1402. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the guidelines in place for establishment and maintenance of Old Age Homes in the country;
- (b) the number of Old Age Homes set up by Government in the country during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated by Government for setting up and maintaining Old Age Homes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C) since 1992, under which grant in aid is given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/Continuous Care Homes/Mobile Medicare Units etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing Agencies (IAs) eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, State Governments/UT Administrations through registered societies, Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary Organisations, Institutions or Organisations set up by Governments autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognised Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognised Youth Organisations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).

(b) and (c) This Ministry does not directly set up Old Age Homes. However, under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (IPSr.C), financial assistance in the form of grant in aid is given to the Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Senior Citizens Homes etc. State-wise details of project of Senior Citizens Homes supported and grant in aid released to the implementing agencies during last 3 years is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of Grant-in-aid released for the project of Senior Citizens Homes during the last three years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
		Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of beneficiaries covered	No. of Old Homes covered	Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of beneficiaries covered	No. of Old Homes covered	Funds released for assisting of OAH	No. of beneficiaries covered	No. of Old Homes covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	482.71	2150	86	543.01	2200	88	1011.45	2925	117
2.	Bihar	10.60	50	2	8.42	25	1	20.84	100	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0	17.95	75	3	9.13	25	1
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1.24	25	1	8.48	50	2	20.53	100	4
6.	Haryana	23.11	150	6	52.05	250	10	60.33	150	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.98	25	1	4.88	50	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	300
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	185.53	875	35	326.96	1325	53	340.61	925	37	
11.	Kerala	24.40	150	6	23.01	100	4	49.85	150	6	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.19	100	4	28.29	175	7	93.05	300	12	
13.	Maharashtra	90.13	600	24	206.10	900	36	499.90	1225	49	
14.	Odisha	237.52	1075	43	349.17	1350	54	610.05	1800	72	
15.	Punjab	2.42	25	1	5.36	50	2	11.70	75	3	
16.	Rajasthan	1.24	25	1	21.70	75	3	16.28	50	2	
17.	Tamil Nadu	497.70	1950	78	529.91	1825	73	933.67	1325	53	
18.	Telangana	104.71	500	20	108.17	575	23	222.92	600	24	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	62.73	300	12	81.09	300	12	93.29	275	11	Unstarred Questions
20.	Uttarakhand	39.85	175	7	13.31	75	3	55.15	125	5	
21.	West Bengal	147.69	750	30	141.03	650	26	218.22	600	24	
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	

23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
27.	Delhi	7.49	25	1	8.21	0	1	0	0	0	[3 July, 2019]
28.	Puducherry	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1.80	25	1	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
30.	Assam	95.40	500	20	83.28	325	13	335.22	825	33	
31.	Manipur	94.08	375	15	119.06	350	14	484.22	1100	44	Unstarred Questions
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0	17.43	75	3	18.90	25	1	
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
36.	Tripura	14.07	75	3	25.58	100	4	25.65	75	3	
TOTAL		2137.79	9900	396	2722.45	10900	437	5132.76	12800	512	301

Benefits of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

†1403. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, the details of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, benefits provided in the scheme and the eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries;

(b) the State-wise details of the districts including Maharashtra where Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana has been implemented so far;

(c) whether Government proposes to make changes in Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is planning to implement this scheme in all districts of Maharashtra, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the ‘ Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)’ since 1st April, 2017 with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, aids assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are distributed free of cost to the eligible senior citizen beneficiaries. The Scheme is implemented through the ‘ Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)’ , (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) as the sole implementing Agency. So far, the scheme has been implemented in 92 districts covering various States/UTs including the State of Maharashtra, details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) The Government is planning to implement the scheme in all districts nationwide including Maharashtra State.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of covered Districts of States/UTs under Rashtriya Vayoshtri Yojana*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Covered Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. South Andaman 2. Middle and North Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Nellore 3. Rajamundry (East Godavari District) 4. Vizianagaram 5. Chittoor
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat
4.	Bihar	1. Buxar 2. Bhojpur
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bastar 3. Bijapur
6.	Delhi	1. Chandni Chowk 2. Karol Bagh 3. South Delhi 4. West Delhi 5. East Delhi 6. North West Delhi
7.	Goa	1. North Goa 2. South Goa

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	1. Vadodara 2. Ahmedabad 3. Bharuch
9.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Ambala 3. Faridabad 4. Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Hamirpur 2. Bilaspur
11.	Jharkhand	1. Gumla 2. Godda 3. Palamu 4. Bokaro
12.	Karnataka	1. South Bangalore 2. Dharwad 3. Uttara Kannada 4. Gadag
13.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram
14.	Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Ujjain 2. Khandwa 3. Gwalior 4. Indore

1	2	3
		5. Ratlam
		6. Vidisha
		7. Sagar
16.	Maharashtra	1. Nagpur
		2. Dhule
		3. Pune
		4. Amravati
17.	Meghalaya	1. East Jaintia Hills
		2. Ri Bhoi
		3. West Garo Hills
		4. East Khasi Hills
18.	Nagaland	1. Mon
		2. Kiphire
19.	Puducherry	1. Olkara
		2. Karaikal
20.	Punjab	1. Gurdaspur
		2. Hoshiarpur
		3. Mansa
		4. Jalandhar
		5. Firozpur
21.	Rajasthan	1. Jhalawar
		2. Bikaner
		3. Jodhpur
		4. Pali

1	2	3
22.	Sikkim	1. East Sikkim 2. South Sikkim
23.	Tamil Nadu	1. Kanya Kumari 2. South Chennai 3. Kancheepuram 4. Nagapattinam 5. Salem
24.	Telangana	1. Hyderabad 2. Mahbubnagar 3. Nizamabad
25.	Tripura	1. Unakoti
26.	Uttarakhand	1. Haridwar 2. Almora 3. Udham Singh Nagar Jaspur 4. Pauri Garhwal
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow 2. Pilibhit 3. Gorakhpur 4. Mirzapur 5. Ghazipur 6. Fatehpur 7. Bareilly 8. Amethi

Old Age Homes in each district

1404. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it mandatory for all State Governments to set up at least one Old Age Home in each district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof together with the reaction of the State Governments;
- (c) whether there would be central funding for the programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, as per Section 19 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007, the State Governments may establish and maintain such number of Old Age Homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district, to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.

(c) and (d) This Ministry does not set up or provide funding to State Governments to set up Old Age Homes. However, under the Scheme of Integrated Programmes for Senior Citizens (IPSC), financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is given to the Implementing Agencies for running and maintenance of *inter-alia* Senior Citizens Homes etc., State-wise details of project of Senior Citizens Homes supported and grant-in-aid released to the Implementing Agencies during the last 3 years is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of project of Senior Citizen Homes supported and grant-in-aid released to the Implementing Agencies during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Funds released	Bene-ficiaries	Funds released	Bene-ficiaries	Funds released	Bene-ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647.71	5900	728.35	7790	1176.81	6295
2.	Bihar	16.07	100	13.37	75	22.92	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Chhattisgarh		0.00	0	17.95	75	9.13	25
4. Goa		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5. Gujarat		10.51	75	21.03	200	30.74	250
6. Haryana		55.28	650	110.33	900	109.60	600
7. Himachal Pradesh		29.18	975	26.25	600	8.31	400
8. Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9. Jharkhand		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
10. Karnataka		280.62	1315	382.63	3045	410.29	1495
11. Kerala		24.94	200	23.01	100	54.53	200
12. Madhya Pradesh		12.43	150	28.29	175	107.39	450
13. Maharashtra		239.32	2120	434.63	3170	833.75	3005
14. Odisha		774.04	9395	730.96	5100	848.88	5120
15. Punjab		12.51	325	14.58	300	31.27	295
16. Rajasthan		2.24	25	22.59	75	16.28	50
17. Tamil Nadu		639.69	6820	707.16	5155	997.41	3075
18. Telangana		112.93	550	133.95	1095	245.38	1000
19. Uttar Pradesh		107.29	950	119.11	800	105.89	395
20. Uttarakhand		54.69	175	20.58	175	67.25	175
21. West Bengal		206.55	3650	256.36	3700	267.42	2750
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
23. Chandigarh		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25. Daman and Diu		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26. Lakshadweep		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27. Delhi		90.62	75	154.38	100	52.78	0
28. Puducherry		0.00	0	0.00	0	1.80	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Assam	180.50	5350	192.03	4045	498.22	6295
31.	Manipur	186.94	1275	260.22	3550	566.80	2770
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33.	Mizoram	0.54	50	5.89	50	0.00	0
34.	Nagaland	0.00	0	17.43	75	18.90	25
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36.	Tripura	14.07	75	25.58	100	25.65	75
TOTAL		3698.67	40200	4446.66	40450	6507.40	34920

Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisations for SCs

1405. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many organisations have received aid from the Ministry during the last three years through the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Castes;

(b) how many residential and non-residential schools along with hostels have been covered through the Grant-in-Aid during the last three years; and

(c) how many SC girl students have benefited from the Grant-in-Aid provided to the organisations during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) SCD-III section of this Ministry is implementing Central Sector Scheme of Grant in Aid to voluntary and other organisations working for Scheduled Castes. Under this Scheme Grant-in-Aid is provided to voluntary organisations/NGOs working for the welfare of Schedule Castes for running Non-Residential schools, Residential schools and Hostels.

The number of organisations which have received aid from the Ministry during the last three years through the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Castes is as under:—

2016-17	226
2017-18	113
2018-19	128

(b) The total no. of Residential and Non-Residential Schools along with Hostels covered through the Grant-in-aid during the last three years is as under:—

2016-17	300
2017-18	194
2018-19	95

(c) The Scheme is gender neutral. The GIA is provided for running Schools and Hostels for SC children.

Recasting Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs

1406. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to recast Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is going to change the fund sharing formula;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that more than ₹ 4,000 crores is due under this scheme to various States; and

(e) if so, the details of arrears to be given to Karnataka and by when Government is going to clear its dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Government of India has formulated a proposal for revision of funding pattern under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste students from the existing concept of ‘Committed Liability’ of the States to a fixed sharing ratio between the Centre and the States.

(d) No, Sir. A large share of the arrears accumulated at the end of XII Plan Period and dues for FY 2017-18 have already been released to the States/UTs. An amount of ₹ 425.92 crore, due for States of Punjab, Gujarat and Goa for the period upto 2017-18 could not be released due to non-receipt of enabling documents from these States.

(e) Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 395.46 crore, ₹ 29.18 crore and ₹ 8.39 crore have been released to State of Karnataka during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively covering entire arrears up to 2017-18 and 50% of anticipated dues of CA for 2018-19. Further release of CA is considered based on actual demand for 2018-19 received from the State.

Doing away with manual scavenging

1407. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of deaths of sanitation workers despite the fact that manual scavenging is prohibited by law in the country, if so, the details thereof and action taken to take away the manual scavenging work from sanitation workers;

(b) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of deaths of workers engaged in sewer cleaning, if so, the details of such cases reported during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to do away with manual scavenging by taking lessons from other professions that are modernising themselves with the infusion of technology and skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) There has been no report regarding death of sanitation workers due to manual scavenging. However, there have been reports of death of persons while cleaning sewers and septic tanks. Details of such cases identified and reported by the States as per the directives of the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 27.03.2014 in CWP No. 583 of 2003 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Manual scavenging is prohibited under “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013) from 06.12.2013, the date of coming into force of the Act. This Act also provides for identification of insanitary latrines and their conversion into sanitary latrines by local authorities so as to eliminate the need for manual cleaning of human excreta from insanitary latrines. Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation and Housing and Urban Affairs under Swachh Bharat Mission provide assistance to the States and Union Territories for conversion of insanitary latrines into sanitary latrines in rural and urban areas respectively.

(b) There has been no report regarding the increase of such incidents. However, State-wise details of deaths of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice of the Ministry from individuals and through press reports during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As mentioned in reply to part (a) above, manual scavenging is prohibited under MS Act, 2013. Under section 33 of the MS Act, 2013, every local authority and other agency is to ensure use of appropriate technological appliances for cleaning of sewers, septic tanks and other spaces within their control with a view to eliminating the need for the manual handling of excreta in the process of their cleaning. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and State Governments have been requested to ensure mechanization of cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has informed that the sanitary individual household latrines constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission consist of either an onsite treatment system or a connection to underground sewerage/septage system which would eliminate the need for manual scavenging.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has informed that under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) it promotes construction of twin leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faeces and are cost effective and sustainable. Under this technology, human faeces become manure in 1-2 years and no sewage/drainage system is required.

Statement-I

*Details of cases of deaths of persons in sewers/septic tanks
reported by States upto 30.06.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation pending	Compensation paid	
				Full compensation of ₹10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	8	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	0	2
3.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	0
4.	Delhi	28	3	25	0
5.	Gujarat	131	53	69	9
6.	Haryana	51	1	44	6
7.	Karnataka	75	7	68	0
8.	Kerala	12	10	0	2
9.	Punjab	30	0	30	0
10.	Rajasthan	33	5	15	13
11.	Tamil Nadu	144	3	141	0
12.	Telangana	2	0	2	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	71	22	25	24
14.	Uttarakhand	9	6	1	2
15.	West Bengal	18	5	13	0
TOTAL		620	117	445	58

Statement-II

Details of cases of deaths of persons in sewers/septic tanks which have come to the notice of Department from individuals/through Press during the last three years and current year upto 14.06.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	District/Place	Year of date	Number of cases	Reported by	Date of reporting	Date of reference to the State Government	Compensat- ion paid	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur, Chhattisgarh	2017	4	Newspaper	23.08.2017	12.09.2017	4	0
		Jashpur District	2018	5	Newspaper	16.09.2018	24.09.2018	0	5
		TOTAL		9				4	5
2.	NCT of Delhi	Ghitroni, Delhi	2017	4	Newspaper	15.07.2017	17.07.2017	4	0
		Lajpat Nagar	2017	3	Newspaper	07.08.2017	07.08.2017	3	0
		Anand Vihar	2017	2	Newspaper	13.08.2017	24.08.2017	2	0
		Loknayak Jaiprakash Hospital	2017	1	Newspaper	21.08.2017	07.09.2017	1	0
		Mundka	2017	2	Newspaper	18.09.2017	05.10.2017	1	1
		Jahangir Puri, Delhi	2018	1	Newspaper	21.10.2018	22.10.2018	1	0

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Jharodha Village near Burari	2019	1	Newspaper	20.01.2019	21.01.2019	0	1
		Rajouri Garden	2019	2	Newspaper	25.03.2019	25.03.2019	0	2
		Prem Nagar area of Rohini	2019	2	Newspaper	08.05.2019	08.05.2019	2	0
	TOTAL			18				14	4
3.	Haryana	Hero Honda Chowk, Gurugram	2017	3	Newspaper	30.09.2017	05.10.2017	3	0
		Palwal	2018	2	Newspaper	-	08.02.2018	0	2
		Sewer Treatment Plant, MTS Surya Vihar Colony, Sector-9A, Gurugram	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.05.2018	11.06.2018	0	1
		Sunbeam Auto Pvt. Ltd., 3/6 K.M. Stone, Delhi Jaipur Highway, Narsingpur, Mohammed Pur, Sector-35, Gurugram	2019	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.04.2019	28.05.2019	0	2
	TOTAL			8				3	5

314 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

4.	Karnataka	ND Septal Apartment, Somasundarapalya in HSR layout	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	January, 2018	08.02.2018	0	3
		Yumlok Restaurant at AECS Layout, Marathahalli.	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.02.2018	23.02.2018	0	2
TOTAL				5				0	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Devas	2017	4	Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan	30.07.2017	07.09.2017	0	4
TOTAL				4				0	4
6.	Maharashtra		2017	1	Website of <i>thequint.com</i>	31.10.2017	21.11.2017	0	1
		Khambalpada, Dombivli MIDC	2018	3	Newspaper	26.10.2018	30.10.2018	0	3
		Eight Storey Housing Complex in Nalasopara	2019	3	Newspaper		08.05.2019	0	3
TOTAL				7				0	7

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Punjab	Patti	2017	2	Newspaper (The Tribune)	03.05.2017	09.05.2017	2	0
		Shimlapuri, Ludhiana	2018	1	Safai Karamchari Andolan	13.03.2018	13.04.2018	0	1
		Firozpur	2018	2	Newspaper	03.06.2018	12.06.2018	0	2
	TOTAL			5				2	3
8.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2017	4	Newspaper (Rajasthan Patrika)	–	28.04.2017	4	0
	TOTAL			4				4	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Chennai	2018	3	Safai Karamchari Andolan	14.02.2018	14.03.2018	0	3
	TOTAL			3			0	3	
10.	Telangana	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	2018	2	Safai Karamchari Andolan	18.12.2017	10.01.2018	2	0

316 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

TOTAL			2				2	0	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Sector 54, Noida	2017	1	Newspaper	15.04.2017	28.04.2017	0	1
		Sector-110, Noida	2017	3	Newspaper	21.09.2017	10.10.2017	0	3
		Loni, Ghaziabad	2018	3	Newspaper	11.07.2018	19.07.2018	0	3
		Sector-39, Noida	2019	2	Newspaper	04.05.2019	08.05.2019	0	2
TOTAL			9					0	9
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Poultry Farm of Venkateswara Hatcheries Limited in Moram Village, Chittor	2018	7	Newspaper	16.02.2018	19.02.2018	0	7
TOTAL			7					7	0
13.	Gujarat	Private Hotel, Fatakui Village, Vadodara	2019	7	Newspaper	14.06.2019	17.06.2019	7	0
TOTAL			7					7	0
GRAND TOTAL			88					36	52

Written Answers to

[3 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

317

Carbon dioxide emission on production of hot metal

1408. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in India, on an average two tonnes of carbon dioxide is emitted while producing every tonne of hot metal through blast furnace route; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the carbon emission and reducing cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. On an average around two tonnes of carbon dioxide is emitted while producing one tonne of hot metal through Blast Furnace Route. CO₂ emission from the Blast Furnace route for hot metal production, is from Blast Furnace, Coke Oven and Sinter/Pellet Plants.

(b) Since iron and steel is a deregulated sector, the decisions on taking steps for reducing the cost of production, and improving the Blast Furnace productivity, are based on techno-economic considerations/compulsions, which in turn impact the carbon emission. Carbon emission is directly related to the energy consumption in the Blast Furnace which is linked to the inputs used, input material ratio and in turn the Blast Furnace Productivity. The Integrated steel PSUs continuously upgrade their techno-economic parameters of production with a view to reduce both cost of productions and carbon emission.

Projects under SRTMI

1409. SHRI M.P VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the steel import tariff barriers put in place by USA are affecting the demand and supply of domestic steel in international markets;
- (b) the efforts made by Government in equipping SAIL and other PSUs with safeguards against such international protectionist measures;
- (c) whether there have been allegations of low quality steel being produced for the market, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor and steps taken/being taken by Government to resolve aforementioned issue; and
- (d) the details and status of projects to be undertaken/being undertaken under the Steel Research and Technology Mission of India (SRTMI)?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Since the imposition of tariffs by US, there have been noticeable changes in the supply and

demand of domestic steel in international market. While import has risen by 5% in 2018-19 *vis-à-vis* 2017-18, export of finished steel has declined by 34% during the same period.

(b) In order to safeguard domestic steel players including Steel PSUs, Government has imposed anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties on certain steel products.

(c) Certification and enforcement of standards is done by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). To ensure only quality steel is produced or imported into the country, the Ministry of Steel has notified Steel and Steel Products Quality Control (QC) Orders.

(d) SRTMI actively works with the Ministry of Steel to address various issues of primary and secondary sector.

Expenditure on CSR project

1410. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has succeeded in spending entire amount of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) project during the last three years;

(b) if so, organisation-wise report on CSR expenditure therein;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is supporting local social organisations, schools, hospitals and local bodies towards different developmental works; and

(d) if so, the details of criteria and area-wise expenditure made in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As per the Companies Act, 2013, Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Steel earmark at least 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. Unspent balance for the previous year, if any, is carried forward to the next year for utilisation for the purpose for which it was allocated. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) have even allocated CSR funds during loss years to sustain the momentum of the ongoing committed CSR activities. The details of amount spent on CSR activities by the CPSE under Ministry of Steel during the last three years is as under:—

Name of CPSE	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	2905	2570	3118
Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	853	960	1030

1	2	3	4
NMDC Ltd.	17418	16937	16724
MOIL Ltd.	1143	962	929
MSTC Ltd.	80	215	200
MECON Ltd.	67	49	17
KIOCL Ltd.	38	16	33

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. CPSEs are extending financial assistance to local social organisations, schools, hospitals and local bodies as well for various developmental works/activities. Criteria for undertaking CSR projects by CPSEs under Ministry of Steel is that projects are mainly carried out in periphery of steel plants, steel townships and mines. Thrust areas of the CSR activities where expenditure has been incurred during the last three years *inter-alia* include promotion of education and health, women empowerment, sustainable income generation through Self Help Groups, assistance to divyangs, access to water and sanitation facilities, village development, environment sustenance, sports coaching, promotion of traditional art and culture etc.

New steel plants established in the country

†1411. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new steel plants established in the country from 2014 to 2019 and the percentage of people given employment in these steel plants; and

(b) the percentage of growth rate recorded in steel production from these plants, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Data on year-wise new steel plants established in the country from 2013-14 to 2018-19 along with their average production and average change in production from year of establishment to 2018-19 is given below. Steel being a deregulated sector, specific decision on recruitment of employees in private steel sector is taken by individual steel companies/investors on the basis of their requirement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No. of steel plants established in Public Sector	No. of steel plants established in Private Sector	Crude Steel Production Details (New Established Plants Only) Production (Average)	
			Qty. (in MT)	Average growth rate %
2013-14	Nil	54	1.761	6.9
2014-15	Nil	66	3.696	-3.8
2015-16	Nil	20	1.025	-3.9
2016-17	Nil	50	4.778	44.0
2017-18	Nil	63	4.337	-0.5
2018-19*	Nil	84	4.333	—

*Provisional; MT = Million Tonnes.

Source: JPC.

Fall in India's steel exports

1412. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that India's steel exports fell by 34 per cent in the last fiscal year and that of finished steel imports rose 4.7 per cent;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether it is also a fact that imports from China, Japan, South Korea and Indonesia climbed as they diverted supply into India; and
- the steps taken by Government to curb the rising steel import?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for decline in exports and increase in imports are as under:—

- Unilateral tariffs of 25 per cent imposed on steel by the USA.
- Safeguard duties imposed by EU and Canada on certain steel items of India's export interest.
- Decline in steel prices in the world market.
- Steel exports of certain countries getting diverted to India.
- Imports of special steel products not produced domestically.
- Increase in imports from FTA partner countries.

(c) Volume of imports from South Korea, Japan and Indonesia have increased while there is a decrease in case of China.

(d) To counter the threat of predatory imports, Government of India has taken trade remedial measures in the form of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on certain steel products.

Demand of steel by Railways

1413. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is unable to meet demand for new rails of the Indian Railways for track renewal and capacity augmentation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the demand received by SAIL during the last three years;

(c) whether SAIL has taken steps to supply all the required quantity to the agencies including Indian Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In 2019-20, Indian Railways have indicated a requirement of around 17 lakh tons of rails. SAIL has committed to supply 13.5 lakh tons of rails.

The details of bulk indent received from Indian Railways since 2016-17 and corresponding supply by SAIL are shown in the table:—

Unit: ' 000 Tonnes

Year	Bulk Indent by Indian Railways	Supply
2016-17	1005	620
2017-18	1145	874
2018-19	1400	945
2019-20	1350	188
		(April-May' 19)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under Modernisation and Expansion Plan, Bhilai Steel Plant has installed 1.2 MTPA capacity Universal Rail Mill to enhance the manufacturing capabilities of rails to cope up with increasing demand of Railways. The production from Universal Rail Mill (URM) has commenced from November, 2016.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DEMAND FOR TAKING UP SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 23, and I will quote another rule for second part of my point of order. This is on the 'Arrangement of Government Business'. I quote, "On days allotted for the transaction of Government Business that Business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that Business in such order as the Chairman after consultation with the Leader of the Council may determine." Sir, I have two points. Let me make both of them under this Rule.

One, Sir, regarding the Short Duration Discussion, the hon. Chairman has been very kind and agreed to one per week. So, so many Members from different parties have signed that same Short Duration Discussion notice on Electoral Reforms – free and fair elections. That was supposed to be taken up today, as we all agreed, at 2.00 p.m. Right, Sir?

Now, yesterday, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Government brought Supplementary List of Business. It is their right to bring Supplementary List of Business. But, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019, came at 3 o'clock in the Supplementary List of Business, and the discussion started at 3.15 p.m. I have two points. No Member here could get the right, that we have, to bring any Amendment, for which 24 hours' time is given. That right was not given to us. Having said that, today, at 2.00 p.m., we still have two-and-a-half hours left to discuss this Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, which we will discuss and pass. But, Sir, then our Short Duration Discussion will start at 4.30 or 5.00 p.m. in the afternoon. Then, it becomes meaningless. The House will adjourn at 6.00 p.m.

Sir, since the motion for this Short Duration Discussion has been moved by me and signed by the Members of other parties, it is our request, through you, to the Government to start the Short Duration Discussion at two o'clock. Just one second, Sir. We will complete the discussion and then we will take up the Bill. Why can't we agree and do this?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय देरेक जी, मैंने आपकी बात सुनी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मंत्री जी नहीं हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: कैबिनेट की मीटिंग अभी खत्म हुई है, मंत्री जी अभी आ रहे हैं। He has just informed. He is coming. माननीय सदस्यगण, यह बिजनेस आज से लिस्टेड है, एजेंडे के तहत यही परम्परा है, यही पद्धति रही है और ऑलरेडी माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने Short Duration Discussion के तहत Electoral Reforms पर आज बहस की अनुमति दी है। हम लोग यह पूरा करने के बाद उस पर आयेंगे। यह माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने भी कहा है और इसी के तहत हम आगे चलते हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order on the Bills to be taken up for consideration and passing in this House as per the rules. We respect what the Chair has said. At the same time, the Members' right has to be considered. Because that is the Government Business, the Government has its own privileges, but the Members have certain rights as per the Rules Book, which is very clear. The Short Duration Discussion is the Members' right, which has to be recognised and respected. And, this is a very important subject, on which the Short Duration Discussion has been agreed. My point of order is: please check the time. Yesterday, this Bill was brought in as the supplementary agenda. How much time was already taken on the discussion of this Bill, and how much time was allocated by the BAC to this Bill, we have to be very clear.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the point is that it has not gone to the BAC. It is here that we had decided that some time will be given to it. So, let us decide here depending upon the mood of the Members as to what will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been decided by the hon. Chairman. बीएस ने ऑलरेडी 4 ऑवर्स इसके लिए एलोकेट किये हैं। Now, we will take up the Statutory Resolution and Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, kindly...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर बहस चल रही थी। मैं प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा से अनुरोध करूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़... आप बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, through you, I would request the Minister, if this Bill is not going to be over...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will try, and it will be over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I would suggest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Kapil Sibal, you are a very senior Member...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, listen to us...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already heard you...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, we want that the Government should postpone the Short Duration Discussion till tomorrow at 2 O'clock...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इस बिल को आप कल 2.00 बजे लेकर बहस करवा लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय we have already listed a Calling Attention for tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जो चीज़ें माननीय सभापति जी की उपस्थिति में तय हो गई हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: बिल आज करवा कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिस्कशन बाद में हो जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल हो जाएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, the time allotted for this Bill is four hours...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, we already had the discussion for two to three hours. अगर इन्हें ऐसा लगता है कि इसमें समय काफी लगेगा, उसके लिए वे भी समय सरेंडर कर दें, यहां से भी समय सरेंडर कर देते हैं, आप बिल पहले पास करा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Short Duration Discussion करा लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। This is a practical solution. Yes, it is a good suggestion. माननीय आनन्द जी, आप भी अपने स्पीकर्स कम करें और इधर से भी कम करें, फिर समय के अनुसार दोनों विषय ले सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... मनोज झा जी, अब आप continue करें।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We agree and if our other colleagues in the Opposition agree, then yes we will conclude it. But then the Government should also honour the commitment and finish this Bill by 3 o'clock...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha is saying...*(Interruptions)*... मनोज झा जी, अब आप शुरू कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... मनोज झा जी, अब आप अपनी बात पूरी कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND GOVERNMENT BILL

**Disapproval of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019); and
The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019* — Contd.**

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, पहले मुझे यह बताया जाए कि मेरा वक्त आज नया शुरू होगा या पुराने वक्त की गणना के बाद समय मिलेगा?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कल जितना बोल चुके हैं, उसके बाद जितना समय बचा है, उसमें आप अपनी बात पूरी करें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: मैंने सोचा कि आज नई सुबह है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सभी हाउस में आपके सामने जो बात हुई, आपको पता है। माननीय सदस्यों की राय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय हाउस की राय है कि इसे 3.00 बजे तक हम खत्म करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया सदन में शांति रखें और अपनी सीट पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, may I request, कल कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि वे मुझे दो मिनट देंगे। मैं कल कही बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मुझे एक शिक्षक के रूप में एक चीज़ जो सबसे ज्यादा परेशान करती है, सामाजिक न्याय के रूप से देखें तो जैसा हमारे कई साथियों ने कहा — certain institutions of excellence को आप इससे debar कर रहे हैं। इसके पीछे क्या logic है, क्या rationale है? आम बोलचाल की भाषा में कई rationale चलते हैं, जैसे merit को protect करना है। मैं इस सदन में कम-से-कम दस बार कह चुका हूँ कि merit is the over-hyped myth — ऐसी कोई चीज़ नहीं होती है। संसाधनों से merit बनती है और संसाधनों से merit खत्म होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखें।

Ad hoc teachers का जो मसला है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे आप गम्भीरता से लें। हजारों *ad hoc teachers* आज देश के अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालयों में हैं, जो 15-20 वर्षों से काम करते आ रहे हैं। आप उनके समायोजन की क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं? क्या उनको एक कलम के signature से निकाल दिया जाएगा? मैं एक विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ाता हूँ। आपने सीटें बढ़ाई हैं। मैंने विभागाध्यक्ष की भूमिका भी निभाई है। एक बार आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय जाकर देखें। हम उन्हें कहाँ बिठाएँ? Infrastructure cramped है और हम बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं।

मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण सलाह माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। हम अक्सर अखबारों में institutional discrimination के बारे में पढ़ते हैं, जिसके शिकार हमारे बच्चे होते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी की attention चाहूँगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्यगण, आपका ध्यान चाहते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Further discussion continued from the 2nd July, 2019.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, मैं आपकी निगाह अपनी ओर देखना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा सिर्फ इतना कहना है कि institutional discrimination एक harsh reality है। हमने रोहित वेमुला को खोया। हजारों रोहित वेमुला इस देश में दुनिया को अलविदा कह रहे हैं — हमारी नीतियों, मान्यताओं, प्राथमिकताओं और पूर्वाग्रहों की वजह से। एक Rohith Act आप enact कीजिए, ताकि institutional discrimination का खात्मा हो सके।

अंत में, मेरा एक छोटा point और है, जिसे RTI के माध्यम से UGC ने दिया है। 40 Central Universities में SC-3.47 परसेंट, ST-0.7 परसेंट, the percentage of OBCs in the Professor's category is zero and for General candidates, it is 95.2 per cent. यह हमारी हकीकत है। एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर - एससी - 4.96 परसेंट, एसटी - 1.30 परसेंट, जनरल - 92.90 परसेंट, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर - एससी - 12.02 परसेंट, एसटी - 5.46 परसेंट, ओबीसी - 14.38 परसेंट, जनरल - 66.27 परसेंट, नॉन-टीचिंग स्टाफ - एससी - 8.96 परसेंट, एसटी - 4.25 परसेंट, ओबीसी-10.17 परसेंट, जनरल - 76.14 परसेंट...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: झा जी, आप conclude कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, अगर इन हालातों में तब्दीली न की, तो institute of excellence के नाम पर हम पूर्वाग्रहों के आधार पर चीजों को खत्म करते रहेंगे, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें होंगी। अतः मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इन्हें incorporate किया जाए, जय हिन्द।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019. This Bill has been introduced to replace an Ordinance issued in March this year. As soon as this legislation is passed in this august House, it will allow filling up of more than 7,000 faculty vacancies in 41 Central Universities and it will also provide 10 per cent reservation for economically backward sections from General Category along with Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

Sir, this step would give a major push to reforms in education sector making it inclusive and fulfilling aspirations of the all people from different categories. Since there existed faults in 13-Point Roster, the 200-Point Roster was adopted from 2013 onwards across most Government institutions following the UGC circular. According to this Roster, all departments were to be pooled and the entire institution like the university or a college was to be taken as one unit for calculation of positions for particular category.

In this formula, every reserved category gets earmarked percentage of reservation mandated by the Constitution when a cycle of 200 appointments is completed. However, the Hon. Minister may enlighten the House about the methodology of using the Roster to ensure adequate representation of reserved categories. Today, plight of teaching

[Shri Anil Desai]

community is precarious as thousands of teachers are engaged with educational institutions on part-time or temporary assignments and also on contract basis. Teachers are abundant these days and this is the real situation. They work for years together without any facilities and without any security of permanent job. Out of this frustration, like the farmer community, teachers too have started committing suicide and we are witnessing that they lose their fight against the life. The Government should look into this grim situation and generate ample job opportunities by creating educational institutions on a wide scale.

Lastly, Sir, in this Bill, as provisions of Clause 3 of the Bill shall not apply to institutions of excellence, research institutions of national and strategic importance specified in the schedule or the minority educational institutions, will it not amount to making injustice to SCs, STs and OBCs? If you see the technical side and the administration side of any institution, in the administration side of the institute, you have officers and staff from Class 1 to Class 4, where reservations are applied, where jobs are given according to the reservation, why should there be a difference with regard to the technical staff or the faculty when the question of faculty come? Maybe it is the institution of excellence but will it not deprive intelligence or talent which is there in students belonging to SC, ST or OBC? The hon. Minister should explain the logic behind not allowing reservation in faculty positions in these particular positions. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019 के पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे सरकार से दो बातें शिकायत के रूप में कहनी हैं। यह बिल पिछली बार दो दिन पहले लोक सभा में पास हुआ। जब देश का कानून बनता है, तब सांसदों को कम-से-कम एक उचित समय मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वे उस बिल को आराम से पढ़ सकें और उसके विषय में जो बात कहनी है, वे अपने विचार हाउस के सामने दृढ़ता से देख सकें। इस बिल को इतनी जल्दी में पास कराया जा रहा है, यह सर्वथा अनुचित है।

दूसरी मेरी शिकायत यह है कि पिछली लोक सभा के दौरान मैं बार-बार सरकार से आग्रह करता रहा कि आप 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर पर भर्तियों को रोकिए। आपने उन भर्तियों को नहीं रोका। हाउस में सदस्यों को जबरदस्ती दबाया गया। इसके साथ-साथ आपने शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए चुनाव से चंद दिन पहले 7 मार्च, 2019 को अध्यादेश लाकर इस पर रोक लगा दी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी-भी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के अंदर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर सदन यह पहले से चाह रहा था, तो यह एक्ट पिछली लोक सभा के दौरान भी आ सकता था। इसके साथ मेरे सरकार को दो सुझाव हैं। देश का विकास मानव

संसाधन के विकास से ही संभव है, अन्यथा हम कितने भी पुल बना लें, कितनी भी सड़कें बना लें, लेकिन अगर मानवता का विकास नहीं होगा, तो देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता। मान्यता के विकास के लिए सबसे पहले शिक्षा और फिर चिकित्सा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। प्रत्येक देशवासी को बढ़िया शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि देश में लगभग 3,14,000 प्रोफेसर्स के पद खाली हैं, जिनमें से 7,000 केंद्रीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं में खाली हैं। अगर मैं दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की बात करूं, मैं दिल्ली का रहने वाला हूं, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर्स के 2,500 पद खाली हैं। क्या ये पद खाली रहने से देश के आने वाले भविष्य, जो नौजवान हैं, उनके साथ न्याय हो सकता है? यह कदापि संभव नहीं है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन सभी पदों की भर्ती को पूरा करने के लिए आने वाले बजट में, जो बजट अगले सप्ताह माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो पेश करने वाली हैं, उसमें आप शिक्षा का बजट बढ़ाएं। दिल्ली सरकार अपना 26 प्रतिशत बजट शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च करती है। मैं केंद्र सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, जिस प्रकार दिल्ली सरकार शिक्षा के ऊपर 26 परसेंट बजट खर्च करती है, आप भी इसे अपने बजट में बढ़ाएं, ताकि देश के होनहार बच्चे पूरे विश्व में अपना नाम कर सकें और यह हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ सके।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली एक metropolitan city है। यहां हर वर्ष लाखों की संख्या में population बढ़ती है। दिल्ली सरकार के पास कॉलेज बनाने के लिए भूमि की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस सदन के माध्यम से, उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली सरकार को higher educational institutions बनाने के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध कराए। आज हमें existing स्कूलों के अंदर कमरे बनाने पड़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमें डीडीए से भूमि नहीं मिलती है और हम मजबूरी में वर्तमान विद्यालयों में ही कमरे बनाकर बच्चों की आगे की शिक्षा का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं। परंतु, मैं उच्च शिक्षा की बात करता हूं, मैं टेक्निकल शिक्षा की बात करता हूं। दिल्ली सरकार चाहती है कि यहां कॉलेज खोले जाएं, परंतु भूमि का अभाव है, क्योंकि भूमि केंद्र सरकार के अधीन है, डीडीए के अधीन है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस अभाव के अंदर रहते हुए दिल्ली के बच्चे दुनिया के कोने-कोने में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, Present नहीं हैं। माननीय शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी... श्री अमर शंकर साबले... Present नहीं हैं। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट का समय है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो बिल लाया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

जो सरकार आज है, वह मूल रूप से आरक्षण-विरोधी रही है, उस विचारधारा की रही है और यही कारण है कि University Grants Commission's Guidelines, 2006 के खिलाफ इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि institution की बजाय department-wise और subject-wise आरक्षण होगा, वह पूरे तरीके से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के खिलाफ था। यदि सरकार सचेत रहती और आरक्षित वर्गों के प्रति समर्पित रहती, तो यही कानून 2016 में लाया जा सकता था, 2017 में लाया जा सकता था, लेकिन वह न लाकर मार्च, 2019

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

में वह Ordinance लाई, ताकि चुनाव में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को आकर्षित किया जा सके।

वर्ष 2016 और 2019 के बीच में, हर यूनिवर्सिटी ने जितने भी कॉलेजेज़ थे, उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर भर्तियां कीं और जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता, माननीय मनोज कुमार झा जी कह रहे थे, यदि आप Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, यहां तक कि non-teaching staff का demographic profile देखेंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि वह अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के खिलाफ है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, न्यायपालिका का जो यह रुख है, इसके बारे में इतना ही कहूंगा कि न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से लोगों में आरक्षण के समर्थन की जो मानसिकता होनी चाहिए, उसकी कमी महसूस की जाती है।

अब, मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 2016 से लेकर 2019 के बीच में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति का जो संवैधानिक तौर पर बैकलॉग रह गया है, उन पर हर institution को पहले भर्ती उन वर्गों में से करनी चाहिए और बाद में ही उन पर बाकी वर्गों में से भर्ती होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात से भी सहमत नहीं हूं कि आप उन संस्थाओं में excellence के नाम पर आरक्षण न दें। यह वैसे पदों के लिए ठीक है, जहां एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के बहुत ज्यादा लोग qualified न हो पाए हों, लेकिन non-teaching staff में तो आप कर सकते हैं। आपको colleges और Institutions of Excellence में non-teaching staff में आरक्षण देने में क्या एतराज़ होना चाहिए?

मैं इन दो-तीन बातों का उल्लेख करते हुए अपनी बात यहां पर समाप्त करूंगा। आपने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया था, मैं अपने दो मिनट कम कर रहा हूं, ताकि इलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में ज्यादा चर्चा हो सके। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा इतना ही अनुरोध है कि यहां से यह डायरेक्शन जाना चाहिए कि जब तक बैकलॉग पूरा न हो जाए, एससी, एसटी के आरक्षित पदों की भर्ती न हो जाए, तब तक अन्य पदों पर इन्हीं वर्गों की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. Okay, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You have four minutes. Please follow Digvijaya Singhji in making brief points.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will start with him. As my senior colleague, Shri Digvijaya Singh, observed here, subsequent to UGC Guidelines 2006, which provide for cadre as a unit for determination of reservation roster point in teaching posts, which was quashed by the Allahabad High Court and was upheld in the Supreme Court, immediately after the judgment — yesterday Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav also mentioned here — advertisement was issued for some 7,000 vacancies. So, that created a very big apprehension that the reservation policy would come to a standstill. Had the 13-point roster been maintained, a person who is to get an appointment in a certain department would have to wait for ten to twenty years. So, at the right point of time, — maybe,

it is a little bit delayed — the Government brought in the Ordinance and, subsequently, a Bill to replace the Ordinance. It says that it will be a unit. So the 13-point roster has been converted into 200-point roster and it should be welcomed. Sir, there are 7,000 vacancies in higher educational institutions like colleges and universities. Our students are already suffering because of lack of access to higher education and the vacancies of teacher positions will create much worse situation. I think this Bill, if it becomes an Act, will enable and manage the situation. Sir, I would like to mention another point regarding this. Because of the social set-up in our country, it is inevitable that only the reservation policy could bring the society, at least, to a near equality. Sir, Tamil Nadu has always been a pioneer in spearheading social justice. Sir, it is right to mention here that the first Amendment to the Constitution, in the year 1951, was only for reservations because of the agitation that was held in Tamil Nadu by our late leader Periyar, Anna and Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Subsequent to a judgement of the Supreme Court in Champakam Dorairajan case, the agitation was conducted and Pandit Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar referred to that and said that socially and backward people should be given reservation. That was the first ever Amendment to the Constitution. Sir, we hail from Tamil Nadu and our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, when he was the Chief Minister, provided 30 per cent reservation for women in all workplaces in Government...*(Interruptions)*...and 3.5 per cent to the Muslim community. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have to mention that Amma...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सीट पर बैठकर बात न करें।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, reservation policy will always help the sections of people, who have been oppressed, depressed and suppressed for quite a longer time because of the social set-up. So I welcome this Bill and I think it would resolve so many issues. I would reiterate one important point which my other colleagues also pointed out that there are some exemptions. Why? Kindly remember that Agniputra Abdul Kalam or Mylswamy Annadurai, who are the main reasons for Chandrayaan or Mangalyaan, are from OBC community. If OBCs or SC/ST people are not allowed to the research institutions like this, I think this would be an injustice. You have been referring many a time that in institutions of national importance, reservations would not be allowed. Why? Why this discrimination after all these years, after Independence, after attaining the Republic and achieving social justice and all? Sir, if this is maintained, this would be another

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

discrimination. Sir, the new Minister, who is very much interested in taking up good things, I would request him and urge him to take this into consideration, and the institutions of national importance should not exempt reservations in admissions or appointments. That is the main point, and with these words, I welcome this Bill on behalf of the DMK Party.

श्री उपसभापति: सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आपके पास मात्र 10 मिनट का समय है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय,

"वक्त है फूलों की सेज़, वक्त है कांटों का ताज।
कौन जाने किस घड़ी, वक्त का बदले मिज़ाज।"

महोदय, वक्त-वक्त की बात है और निश्चित रूप से, यह जो विधेयक आया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा विधेयक आया है। अब लोग न्याय करने की बात करते हैं, किन्तु न्याय करके दिखाना आसान नहीं होता है। अभी खूब चला था कि अब होगा न्याय, परन्तु न्याय तो हमें ही करना है। इसलिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक न्याय की बात संविधान न कही है। यह शैक्षिक न्याय का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है, "सबको शिक्षा, सबको मान, मेरा भारत बने महान।"

महोदय, सबको शिक्षा देने के उपाय के रूप में संविधान में प्रावधान किया गया है, उसे Preamble कहा गया है। उस Preamble की रचना करते समय 22 जनवरी, 1947 को जो बात कही गयी थी, उसमें भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया था कि इसमें भारत की जनता को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक न्याय, प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता तथा विधि के समक्ष समता, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता, व्यवसाय आदि की स्वतंत्रता मिले। महोदय, हम जो कहते हैं कि 'हम भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न गणराज्य बनाएंगे', यह 'हम' भारत की शक्ति है, यही लोकतंत्र है। इसलिए शैक्षिक लोकतंत्र एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है। बाबा साहेब ने कहा था कि शिक्षित बनो, संगठित रहो और संघर्ष करो। शिक्षित बने बिना कोई विषय समझ में नहीं आएगा। शिक्षित बने बिना मनुष्य को, मनुष्य क्या है, यह भी समझ में नहीं आएगा। इसलिए, उसको मानव बनाने के लिए, उसको मानव की समझ देने के लिए, उसको मानव के अधिकार समझाने के लिए शिक्षा जरूरी हो। यह जो विषमता हो गई थी, यह विधेयक तो ऐसे साधारणतया उन बातों के लिए है और न्यायालय ने आदेश कर दिया था कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग और आर्थिक वर्ग से जो विपन्न हैं, उनके लिए जो 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण हुआ है, इन सारे लोगों के लिए शिक्षा के अवसर होंगे। जिन्होंने शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, उसमें अध्यापक होंगे, उनको मौका मिलेगा, प्रोफेसर्स को मौका मिलेगा, सहायक प्राध्यापक को मौका मिलेगा और इसलिए इन सारी बातों को, जो विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर होनी चाहिए थीं, उनको विभाग स्तर पर लाकर, उसको प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया था। ऐसे प्रतिबंध लगाने से निश्चित रूप से जो अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, जो संविधान में समता का अधिकार है, सब को बराबर में लाने के लिए, जो आरक्षण की बात कही गई है, उनको हम झुठलाने का काम करते होंगे और उस बात को सच्चा करने के लिए, क्योंकि हम तो कहते हैं - 'सत्यमेव जयते' सत्य की विजय होती है। "नानृतम" - असत्य

की नहीं होती है। यही सत्य का पथ है। "सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः।" यही दिव्यता का मार्ग है। इसलिए सत्य के अनुसरण को करने के लिए, सच्चाई को स्थापित करने के लिए, उन लोगों के लिए जिन्हें अभी तक अधिकार नहीं मिले हैं और जो अधिकार मिले भी हैं, उनसे भी उनको वंचित कर दिया गया है। वंचितों को वंचित करने से रोकने का उपाय किया गया है। यह निश्चित रूप से बड़ा अच्छा कदम है और स्वागत योग्य कदम है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस सारे काम में जिस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति के प्रति जो धारणा है, अनुसूचित जाति के वे लोग हैं, जो इस सेवा का काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां पर चार वर्णों की व्यवस्था है - "चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्मविभागशः।" उनके आधार पर काम करने के लिए और उसी आधार पर समाज के कामों का संचालन करने की व्यवस्था हमने बनाई थी, किन्तु रूढ़ हो जाने के कारण से और जो काम वे करते रहे, जिस घर में पैदा हुआ, वही उनकी जात हो गई।

"जन्मजात के कारणै, होत न कोउ नीच।"

जन्मजाति के कारण कोई छोटा नहीं होता, किन्तु उसको छोटा कर दिया गया। हमारी सरकार ने सारे कष्ट को समझते हुए:-

"कबीरा सोई पीर है, जो जानै पर पीर।"

जो दूसरे के कष्टों को समझ सकता है, वही श्रेष्ठ है और इसलिए जो दूसरों का कष्ट था, उसको समझने का काम, जो गलती हो गई थी, उसमें सुधार करने का काम और इस प्रकार से जो अध्यादेश था, उसको विधेयक में बदलने का काम हुआ है। निश्चित रूप से यह करते हुए हमें गर्व है और उन लोगों को जो कि इन बातों से वंचित कर दिए गए थे। अब पांच लोगों की नियुक्ति करनी है, चार लोगों की नियुक्ति करनी है, तो हो जाएगी। उसमें अनुसूचित जाति आने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। पिछड़ा वर्ग, जिसको 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्राप्त है, उसका आने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। अनुसूचित जनजाति का, जिसको साढ़े सात प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्राप्त है, उसको आने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए फिर किसी को आरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा। इसी बात को, जो संविधान सम्मत बात थी, जो उसका अधिकार बनता था, उससे वंचित करने का काम, जो गलती हो गई थी, उसका सुधार करने के लिए उपाय किया गया है। निश्चित रूप से यह जो आरक्षण का रोल बनाया गया था, वास्तव में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लिए, पहले 40 प्वाइंट रोल हुआ करता था फिर उसको बढ़ाकर 200 प्वाइंट रोल करने का काम किया। उसके अनुसार सामान्य वर्ग के लोगों को कितना स्थान मिलना चाहिए? फिर उसमें पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को कितना स्थान मिलना चाहिए? उसके बाद अनुसूचित जाति के वर्ग को कितना स्थान मिलना चाहिए, फिर अनुसूचित जनजाति के वर्ग को कितना स्थान मिलना चाहिए? अभी जो आर्थिक आधार पर आरक्षण करने का जो काम किया गया है, जो गरीब हैं और जाति से उसका कोई संबंध नहीं है। गरीबी भी एक जाति ही है और निश्चित रूप से भी इस वर्ग का उत्थान करने का काम हो गया है और वह निश्चित रूप से प्रशंसनीय है। इस राष्ट्र की जो शक्ति है, जो संजीवनी शक्ति है, उस संजीवनी शक्ति को और ताकत पहुंचाने के लिए, हमें ताकत पहुंचाने के लिए We, the people of India, "WE" को जो ताकत पहुंचाने का काम किया है, उसके लिए

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

मैं निश्चित रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। यह जो काम असंभव लगता था, कि नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उस वक्त ऐसा लग रहा था कि वह नहीं हो पाएगा, किन्तु हमने अध्यादेश के माध्यम से उसको लागू करने का काम किया। अध्यादेश की अवधि में जितना काम हो गया है, उसको भी मान्यता दी गई है और विधेयक को लाने के कारण से...यह तो पक्का हो गया है कि अब उन सारी बातों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण करने का काम हो जाएगा। इसलिए, इसमें बहुत स्पष्ट से कहा गया है कि रिक्त पदों को भरने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए इस विधान को अधिनियमित करना आवश्यक हो गया था, इसलिए अध्यादेश भी आया और विधेयक भी आया। आज के इस प्रसंग पर निश्चित रूप से मुझे बधाई देने का मौका मिला है। सरकार ने जिस शिद्दत के साथ काम किया है, उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि:

"हमें निशंक भर शंका नहीं,
शिक्षा में प्रोत्साहन
मोदी जी ने सच कर दिखाया,
सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास।"

जो सबका विश्वास है, उस विश्वास की कसौटी पर यह सरकार खरी उतरी है, इसलिए वह अभिनन्दन की पात्र है। निश्चित रूप से मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान अच्छा या बुरा कुछ नहीं होता है, उसका पालन करवाने वाले लोग ही अच्छे या बुरे होते हैं। जैसे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि जो विधान का अच्छा पालन करवा सके...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद डा. जटिया।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: वह अच्छा पालन करवाने के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में जो एनडीए की सरकार है, उसमें मोदी जी ने संविधान के बारे में जो प्रतिबद्धता जाहिर की है, वह निश्चित रूप से अभिनन्दनीय काम हुआ है। मैं आपको अभिनन्दन देते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि

"क्षितिज तक प्रत्येक दिश में, हम उठें नव प्राण भरने।
नव सृजन की साध ले, हम उठें निर्माण करने।
साधना के दीप शुभ हों, ज्ञान का आलोक छाए।
नष्ट तृष्णा के तिमिर हों, धाम अपना जगमगाए।"

उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और शुभकामनाएं और इस बिल को मेरा समर्थन।

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Sir, I welcome the Bill. I would like to speak on the background of the Bill which has come here. Some people went to the court. I am sorry to say in this august House that courts are giving the kind of

judgments now-a-days that they want to reduce the empowerment of SCs, STs and OBCs. That is being denied to them by the courts. All these years, I was thinking that Legislature is the supreme body where we made laws which would be implemented by the bureaucracy. If there were any problems, we used to approach the courts to rectify them. Sir, now the courts are doing this kind of things. They are reducing the chances of SCs, STs and OBCs. This is the sad part which we have to think over. It is not only in this case but also in reservation in promotion cases, the courts have struck down. The people had to fight for long. All SCs/STs throughout the country were not given opportunities in promotion. They were struggling to get this. Ultimately, the Parliament had to make a law and that is done.

Sir, secondly, I wanted to know from the Government one thing. There are institutions in higher education which were allowed reservation. There are some institutions which are exempted. I don't understand why this exemption is made to them. Sir, exemptions are given for institutions of excellence, research institutions and institutions of national and strategic importance which have been specified in Schedule-VI. Those things are exempted from reservation in higher education. I just wanted to check what is the problem for not giving reservation in the research institutions, in the institutions of excellence. Does the Government think or this House think that in the institutions of excellence, the SCs, STs and OBCs cannot work as they are not excellent? You are challenging the very basic intelligence of the people, by their birth, which is not allowed in the Constitution. But, how can you exempt these? If you take a decision that in the higher education the reservation can't be given; that is no problem. But, when you take a decision and make a law that law is going to be passed today and you say that some institutions are exempted. Why? That needs to be answered by the Minister. I humbly request him to include those also in this.

Sir, I want to give a small example. In the professor's cadre, if the old system were implemented, there would have been 38 positions for Scheduled Castes whereas in the new system, on account of a court decision, it is only three. Is it the way the empowerment of *dalits*, tribals and OBCs is done? Is it the way the courts are encouraging this? That is what I am thinking. Now, we have come to a stage where we are questioning the courts in this House. That is the saddest part. So, I request this House to pass this Bill unanimously. I also request the Minister to include the exempted ones. We have not been given a chance to give amendments to this Bill. I was not given that. So, generously, I request the Minister to include the exempted institutions also and implement the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, you and I know that the time is limited and short. Let me begin with some questions to the Government. Why was the Government so late bringing up in Parliament such a legislation? Sir, our country became independent and we got our Constitution 70 years back. After 70 years, suddenly the Government thought about the poor, the OBC's, the SC's and the ST's. The Government is always talking about *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*. Till this day, you were not having any trust on them, any care for them and you have the least interest on them. When the votes came, suddenly on a fine morning, you thought of, *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas*. That is why 70 years were delayed. Then, on 7th of March, 2019 this year, several weeks before the polling date, this Ordinance came. At that time, around 8000 vacancies were there in the universities. I ask the Government, after March 7th till this date, whether the vacancies are filled or not. If they are not filled, the Government has to answer here. I request the Minister, while he replies to the debate, to tell this House the actual number of vacancies that have been filled after the Ordinance came into existence. Sir, I don't want to read the whole details in the House any more. I have to tell you one experience. There is one Sanskrit Vidhyapeet in Tirupati. It is very well known. In that university, the principles of reservation is grossly violated. Sir, three weeks back, I went to the UGC Chairman with a delegation. Sir, 71 vacancies are there for professors, assistant professors and the like. The number of STs is only one, the number of SCs is only seven. The Chairman told me, 'Oh, this is a violation.' He promised that he shall look into it and he further promised he will get back to us. Sir, till this date nothing has happened. Sir, I would like to say, the fact is that in our country there exists an undeclared reservation against the poor, supporting the upper classes, upper castes. It was declared not officially; it was not before us. But, this is why the backlog in Class I and Class II levels was very severe. I am sure, Sir, you know about it. The country knows about it and we further know the reason also. The party which rules the country today has an ideology. That ideology is firmly against the principles of reservation. They are ideologically not for it. Sir, I can even read from the 'Bunch of Thoughts' that reservation is only a term, a term to divide the Hindu Samaj showing the trap of employment and jobs. This is the basic concept of BJP. With this ideology...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: One minute, please. While concluding, I would say, that is why the BJP Party took a stand against the Mandal Commission Report. They toppled down a Government, the V.P. Singh Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: So, Sir, I welcome the Bill, but I am doubtful about the intention of the Government. With these words, I conclude.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी। आपकी पार्टी के द्वारा आपको महज 5 मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए 4 मिनट का समय दिया, लेकिन इसमें हमारे अमर शंकर साबले जी के 3 मिनट जोड़कर कुल 8 मिनट हो जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, पार्टी ने जो आपको 5 मिनट का समय दिया है, आप उसी समय में बोलिए।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इसके लिए हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी अध्यक्षता में 12 जून, 2019 को केन्द्रीय कैबिनेट की बैठक हुई। उस बैठक में उन्होंने 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर की व्यवस्था को पुनः लागू करने के लिए कैबिनेट में प्रस्ताव दिया और आज उसी का परिणाम है कि हम सब लोग यहां पर डिबेट कर रहे हैं, बहस कर रहे हैं। आज इसी के कारण देश के विभिन्न संस्थानों में लगभग 7,000 पद इस समय रिक्त हैं। इन पदों को भरने के बाद, उनकी अच्छी स्थिति हो जाएगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने एक और महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है। अभी तक मांग करने की हिम्मत किसी की नहीं पड़ती थी, एक कसक रह जाती थी, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सामान्य वर्ग को भी, जो 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण दिया, उससे उनके अंदर भी एक भावना जगी, एक किरण जगी कि एक ऐसा कोई प्रधान मंत्री आया है जो गरीबों की चिंता करता है, अगर हम गरीब हैं, तो हमारी गरीबी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमें भी शिक्षा के अवसर को, नौकरी के अवसर को देने का काम कर रहा है। आज जो एससी/एसटी को आरक्षण देने पर बहस छिड़ी है, किसी को भी इस पर संदेह करने की जरूरत नहीं है, मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में, जब बात की जाए, तो वह दल से ऊपर उठकर की जाए। मुझे ध्यान है कि अमेरिका के एक राष्ट्रपति थॉमस जेफरसन ने वर्जीनिया विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी। उन्होंने अपनी वसीयत में लिखा कि "मैं राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कब से कब तक रहा यह न लिखा जाए, मैंने वर्जीनिया विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की है, यह मेरी कब्र पर लिखा जाए। इससे मैं शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाऊंगा।"

सर, हमारे देश में आशुतोष मुखर्जी ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इनके पुत्र डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी थे, जिन्होंने राजनीति का एक प्रतिमान स्थापित किया। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की गंभीरता को समझा और यह निर्णय लिया। यूजीसी के निर्देश थे कि उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में विश्वविद्यालयों को इकाई मानकर नियुक्तियां की जाएं। अगर उस समय यूजीसी की बात को मान लिया जाता, तो कितने पद होते, स्वाभाविक रूप से आप यह देखें।

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर के अनुसार 2 लाख से अधिक पद होते। मान्यवर, मैं निश्चित रूप से इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि 7,000 पद जो रिक्त हैं, 200 प्वाइंट सिस्टम के आधार पर और 10 प्रतिशत सामान्य वर्ग के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई, उस आधार पर। पूरे तौर पर यहां जो विधेयक माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाया गया है, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी द्वारा लाया गया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को तो मैं धन्यवाद दे ही रहा हूँ। इस बिल में ओबीसी, एससी/एसटी सबके पद बढ़े हैं। जहां एसटी का एक भी पद नहीं हो पा रहा था, अब उसमें एसटी के लिए 54 पद बढ़ गए हैं, जिन पर उनको नौकरी का मौका मिल सकता है। इसी प्रकार से...

श्री उपसभापति: आपके पास बोलने के लिए एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: जो ओबीसी है, उनको भी पद मिल रहे हैं। मान्यवर, मैं बड़े साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में 133 पद इस व्यवस्था में बढ़ते हैं, यदि पहले के हिसाब से देखें, तो केवल चार पद बढ़ते। उसी प्रकार से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया, conclude कीजिए। आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: महोदय, यदि सहायक प्रोफेसरों के पदों को देखा जाए, तो इस व्यवस्था के लागू होने के बाद उनकी संख्या 619 हो जाती है, जबकि पहले की व्यवस्था के अनुसार केवल 249 पद ही बनते। इस प्रकार से जो इतना बड़ा अन्तर आया है, वह इस व्यवस्था के लागू होने के बाद आया है। यदि UGC के आधार पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपनी बात समाप्त करें। यदि वे अपनी बात समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं अगले वक्ता को बोलने के लिए कह दूंगा। अतः कृपया समाप्त करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: महोदय, आप इस विधेयक के नाते, SC, ST और OBC को बढ़े हुए पदों का लाभ मिल रहा है और इसके साथ ही साथ, सामान्य वर्ग को जो आशा की किरण, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिखाई है, उससे आज यह पूरा सदन प्रफुल्लित है और देश के साथ ही साथ बाहर के लोग प्रफुल्लित हैं और निश्चित रूप से अगर किसी देश के राष्ट्रपति ने यह काम किया और जैसा आशुतोष मुखर्जी साहब ने किया, जिसके लिए वे याद किए जाते हैं, उसी प्रकार से अब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो यह काम किया है, इसके लिए वे हमेशा याद किए जाएंगे। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री प्रदीप टप्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं चेयरमैन साहब द्वारा quote की गई बात से अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करूंगा कि जब सदन में कुछ हो रहा होता है, तो पूरा देश उसे देख रहा होता है। आज यही हुआ कि इस देश के अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग, जो इस देश की जनसंख्या के सबसे बड़े वर्ग हैं, उनके लिए एक बिल आया है और governing

class ने, दोनों ओर से, आराम से कह दिया कि बहस के समय को घटा दिया जाए। इस चीज़ को पूरा देश और दुनिया देख रही है, हम किससे न्याय की उम्मीद करें?

महोदय, कल सत्ता पक्ष के एक साथी ने कहा था कि एकलव्य किसने बनाया हमारे लिए एकलव्य और शम्भूक से जो इतिहास चला था, रोहित वेमुला तथा डा. थानवी तक की जातीय उत्पीड़न की घटना दर्शाती है कि जातीय सिस्टम आज भी इस देश में बना हुआ है। जब तक हम इसे नष्ट नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

महोदय, सवाल यह है कि एक हाथ से आप हमें दे रहे हैं। इस Act का Section 3, जो हमें दे रहा है - There shall be reservation for the post of direct recruitment for the SC, ST and OBC. विश्वविद्यालय को एक इकाई माना जाएगा, विभाग नहीं, और दूसरी ओर धारा 4 में आप हमसे इसे वापस ले रहे हैं - The provisions of Section 3 shall not apply to the institutions of excellence, research institutions and institutions of national importance, etc. यह आप हमसे किस कानून के तहत ले रहे हैं? यदि इस देश के संविधान की सभी शर्तों को आप लागू करते हैं और कहते हैं कि संविधान को हमें लागू करना है और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का नाम आप बहुत प्यार से लेते हैं, भले ही प्यार करते हों या नहीं, तो यह भी उसी संविधान का हिस्सा है। इस बारे में Article 16 (4) क्या कहता है? मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि Article 16 (4) says, "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented..." जब संविधान कह रहा है कि राज्य के किसी भी विभाग में या किसी भी अंग में यदि उनका प्रतिनिधित्व कम है, तो फिर आपने यह कौन सी नई important कैटेगरी निकाल दी, क्या यह कोई नया कास्ट सिस्टम निकल रहा है? डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया साहब ने जैसा कहा कि इस देश में तो मानव पैदा नहीं हुआ। आपका इस प्रकार का यह काम, इस देश में कुछ खास लोग, जो privileged class में थे, क्या जो brahminical (naindict) या विचार है, उसी के हिसाब से और उसी धारा को तो व्यक्त नहीं करता है?

महोदय, सवाल है कि माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद ने अप्रैल, 2017 में रोस्टर के 200 प्वाइंट को समाप्त कर के 13 प्वाइंट जारी कर दिया था। सरकार तब भी सोई रही। उच्चतम न्यायालय का जून, 2017 में फैसला आ गया था। मार्च, 2018 में UGC ने जो notification जारी किया था, वह क्या सिर्फ UGC ने जारी किया? महोदय, UGC ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को आधार बनाकर HRD Ministry को लिखा कि यह निर्णय लागू होना है। HRD Ministry ने Law और DoPT Ministry से सलाह ली और सबने आराम से कह दिया कि 200 प्वाइंट के रोस्टर का गला घोट दो और फांसी दे दो। एससी/एसटी वर्ग का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होगा और सबने इसको लागू कर दिया।...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह बात कड़वी जरूर होगी, लेकिन आप मेरी यह बात सुन लीजिए। आप सबने मिलकर इस देश के एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को वंचित किया दो वर्षों के अंदर जो हुआ, उसका कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? जो तीन सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं - पंजाब युनिवर्सिटी, तमिलनाडु युनिवर्सिटी और तीसरी राजस्थान युनिवर्सिटी है, वहां पर जो appointments

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

होने वाली थीं, आपने वहां पर एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को क्यों रोका? ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष राहुल गाँधी जी ने फरवरी, 2017 में पत्र लिखा था, कि विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मना जाय न कि विभाग को सरकार तो मार्च में जागी थी।

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: इसलिए judiciary भी मिली हुई है। यह judiciary, जिसकी नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस की संस्थाओं में आरक्षण न हो के द्वारा हमें काटा गया, वह इंदिरा साहनी का केस है। बताइए ऐसा कौन-सा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मैं अपनी बात कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम तो सिर्फ judiciary को देखते थे, लेकिन यह वर्ग इंदिरा साहनी से कटा, नागराज केस से कटा और आज फिर Sc/Sc Atrocities Act में भी सरकार ने judiciary के माध्यम से अपने एजेंडे को आगे बढ़ाया है। ये आज फिर इस माध्यम से अपने एजेंडे को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस सभा को विचार तो करने दीजिए क्योंकि बड़ी मुश्किल से इन वर्गों की हकीकतें सदन में आती हैं, देश-दुनिया में जाती हैं, लेकिन आपके पास, सदन के पास इस पर बहस करने का समय नहीं है। सब कह देते हैं कि हाउस का यह निर्णय है, मैं उस हाउस के उस निर्णय में शामिल नहीं हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: आपने जो निर्णय लिया, मैं उस हाउस में शामिल नहीं हूँ। जो उस हाउस में शामिल थे, वे शामिल हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसको दुनिया देखेगी, देश देखेगा, एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों को उनका हक मिलेगा और जो जाति...(व्यवधान)... व्यवस्था समाप्त होगी।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: अंत में इसी बात को कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि आपने केंद्रीय संस्थाओं में आरक्षण का प्रावधान तो कर दिया है, लेकिन आज, जब आप पूरे देश में सभी विश्वविद्यालयों का निजीकरण कर रहे हैं, तब क्या निजी विश्वविद्यालयों में हमारे एससी/एसटी/ओबीसी वर्ग के लोगों को रिज़र्वेशन का फायदा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा? जब उनको यह एडमिशन में मिल सकता है, तो उनको नौकरियों में क्यों नहीं मिलेगा...(व्यवधान)... सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। वीर सिंह जी, आपके चार मिनट हैं, आप बोलिए।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे आठ मिनट हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय है, मैं उसके अनुसार बता रहा हूँ।

3.00 P.M.

श्री वीर सिंह: कल कांग्रेस और बीजेपी का समय कम हुआ है, हमारा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका जो समय है, यह उसी के अनुसार है।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्था (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 लाए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित अनुरक्षित और सहायता प्राप्त कतिपय केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में, शिक्षकों के काडर में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्तियों में पदों के आरक्षण और उससे संबंधित विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यूजीसी के वर्ष 2006 के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में संकाय के पदों पर नियुक्ति होने का प्रावधान था और यूजीसी के निर्देश थे कि आरक्षण प्रणाली में जो 200 प्वाइंट रोस्टर है, उसमें विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय को एक इकाई मानकार नियुक्तियों की जाएं। जिसे माननीय उच्च न्यायालय इलाहाबाद ने वर्ष 2017 में अमान्य घोषित कर दिया था और एक नई 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर प्रणाली को लागू करने की बात कही गई जिसे माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी मान्यता दी थी। इस पर, हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी अध्यक्षा बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि नई व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को संविधान की मंशा के अनुरूप न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। हम लोगों ने इस मुद्दे को पुरजोर तरीके से संसद में और बाहर भी उठाया था।

महोदय, विश्लेषण बताता है कि यदि इकाई विभाग को मानते हैं तो प्रोफेसरों के पदों में 100 प्रतिशत, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसरों के पदों में 59 प्रतिशत व असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसरों के पदों में 78 प्रतिशत की कमी हो रही थी, जिसकी इस विधेयक द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति की जा रही है। इसमें आरक्षण और संकाय भर्ती की इकाई वह विभाग न होकर विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय होगा।

महोदय, मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट द्वारा बताया गया है कि देश में 12 लाख, 84 हजार शिक्षक विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिनमें से 56.8 प्रतिशत सामान्य वर्ग से आते हैं, 8.6 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और मात्र 2.27 प्रतिशत शिक्षक अनुसूचित जनजाति के कार्यरत हैं। एससी/एसटी की यह संख्या संविधान में निहित आरक्षण व्यवस्था, जिसमें एससी को 15 प्रतिशत, एसटी को 7.5 प्रतिशत और ओबीसी को 27 प्रतिशत देने की है, उसके विरुद्ध है। शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में मुस्लिम मात्र 5.3 प्रतिशत व अल्पसंख्यक 9.4 प्रतिशत ही हैं। मंत्रालय के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि यूजीसी शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण भर्ती में नाकाम रहा है और भारी संख्या में वर्षों से पद खाली पड़े हैं, जिसका नुकसान छात्रों को हो रहा है।

महोदय, 7 हजार पद खाली हैं। मेरी मांग है कि पहले backlog पूरा किया जाए। Backlog के माध्यम से पहले SC/ST/OBC के जो पद हैं, उन्हें भरा जाए, उसके बाद दूसरी भर्ती की प्रक्रिया शुरू की जाए।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

इसके साथ-साथ, चयन प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जो चयन प्रक्रिया होती है, उसमें जो समिति होती है, वह SC/ST/OBC के बच्चों के साथ भेदभाव करती है। वे written में तो 90 परसेंट marks लाते हैं, लेकिन interview में उन्हें 30-40 marks दिए जाते हैं। इस तरह से उनकी merit गिरा दी जाती है और उनको रोक दिया जाता है। इसलिए यह निष्पक्ष होना चाहिए, यह सरकार से और माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी मांग है।

महोदय, विधेयक के Clause 3 में कहा गया है कि Institute of National Excellence और Research Institute को आरक्षण के दायरे से बाहर रखा जाएगा। ऐसा क्यों है? क्या आरक्षित वर्ग विशेष में योग्यता नहीं है? यदि इसका कोई अन्य कारण है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी अगर इस संदर्भ में प्रकाश डालेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा। हमारी पार्टी सदन में मांग करती है कि Institute of National Excellence और Research Institute को भी आरक्षण के दायरे में लाया जाए और उनमें रिक्तियों को तुरंत भरा जाए।

महोदय, आज सरकारी विश्वविद्यालयों का निजीकरण किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि जो प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप conclude करिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: उनमें भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि धीरे-धीरे करके केन्द्र सरकार निजीकरण करती चली जा रही है, जिससे हमारा आरक्षण समाप्त होता चला जा रहा है। जब सारा कुछ प्राइवेट हो जाएगा, तो फिर हमारा आरक्षण कहाँ बचेगा? परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब की जो सोच थी, बाबा साहेब ने भारतीय संविधान बनाते समय जो कहा था और जब संविधान लागू हुआ था, तो संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को अधिकार तो दिए गए, किन्तु सरकार की मंशा साफ होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि आप जिस मंशा से इस बिल को लाए हैं, उस मंशा से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इन्होंने 5 मिनट से पहले अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत बढ़िया। ऐसा ही आगे सब लोग करेंगे, मुझे उम्मीद है। माननीय महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया जी। तुंदिया जी, आपके पास 5 मिनट का समय है।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। देश के सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी जी के कर्म सूत्र - "सबका साथ, सबका विकास एवं सबका विश्वास" के तहत भारत राष्ट्रसंघ के पिछड़े हुए समुदाय अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए नौकरियों में आरक्षण देकर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने हेतु तथा पिछड़े समुदाय

के सभी लोगों को मुख्यधारा में शामिल करने हेतु यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है, जिसकी मैं तहेदिल से सराहना करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन भी करता हूँ।

सर, इस प्रस्तुत विधेयक से पिछड़े हुए वर्गों को आरक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप सम्मानजनक स्थान भी प्राप्त होगा और यह राज्यों की आरक्षण नीति को सुव्यवस्थित स्वरूप प्रदान करने का सम्मानजनक प्रयास है। असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हो, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर हो या फिर प्रोफेसर हो, तीनों कैडर्स में किसी संकाय या विषय को ध्यान में लिए बिना महाविद्यालय एवं विश्वविद्यालय को एक यूनिट मान कर शैक्षणिक पदों पर शिक्षकों के उक्त तीनों कैडर्स में आरक्षण नीति लागू होगी। पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के प्रति अत्यंत संवेदनशील भारत सरकार एवं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का मैं हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

सर, आपने समय की अवधि बहुत कम रखी है, इसलिए मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए मेरे मन में यह जो केन्द्रीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों में अध्यापकों के लिए आरक्षण विधेयक है, उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने मन से माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें विषय-वार या विभाग-वार रोस्टर बनाने की बात दूर हो रही है। समग्र संस्था - विश्वविद्यालय अथवा महाविद्यालय, को एक इकाई माना जा रहा है। यहां महत्वपूर्ण बात समग्र संस्था में यह लिस्ट कैसे बनाई जाएगी, उस पद्धति की है। इसका अर्थ है कि यदि किसी विश्वविद्यालय में 25 विभाग हों, जब हर विभाग को मूलाक्षर के क्रम में रख कर रोस्टर क्रम निश्चित करना चाहिए। जैसे कि प्रथम विभाग 'ए' अक्षर से एंथ्रोपोलॉजी का हो, दूसरा विभाग बायोसायंस/बॉटनी का, तीसरा केमिस्ट्री का और कॉमर्स का हो सकता है। अगर अक्षर 'डी' में कोई विभाग नहीं हो, तो चतुर्थ क्रम में फिर इंग्लिश, पांचवें क्रम में फार्मसी, छठे क्रम में गुजराती और अन्य कोई विषय हो सकता है। आखिर में जूलॉजी भी आ सकता है। इस तरह से विभागों में मान्य अध्यापकों की संख्या रख कर रोस्टर बनाया जाए, तो किसी के साथ भी अन्याय नहीं होगा। कम अध्यापक संख्या वाले विभाग, उदाहरण के लिए Electricals या Earth Science को यदि रोस्टर में लगा दिया जाएगा, उस प्रकार आरक्षित वर्ग का अध्यापक मिल नहीं पाएगा।

महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अथवा महाविद्यालय में अध्यापकों के आरक्षण के इस विधेयक में शारीरिक विकलांग वर्ग के बारे में कोई खास उल्लेख नहीं है। इसका उल्लेख भी होना चाहिए और उनको इसका लाभ भी मिलना चाहिए। इसमें महिला अध्यापकों के बारे में भी उल्लेख होना आवश्यक है। सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि जिस तरह से गुजरात में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के अति पिछड़ा वर्ग और महादलित समुदाय के वर्ग के लिए प्रावधान है, उसी तरह इस बिल में भी उनका ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी इस प्रकार के प्रावधानों को लागू किए जाने के लिए भी मेरा सुझाव है। बैकलॉग के बारे में इस विधेयक में खास स्पष्टता नहीं है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे बैकलॉग के संदर्भ में भी कुछ स्पष्टता करें।

विश्वविद्यालयों की कुछ संस्थाओं में निदेशकों और महाविद्यालयों में प्रिंसिपल्स की जगह के लिए अलग रोस्टर व्यवस्था लागू की जाए। इससे कुछ महाविद्यालयों में आरक्षित वर्ग के योग्य उम्मीदवारों को भी मौका मिल सकता है। मेरा एक और सुझाव है, विश्वविद्यालयों एवं अन्य राष्ट्रीय

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

संस्थानों में Executive Council अथवा अन्य प्रशासनिक वर्गों के स्तर पर भी आरक्षित वर्ग के अध्यापकों का रोस्टर लागू किया जा सकता है। यदि इसे आरक्षित पद बना दिया जाए, तो बहुत ही उपयोगी होगा। यही बात Vice Chancellor या Pro-Vice Chancellor के पदों के लिए भी लागू की जा सकती है। Temporary teachers के पदों के लिए भी रोस्टर व्यवस्था लागू की जा सकती है।

सर, अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं, चाहे SC/ST, OBC अथवा SEBC का प्रोफेसर हो या किसी अन्य पिछड़े समुदाय से आने वाला कोई प्रोफेसर हो, पिछले सालों में हमने यह भी देखा है कि लोग न्यायालय में जा करके करके अमलीकरण पर रोक लगाने का पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। उनकी यह मंशा देश के सभी लोगों के सामने आ रही है।

अंत में एक सुझाव और है, हम यह जो 200-point व्यवस्था को लागू करने जा रहे हैं, उसकी monitoring के लिए प्रत्येक जगह पर एक ऑफिसर आरक्षित होना चाहिए, जो तय कर सके कि जो बैकलॉग था, उसको कैसे भरा जा रहा है। मेरा यह सुझाव भी है, आरक्षण के विषय को देखने अथवा विहिनत करने के लिए मैं जो Monitoring Officer की बात कह रहा हूं, वह आरक्षित वर्ग से ही आना चाहिए। इतनी बात कहते हुए, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले जी, दो-तीन मिनट में आप अपनी बात कहें। We have to move ahead.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, हमारे 'निशंक' जी एक बहुत ही अच्छे मंत्री हैं और आज का विषय भी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है।

जिनको मिले हैं एचआरडी मिनिस्टर के पंख।

उनका नाम है 'निशंक'।।

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को मिले हैं 353 अंक।

लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले करते हैं शक।।

सर, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes के लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल लाया गया है। केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में शिक्षकों के कैडर में आरक्षण के लिए जो अध्यादेश निकाला गया था, उसको पारित करने के लिए ही आज यहां यह बिल लाया गया है। SC/ST के जो टीचर्स हैं, उनको न्याय देने के लिए यह बहुत ही important Bill है। हमारी सरकार दलित विरोधी नहीं है। कोई SC/ST या OBC का हो, सबको इसमें आरक्षण दिया गया है। जनरल कैटेगरी में जो पिछड़े वर्ग का हो, उनको भी 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण दिया गया है, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो अथवा किसी अन्य सम्प्रदाय का हो, जिसकी आय 8 लाख से कम है,

उन सभी को नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने आरक्षण दिया है। आज का जो बिल है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा बिल है। मेरी पार्टी, Republican Party of India, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की विचारधारा की पार्टी है और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे जो 'निशंक' जी हैं, मैं इनको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने आते ही बहुत ही अच्छा बिल लाया है। भविष्य में आपका भला हो जाएगा। जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को सपोर्ट करता है, उसका भला होता है और जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का विरोध करता है, उसका क्या होता है, आपने देखा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, अठावले जी।

श्री रामदास अठावले: यह ठीक बात है। इस बिल पर अभी ज्यादा बोलने का वक्त भी नहीं है। तो मैं इस बिल का अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से समर्थन करता हूँ और देश भर के जितने सभी टीचर्स हैं, उनको इसके सम्बन्ध में न्याय मिलेगा, इसी तरह की आशा व्यक्त करते हुए, मैं दो शब्द कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ- जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Mover of the Resolution, Shri Elamaram Kareem. Make very brief points within two-three minutes.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Earlier, while moving the Resolution, I have talked about the Ordinance, the way by which the Government promulgated it on the 7th March, just before the election. Its intention was not saving or protecting the backward classes or the oppressed classes, but it was an election engineering, through which the Government was undermining the propriety of the Parliament. We always oppose this Ordinance route for enactment. While participating in the discussion, the Government is justifying by quoting the number of Ordinances made during the Congress Government and during the NDA Government. Sir, that is not the question. Whichever may be the Government, the Constitution gives the power to the Government as and when required if there is an emergency or exigency, Ordinance can be promulgated. It should be used very cautiously in peculiar situation. Always promulgating Ordinance, advising the hon. Rashtrapatiiji to promulgate an Ordinance, is not proper. Here in this House, during this session, how many Ordinances have come? So, I earnestly request the Government in future, you please bring the Bill in the House and that Bill has to go through detailed discussion and Parliamentary scrutiny. That is also an issue. While the Bill is brought, we have to scrutinise that Bill. This is the Elders' House. There should be a check and balance. It is not proper that all the Bills are passed without scrutiny by the House. So, in view of this Ordinance and the past Ordinances, I once again request the Government, in future, to please bring all Bills to the House, for scrutiny and thorough discussion in the House.

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

Regarding reservation, I agree with the Government. In the teacher's selection, reservation should be given to SC, ST and socially and economically backward community. It is essential, and in such a way protect the depressed classes. I fully agree with that proposal. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Elamaram Kareemji. अब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'): श्रीमान्, मैं पूरे सदन का बहुत आभारी हूँ। लगभग 3 घंटे से भी अधिक यह चर्चा चली है। श्री पी.एल. पुनिया जी से यह चर्चा शुरू हुई और इसमें श्री प्रभात झा जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, श्री नवनीतकृष्णन जी, श्री अबीर रंजन बिस्वास जी, श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी, श्री रागेश जी, प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी, श्री अनिल देसाई जी, श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी, आदरणीय दिग्विजय जी, श्री तिरुची शिवा जी, आदरणीय डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, श्री हनुमंतय्या जी, श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी, श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, श्री प्रदीप टम्टा जी, श्री वीर सिंह जी, शंभुप्रसादजी, आदरणीय रामदास जी और इलामारम करीम जी ने भाग लिया। मैं यहां सभी माननीय सदस्यों का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि सदन में इस बिल पर बहुत सार्थक चर्चा हुई, हर बिन्दु पर गहन चर्चा हुई। महोदय, शिक्षा ऐसा विषय है - चाहे व्यक्ति हो, परिवार हो, समाज हो या राष्ट्र हो - शिक्षा उसकी रीढ़ की हड्डी है। यदि शिक्षा नहीं है तो मनुष्य पत्थर की तरह होता है। शिक्षा ही मनुष्य को सजीव बनाती है, उसमें संवेदना प्रकट करती है और उस संवेदना को जीवित भी रखती है। इसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए, उच्च सदन में शिक्षा पर जो चर्चा हुई, मैं हृदय की गहराइयों से सभी माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत अभिनंदन करता हूँ। महोदय, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आप मुझे कितना समय दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी इच्छा थी कि जब मैंने एक-एक बिन्दु को नोट किया है, मैं उन सभी बिन्दुओं का यहां उत्तर दे सकूँ। जैसी आपकी आज्ञा हो, आप मुझे इजाज़त दे दें।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि पहले कुछ भ्रम की स्थिति थी, लेकिन इस सबके बावजूद, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एकमत से इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार द्वारा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पुरःस्थापित अनुरक्षित सहायता-प्राप्त कतिपय केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों के काडर में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों की सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्ति में पदों के आरक्षण का और उनसे संबंधित या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाला जो विधेयक लाया गया है, वह पहले अध्यादेश के रूप में लाया गया था।

फिर ऐसी परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई, मैं थोड़ा उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में जाना ज़रूरी समझता हूँ, क्योंकि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णयों के उपरांत कुछ भ्रम की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी।

महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का 2006 का जो दिशा-निर्देश है, वह लगातार चला आ रहा था। उससे पहले कोई कठिनाई नहीं थी। सभी विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय पूरी गतिशीलता से अपने यहां पदों को उसी अभियान से जोड़कर भरते थे, लेकिन यूजीसी के 2006 के दिशा-निर्देशों के बाद, विश्वविद्यालयों और महा-विद्यालयों में, विशेषकर जब बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का 16 जुलाई, 2016 का एक विज्ञापन निकला, उसके खिलाफ कुछ लोग हाई कोर्ट चले गए। हाई कोर्ट में उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें जो 200 अंकों का प्रावधान है, हम उसके खिलाफ हैं। हम इसके स्थान पर 13 अंक वाला फार्मूला चाहते हैं, विभाग के आधार पर चाहते हैं - विश्वविद्यालय-वार नहीं चाहते हैं, महा-विद्यालय-वार नहीं चाहते। उनका कहना था कि इसमें विभाग के आधार पर आरक्षण दिया जाए। हाई कोर्ट ने भी उनके पक्ष में आदेश दे दिया और यूजीसी के निर्देश पर रोक लगा दी, खत्म कर दिया, उनके प्रावधान को नहीं माना और उस प्रावधान को खत्म कर दिया।

इसके खिलाफ, जब हाई कोर्ट का आदेश आया, 12.09.2016 को मंत्रालय और यूजीसी ने अलग-अलग समय में हाई कोर्ट में याचिकाएं दायर कीं। उच्च न्यायालय में 7 अप्रैल, 2017 को रिट याचिका दायर की गई। हमने तमाम बिन्दुओं के आधार पर हाई कोर्ट को बताया कि संविधान की मंशा अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी को न्याय देने की है। यदि आपका निर्णय हम लागू करते हैं तो कदाचित् उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होगा, इसी आधार पर हम हाई कोर्ट में गए। यूजीसी ने जब उनका आदेश देखा, इस बीच हमने एक कमेटी का गठन किया और कमेटी गठित करके उन आदेशों की पीछे से समीक्षा करना शुरू कर दिया। उसके बाद हम उच्चतम न्यायालय में भी गए, लेकिन उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी हाई कोर्ट के उसी आदेश को बरकरार रखा और यह निर्देश दिया कि नहीं, यही ठीक है। जब हम लोगों ने यह देखा कि तमाम तर्क और दलील देने के बाद भी उच्चतम न्यायालय से भी कोई राहत नहीं मिली, तो हम लोगों ने तुरंत 21 विश्वविद्यालयों का एक विश्लेषण किया और उसमें यह देखा कि यदि इसको लागू करते हैं, तो कितनी कठिनाइयां आएंगी। इस संबंध में जो हमारी शंका थी, वही हुआ। कई माननीय सदस्यगण ने इन बातों की चर्चा भी की कि यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय की जगह विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो कितना परिवर्तन हो रहा है? जब हम लोगों ने इस संबंध में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए सर्वे किया और उस सर्वे में 21 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के विश्लेषण के बाद यह पाया कि यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो प्रोफेसर के 133 पद होते हैं और यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई न मान करके हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के अनुरूप विभाग को इकाई मान कर करते हैं, तो अनुसूचित जाति के केवल 4 पद ही होंगे। एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर के मामले यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो अनुसूचित जाति के 262 पद आएंगे, जब कि यदि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो मात्र 47 होंगे। ऐसे ही हमने सहायक प्रोफेसर के लिए किया। इसमें हमने देखा कि यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो अनुसूचित जाति के 619 पद होते हैं, जब कि यदि विभाग को इकाई मानेंगे, तो मात्र 249 पद ही आएंगे।

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

श्रीमन्, इसके बाद हम आश्वस्त हो गए कि इस तरह से अनुसूचित जाति के साथ बहुत अन्याय होगा। उसके बाद हमने फिर अनुसूचित जनजाति के मामले में विश्लेषण किया। बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यगण ने एसटी का भी विषय उठाया। हम लोगों ने उस पर भी अध्ययन किया और अध्ययन के बाद हमने यह पाया कि यदि विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मान कर करते हैं, तो प्रोफेसर में अनुसूचित जनजाति के 58 पद आएंगे, लेकिन यदि विभाग को इकाई मान कर करते हैं, तो एक भी नहीं आएगा। ऐसे ही हमने एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर का भी किया है और पाया कि यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो वे 130 पदों पर पदासीन होंगे, जब कि यदि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो मात्र 6 पदों पर होंगे। ऐसे ही हमने सहायक प्रोफेसर का भी किया है और पाया कि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो 309 होंगे और यदि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो 66 होंगे।

श्रीमन्, ऐसे ही हम अनुसूचित जनजाति के बाद जब ओबीसी पर आए और उसका भी अलग से विश्लेषण किया, पूरा अध्ययन किया, तो अध्ययन करने के बाद हमने यह पाया कि यदि हम विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो प्रोफेसर के 11 पद होते हैं और यदि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो यह जीरो है। ऐसे ही एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर में यदि विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो 29 हैं और यदि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो केवल 14 हैं। इसी तरह से सहायक प्रोफेसर में यदि विश्वविद्यालय को इकाई मानते हैं, तो 1,112 हैं, जब कि विभाग को इकाई मानते हैं, तो मात्र 855 होते हैं।

श्रीमन्, चूंकि हमारी सरकार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी की पक्षधर रही है, उनके हितों के साथ कभी भी अन्याय न हो, यह हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता रही, इसलिए यह आने के बाद हम लोगों ने SLP दायर की, विशेष याचिका लेकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए। हमने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में विशेष करके कहा और इन सारे बिन्दुओं को रखा। 12 अप्रैल, 2018 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमारी विशेष याचिका को भी खारिज कर दिया। इतना ही नहीं, हम दोबारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए और पुनर्याचिका दर्ज किया। 22 जनवरी, 2019 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमारी पहली विशेष याचिका को खारिज की। यहां पर कई माननीय सदस्यगण कह रहे थे कि इतने दिनों तक क्या कर रहे थे? इसलिए यह सब बताना जरूरी था ताकि इस सदन के सदस्य के मन में यह बात आए कि सरकार चुप नहीं बैठी थी, लगातार लड़ रही थी।

श्रीमन्, उसके बाद 12 फरवरी, 2019 को हम फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पुनर्याचिका को लेकर गए और हमें आशा थी कि हम पुनर्याचिका में जीत जाएंगे, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से 27 फरवरी, 2019 को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस याचिका को भी खारिज कर दिया। श्रीमन् मुझसे कहा जा रहा था कि यह केवल चुनाव के लिए किया गया। यह पहले भी किया जा सकता था, पहले यह सब कुछ हो रहा था। इसके बाद सरकार चुप नहीं बैठी और सरकार ने तुरंत अध्यादेश का एक मसौदा तैयार किया और मसौदा तैयार करने के बाद 7 मार्च - श्रीमन्, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जैसे ही हमारी याचिका को खारिज किया, तब हमने तत्काल मसौदा तैयार किया। हम चुप नहीं बैठे। इस सरकार की मंशा को सदन समझ सकता है। उसके बाद 7 मार्च, 2019 को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123(ए) के प्रावधानों के तहत हमें सहमति दी और इसकी अधिसूचना जारी की। जिस दिन 7 मार्च को अधिसूचना जारी हुई, उसी दिन हमने इसे यूजीसी को भेज दिया और यूजीसी ने 8 मार्च को ही अपने निर्देश जारी कर दिए और भर्ती का रास्ता खुल गया। श्रीमन्, हमने यह काम किया है। कहा गया कि इस अध्यादेश को विशेष परिस्थितियों में क्यों लाए? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पीढ़ी से बड़ी क्या विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हो सकती हैं। जिन अनुच्छेदों का बार-बार उल्लेख हो रहा है कि यह अध्यादेश विशेष परिस्थितियों में लाया गया, इससे बड़ी परिस्थिति क्या हो सकती है, यह एक पीढ़ी का विषय है। जो पढ़ाने वाले हैं, वे नहीं हैं और पढ़ने वाले का एक-एक दिन, एक-एक घंटा मूल्यवान है। हमने जो केंद्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थान (शिक्षकों के काडर में आरक्षण) विधेयक, 2019 का प्रख्यापन किया, अधिसूचना की, आज हम उसी को लेकर यहां आए हैं। एक विषय यह है, जिससे सारी नियुक्तियों का रास्ता साफ हो जाएगा और जितने भी पद रिक्त हैं, वे भी भर दिए जाएंगे।

श्रीमन्, अगर हम पूरे राज्यों की रिक्तता देखेंगे, तो हमारी रिक्तता काफी बड़ी संख्या में है और हम उस रिक्तता को जल्दी से जल्दी भरने में कामयाब होंगे। यदि यह देखा जाए, तो पूरे देश में प्राइवेट संस्थानों में उच्च शिक्षा में टोटल 14,07,373 पद हैं, जबकि उन पर 10,62,659 पदासीन हैं। जो पूरे देश में रिक्त पद हैं, चाहे वे राज्यों में हैं या प्राइवेट में हैं, 3,44,714 हैं, लेकिन जो सीधे राज्यों और केंद्र के द्वारा संचालित हैं या वित्तपोषित हैं, उनकी संख्या 3,30,903 है। इनमें 74,120 रिक्तियाँ हैं। केंद्रीय संस्थानों में, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में 7000 रिक्त पद हैं। इन पदों को जल्दी से जल्दी भरने का सरकार ने निर्देश दे दिया है और हमारी कोशिश है कि हर हालत में ये पद जल्दी से जल्दी भरे जाएं।

श्रीमन्, इसके साथ जो दूसरा बिल हम लाए हैं, वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इस सदन ने भी संविधान के 103वें संशोधन को ध्वनि मत के साथ पारित किया था, क्योंकि हमारा संविधान सभी को समान विकास का अधिकार देता है और वैसे भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास जीता है। इस देश ने इस पर मुहर लगा दी है, लेकिन अब दुनिया भी इसका अभिनंदन कर रही है। ये सभी लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि इसमें यह हो रहा है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण की कटौती किए बिना, न अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और न ओबीसी, बिना किसी कटौती के अंतिम छोर पर बैठे रहने वाले गरीब, गरीब की कोई जाति नहीं होती है, गरीब, गरीब होता है। गरीब किसी पंथ, जाति का नहीं होता। गरीब की कोई जाति नहीं होती है। श्रीमन्, इस देश में उस गरीब का भी हक है। भारत का संविधान भी हमें इस बात की इजाजत देता है और कहता है कि "हम भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न, समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष, लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता, प्रतिष्ठा और अवर की समता प्राप्त करने के लिए तथा उन सब व्यक्तियों में की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता को बढ़ाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं।" श्रीमन्, जो भी इस देश के अंदर हैं, यह उसका हक है। श्रीमन्, अंतिम छोर पर बैठे रहने वाला व्यक्ति, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति, धर्म

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

या पंथ का हो, उसको इसकी जरूरत है। जो लोग आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, उनको 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण मिले, ऐसा प्रावधान भी हमने इसमें किया है, जिससे पूरे देश में उत्साह है, उमंग है। श्रीमन्, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह जो विधेयक आया है, इसमें यह भी सम्मिलित है। इसके लिए हमने इसमें 717.83 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान भी किया है, ताकि साथ-साथ में उनकी नियुक्तियां भी सुनिश्चित हों।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस सदन को एक अच्छी सूचना भी देना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल पर बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपनी बातें कही हैं। अगर आप अलग से इजाज़त देते, तो जिन-जिन माननीय सदस्यगण ने यहां पर अपने अलग-अलग विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनको उस रूप में भी मैं कुछ कह सकता था, लेकिन समय की मर्यादा है। यह सबकी चिन्ता थी कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसा देश, जो कि दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है, यहां की शिक्षा ऐसी है कि हमारी गिनती पूरे विश्व में कहीं भी नहीं है। मैं आज बहुत गौरव और संतोष के साथ इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष हमारे तीन संस्थान पूरी दुनिया के 200 श्रेष्ठ संस्थानों में आ गए हैं। श्रीमन्, हमारी नौ संस्थाएं 500 के अंदर आ गई हैं, जबकि 1,000 के अंदर हम 23 संस्थानों को लाए हैं। हमने यह कोशिश की है कि उच्च शिक्षा की इस गुणवत्ता को बनाये रखकर हम उनको और आगे बढ़ाएं। बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान हैं, उनमें आरक्षण क्यों हटा दिया गया और अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों को क्यों हटा दिया गया? हमारे संविधान में अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों के लिए एक व्यवस्था है। वे वैज्ञानिक शोध के उत्कृष्ट संस्थान हैं और वे यूजीसी के अंतर्गत नहीं हैं। यूजीसी के अंतर्गत आने वाले जितने भी संस्थान हैं, वे सब के सब इसके अंदर आते हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि गुणवत्ता और शोधात्मकता को लेकर पूरी दुनिया के शिखर पर जाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट कटिबद्ध है, जिसके लिए उन संस्थानों में शोध को बढ़ाने के लिए इस गवर्नमेंट ने एक लाख रुपये की अलग से व्यवस्था की है, ताकि उन संस्थानों को शिखर तक पहुंचाया जा सके।

श्रीमन् मैं सबके प्रति बहुत आभारी हूँ। मुझे सभी का बहुत मार्गदर्शन मिला है और सबने एकजुट होकर, एक मन से इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। इसके लिए मैं आप सबका बहुत आभारी हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem to vote. The question is:

“That this House disapproves the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No.13 of 2019) promulgated by the President of India on 7th March, 2019.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reservation of posts in appointments by direct recruitment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically weaker sections, to teachers' cadre in certain Central Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are six amendments. Amendments (Nos.1-2) are given by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

CLAUSE 2 — DEFINITIONS

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Before that, I want to explain those Amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I would seek division. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't permit me to speak a word, then I would seek division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. ठीक है, बोलिए।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: For inviting the application for direct recruitment, the Bill says 'through public advertisement', but I suggest that it should be 'in the leading newspapers and the electronic media.' This may be examined by the Minister. I am not moving my Amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 3) is given by Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No. 3) That at page 2, lines 9 and 10, *for* the words "and maintained by or receiving aid from the Central Government", the words "including private Universities and private deemed Universities" be *substituted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 5) is given by Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (KERALA): Sir, I move:

(No. 5) That at page 2, *after* line 16, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(vi) any private University or private college or centre of excellence, existing at present or which may come to exist in future under any jurisdiction of the Central Government or the University Grants Commission Act, 1956."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 6) is given by Shri Elamaram Kareem.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I move:

(No. 6) That at page 2, lines 9 and 10, *for* the words “and maintained by or receiving aid from the Central Government”, the words “including a private institution which is deemed to be a University and an institution categorised as an institution of excellence” be *substituted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 9) is given by Shri K. Somaprasad.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(No. 9) That at page 2, lines 9 and 10, *for* the words “and maintained by or receiving aid from the Central Government”, the words “including a private institution which is deemed to be a University and an institution categorised as an institution of excellence” be *substituted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 3) moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 5) moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 6) moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No. 9) moved by Shri K. Somaprasad to vote.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 4. There is one Amendment (No. 4) by Shri K.K. Ragesh. Are you moving?

CLAUSE 4 — ACT NOT TO APPLY IN CERTAIN CASES

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I move:

(No. 4) That at pages 2 and 3, clause 4 be *deleted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Shri Elamaram Kareem. Are you moving?

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I move:

(No. 7) That at pages 2, lines 46 and 47 be *deleted*.

(No. 8) That at pages 3, lines 2 and 3 be *deleted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) by Shri K. Somaprasad. Are you moving?

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I move:

(No. 10) That at pages 2, lines 46 and 47 be *deleted*.

(No. 11) That at pages 3, lines 2 and 3 be *deleted*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.4) moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) moved by Shri Elamaram Kareem to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) moved by Shri K. Somaprasad to vote.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक': महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**Need for electoral reforms in the country**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now, we will take up Short Duration Discussion. The time allotted is two hours and thirty minutes. Members of all political parties, who were interested to speak on this, have given their names but each party will get the time that is due to them. Keeping that in mind, without my saying anything, Members should confine themselves to the time that is allotted to them. The prime mover of this is Shri Derek O'Brien. You have got eight minutes for your party.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, a little more because I am moving it.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Should I ask every time? Please keep quiet. If you have any problem, you can go out, have a talk and then come back. It applies to everybody. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I begin by thanking you for allowing this Short Duration Discussion and also to thank my colleagues from 14 political parties who discussed and signed this together. It is a good tradition if you allow one such Short Duration Discussion every week.

Sir, the original notice which we had signed was on the title of 'Electoral Reforms for Free and Fair Elections', but, Sir, it is fair enough in the way you put it here as 'Electoral Reforms in the Country'. Sir, as far as my party, the Trinamool, is concerned, this is part of our DNA. We are actually one of the youngest national parties. Even when Mamatadi wrote a book in 1995 called *Janta Darbar*; that was all about electoral reforms. In the last 21 years, in every election that we fought, electoral reforms has always been in our manifesto. Sir, the precious vote, that is basically what I would like to speak on today, present six problems as we see it and then, not find the solutions to all the problems, but, at least, present some solutions to the six problems we see. Sir, this was the 392nd election conducted by the Election Commission of India and I am sure, it is up to the people of India to judge what was said during the election and allow me, maybe, two minutes, just to give you a few examples. The first being, should we leave the Army and the Armed services completely out of the elections? Because we have statements made, "Can your first vote be in the name of the martyrs, who lost their lives in Pulwama?" Is this in the spirit of bringing the Army and the Armed services into the elections? Or another one, "I want to ask my first time voters, can your first vote be dedicated to the soldiers who conducted the Balakot strikes." Sir, is this the spirit of

invoking the Army directly into the election process because the Army belongs to us, the nation? Sir, I will give you very quickly a few other examples and then, I will look for the solution. Sir, a retired Home Affairs Joint Secretary, who was looking after the CAPF, the Armed Police Force, retired from his post and after that, he was given a contractual job to continue in his post as the CAPF. You will say, "Fine, this is quite routine, may not be so imperfect." But it becomes a little dodgy and that is why we wrote, in fact, to the Election Commission, when that person's wife is a candidate of a particular party in Bengal. Sir, I will give you a few more examples. There were examples of the leaders of the ruling party giving a direction saying, this police officer will be transferred, that police officer will be transferred, putting those threats and then.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, don't attribute motives to Election Commission.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. I am not attributing motives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can talk about parties, others and all.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have not mentioned about a single political party. Sir, I do believe we need to discuss the Election Commission because Parliament is above the Election Commission. And I will talk about the Constituent Assembly debates, which had given us the power. And the Parliament cannot take away...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion is different and attributing motives and casting aspersions is different. ...*(Interruptions)*... You discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am only...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am only giving the facts.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): When we are talking of electoral reforms, the Election Commission is part of electoral reforms. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me finish. Let me handle. If we are talking about electoral reforms, we have to understand one of the problems. For example, I am only quoting historical facts. For the first time, in the history of Indian Independence, Article 324 was invoked in my State; campaigning was curtailed by full 24 hours giving no notice. One chief campaigner of a political party finished all his campaigns. I am not mentioning any names, I don't want to get into कू-कू, मैं-मैं but these are the facts. An election campaign was curtailed first time. Sir, the Special Observer in Odisha was

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

suspended for checking a helicopter. Sir, we all know about the Namo TV; nothing was done. Sir, the NITI Aayog, there is available evidence here, shared Government data for the election campaign. Sir, let me come down to the first solution. I don't want to go and give more examples because the Election Commission...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding to him?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, इलेक्शन पर चर्चा हो रही है और चर्चा करने में किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो रूल बुक में Section 238, sub-section V में है, चर्चा के दौरान किसी भी कंस्टीट्यूशनल अथॉरिटी के decision and conduct पर बिना substantive motion के हम चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन का एक particular 324 में, as a Constitutional authority decision लिया गया था। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि इलेक्शन पर चर्चा न हो। मैं यह नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि इलेक्शन की openness पर चर्चा न हो। मैं यह भी नहीं कह रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. You have raised the point of order, he has obliged. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said, Mr. Bhupender Yadav, that about the constitutional authorities, no motive should be attributed against them and nothing defamatory should be said against them. This is not a substantive motion. Mr. Derek, please carry on.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my time is this and I am glad you brought this up because yesterday, in an informal discussion with the learned colleague, I mentioned 238 (v) to him. But, I said that we should still discuss the Election Commission. I am looking for solutions. I am not looking for problems. The problems have already been laid out. Sir, please give me some little more time on this. I have got six points. Sir, the Constituent Assembly debates clearly state that Parliament is above the Election Commission. I said this before on the floor of this House. Shibban Lal Saxena made it very clear that the Election Commission should be appointed by a two-third majority of Parliament. I am not going into the Constituent Assembly debate, but, I want to quote from the Constituent Assembly debate of what Dr. Ambedkar said. "The tenure of the Election Commissioner cannot be made a fixed and secured tenure. If there is no provision in the Constitution to prevent a fool or a naïve or a person who is likely to be under the thumb of the Executive." This is Dr. Ambedkar from the Constituent Assembly debate. We, as parliamentarians, that side, this side, have to take the responsibility to either amend the Constitution or bring legislation as to how the Election Commissioners are appointed.

My second point is, influence of money in elections. All the Media have enough stories and facts are there, who got what, how they are spending. There is no time to

mention the problem. The problem is well known. What is the solution? Solution was, of course, given in 1962 by late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji in a Private Members' Bill. You should all read that Bill at some point; it is about private funding. A solution was given by Indrajit Gupta. Dr. Manmohan Singh was part of the Committee; Ram Gopalji was part of the Committee; Somnath Chatterjee was part of the Committee; Mr. Malhotra was from the BJP. These were the recommendations. But, that was the Indrajit Gupta Committee. And from 1998, Trinamool Party has been on this. But, I would like to refer to the BJP Manifesto of 1999. I quote: "We will introduce necessary electoral reforms on the basis of the recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee, the Goswami Committee, and the Law Commission Report so as to deal with the menace of defections, criminalization, corruption, and to prevent electoral malpractices." So, I am very glad that the BJP in its 2009 Manifesto said what they said.

The third problem which has been a huge problem is EVMs. We must not conclude a thing that if you are anti-EVMs, you are anti-technology. No. When the technology does not guarantee perfection, then, you have to question the technology. I want to quickly move on because we want ballot papers. I am quickly moving on because Satish Misraji, Kapil Sibalji, and others, will be talking in great detail on this.

Sir, the fourth one is the multi-phase elections. In Bengal, for 42 seats, elections were conducted in seven phases. I can have a full discussion on that. But, the country knows how these phases were done. Sir, U.P. had seven phases. So, the Prime Minister has also suggested, and this is also a part of the solution. He has suggested, 'One Nation, One Election, maybe also, one phase.' We don't know. Our view was this. Don't rush into anything; discuss it with constitutional experts, bring on the election experts, circulate a White Paper, get the political parties involved. Sir, you please give me a little more time. I have got a few more points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You will be eating into others time. One more minute I am giving you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I yielded. Am I saying anything? I am not passing around.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know how to conduct a quiz.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is not a quiz. I stopped conducting quizzes fourteen years ago. I am doing full time politics. So, please leave the quiz outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: These are hard questions to be answered. Sir, now, I come to platforms. I call them cheat India platforms, the Facebook, etc. So many of them are there. These are platforms. International companies cannot interfere in Indian elections. This is nationalism. I am glad that the Minister who is the Law Minister is also the IT Minister. Sir, you have to understand that these companies, when they were started in the 90's, with YouTube and all, they were startups. So, they were given the immunity of publishing. They were given the complete immunity from intermediate liabilities. वो लगाओ, लेकिन it is not our problem. It was started in the 90's in America. We came here with an IT Act in 2000. In the 2008 Amendment Bill, these companies, in India, got the same freebies; that means, they were not responsible. Now, these companies are making big money; these companies are also using algorithms to decide on what goes where. Please revisit that 2008 IT Act.

Sir, I have got one more point; I am moving the Motion. I am talking about legislation. I am not talking up in the air; I am not giving any old example. Revisit the IT Act.

My last point is about data misuse and surrogate advertising. Someone said that data is the new oil. Sir, there are serious questions on data. What do I mean by 'surrogate'? If a political party advertises, it goes into that political party's account. But what happens to people like 'association of a billion mind' and so many others? It is like in whisky; you can't advertise the whisky. So, you will advertise the mineral water and the glass. Sir, you can't do that in an election. I am giving you the solution because there is so much on this data. We will give a notice to discuss how data is being misused where Government data is used through companies like Jarvis Technology to target the voter. Everyone is saying that women voted more. Very good, we are also very happy. But, look into how many women were targeted after they got the gas cylinder, through the data which is available. The data is available to see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Derek, please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is my last point. I am happy that women voted. My point is on misuse of data. Sir, I say that I have got the solution in a good spirit, not as an Opposition Member, because it is our data and our precious vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt in the middle. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We have done serious research. Our party has a view. A little bit of catcalls in the middle spoils it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am trying. I am on my sixth point. I have spoken about the Constituent Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is my last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every time you are saying, 'last point'!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am summarizing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary. Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The conclusion on the data is, in August, 2017, 9-0 the Supreme Court ruled on the Right to Privacy. The Government keeps bringing up the Supreme Court that the Supreme Court said that we needed to bring this Bill and that Bill. What have you done with the Right to Privacy?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude, no? This is not the way. Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I also made a suggestion—we are happy that women voted more. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to see that the debate is concluded within time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the last point is that the Data Protection Bill has still not been introduced in the Lok Sabha. Sir, in 2017, in the same House, many of us spoke...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not concluding, you are going back to the point again. Already I have allowed you five minutes extra. Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the last three sentences. In 2017, we all debated the same issue in Rajya Sabha. Since 2017 to 2019, nothing has happened on electoral reforms. My third and last sentence is, for that very, very precious vote to remain precious, Sir, we have to debate and we have to deliberate. But, it is time that we also legislate on electoral reforms. Thank you, Sir.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, सदन में चुनाव के सुधार को लेकर चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई है। अभी मेरे से पहले चर्चा करते हुए तृणमूल पार्टी के नेता और वरिष्ठ सांसद श्री देरेक जी ने एक बहुत विशेष बात का उल्लेख किया है कि चुनाव अनेक phases में होता है। यह इस देश की सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना है कि चुनाव इस देश में लक्ष्य नहीं होना चाहिए, साधन होना चाहिए। चुनाव साधन है अच्छी सरकार चुनने का, लक्ष्य है सरकार बनाकर 5 साल चलाने का, लेकिन हमारे यहां जिस प्रकार का क्रम है- कभी-कभी कहा भी जाता है कि

"घड़ी-घड़ी बात है, दिन खत्म हो रात है,
परन्तु हर बार एक पड़ाव है, फिर खड़ा चुनाव है।"

अभी चुनाव खत्म हुए नहीं, फिर से चार राज्यों के चुनाव होने हैं, फिर अगले दिल्ली विधान सभा के चुनाव, फिर उसके बाद चुनाव। जब एक लोक सभा के चुनाव को कई फेज़ें में कराने में दिक्कत आती है, तो 5 साल तक पूरे देश को चुनाव में लगाए रखना, उचित नहीं है और मुझे लगता है कि यह सभी लोगों के लिए चिंतन का समय आया है कि बार-बार जो चुनाव 5 साल में होते हैं, राज्य की विधान सभाओं के और लोक सभा के चुनाव एक साथ होने चाहिए।

सर, हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 83 में लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के लिए जब लिखा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सभा के लिए सदस्य की अवधि 6 वर्ष की होगी, लेकिन उसी के सैक्शन 2 में, जब लोक सभा के लिए लिखा, विधान सभा के लिए लिखा, तो सदन की अवधि 5 साल होगी। वहां एक व्यक्ति की अवधि नहीं है, क्योंकि उनकी intention यह थी कि 5 साल के लिए सदन चले और 5 साल का मंडेट लेकर सदन के माध्यम से देश की सेवा का कार्य हो। अब राज्यों का और केन्द्र का चुनाव का जो चक्र है, यह आज़ादी के 15 साल तक तो ठीक चला, उसके बाद जब यह बिगड़ना शुरू हुआ तो देश में हमेशा राजनैतिक बवंडर का वातावरण रहता है। हम सब लोक अपने-अपने राजनैतिक दलों के लिए कार्य करते हैं, राजनैतिक दलों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य करते हैं, लेकिन हम चुनाव को देश में एक साथ अगर कराएंगे और उसके बाद 5 साल तक गवर्नेंस का विषय चलेगा, जब राजनैतिक दलों के काम करने का विषय चलेगा, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि देश एक स्थिरता, निरंतरता और विकास की ओर बढ़ेगा, जो हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की भावनाओं के अनुरूप होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, उसके बाद नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट आई, संसद में संसदीय समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी, नाच्चीयप्पन साहब उसके चेयरमैन थे, वे उधर से थे, उसके बाद जस्टिस बी.एस. चौहान की रिपोर्ट भी आई। देश में चुनाव के कारण प्रशासनिक बोझा बार-बार पड़ता है और हर बार चुनाव के लिए आचार संहिता लागू रहती है। मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार 2014 में भी अक्टूबर में पहे विधान सभा के चुनाव हुए, उसकी आचार संहिता तीन महीने रही, फिर केन्द्र के लोक सभा के चुनाव आ गए। केन्द्र के लोक सभा चुनाव के तीन महीने की आचार संहिता रही, अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में जिला परिषद्, नगरपालिका और पंचायत के चुनाव आ गए। आज जो विकास हम करना चाहते हैं, आज जो विकास की योजनाएं हम आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं, अगर हर राज्य में तीन महीने विधान सभा,

4.00 P.M.

तीन महीने लोक सभा और तीन महीने पंचायती राज के चुनावों के कारण आचार संहिता लगी रहेगी, तो किसी भी सरकार को perform करने का समय नहीं मिलेगा। एक से डेढ़ साल आचार संहिता लगी रहेगी और चुनाव से एक साल पहले अगले चुनाव की तैयारी, तो जो हमारा स्थिरता का विज़न है, हमारा जो विकास का विज़न है, हमारा जो विज़न है अपने राजनैतिक दल के आधार पर काम को करने का, उस विज़न में फर्क आएगा। मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति चुनाव प्रणाली की ओर संसदीय चुनाव प्रणाली की एक बहुत बड़ी खूबी और अंतर यह है कि संसदीय चुनाव प्रणाली में कोई भी सरकार हमेशा जनता के लिए जवाबदेह रहती है। संसद में लगातार प्रश्नों के माध्यम से, चाहे संसद में लाने वाले प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से, हमेशा जनता के लिए जवाबदेह रहा जाता है। जब जनता के लिए जवाबदेह संसद में हम सरकार का चुनाव करते हैं और हम जानते हैं कि 5 साल के लिए वह पूरी तरह से जवाबदेह रहने वाली है, तो 5 साल के लिए जवाबदेही की व्यवस्था को हमने चुना है, तो राज्य का और लोक सभा का चुनाव एक साथ होना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना भी चाहूंगा कि इस देश में चुनाव एक बहुत बड़े खर्चे का विषय हो गया है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में न केवल हमारे अधिकारियों को लगाया जाता है, बड़ी सरकार मशीनरी को भी लगाया जाता है। हम लोक चुनाव में बाकी सारी व्यवस्था करते हुए आए हैं। महोदय, लेकिन जब हम बड़ी मशीनरी को लगाने जा रहे हैं और वह मशीनरी जब चुनाव कराने जा रही है, तो यह कितना अच्छा होगा कि उस मशीनरी के माध्यम से विधान सभा, लोक सभा और पंचायती राज, तीनों के चुनाव अगर एक साथ हो जाएंगे, तो यह देश की स्थिरता के लिए अच्छा रहेगा।

महोदय, कई बार यह तर्क भी दिया जाता है कि इसमें जो क्षेत्रीय दल हैं या क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर जो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां हैं, उन्हें नुकसान होगा, लेकिन मैं उनके इस तर्क से सहमत नहीं हूं। यह भारत की जनता के विवेक के ऊपर निर्भर करता है। अभी हाल ही में हमने ओडिशा के चुनाव में देखा है। वहां जो विधान सभा चुनाव और लोक सभा के चुनाव परिणाम आए, वे बिलकुल भिन्न थे। अभी भी, जब लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ और आंध्र प्रदेश में विधान सभा के चुनाव परिणाम आए, वे तो कोई प्रभावित करने वाले परिणाम नहीं रहे। हमारे देश की जनता, लोकतंत्र में बहुत mature हो चुकी है। इसलिए जब, जनप्रतिनिधि के चुनाव में विधान सभा और लोक सभा का चुनाव एक साथ होता है, तो मेरा मानना है कि उसमें खर्चा भी कम आता है। कोई भी राजनैतिक दल हो, उसका खर्च कम आएगा, क्योंकि उन्हें एक साथ विधान सभा, लोक सभा और पंचायत में, अपने नीचे तक के कैंडिडेट के चुनाव कराने में आसानी होती है। इस विषय में आगे बढ़कर आना चाहिए और इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि चुनाव के खर्चे को कैसे कम-से-कम किया जाए।

महोदय, इस देश के लोकतंत्र में यदि आम आदमी, इस देश को किसी भी तरीके से मजबूत होता हुआ देखता है, तो हिन्दुस्तान का चुनाव और हिन्दुस्तान की democracy, बार-बार वह अच्छी सरकार को चुनती है और लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करती है।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

महोदय, आम आदमी की भागीदारी कैसे होगी? वह तब होगी, जब चुनाव का खर्चा कम होगा। जब तीनों चुनाव एक साथ होंगे, पंचायत का चुनाव, विधान सभा का चुनाव और लोक सभा का चुनाव, तो सभी उम्मीदवारों के बीच में खर्च बंट जाएगा। अभी यदि आप एक लोक सभा का चुनाव अलग लड़ेंगे, विधान सभा का चुनाव आप अलग लड़ेंगे और पंचायत का चुनाव आप अलग लड़ेंगे, तो खर्च बढ़ेगा। हम राजनैतिक दल के रूप में करना क्या चाहते हैं? हम अपने राजनैतिक विचारों को लेकर जनता तक पहुंचना चाहते हैं। जब जनता तक पहुंचने के लिए हमारी नीचे तक की मशीनरी एक होकर और एक साथ लगेगी, तो उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ होगा कि राजनैतिक दलों के चुनाव के खर्च में कमी जाएगी।

महोदय, यहां मुझे इस चुनाव के संबंध में एक विषय और कहना है। कई बार यह आशंका उठाई जाती है कि यदि चुनाव एक साथ हो जाएंगे, लेकिन यदि राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में hung असेम्बली आ गई, अगर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में ऐसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हो गई, जिसमें यह कहा जाए कि यदि विधान सभा बीच में भंग हो गई, तो उसका उपाय किया जा सकता है? मेरा मानना है कि जस्टिस बी.एस. चौहान कमेटी की रिपोर्ट ने इस पर विचार करते समय तीनों तरह के options दिए हैं। क्या जो बचा हुआ समय है, उस बचे हुए समय के लिए चुनाव हो, क्या उसमें बहुमत के प्रस्ताव के लिए वोट हो और यदि कम समय हो, तो क्या हम पूरे देश के चुनाव को एक सर्कल में भी न कर सकें, तो क्या ढाई-ढाई साल के दो सर्किल में कर सकते हैं? ये सब सुझाव, विचार करने के लिए हैं।

महोदय, यहां पार्लियामेंट की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इस प्रकार के options दिए गए थे। अभी हाल ही में, इंग्लैंड ने भी वर्ष 2011 में एक कानून आया है। हम किसी देश की नकल नहीं करना चाहते, लेकिन दुनिया में इस प्रकार से स्थायित्व और निरंतरता के लिए जो कानूनों में बदलाव आ रहे हैं, उन्हें कम-से-कम हम अपने देश की परिस्थिति के हिसाब से समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में भी आज यह सदन, उच्च सदन के रूप में बैठा है। अगर इस प्रकार का विषय आता है, तो यहां पर बहुत सारे कानून के विद्वान बैठे हैं और राजनैतिक जीवन में अनुभव रखने वाले लोक भी बैठे हैं, देश की व्यवस्था में एक सकारात्मक विचार देने के लिए सदन यहां बैठा है। यह एक ऐसी चर्चा है, जिसे केवल एक तरफ से उड़ा दिया जाए कि हमारे यहां यह चर्चा नहीं हो सकती, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

महोदय, इस देश में बहुत सारे परिवर्तनों को किया गया है। अभी पिछले ही कार्यकाल में हम लोगों ने GST में परिवर्तन किया। हम यह मानते हैं कि टैक्स को तय करने का जो अधिकार है, वह इस सदन का होता है, लेकिन हमने सदन से बाहर जाकर भी GST Council की स्थापना की। इसी सदन में सर्वसम्मति से उसकी स्थापना की गई। संविधान की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, संवैधानिक परिवर्तन भी हमने किया। ऐसा हमने क्यों किया? क्योंकि देश में परिस्थिति इस प्रकार की हो गई थी कि हमें इस प्रकार की council की आवश्यकता पड़ी। हमें सोचना होगा, केवल चुनाव लड़ना और पांच साल तक केवल चुनाव होते रहना, इससे देश को निकाल

करके, पांच साल के चुनाव का चक्र स्थापित करके, देश को विकास के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ाना, यही हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। इसलिए इस डिबेट को हमें आगे लेकर जाना होगा। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि तीनों रिपोर्ट्स हमारे सामने हैं। उन पर एक बार विस्तार से चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मेरा दूसरा विचार चुनाव कराने की प्रक्रिया को लेकर है। हमारे यहां चुनाव कराने की प्रक्रिया काफी लंबी और जटिल थी। हम पहले देखते थे कि बूथ लूटे जाते थे और बूथ लूटने की प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार की होती थी कि पर्ची पर मतदान होता था। बिहार राज्य और देश की बाकी जगहों में भी इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया बहुत होती थी 1977 के तत्कालीन चुनाव आयुक्त श्री श्याम लाल शकधर द्वारा ईवीएम का एक विचार लाया गया था। ईवीएम का विचार आने के बाद - आपकी भी सरकार थी, 1998 में, “Representation of People Act” में आपने परिवर्तन किया। उसके बाद देश में चार लोक सभा चुनाव हुए। सरकार आपकी भी बनी और सरकारी हमारी भी बनी। देश में 118 से ज्यादा विधान सभाओं के चुनाव हुए। यहां पर बैठा हुआ कोई राजनीतिक दल ऐसा नहीं है, जिनकी सरकार ईवीएम से नहीं चुनी गई हो, या जिनकी सरकार ईवीएम से नहीं हारी हो, फिर चाहे वे प्रदेश में सत्ता में रहे हों, चाहे देश में सत्ता में रहे हों।

महोदय, ईवीएम का विकास भी भारत सरकार के सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों ने ही किया है। जब हमें इस चुनाव प्रक्रिया को आगे लेकर जाना है, जब हमने देश को आगे बढ़ाकर अधिकतम लोगों से एक सुनिश्चित और पारदर्शी मतदान कराना है, तो ईवीएम को लेकर जिस प्रकार की आशंकाएं व्यक्त की जा रही हैं, उससे मुझे लगता है कि यह राजनीतिक जीवन में और सार्वजनिक जीवन में एक प्रश्न चिह्न खड़ा करना है। हम लोकतंत्र में सुधार के लिए आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, लोकतंत्र को पीछे ले जाने के लिए हम कुतर्कों की रचना नहीं कर सकते।

मान्यवर, एक तीसरा विषय, जिसके बारे में मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा, वह चुनाव के संबंध में राजनीतिक दलों की फंडिंग को लेकर है। राजनीतिक दलों की फंडिंग को लेकर हमारी सरकार ने बहुत अभूतपूर्व कार्य किए हैं। हमारी सरकार ने राजनीतिक दलों की फंडिंग को transparent बनाने के लिए, राजनीतिक दलों की फंडिंग में ज्यादा से ज्यादा transparency करने के लिए आज bond का जो सिस्टम शुरू किया है, ताकि इस मामले में सभी राजनीतिक दलों की फंडिंग में ब्लैक मनी को कैसे खत्म करें, कैसे फंडिंग में उस काले धन को रोकने से खत्म करें, जो काला धन देश में अवैध व्यापार के साथ पैदा होता है। राजनीतिक में पैसा पारदर्शिता के साथ आना चाहिए।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही, जब हम चुनाव सुधार की बात करते हैं, तो मेरा एक और विषय चुनाव सुधार से संबद्ध होकर आता है और वह यह है कि राजनैतिक दलों में अपने चुनाव, राजनैतिक दलों का अपना आंतरिक लोकतंत्र, राजनैतिक दलों में किस प्रकार से हम राजनीतिक दलों को ज्यादा जनता के अनुरूप बनाकर जाएं? यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिसे सभी राजनीतिक दल स्वीकार करते हैं।

महोदय, चुनाव सुधार की बात करते हुए मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो चुनाव होते हैं, वे एक चुनाव पर्व के रूप में होते हैं। चुनाव में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की भागीदारी

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

होनी चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि कई बार आदर्श आचार संहिता लगती है। इस देश में आदर्श आचार संहिता एक ऐसी आचार संहिता है, जिसे सभी राजनैतिक दलों ने स्वीकार किया है। इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इसको देश के राजनैतिक दलों ने अपनी विल से स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन इस आचार संहिता के माध्यम से जो छोटे-छोटे विषय हैं, जैसे झंडा लगाने का विषय है, अपने राजनीतिक दल के लिए प्रचार करने का विषय है, अपनी राजनीतिक अभिव्यक्ति करने का विषय है, अपने राजनीतिक दल के लिए बिल्ले, पर्चे, pamphlets का विषय है, इन सभी विषयों पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम बचपन में गांव में देखते थे कि राजनीतिक दल की गाड़ी आती थी, झंडे लगाते थे, बिल्ले आदि लगते थे। देश का जो आम वर्ग है, गरीब वर्ग है, उस तक चुनाव को पहुंचाने के लिए कहीं हम ऐसा न करें कि आदर्श आचार संहिता के नाम पर चुनाव की जो मूल भावना है, जो जनता के शिक्षण की भावना है, जनता के प्रबोधन की भावना है, कहीं उस भावना को दबाकर रख दें। इसलिए इसके बारे में भी हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा कि आदर्श चुनाव संहिता में चुनाव कैसे चुनावी पर्व बने, इस चुनाव में लोगों की भागीदारी कैसे हो, इस चुनाव के माध्यम से कैसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग वोट दें।

महोदय, एक और अमेंडमेंट, जो इस चुनाव में होना चाहिए और हमारी पार्टी ने अपने संकल्प पत्र में उस विषय को भी रखा है, वह यह है कि हमारी यहां संविधान के प्रावधान द्वारा केंद्र की जो चुनाव की सूची है, वह अलग है और राज्य की जो चुनाव की सूची है, वह अलग है। सर, इसका परिणाम क्या होता है? इसका यह परिणाम होता है कि जब लोक सभा के चुनाव होते हैं, तो एक अलग मतदाता सूची होती है, जब विधान सभा के चुनाव होते हैं, तो उसकी अलग मतदाता सूची होती है। जब हम लोक सभा चुनाव में वोट डालने के लिए जाते हैं, तो एक अलग पोलिंग बूथ होता है और जब विधान सभा के चुनाव आते हैं, तो सूची का रिवीजन होता है, फिर पता चलता है कि कुछ लोगों के नाम कट गए हैं या उनका पोलिंग बूथ बदल गया। हम लोगों को इस समय, इसके लिए चाहे संवैधानिक संशोधन की भी आवश्यकता पड़े, लेकिन पूरे देश में हमारी एक ही वोटर लिस्ट होनी चाहिए। हमारी एक वोटर लिस्ट में हमें अपना नाम पता होना चाहिए और किसी भी वोटर को यह जानने का अधिकार है, फिर वह चाहे स्टेट इलेक्शन की वेबसाइट को खोले, चाहे नेशनल इलेक्शन की वेबसाइट को खोले।

सर, आजकल तो digital का जमाना है। अगर वेबसाइट को खोलेंगे, तो वेबसाइट खोलने के बाद जो मतदाता सूची है, उस मतदाता सूची से अपना नाम प्रिंट करें और लोकल एसडीएम से जाकर उसका एक सिग्नेचर ले लें। वही उनकी वोटिंग स्लिप होनी चाहिए। हम क्यों ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते? यह एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जिसमें सभी राजनीतिक दलों को एक सहमति के साथ आगे आना चाहिए कि देश में केवल एक ही वोटिंग लिस्ट रहनी चाहिए। अगर मेरा आवास है, तो मुझे यह पता होना चाहिए कि मेरा इस स्कूल में वोट आएगा। यह व्यवस्था पूरे देश के लिए अच्छी रहेगी।

एक और विषय है, जो चुनाव आचार संहिता से पहले चुनाव आयोग ने किया था, बहुत सारे राजनीतिक दलों ने किया था। पहली आर्मी का जो postal ballot होता था, वह postal ballot पोस्ट के साथ जाता था, बाद में वह वापस आता था। उसने इसके लिए e-ballot की व्यवस्था की थी। उसने इस बार यह भी व्यवस्था की थी कि जो postal ballot जाता है, वह e-ballot के माध्यम से अपना e-ballot निकाले और उस पर पोस्ट करे। इस सुविधा को प्रवासियों के लिए और जो बाहर की ड्यूटी के लिए जाते हैं, उन तक इस e-ballot की सुविधा का विस्तार कर हम इसको किस प्रकार से लागू कर सकते हैं, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि लोकतंत्र में चुनाव में जब तक हम लोगों की सहभागिता को नए माध्यमों के साथ नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, हम इसको सुनिश्चित नहीं कर पाएंगे।

आज एक तरफ हम e-ballot की तरफ जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम ईवीएम को रोक कर देश में चुनाव के लिए शंकाएं खड़ी कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में चुनाव की जो पद्धति विकसित हुई है तथा पारदर्शी और निष्पक्ष चुनाव आयोग की जो भूमिका खड़ी हुई है, वह भूमिका उसे हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने दी थी। उस समय जब उन्होंने संविधान बनाया था, तो आर्टिकल 324 में उन्होंने चुनाव आयोग को पूरी तरह से स्वायत्त बनाया था। उसके पीछे यही उद्देश्य था कि देश में चुनाव कराने वाली संस्था को, जो 125 करोड़ लोगों का चुनाव होता है, उसके लिए उन्होंने आर्टिकल 324 में पावर देकर उसे पूरी superintendence की पावर दी थी। मेरा यह मानना है कि हम लोगों को यह भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि जब चुनाव आयोग आर्टिकल 324 की पावर का उपयोग करता है, तो उस समय चुनाव के दौरान अनावश्यक न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप भी नहीं करना होगा, क्योंकि हमें सभी संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता, निष्पक्षता और ईमानदारी की रक्षा करनी है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमें हिन्दुस्तान के 125 करोड़ लोगों की लोकतंत्र की निष्ठा को मानना होगा। हमें मानना होगा कि देश में चुनाव उन्हीं लोगों की प्रतिबद्धता के कारण होते हैं।

महोदय, मैं फिर से अपने सारे बिन्दुओं को sum-up करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा, पहला, इस समय इस देश में एक ऐसा समय आया है, जब इस देश में विधान सभाओं, लोक सभा और पंचायत के चुनाव एक साथ हों, इसके बारे में सबको विचार करना चाहिए। दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में जो ईवीएम की पद्धति विकसित की गई है, उसको कैसे मजबूत बनाया जाए, उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, न कि उसके खिलाफ कोई नकारात्मक बात फैलानी चाहिए। तीसरा, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में electoral bond का जो विषय हमारी सरकार लेकर आई है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा राजनीतिक दलों को इस बात पर आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए कि electoral bond के विषय को आगे बढ़ाते हुए चुनाव में पैसे का प्रभाव कैसे खत्म हो और चुनाव में पैसे का प्रभाव खत्म करते हुए आम आदमी की ताकत कैसे बढ़े, उस पर विचार करना चाहिए। चौथा, मैं वापस यह दोहराना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां चुनाव एक पर्व के रूप में है। आदर्श चुनाव संहिता के नाम पर जो विसंगतियां लोगों को चुनाव में भाग लेने में कम-से-कम मना करती हों, उनके बारे में राजनीतिक दलों के मन में एक राय बननी चाहिए। चुनाव में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को भाग लेने का अवसर होना चाहिए। पांचवां, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के चुनाव में हम जो एक electoral roll की बात करते हैं, उस एक electoral roll को कैसे लागू किया जाए।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

छठा, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि चुनाव के साथ-साथ हम लोग चुनाव को ज्यादा पारदर्शी तरीके से करें। इसलिए आर्टिकल 324 में इलेक्शन कमीशन को जो पावर दी गई है और जिस प्रकार से चुनाव आयोग ने देश में एक बड़ा चुनाव कराया है, उसके लिए भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 70 साल के हमारे लोकतंत्र की मजबूती का जो सबसे बड़ा नमूना है, वह यह है कि बिहार, जहां से मुझे बहुत लगाव रहा है, बिहार में 2000 से 2015 के बीच चुनाव में 655 लोगों की मौत हुई, लेकिन इस बार पहली बार बिहार में ऐसा चुनाव हुआ कि एक भी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। पूरे देश में एक प्रकार से शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से चुनाव हुए। एकाध प्रदेश में घटनाएं हुई हैं और वहां चुनाव आयोग ने संज्ञान लिया है, वह चुनाव आयोग का विषय है। जिन प्रदेशों में हिंसा हुई है, उनमें भी आगे हमें ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करना होगा कि देश में चुनाव हिंसा मुक्त, भय मुक्त होकर लोकतंत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हो और इसमें सब राजनीतिक दल अपने ज्यादा से ज्यादा सकारात्मक सुझाव देकर देश के लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद भूपेन्द्र जी। आपने अपने समय का पालन किया, उसके लिए अभिनंदन। श्री कपिल सब्बिल।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I rise to participate in this very important discussion on electoral reforms. सबसे पहले तो हमें यह तय करना होगा कि प्रॉब्लम क्या है, Solutions तो तभी निकलेंगे। मैं स्पष्टता से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने इस चुनाव में पैसों का जो नाच देखा, वह एक बहुत भारी प्रॉब्लम है। जिस तरह से चुनाव आयोग ने निर्णय लिए, वह भी एक बड़ी भारी प्रॉब्लम है। जिस तरह से मीडिया ने शासन का साथ दिया, वह भी बड़ी भारी प्रॉब्लम है। चाहे हिन्दुस्तान के टीवी चैनल्स में हो, चाहे सोशल मीडिया में हो, जिस तरह से सब जगह एक ही चेहरा दिख रहा था, वह भी हमें छोटी-मोटी प्रॉब्लम लगती है।

पहले मैं पैसों की बात करूंगा। जितना पैसा इस चुनाव में खर्च हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में किसी चुनाव में खर्च नहीं हुआ और Centre for Media Studies की एक रिपोर्ट है कि 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया इस चुनाव में खर्च हुआ। उसमें से लगभग 45 प्रतिशत खर्च * ने किया। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह Centre for Media Studies की रिपोर्ट है, इसका मतलब लगभग 27 हजार करोड़ * न खर्च किया। ₹ 25,000 crores was spent in the publicity campaign; 25 हजार करोड़।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a private agency. It has no ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have said so. I am saying so. I didn't say that it is a Government agency because ... (Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Hon. Chairman, Sir, since I ...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am taking the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told him ...*(Interruptions)*... that it will not be part of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not be part of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have to reply to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You reply.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What he is saying will make headlines without any authenticity of the report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankar Prasadji, as a Chairman, I know that what he has said is not from the official sources. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That's right. I have said so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a private thing. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is a motivated source. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I don't know whether it is motivated or not but I am only giving you the source of the data that I am placing before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is one organization. It is not credible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That's right. It is an organization. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been made clear. It is not official. It is not credible. It is 'somebody'. Somebody may believe it or may not believe it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It may not be official. But it doesn't mean it is not credible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It all depends on how we look at it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it suits us, then we say credible. If it doesn't suit us*(Interruptions)*... That is how you all people are taking it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The expenditure may well be much more than that. So, let's be clear. Let's be clear. And, if this continues, it is suggested that in the 2024 election, the expenditure would be one trillion rupees. Now, does anybody want to solve this problem or not? In fact, that very report says कि 700 रुपये हर वोटर पर खर्च हुए। इसका मतलब यह है कि हर parliamentary constituency में 100 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। यह पैसा कहां से आया, यह सवाल हमें अपने आप से पूछना होगा? कहां से पैसा आया? कौन लाया? यह जो काले धन की बात होती है, प्रधान मंत्री जी रोज़ कहते हैं कि काले धन पर हमें एक बड़ा भारी वर्क करना चाहिए, तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इसमें काला धन इस्तेमाल हो रहा था या सब सफेद धन ही था? इसके पीछे क्या था, उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा बाद की चर्चा में आपको बताऊंगा। आज मैं इस सदन में आपके सामने वह भी रखूंगा, लेकिन उससे पहले मैं कुछ और आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। 2019 में मार्च-अप्रैल के दो महीनों में जो political donors की donations आईं, वे 3,622 करोड़ रुपये की थीं। यह official sources के अनुसार है और इसमें कोई transparency और कोई accountability नहीं है। इन 3,622 करोड़ रुपयों का source क्या है? इनका source black money है या इनका source round-tripping है, यह किसी को मालूम नहीं है। हमें इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। आपको मालूम है कि इसमें electoral bonds लागू किए गए। Electoral bonds में आप 1000 की डोनेशन दे सकते हो, 10 हजार की दे सकते हो, 1 लाख की दे सकते हो, 10 लाख की दे सकते हो और 1 एक करोड़ की दे सकते हो, लेकिन 99.8% जो डोनेशंस आईं, वे 10 लाख और 1 करोड़ रुपये की थीं। तो इससे आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि वे डोनेशंस कहां से आयीं। यह तो साफ़ ज़ाहिर है कि जन लोगों के पास पैसा है, वे ही डोनेशंस दे रहे थे और किसको दे रहे थे, यह भी हमें मालूम है। यह तो पब्लिक फाइलिंग है। यह तो सबको मालूम है कि वे किसको डोनेशंस दे रहे थे। 95 परसेंट डोनेशंस तो भाजपा को मिलीं। इसके पीछे सोच क्या थी, वह मैं आज आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने और देश के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। Let's go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह पब्लिक फाइलिंग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let's go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Public filing of audited accounts before the Election Commission of India.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, he is speaking.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let us go back, Sir, to 2016. In 2016, the Finance Act was amended, and when the Finance Act was amended, the FCRA, which is the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act, was in turn amended. In terms of that, a company which was incorporated, which is a foreign company, outside India, and if it had a 100 per cent subsidiary in India, it could contribute any amount of money. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not taking any names. पहले तो इन्होंने 2016 में तय किया कि 2019 में पैसा कहां से आयेगा। पहली बात तो इन्होंने वह तय की। तो FCRA को अमेंड किया। इसके बाद 2017 में फिर फाइनेंस एक्ट को अमेंड किया और उस अमेंडमेंट में इन्होंने यह किया कि The Indian Companies Act

में संशोधन लाकर इन्होंने यह कहा कि 7.5 प्रतिशत की जो लिमिट है, पिछले तीन सालों से अगर कोई कम्पनी नोट प्रॉफिट कर रही है, तो उसका केवल 7.5 प्रतिशत की डोनेशन हो सकती है। वह डोनेशन इन्होंने रद्द कर दी, वह लिमिट रद्द कर दी। अब वही कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर कितना भी डोनेशन पार्टी को दे, कोई उस पर सवाल नहीं पूछ सकता। यह दूसरा संशोधन इन्होंने किया, बड़ी सोच-समझ के साथ, क्योंकि इनको मालूम था कि 2019 में इलेक्शन लड़ना है, तो वह पैसा कहां से आयेगा। 2017 में इन्होंने एक और संशोधन किया। वह संशोधन यह था कि कोई प्राविवेट फर्म whether incorporated, not incorporated or an association, that need not reflect donations in a profit and loss account. The donation that it has given need not be reflected in the profit and loss account; it can just be put under the head of Expenditure. So, private parties, associations, incorporated, unincorporated, private firms, partnerships, etc., could donate any amount of money and don't reflect it in their books of account. तो ये संशोधन जब इन्होंने किये, तो नैचुरली जो रोज़ इनसे काम करवाते थे, उन्हें तो डोनेशन देना ही था। फिर क्या हुआ? यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ये सारी बातें रखी गयीं। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का ऑर्डर आपके सामने और सदस्यों के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा, "Vide Section 137 of the Finance Act of 2017, it is evident that any donations received by a political party through an electoral bond has been taken out of the ambit of reporting under the contribution report as prescribed in Section 29C of the Representation of People's Act". You are aware that under Section 29C, any donation above ₹ 20,000 has to be reported to the Election Commission, and the source has to be reported. वह भी इन्होंने रद्द कर दी, ताकि इलेक्शन कमीशन को भी नहीं पता चले कि पैसा कहां से आया, फिर ये बात करते हैं कि हम काला धन खत्म करना चाहते हैं। Then, the Supreme Court also noted.. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. हां, सारा ही सफेद था। यह मुझे दिखता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके सामने जो मैं देख रहा हूँ, वह तो सब सफेद ही था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब सफेद ही था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments, please. The Minister is capable of responding. Don't worry.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: "It cannot be ascertained whether the political party has taken any donation in violation of the provisions of Section 29B of the Representation of People's Act, which prohibits the political parties from taking donations from Government companies and foreign sources." यह भी आपको पता नहीं लग सकता कि foreign source से पैसा आया या सरकारी कम्पनी से पैसा आया। आपने फाइनेंस एक्ट के द्वारा ऐसा संशोधन किया, क्योंकि आपको मालूम था कि पैसे की जरूरत होगी, हर वोटर के पास पैसा पहुंचाना होगा, कैसे पहुंचाएंगे? वह तो तभी पहुंचाएंगे न, जब आपके पास कुछ साधन होंगे और साधन कौन देगा, बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर, जिनको रोज़ के रोज़ पोर्ट्स मिलते हैं, जिनको रोज़ के रोज़ गैस एजेंसीज़, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन एजेंसीज़ मिलती हैं, जो आजकल एयरपोर्ट खरीदना चाहते हैं। ठीक है

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

न? वही सब लोग तो डोनेशन देंगे और कौन देगा, किसके पास करोड़ों रुपये हैं, उन्हीं के पास तो करोड़ों रुपये हैं। फिर, जैसा मैंने कहा, इन्होंने Section 182 of the Companies Act amend कर दिया। And the limit ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is very serious issue and I would have to seek your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने किसी का नाम ही नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Kapil Sibal is appearing in the Supreme Court on these matters on behalf of the *. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kapil Sibal is appearing in the Supreme Court to defend the *. ...(Interruptions)... Can he argue it here? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have not appeared. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Can he argue it here? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have not appeared in this case. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is a question of propriety. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kapil Sibal is appearing in the Supreme Court on this matter on behalf of the *. ...(Interruptions)... Should he make these comments here is the question? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I leave it to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has raised a point. If you want to respond on that ...(Interruptions)... He is raising an issue of expression of interest. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the Law Minister must be a little more careful before intervention because I am referring to Writ Petition No.880 of 2017, Writ Petition No.59 of 2018 and Writ Petition No.434 of 2018, and I have not appeared in any of these cases.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): **

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं, इसकी कोई ज़रूरत नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't you want debate? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want debate? ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record, either in electronic or print media. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He appeared in the Supreme Court on these matters to defend the Party's stand. If he says, "No", I will apologise. Let him say so. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, the hon. Minister is capable. Why should we get involved in between? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In the context of all this, the Supreme Court said, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, मैं उन्हें कह रहा हूँ कि आपने इस रिकॉर्ड में ला दिया, अब इसे छोड़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हाँ, बिल्कुल, बिल्कुल। ...*(व्यवधान)*... And I am quoting the Supreme Court, "All that we would like to state for the present is that the rival contentions give rise to weighty issues which have a tremendous bearing on the sanctity of the electoral process in the country." यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट कह रहा है। And then the Supreme Court directed all political parties, who have received donations through electoral bonds, to submit to the Election Commission of India, in a sealed cover, detailed particulars of the donors as against each bond; the amount of each such bond and the full particulars of the credit received against each such bond, namely, the particulars of the bank account to which the amount has been credited and the date of each such credit." This information has to go to the Election Commission by the 30th of May. I ask, through you, the Minister whether his Party actually informed the Election Commission of the amount that has been donated by each such donor by the 30th of May or not. We want that answer on the floor of the House.

Sir, having said that, I just go back to the misuse of the social media and the way in which a certain political party used Facebook, Google and other social media platforms to target particular voters, and the amount of money that has been spent is in crores and it is something that we need to be worried about. That is why I said, before we start talking about reforms, you must first analyse what the problem is. Then, Sir, the other thing I wish to say is that the * officially spent about ₹ 1.32 crores on Facebook. On*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

unofficial Facebook pages, namely, 'भारत के मन की बात', 'Nation with Namo' 'My First Vote for Modi' cumulatively about ₹ 4.5 crores were spent. The organization that was behind Facebook was the Association of Billion Minds and Huffingtonpost reveals that this shadowy firm was actually created only to support the *. And then, of course, as you know ...*(Interruptions)*... That's only Huffingtonpost has reported; I am not saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sir, you know about Namo TV; you know about the continuous footage of Namo TV; you know that a movie was made and you know that the * was the top spender on Google — ₹ 18.3 crore. Now, Sir, what is the role of the media? That is something that we have to be worried about. I just want to make a statement on that that both the * and our Prime Minister enjoyed complete media hegemony during the course of this election. If you want a free and fair poll, it cannot happen like this. It can't happen like this. Every street, circle, road, petrol stations, highway, social media sites, newspapers were flooded with the PM's pictures and his election slogans. The first PM in 70 years, who know where the camera is. He has two eyes, but he knows that the camera is only one. And, that one eye will only show what it wants to show. If the media exercise self-censorship and co-option, it would have a free right; nobody would interfere. From Aadhaar to EVMs, from Doklam to Pulwama, with Rafale in between, the biggest scandals, and from LPG to GDP, from missing planes to missing jobs data, the grandest claims were unexamined. The fake, the frivolous and the frothy Anthem, flag, beef, love jihad, JNU, urban naxal, aajan, got more air time. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, this is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, don't get worried. These are problems. These got more time than the protests of farmers and the protests of workers. Agenda setting in studios, warriors played minority goes on each night; — 'Hindus in danger', 'illegal immigrants', 'fostering a siege mentality'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Ruling Party is interrupting. सम्मान से सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... The Ministers are interrupting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Kapilji. Keep your time in mind. Your party has three speakers.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will sit down, whenever you ask me. Sir, I am not one of those ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your party has been given 30 minutes time. There are three speakers.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, don't worry about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keep that in mind. And, one more thing, we are discussing election reform. What happened in one side ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no, Sir. You have to understand, how you move forward unless you know what happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, all this is within the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, 2019 campaign was powered by undefeatable media machines fuelled by fake news and whatsapp. The relationship between the media and the practice of politics has been transformed. देश बदल चुका है, बदल नहीं रहा है। संविधान बदल चुका है, संविधान की नींव में दरार आ रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*... इस बात को आप समझिए। इस पर आप सब लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा। ठीक है, हो सकता है कि आप चुनाव जीतो, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप चुनाव जीत गए.... संविधान को सामने रखते हुए आप चुनाव जीते। आपने संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाईं। सर, मैं दूसरी बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़, बैठ कर comment नहीं करना। This is not fair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the Election Commission, as I said, is part of the problem. And, I tell you, why? I am not attributing any motives. Why is it part of the problem? The Election Commission on the 9th March, 2019, issued this advisory and I am just reading it. It says, "The Ministry of Defence has brought to the notice of the Commission that the photographs of Defence personnel are being used by political parties; their leaders and candidates in advertisements as part of their election propaganda," and requested the Commission to issue suitable instructions in this regard. Then they said, "The Commission, accordingly, calls upon all political parties to advise their candidate's leaders to desist from displaying photographs of Defence personnel or photographs of functions involving Defence personnel in advertisements or otherwise as part of their Election propaganda". This is an advisory that is issued by the Election Commission at the instance of the Defence Ministry. And, see what happened in the election. प्रचार हो रहा था और पीछे शहीदों के फोटोग्राफ दिखाये जा रहे थे, यह हम भी मानते हैं और चुनाव आयोग ने क्या किया? आप कहते हैं कि आप motive... हम motive की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। चुनाव आयोग ने क्या किया? जब ये बातें हो रही थीं, जब शहीदों के नाम पर वोट मांगे जा रहे थे, तब चुनाव आयोग क्या कर रहा था? *

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, this is not fair.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a public meeting outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is a direction during elections. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I am not disputing. ...*(Interruptions)*... That you have every liberty to quote. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, * on the floor of the House, is not permitted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Alright, Sir. Sir, let me ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Did it take action? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did the Election Commission take action? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is for the Election Commission to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. I am saying that it did not take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do it outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, how can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want to discuss the larger issue of Electoral Reforms. ...*(Interruptions)*... The first speaker has put it in such a manner flagging the issue. He did it. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, from this side also, he has explained constructively. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you get into 'tu tu, main main', then nothing will be achieved. आप लोगों की इच्छा नहीं है, तो मैं क्या करूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मेरा आपसे एक आवेदन है।...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी, सक्षम हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... Law Minister जवाब देंगे, उनको बैसाखियों की जरूरत नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आनन्द जी। आनन्द जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): आप कुछ भी बोल सकते हैं क्या?...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कुछ भी बोल दोगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No motives to be attributed to the Election Commission.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not attributing any motives.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No motives can be attributed to the Election Commission. Nothing shall go on record.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I modify my statement and say, “I did not see any action from the Election Commission.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: You could have said it like that.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, Sir, before I come to the EVM, the next issue is ‘criminalisation of politics’. I remember, way back in 2014, our Prime Minister — at that time, he was not the Prime Minister — had said, “If I come to power, I have decided that when a new Government is formed after May 16th, I will set up a Committee to find out what cases are pending against whom. I will not discriminate. I will not spare even BJP and NDA candidates.” This is what he had said in 2014. We are in 2019. Nothing has been done. We know the kind of candidates that were actually part of the election. And no motives. I am not actually attributing any motives. We know the candidates. We know that some of them won. We also know that some of them are in the Lok Sabha. We know the number of candidates who have got criminal records, and the Prime Minister had said, “I will not spare anybody. I will not induct them as Ministers, if they have criminal cases pending against them.” These are his statements. Now, if you are really serious about reforms, why don’t you start within your house? Now, Sir, I come to the issue of EVMs. Our objection to the EVMs is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking full time of your Party. So, others will not get time.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, our objection to the EVMs is principal.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इसमें सात-आठ मिनट तो गए।

قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، اس میں سات-آٹھ منٹ تو گئے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that cannot be done. Then, everybody will take that plea. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that time must be deducted from our party’s time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, हम इस मोड़ पर खड़े हैं कि हमारी वे संस्थाएं, जिन्हें संविधान की रक्षा करनी थी...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये नए मंत्री हैं...(व्यवधान)... नए मंत्री हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: अगर वे रक्षा करना बंद कर दें?... आपको मालूम है कि under Article 324 of the Constitution, the superintendence, direction and control for preparing the electoral roll and conducting of the elections are with the Election Commission. जिस दौरान नोटिफिकेशन इश्यू होता है और परिणाम आते हैं, इस बीच में, Election Commission is the master. अब अगर वही संस्था, जो कदम उठाना चाहे और उसमें विलंब हो जाए, तो इसमें संविधान का नुकसान होगा। बाकी भी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं, जब हमें लगता है कि संस्थाओं को कुछ interfere करना चाहिए, कोई direction देनी चाहिए और अगर वे नहीं देंगे, तो संविधान का नुकसान होगा, हम लोगों का नुकसान होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हमें इस बात पर सोचना चाहिए। इसमें कोई आरोप की बात नहीं है। हमें केवल सोचना चाहिए कि अगर हम अपने संविधान की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे, जो संस्थान हैं, वे नहीं करेंगे, तो संविधान कहाँ जाएगा, देश आगे कैसे बढ़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kapilji, you have to conclude now.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, Sir, on the EVMs, all that we want to say is that the voting machine has become a counting machine. That is the heart of the matter. जब आप ईवीएम पर जाते हैं और वोट करते हैं, तब आपको यह तो दिखता है कि हमने इस पार्टी को दिया, इस कैंडिडेट को दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद हमें नहीं मालूम कि जो वोट हमने उस पार्टी और कैंडिडेट को दिया, उसके पक्ष में काउंट हुआ या नहीं। यह काम मशीन करती है।...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ पहले समझ लीजिए। बिना समझे कोई चर्चा नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will respond. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग unnecessarily interfere कर रहे हैं। चिंता मत करो। You have a capable Minister. He will respond. अभी आपकी पार्टी के भी वक्ता हैं और बाकी पार्टियों के भी है। सब को मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सभापति महोदय, विश्व में कई ऐसे देश हैं, जो ईवीएम का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते। इसके पीछे कोई वजह होगी। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स नहीं करता, यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ नहीं करतीं, जर्मनी में, it is held to be unconstitutional. And, why is it so? The German Constitutional Court...(Interruptions)... आप interfere क्यों कर रहे हो?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह बीमारी सर्वव्यापी है, इसमें मैं क्या करूँ?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the German Constitutional Court, in the year 2009, declared that voting through electronic voting machines is unconstitutional and unlawful. This they did by insisting that the process of voting should be such, as to be easily understood, verifiable and controllable, even by the most ordinary voter... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kapil Sibal, please conclude...(Interruptions)... I have to call the next speaker now...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, one second. Kindly allow me...(Interruptions)... मेरे पास पांच मिनट हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It pains me also, even to tell you about the time...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: अगर आप कहेंगे, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: बस, पांच मिनट की बात है।

श्री सभापति: पांच मिनट में आपकी पार्टी का टाइम पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: कोई बात नहीं, पांच मिनट की बात है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमें या किसी को भी यह नहीं मालूम कि सोर्स कोर्ड क्या है, किसी को मालूम नहीं कि इसमें क्या प्रोग्राम लोड होता है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि जब बैलेट पेपर बनता है, तो वह चुनाव के दो-तीन दिन पहले ही बनता है। बैलेट पेपर का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फॉर्म बनता है, एक इंजीनियर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मशीन में जाता है और वह बैलेट पेपर यूनिट में डालता है। जब वह बैलेट पेपर यूनिट में डालता है, तो उसकी कनेक्टिविटी वीवीपैट में करता है। वह इलेक्शन कमीशन नहीं करता, वह ECL का इंजीनियर होता है या वह भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का इंजीनियर होता है। जब वह वहां जाता है, तो कनेक्टिविटी ...(व्यवधान)... वह आउटसोर्स होता है। वहां क्या होता है, क्या नहीं होता, वह न इलेक्शन कमीशन को मालूम, न हमें मालूम, न आपको मालूम, किसी को नहीं मालूम। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। यह होने दीजिए, बाद में आपको भी मौका मिलना है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: * मैं आपको कुछ बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने अगस्त-सितम्बर, 2013 में 2 लाख 3 हजार लोगों का एक सर्वे किया था और उस सर्वे में यह निकला कि 2014 के इलेक्शन में हमें पूर्ण बहुमत मिलेगा। मतलब, उनको आठ महीने पहले ही पता चल गया था। यह यूट्यूब पर है, आप देख लीजिए। उन्होंने फिर यह बोला कि अगस्त-सितम्बर, 2018 में भी हमने ऐसा ही सर्वे किया है।

श्री सभापति: एक private conversation को, जहां बात हुई, उसको quote करना ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this is not a conversation...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know that you have to authenticate it...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not making an allegation...(Interruptions)... I am just stating...(Interruptions)... He said कि हमने सर्वे किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ही के मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने कहा, हमने सर्वे किया है, मैं आज आपको कह सकता हूँ कि 2019 में हमें 297 से 303 सीट्स मिलेंगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उसमें क्या है, वह एक अंदाज़ा है। बहुत लोगों ने अंदाज़ा किया, क्यों?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं कहता हूँ कि बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हमें भी गुर बता दो कि छः-आठ महीने पहले हमें भी पता चल जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हमें भी वह गुर बता दो। वह connectivity हमें भी दिला दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... Then, I have to take the names of the Members...(Interruptions)... It is not good...(Interruptions)... Please understand...(Interruptions)... Please conclude...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैंने अपनी थोड़ी-सी पंक्तियाँ लिखी हैं, उनको पढ़कर मैं कन्क्लूड करता हूँ। "लम्हों की नज़ाकत को जो भी पहचान पाएगा" और इस नज़ाकत के मोड़ पर हम खड़े हैं।

"लम्हों की नज़ाकत को जो भी पहचान पाएगा,
वही हर चेहरे पे मुस्कान लाएगा,
तेरी सियासत में जो तूने लकीर खींची है,
वक्त उसकी तस्वीर तुझको खुद ही दिखाएगा।"

आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... If you do not want to have the debate, then I can leave it here only. ...(Interruptions)... जब आपको suit करता है, आप वहां उंगली दिखाते हैं, जब उनको suit करता है, तब वे उंगली दिखाते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि सब लोग शांति से बैठकर be tolerant towards other's views, be tolerant towards the mandate of the people, that is democracy. We have to understand that. Now, the next speaker is Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मेरे पास समय कितना है?

श्री सभापति: आप जितने समय में बोल सकते हैं, वह आपको मालूम है। आपके पास 8 मिनट का समय है। ...(Interruptions)... I will take care. Don't worry.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत ही कंक्रिट सुझाव दूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... अभी भूपेन्द्र जी ने एक साथ चुनाव की बात कही थी।

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, he is a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is intervening in the speech of every Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not intervening. He is saying something. ... *(Interruptions)*... Let me hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, हम सदन में कोई भी तथ्य और विषय रखते हैं, तो उसकी पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी हमको लेनी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बीच में कपिल सिब्बल जी के लिए कहा, तो उन्होंने तुरंत कहा कि मैं एफसीआरए के मैटर में appear नहीं हुआ। आप बहुत बड़े वरिष्ठ काउन्सिलर हैं, आपका रिफरेंस था, किन्तु मैं सदन की टेबल पर पीटीआई की 15 जनवरी की न्यूज़ रखता हूँ। मेरा यह कहना है कि मैं किसी पर allegation नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उस न्यूज़ में clear है कि कपिल सिब्बल जी, उस मैटर में appear हुए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to authenticate it if you want to.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: Yes, Sir, दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is saying that he is laying some papers, some personal papers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can he lay it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: कालिता जी, मुझे अपनी बात बोलने दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: कालिता जी, आप बैठ जाइए। He has every right to raise a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has raised it... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But under which Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... He has every right to raise a point of order but under which Rule?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मैं सदन की टेबल पर facts रख रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप authenticate कीजिए, टेबल पर रखिए।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मेरा एक वाक्य सुन लीजिए कि जिस context में कपिल सिब्बल जी बोले हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he is challenging and authenticating... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, उसमें जो उनका व्यक्तिगत इंटरेस्ट है, मैं टेबल पर रखता हूँ। मैं आपको clear कर दूँ, मैं किसी पर allegation नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav ji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Under which Rule, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he cannot lay papers like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then tomorrow, we will lay some papers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी...*(व्यवधान)*... कालिता जी, आप सीनियर मेम्बर हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We want a ruling from you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My point of order is that you cannot table a document without prior notice. You cannot come across like this. It is against the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has sought my permission and I have given it to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. It is not tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not tabled. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: देरेक जी, प्लीज़ उनको बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Fine but you cannot come and table a document like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kapil ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, please note what I said. I have not appeared in WP 880 of 2017 in this court. ...*(Interruptions)*... WP 59 (434). ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All those things will be gone through. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is in record, I will go through it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have said, I have not appeared in this. Then, why are you making a wrong statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion is allowed between both the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the record. I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Bhupender ji, please leave it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kapil Sibal ji, please.

...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)... What you have said is recorded here. Please. ...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record now. ...(Interruptions)... What you have said has gone on record. I will go through the record and act strictly as per the record. Don't worry. I will not make any interpretation also.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मान्यवर, मेरे बहुत concrete सुझाव हैं। अभी भूपेन्द्र जी ने एक राष्ट्र, एक चुनाव की बात कही थी। हम जानते हैं कि अमेरिका में हाउस ऑफ रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के काम का कार्यकाल 2 वर्ष का होता है, हर दो साल बाद चुनाव होता है, उसके बाद दो साल बाद, 4 साल जैसे ही होते हैं, राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होता है और हर दो साल बाद one third सीनेट का डायरेक्ट जनता के द्वारा चुनाव होता है। हर दो साल के बाद अमेरिका चुनाव में ही रहता है। अमेरिका बहुत पिछड़ गया और हिन्दुस्तान बहुत आगे चला गया। मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां चुनाव हों और कुछ लोगों ने बहुत पहले से मांग की थी, जहां भी चाहे केन्द्र का चुनाव, लोक सभा का चुनाव हो, चाहे राज्यों के चुनाव हों, चुनाव होने से 6 महीने पहले निर्वाचित सरकारों को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए और केन्द्र में सर्वदलीय सरकार होनी चाहिए। राज्यों में राज्यपाल करेंगे, लेकिन उनको एडवाइज़ करने के लिए हाई कोर्ट के तीन सिटिंग जजेज़ का पैनल होना चाहिए, जैसे मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं और उनकी राय मानने के लिए राज्यपाल इसलिए बाध्य होना चाहिए कि बहुत सारे... मैं राज्यपालों पर कोई aspersion नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन उनका पोलिटिकल बैकग्राउंड होता है। जनता का विश्वास जीतने के लिए जरूरी है कि एडवाइज़री बोर्ड हो और वह भी निष्पक्ष लोगों का हो, तो चुनाव कराइए। सरकार इस्तीफा दे, सारे राज्यों की सरकारें इस्तीफा दें, चुनाव से 6 महीने पहले और 6 महीने पहले जो अधिकारी सेंसिटिव पोस्ट्स पर पोस्ट किए गए हैं, all of them should be transferred whether they are Chief Secretaries or whether they are DGPs or whether they are Principal Secretaries (Home). This is number one. विश्वास बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है। आपने विश्वास की बात कही। ईवीएम में गड़बड़ी हो या न हो, लेकिन जनता का विश्वास ईवीएम पर नहीं है। To restore the confidence of the people, it is necessary that we get back to the ballot paper system. एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी दिया था, भूपेन्द्र जी ने भी दिया था और मैंने बहुत पहले इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने यह मामला रखा था कि ग्राम पंचायत की जो वोटर लिस्ट होती है, municipalities की और Municipal Corporations की, वही लिस्ट विधान सभा और लोक सभा के चुनाव में होनी चाहिए। हम सब लोग भुक्तभोगी हैं। वोट बढ़वाने के लिए कार्यकर्ताओं से कहना, यह करना, कुछ के वोट छूट जाते हैं, किसी के कट जाते हैं, लेकिन प्रधानी और municipality के चुनाव में जो सभासद का चुनाव लड़ते हैं, जो प्रधान का चुनाव लड़ते हैं, न एक वोट रहने देंगे, न एक वोट गलत बढ़ने देंगे और इलेक्शन कमीशन का जो झमेला होता है कि इतने BLOs होने चाहिए, फिर प्राइमरी स्कूल की शिक्षक सब ड्यूटी पर लगे हुए हैं, सारी आंगनवाड़ियां लगी हुई हैं, सार काम रुक जाता है। यह सब खत्म, कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा। अगर यह हो जाए, तो आधा सिर दर्द सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ का और हम लोग जो यह सब झेलते हैं, तो इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार मिलकर यह कर सकती है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उस दिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के दौरान इस बात को भी कहा था कि ऐसा होना चाहिए। यह बहुत बड़ा सुधार हो जाएगा electoral reforms में, अगर ग्राम पंचायत, municipalities की वोटर लिस्ट वही हो, जो लोक सभा और विधान सभा की हो, एक ही होनी चाहिए। एक जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चुनाव होते हैं, तो हमने देखा है कि हवाई अड्डे पर जाइए, तो एक तरफ, जैसे साइकिल्स खड़ी होती हैं, वैसे हेलिकॉप्टर और छोटे-छोटे जहाज़ खड़े होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि चाहे प्राइवेट प्लेन हो, चाहे helicopters हों, बड़े पैमाने पर जो पोस्टर छपते हैं, सारे के सारे अगर यूज़ किए जाते हैं और किसी एक candidate के क्षेत्र में वे जाते हैं, तो वह खर्चा भी पार्टी पर जुड़ता है, वह खर्चा candidate के खर्च में जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। आधा खर्च अपने आप कम हो जाएगा। इनके पास पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है। जिधर देखिए, उधर helicopter, जहाज़, प्लेन, level-playing field नहीं होती है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि helicopter और निजी जहाज़ों का खर्चा सब candidate के खर्च में जुड़ना चाहिए। अगर आप पैसे के दुरुपयोग को रोकना चाहते हैं तो।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Cycle को exempt कर देना।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): वह exempted है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, एक चीज़ और है। एक तरफ इलेक्शन कमीशन रोज़ाना प्रचार करता है कि 100 परसेंट वोटिंग कीजिए और दूसरी तरफ returning officers अपने presiding officers को ये निर्देश देते हैं कि पिछले चुनाव में यहां 90 परसेंट वोट पड़े थे, आप देखना कि यहां 60 परसेंट से ऊपर वोट न पड़ने पाएं। यह जो discrepancy है, यह जो कथनी और करनी में अंतर है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के संदर्भ में कहना चाहता हूँ - यह मेरा इलेक्शन कमीशन के ऊपर aspersion नहीं है, लेकिन चाहे वह मुलायम सिंह यादव जी की सरकार रही हो, चाहे अखिलेश यादव जी की रही हो, जब-जब ये सरकारें रहीं, तब-तब मुख्य मंत्री की community से जुड़े हुए सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट्स और एसएसपीज़ का ट्रांसफर किया गया। मेरी यह मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, उसमें जब भी चुनाव हों - पहला सुझाव तो यही है कि 6 महीने पहले सब इस्तीफा दे दें, लेकिन इसके लिए ये agree नहीं होते - तो जब भी चुनाव हों, उस समय जो मुख्य मंत्री की community है, उससे संबंधित सारे अधिकारियों को जिलों से हटा दिया जाए। 36 जिले 75 में से - एक community के कलेक्टर और एसपी - आपने कभी देखा है ऐसा! जब यह होगा तो कलेक्टर और एसपी as party agent काम करने लगते हैं। आप चार-चार लोगों को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। उत्तर प्रदेश में अखिलेश यादव के ज़माने में केवल आठ यादव कलेक्टर थे, आठों ट्रांसफर कर दिए गए। मैंने अपने जिले में किसी यादव अधिकारी को पोस्ट नहीं होने दिया, मैं जानता था कि इलेक्शन कमीशन हटा देगा - एक Additional SP था, उसी को ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया। इसीलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सही मायने में कोई electoral reform करना चाहते हैं तो चुनाव से 6 महीने पहले सरकारों को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए, राज्यों में राज्यपाल का शासन हो और देश में एक नेशनल गवर्नमेंट हो, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

5.00 P.M.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very vast subject. One cannot deliberate within the prescribed limited period of time, but I have to do it. Therefore, I am only mentioning certain points.

Sir, when the freedom movement of the country was at its peak and the Government of India Act, 1935 was enacted, elections in some States were held in 1937. The Congress Party at that time participated in the elections and after election, the Congress Party formed Government in some of these States. At that time, one question was posed before Gandhiji. What was the question? Gandhiji was asked as to why he agreed to Congress going into power and his reply was, “This might be a substitute for a bloody revolution and even mass civil disobedience.” Gandhiji believed that even the instrument of mass civil disobedience could not be utilized so often, but through the election process, ruler could be changed as per the will and aspiration of the people. This was the importance of election, which Gandhiji uttered long, long back. Sir, holding free and fair elections is the essential condition of democracy. But no electoral system can be regarded as perfect, it is more often an evolving system. Therefore, Sir, reformation in our electoral system, at present, is highly essential. I will make two-three points. Most of the hon. Members have already mentioned most of them. Sir, first is regarding criminalization of politics. Sir, if you permit me, I can disclose certain very perplexing figures, which have been revealed by the ADR. Sir, in the last elections, which were held last month—I am sorry to mention this—*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't refer to *(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I am only quoting the figures. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But they are also not authentic. That is the problem. We are condemning ourselves. *

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Okay; I am not mentioning any political party, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very knowledgeable person.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: But this is the state of affairs, today. Sir, we are talking about criminalization of politics. In my opinion, the utmost responsibility lies with us, the political leaders and the political parties. While we select our candidates, while we issue tickets, is it not the responsibility of the political parties to see that such type

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

of candidates are not selected by the political parties, not given tickets by the political parties? So it is our responsibility. Sir, we were talking about the money power. I think Mr. Derek was quoting the N.N. Vohra Committee; he was the then Home Secretary. Sir, the Election Commission imposes a ceiling on the expenditure of an individual candidate. For all of us, there is a ceiling imposed by the Election Commission. Sir, is there any ceiling on the political parties, which are spending huge amount for their own candidates? Sir, in 1975, the Supreme Court gave an important judgement on Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the ruling of the Supreme court was, "Spending on behalf of the candidate should be included in calculating candidate's election expenses in order to determine whether the election expenditure limit has been violated or not." Your party was in Government at that time. You nullified the judgement of the Supreme Court. The Congress Government at that time, to nullify the judgement, amended the RPA Act, by inserting that "Notwithstanding any order of the court, any expenditure incurred in connection with the election of the candidate by a political party or by any other association shall not be considered as campaign expenses." This was the change and you nullified the order of the Supreme Court. Now, I come to EVM. Through EVM system many elections have already been held. Governments have gone and Governments have come through the EVM system. My only concern is, we have introduced the VVPAT system. I do not understand why the Election Commission did not agree and even the hon. Court also vindicated the stand of the Election Commission when political parties went to the Court and the Election Commission as to why we should not check and tally the VVPAT counting before we go for the EVM counting. What is the harm in it? I do not understand. In my opinion, Sir, I do not object to the EVM system, but the VVPAT system should be strengthened more. Sir, we are all talking about democracy. I know that most of the political parties may not agree with my view, Sir, but is there internal democracy within ourselves? My humble suggestion is, let there be an independent agency, maybe, like Election Commission and let that independent agency be allowed to supervise the internal party organization election of all the political parties. What is happening in all the political parties in their elections? That we all know, Sir. That should not be mentioned here in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, one more point. Sir, if you go to Jammu and Kashmir, several elections were held. I want to mention that there are constituencies in Jammu and Kashmir where the percentage of polling was less than 10 per cent. In certain

constituencies, the percentage of polling was less than 5 per cent. I can quote one Assembly constituency, if I pronounce it properly, it is Amirakadal and in the Amirakadal election, the total vote poll was 1,163 and that is 1.5 per cent of the total registered votes. You won that election. So, this is the state of affairs. Is it not a mockery of democracy? My suggestion is that we should prescribe that unless and until a minimum number of percentage of polling is there in one constituency, that election in that constituency should be declared void.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the discussion on electoral reforms. Nowadays, we are speaking for holding simultaneous elections and 'One Nation and One Election.' The idea of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies is desirable from the point of view of reducing the election expenditure, and also to avoid the difficulties faced in governance while conducting frequent elections. There are some practical problems, and public apprehensions, on the idea of 'One Nation, One Election'. The apprehensions have to be legally and constitutionally resolved before deciding on the idea of 'One Nation, One Election'.

As the election for the Parliament and State Assemblies are held at different dates at present, there are apprehensions that the tenure of the State Assemblies will fall short of five years if the elections to these Assemblies are held subsequent to Parliament Election. If the elections for State Assemblies were held prior to Parliament election, and completing the full tenure of five years before Parliament election, the tenure of Assemblies has to be extended. How are we going to deal with the above indicated residual period to make it co-terminus with the Parliament tenure? Are we going to curtail the Assembly tenure, or, are we going to extend the tenure beyond five years?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Assuming that the Parliament elections and the election for all State Assemblies are held simultaneously, what is the solution if the Parliament is dissolved before its entitled five year tenure due to lack of majority, or, for any other reason?

Again, our Constitution speaks about the emergency provisions of Articles 352 to 360. Article 352 says about the proclamation of emergency, and Article 356 refers to the provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a State. Article 360 refers to

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

the provision of financial emergency. My point is, how you are going to get over these Articles in our Constitution?

Similarly, in the State Assembly, if the State Government falls due to lack of majority or for any other reasons, how are we going to deal with it?

If the Parliament or State Assembly is dissolved and elections have to be conducted for Parliament and State Assembly only for the residual period, then, the stated objective of saving expenditure on conducting frequent elections will not be achieved. How will the proposed constitutional amendment cover this contingency? This needs to be clarified.

Again, Sir, another source of unwanted election expenditure is through bye- elections. The inevitable resignations caused by the sitting MLA or MP contesting elections can certainly be avoided. Any sitting legislator or parliamentarian should be prohibited for an alternate post.

Again, Sir, when a vacancy arises due to the death of a representative, the eventual bye-election is another source of unwanted election. In such cases, a nominee of the winning political party can be permitted by the Election Commission to represent the constituency for the remaining term of the Government. In order to avoid political misadventures in such cases, the parties may be advised to nominate a substitute at the time of original filing of nomination itself, who will automatically become the substitute.

Lastly, as said earlier, the political scenarios have to be addressed legally and constitutionally as the elected Governments are normally assured of five years' tenure as they make certain promises to the public which have to be fulfilled in the tenure of five years. Therefore, if the discussion is held after clarifying the above doubts, it will lead to a meaningful exchange of views ultimately leading to the final decision on the idea of 'one nation one election.' Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने चुनाव कराए हैं और पार्टी की तरफ से भी चुनाव कराए हैं। इस प्रकार मेरे दोनों प्रकार से अनुभव हैं। अभी श्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब चले गए, अन्यथा मैं उनके बारे में भी कुछ बोलता। चुनावों में जितने भी bureaucracy और forces के लोग लगे, जिन्होंने इस देश में चुनाव कराए और पूरी दुनिया में हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान largest democracy है। जिन्होंने चुनाव कराए, उन्हें हम बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं और जो अब दुनिया में नहीं हैं, उन्हें बहुत-बहुत श्रद्धांजलि देना चाहते हैं।

महोदय, आप देख लीजिए, वर्ल्ड वॉर सेकंड के बाद, बहुत सारे देश आजाद हुए, जिनमें लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हुई, लेकिन उनमें से कम देश ऐसे हैं, जहां लोकतंत्र स्थापित है। हमारा हिन्दुस्तान ऐसे देशों में से है, जहां लोकतंत्र की मजबूत नींव रखी गई और उसमें चुनाव आयोग की बड़ी भारी भूमिका रही। हमारी जो bureaucracy रही, जब भी कभी challenges आए, उसने बहुत मजबूती के साथ काम किया और हम लोग जहां भी जाते हैं, हम इस बात को कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में vibrant democracy है। Democracy का मतलब ही यह होता है कि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों की सरकार और जब चुनाव होता है, तो चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है।

महोदय, अभी हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे कि चुनाव आयोग के जो इतने सारे आयुक्त हैं, तो चुनाव कैसे होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अब तक 23 मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त हुए हैं। आप लोगों को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा, हालांकि हम लोगों को कोई आश्चर्य नहीं होता है, पहले वर्ष 1950 से लेकर वर्ष 1972 तक केवल तीन मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ही थे। 22 वर्षों में केवल तीन मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त हुए और चुनाव वर्ष 1952, 1957, 1962 और 1967 में हुए थे। अगर आप देखें, तो पिछले 22 साल में 13 मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त रह चुके हैं। जरा बता दें कि उस समय के चुनाव आयोग को हम क्या कहें? क्या हमें उन लोगों पर aspersion cast करनी चाहिए? उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेदारियां निभाईं, लेकिन उस समय क्या कोई process था और क्या उस समय कोई procedure था, लेकिन उन सभी लोगों ने अपना-अपना योगदान दिया।

महोदय, अभी श्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब पूछ रहे थे कि जीतने का गुर बताइए और वर्ष 2013 की संख्या के बारे में बोल रहे थे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वर्ष 1952 में उनकी पार्टी 479 सीटों पर लड़ी और 364 पर जीती, वर्ष 1957 में उनकी पार्टी लड़ी और 371 सीटें जीती तथा वर्ष 1962 में इनकी पार्टी ने चुनाव लड़ा और 361 सीटें जीतीं। आप जरा स्वयं देख लीजिए कि आप कैसे जीते? मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उस समय चूंकि आप जमीन से जुड़े हुए थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी का अपना एक इतिहास था, तब जाकर आपको चुनावों में सफलता मिली। यदि मैं आपसे पूछूं कि उस समय क्या गुर था, तो क्या आपको अच्छा लगेगा?

महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी को सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह जहां आज है, वह क्यों? अभी हमारे प्रो, राम गोपाल ठीक कह रहे थे कि बहुत helicopter लगता है। अभी चुनाव हुए, इस साल, तो बहुत सारी पार्टियों के helicopter का कोई प्रोग्राम लेने वाला नहीं था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि helicopter से चुनाव नहीं जीता जाता है। चुनाव इस बात से जीता जाता है कि आप जनता के कितने नजदीक हैं उनके साथ मिलकर आप कितना काम करते हैं। इसलिए इस बात पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए और चुनाव आयोग पर किसी प्रकार की तोहमत नहीं लगानी चाहिए। आप चुनाव आयोग पर तोहमत लगाते हैं, पदाधिकारियों पर आरोप लगाते हैं। हम तो उत्तर प्रदेश में रहे हैं, आप हमारा मुंह मत खुलवाइए कि वहां क्या होता था, कहना अच्छा भी नहीं लगता है, लेकिन अब काफी सुधार हो गया है और मैं चाहूंगा ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, दो-तीन मिनट और दीजिए, मेरा बहुत छोटा-सा सुझाव है, उसमें कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं होना है। जो ईवीएम है, उसके बारे

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

में माननीय सदस्य अभी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सर, बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या होता था? आपके वोट पड़े, हमको कैंसिल करना है, सबको भगाया, दूसरा वोट मार दिया। काउंटिंग के समय एक ही वोट की बार-बार काउंटिंग कराई जाती थी। 1999 में बिहार में, हमारे नालंदा में, दो लाख बैलेट पेपर्स अलग से सस्ती प्रैस में कोलकाता में छपवाए थे। किसलिए छपवाए थे? काउंटिंग के समय एक कैडिडेट का 25 लगा हुआ है, ऊपर दूसरा, नीचे दूसरा। वहां से सारी चीज़ें थीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किस तरह का चुनाव था? ईवीएम के चलते बहुत सारे सुधार हुए हैं। एक बात जरूर है कि हम ईवीएम में इस बात को भी जरूर देखना चाहिए कि अब वीवीपेट आ गया है। अभी एक बात कह रहे थे कि कई बार उसको रखने की बात है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप नोटा देखते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कई बार ईवीएम की प्लेसिंग ठीक से नहीं होती। इस पर गौर करना चाहिए कि ऊपर से नीचे रखना है, साइड से रखना है। इस पर खर्च नहीं आएगा। हमारे चुनाव में सुधार चल रहा है। हमारे देश में इस तरह से करने से लोकतंत्र मजबूत हुआ है और आगे भी मजबूत होगा, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my party, the CPI(M) is of the opinion that far-reaching thorough electoral reforms are required in order to strengthen our democracy in the country. Sir, the Indian Constitution mandates Election Commission alone the responsibility to conduct free and fair election. But during the 17th General Elections, Sir, I don't want to make any allegation against the Election Commission or the Government, but Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. Sir, neutrality must be there and if neutrality is not there, then, suspicion comes. Impartiality must be there. If it is not there, then suspicion comes. Sir, Election Commission must be replaced by these appointments being made by a collegium. This is my suggestion. There must be a collegium under the sanction of the President of India. This is the procedure that has been adopted for the appointment of the Lokpal by the Parliament. Regarding EVMs, Sir, a parliamentary legislation must ensure that at least 50 per cent of the votes counted by EVMs are matched with the VVPAT. Further, all technical objections, that arise from the fact that technology is growing at a pace faster than human capacities to adopt to, will have to be resolved. Hence, there is a need for re-examination of the credibility of the EVMs and verifiability of the VVPATs. Sir, my next point is about money power. Shri Kapil Sibal has explained everything properly. I support his views. You always mention about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Though Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was not your party Member or RSS Member, you always mention him. But, if Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is alive today, he will not take foreign money to conduct elections or corporate money to conduct elections. So, follow Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sir, if you conduct the elections like this, then, there is no level playing field. As far as

my party is concerned, we don't take any money from any corporate. I can record it in this House. But if you take money, then there is no level playing field. So, please create a level playing field. Sir, corporate funding to political parties should be banned and we should move towards a system of State funding. When Shri Arun Jaitley was our Opposition Leader, he was agreeable with us. The moment he goes there, he changes himself.

Sir, partial, proportional representation must be there. I want changes in electoral reforms. Proportional representation must be there. Sir, for example,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I will take only one minute. The BJP, with 31 per cent of vote share, won 282 seats. It has never got 50 per cent. And, with 52 per cent strength in the House, NDA got 37.3 per cent vote share! In this election, it got 37.3 per cent vote share, but it occupied 52 per cent of the strength!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Rangarajan. Now, you conclude.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: I am concluding in one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken more time.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, in Delhi, the Aam Aadmi Party, drew blank even after receiving 33 per cent vote share.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am going to the next speaker.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, here, I would like to mention that there must be proportional representation. If you do not have proportional representation ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rangarajan Sahab, I am moving to the next speaker now. Please conclude.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, finally, the Law Commission, reviewed all the 212 Parliamentary Electoral Systems listed the Global Distribution of Electoral System in order to assess and to recommend what might be appropriate for us. The Commission has suggested a combination of first-past-the-post system and the 'list system' by raising 25 per cent strength of the House of People and the State Assemblies.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। T.K. Rangarajan Ji, please finish.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN:*

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

My friend, Shri Muthukaruppan from AIADMK, सर, उनके तीन मिनट बचे हुए थे, उसे direct benefit transfer कर दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा, यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। जो समय तय हुआ है, उसके तहत हमें बहस करनी है। कृपया आप शुरू करें, आप सक्षम हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, इसको टाइम से काट दीजिएगा। Thank you so much once again.

Sir, I begin with

*"बुझ रहे हैं एक-एक कर अकीदों के दीये,
लेकिन इस अंधेरे का भी तो सामना करना है।"*

I am sharing my personal pain and it is not partisan. If today my party asks me to contest Lok Sabha election, I will have to say a frank 'no.' I cannot contest. हम एक विरोधाभास में जी रहे हैं। कहा जाता है कि 70 लाख रुपए खर्च करने की उच्चतम सीमा है। कोई भी आईना रख कर, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी का हो, वह यह बता दे कि 70 लाख की सीमा से नीचे उसने चुनाव लड़ा और चुनाव जीता। हम इस झूठ, दोहरे चरित्र में रहते हैं। सर, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

Sir, the other day I was listening to Mr. Bernie Sanders who is seeking Democratic Party's nomination for the Presidential Election. Sir, talking about America, he spoke about the fact that democracy in America is fast moving into oligarchic kind of a situation. हमारे यहां वह बहुत पहले हो चुका है। हमारे मुल्क में, हमारी व्यवस्थाओं में, चाहे ये हों या वे हों, 'oligarchy' तमाम तरफ लिख रही है। सर, लोकतंत्र पूंजी की गिरफ्त में है। अगर हमने इसको collectively address नहीं किया, तो 'लोक' गायब हो जाएगा, 'तंत्र' बचेगा, उसके अलावा कुछ नहीं।

Sir, free and fair election is a very important idea under Article 324. Let us examine ourselves how free are our elections? 'Free' in which particular sense? It has to reach the ground. स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष। सर, अगर एकतरफा व्यक्ति केन्द्रित विमर्श होगा, अगर तमाम 90 प्रतिशत संसाधन एक तरफ हैं, एक तरफ करोड़ों का मंच बन रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम जैसी पार्टियां तख्त पर खड़े होकर अपने नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं का भाषण कर रहे हैं, तो यह नहीं हो सकता कि "हो किसी के लिए मखमली बिस्तरा और किसी के लिए एक चटाई न हो"। सर, यह नहीं चलेगा।

*Not recorded.

Sir, Section 153A is a very important component of IPC. माननीय मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हुए हैं। बीते कुछ वर्षों में हमने अपने ईश्वर, भगवान, सबका politicization कर दिया है। अली-बजरंग बली, ये चुनाव मैदान में आ जाते हैं, श्मशान-कब्रिस्तान चुनाव मैदान में आ जाते हैं, दिवाली-रमज़ान चुनाव मैदान में आ जाते हैं। इसमें होता क्या है कि हमारी जो इबादत की जगह हैं, जो श्रद्धा की चीज़ें हैं, सर, पहले कहते थे कि जो ऐसा कर रहा है, वह fringe है। अब वह fringe मुख्य मंत्री बन रहा है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... वह fringe बड़े-बड़े ओहदों पर जा रहा है।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करूंगा, मुझे करने दीजिए। छोटा दल हूं, तीन ही मिनट मिलते हैं। Sir, when we don't look at 'free and fair elections' in the broadest possible sense, with a maximum possible interpretation, you know what happens, you witness possessed election. I consider, this election was a possessed election. And, when you have possessed election and the Governments come out of possessed election, issues of governance do not matter. Look at the manifestoes of all political parties. Did we discuss manifesto at all during the entire election process? Parties must have won, parties must have lost, but the fact is, somewhere the true sense of democracy, where people get empowered ...**(Time-Bell-rings)**... They are being marginalized. Thank you so much, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय माजीद मेमन साहब, मैं आपको आमंत्रित करूं, उससे पहले सूचना के लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 'Others' में 8 स्पीकर्स हैं और महज दो मिनट का समय हरेक व्यक्ति के लिए है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ऐसा अन्याय मत कीजिए। दो मिनट में कुछ बोला ही नहीं जा सकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह तो हम walk-out करेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं, यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... माजीद मेमन साहब, प्लीज़ आप बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हमने नोटिस दिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कौन सा तरीका है, सर?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय यहां सामने है, मैं आपसे वही बता रहा हूं।...**(व्यवधान)**... माजीद मेमन साहब, आप बोलें।...**(व्यवधान)**... Please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया आप सभी बैठ जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**... माजीद मेमन साहब, आप बोलें, आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): This is totally meaningless. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, why are we discussing it at all? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारा नोटिस है, तो आप हमें क्यों नहीं सुनेंगे? यह तो formality हो रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जो समय तय हुआ है, मैं वहीं कह रहा हूं।...**(व्यवधान)**... मिश्रा जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**... I am requesting all of you to please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Majeed Memon, please speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, please listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members can also be listened. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should listen to the Members also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Majeed Memon, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया माजीद मेमन जी को बोलने दें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This is insult to us. This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We are a democratic country and we are not allowed to discuss electoral reforms! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस के जो नियम और प्रावधान हैं, यह समय उनके तहत ही तय हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मैंने तय नहीं किया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप बैठें।...*(व्यवधान)*... Please speak, Mr. Majeed Memon. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप लोग सरकार के खिलाफ कुछ भी नहीं बोल सकते।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: अगर हम सरकार के पक्ष में बोलेंगे, तब तो हमें बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, नहीं तो नहीं मिलेगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माजीद मेमन जी, आप बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): First, let there be order, Sir.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, you can take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माजीद मेमन जी, आप बोलें, नहीं तो मैं दूसरे किसी व्यक्ति को इन्वाइट करूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री माजीद मेमन: सर, ऐसे नहीं हो पाएगा, पहले सब बैठ जाएँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): It is better to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सबसे आग्रह है कि आप अपनी जगह बैठें।...*(व्यवधान)*... Please speak, Mr. Majeed Memon. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठें, मैं देखता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*... माजीद मेमन जी, आप तीन मिनट बोलें, हम देखते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप तीन-तीन मिनट बोलें, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब बोल रहे हैं, नहीं तो माजीद मेमन साहब ने बहस को आगे बढ़ाया होता।...*(व्यवधान)*... संजय जी, कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, all the Opposition parties have been completely cooperating to run this House peacefully. But you cannot take us for granted. We are not a two-minute party. No party here is a two-minute party.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Yes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No party here is a two minute party. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not two-minute noodles. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: जो नियम-कानून बने हैं, हाउस उनके तहत चल रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What has been the procedure for so many years, that will be followed. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, Majeed Memonji.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I cannot speak in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Next, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, it is impossible to speak in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, दो मिनट का क्या मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: सर, हमारी पार्टी का नोटिस है, दो मिनट में कैसे बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: क्या करें? ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have already wasted five minutes time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want to have a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, in a democratic country, we are not allowed to discuss the electoral laws. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been the practice for years. ...*(Interruptions)*... This rule is not made by us. ...*(Interruptions)*... This rule and time allocation is not made by us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was decided long back. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the strength of the party, they get time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, according to the issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't dictate like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No dictating, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only a request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you listen to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Derek, you have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir; you cannot take us for granted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not go by your dictation. I will go by rule and the position of this thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Siva, you are an experienced person. You represent a political party. You know about the functioning of the House. Mr. Raja also knows about the functioning of the House. If there is a request for one minute — this way or that way — we will consider. ...*(Interruptions)*... Simply because 10 people stand up and then say 'No', how can we go like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Take the sense of the House, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Majeed Memon. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tackle the situation. बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Majeed Memonji, please. Keshava Raoji, please.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON :Sir, we are making a humble request that kindly grant me a couple of minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You speak what you want to. Be quick.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, within two minutes, it will not be possible for me to even touch the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make your points, if you want to talk about reforms.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, electoral reforms is a vast subject. It is a genus under which half a dozen species would be there. I would suggest that if we are serious about having free and fair poll as mandated by the Constitution of India, we will have to attend to all these items or the captions which I am giving. Number one, 'How the conduct of poll should be free and fair', 'Whether the election should be held under EVM or paper ballot', 'Whether the breach of model code of conduct is being properly implemented', 'Whether the election expenditure is being properly accounted', 'Undue advantage given to the ruling party', 'Interference of the ruling party in holding of the elections', 'Use of electoral bond and the corruptibility of such an issuance.' Simultaneous poll itself is a vast subject. Then, 'use or misuse of media'. These are all various captions. Each one of them deserves to be discussed at full length. It is only then that we can reach free and fair electoral reforms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Memonji.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Now, one minute, Sir. I will take only one of these subjects; I cannot take all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: And that one subject is about EVMs. Advanced countries like England, France, Germany, Netherland and the United States have banned the use of electoral machines. Now, it is necessary for India, for my country, to examine the causes under which these so developed countries had to ban EVMs, and why we should not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Memonji. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. We could have discussed it before elections. Unfortunately, we are discussing it after elections. ...*(Interruptions)*... Election is there. Mr. Siva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: 'Electoral reforms' is not only for election. We can discuss it*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given you extra time also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, India is the largest democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, one minute. Mr. Majeed Memon, please conclude.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The question was raised before the German Constitutional Court and the question was whether Electronic Voting Machines were legal for use of conducting elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every country has got its own system.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: And the simple answer is, 'No'; and the answer is 'No' because it does not have all essential steps in the elections which are subject to public examinability. Now, if public examinability is not there, we can't have EVM. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You are a senior person with legal background. Please understand. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, India is the largest democracy in the world and due to some reasons, many are of the opinion that democracy is not functioning as it should be. Sir, elections are the most important and integral part of politics in a democratic system of Government. Sir, we are discussing about the electoral reforms which has not been achieved for the past 15 years. So many Committees, Tarkunde Committee, Goswami Committee, Indrajit Gupta Committee and Parliamentary Committees have all submitted reports but nothing has come forward. Sir, nowadays, elections are vulnerable to the money power, the muscle power, the media power, criminalization of politics, non-serious candidates, casteism and communalism. All these things have to be addressed.

We believe that we are in a democratic country and on the eve of elections, if we experience something bitter, we represent to the Election Commission. Later, we think that we could settle down in the Parliament by way of discussing and by enacting or making some amendments in the PR Act. Today also, we are discussing it, and I humbly request you to give us one or two minutes because it is a very important issue as a democratic country.

Sir, there are two or three points. One of the things which Mr. Bhupender and others from the Treasury Benches was insisting is about 'One Nation, One Election'. Sir, we have already told that it is not possible. Moreover, it is being extended now that elections for Parliament, Assembly and Panchayati Raj all will be conducted at the same time. Sir, in Bangaluru city, there are three constituencies and for all the three constituencies, elections were conducted on three different days. When it is not able to hold elections in a city on one day, how is it possible to hold elections for the whole country at one time? This is a very ordinary issue. Sir, we asked whether you want the cheapest democracy or an effective unrepresentative democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, two more points. Just two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't give examples. Make points.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, two points.

Another thing is, during the elections the officers posted are, of course, controlled by the Election Commission but they are officers of the State Government. They have to revert back to their old masters. So, many of the officers do not behave impartially. They are prejudiced and partial, and so we suggest that till the Election Commission has got its own mechanism to conduct the elections — it is far away — the officers from the next State could be brought in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Mr. Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, only one more point.

One per cent of the votes in the elections change the seat-sharing about ten to fifteen per cent. The previous Assembly election of Tamil Nadu is an example for that. In the 2014 elections, the Bahujan Samaj Party secured 20 per cent in U.P. but not even one Lok Sabha seat. So, for this, Sir, DMK has been advocating since the period of Anna, Kalaignar and till today, Thalapathy Stalin, that the proportionate representation is the only solution in this country. Then only there will be justice to the electoral reforms. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my Party stands for comprehensive electoral reform. Conduct of elections in a free and impartial manner remains at the core of our parliamentary democracy. That is why the Constituent Assembly expressed its legislative intent in favour of an Election Commission which would function impartially, free from any influence and conduct of elections to Legislative bodies without any bias. Sir, I take your permission to quote Dr. Ambedkar. While moving Article 289, which is now Article 324 of the Constitution concerning the Election Commission, in the Constituent Assembly, he said that the Assembly expressed, "Without any kind of dissent, that in the interest of the purity and freedom of elections to the Legislative bodies, it was of utmost importance that they should be freed from any kind of interference from the Executive of the day." Dr. Ambedkar said this. I propose at this point of time that we should agree for a collegium to choose and appoint Election Commissioners. This is my first point, Sir. My second point is on simultaneous elections. Sir, it is unconstitutional and unrealistic. Again, Dr. Ambedkar had emphasized the issue and discussed it — we cannot challenge

[Shri D. Raja]

the genius of Dr. Ambedkar, sitting now — and he compared stability and accountability. He said, instead of stability, Government must be held accountable and answerable to the people. That is how Dr. Ambedkar brought out all these points. Now, simultaneous elections would mean that you are not allowing the Government to be held accountable. That is what we understand. With the present Constitution, you cannot have simultaneous elections. So, people doubt that there could be a sinister design to subvert the present Constitution and pave way for a Presidential form of Government, which we oppose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am completing. Then, Sir, the present first-past-the-post system has so many limitations. Now we should think of having a proportional representation system as it is being considered in several countries; candidates list and parties list should be there and there should be a mixed system. Whatever is best for India, can be adopted by us. But we should think about having a proportional representation system, a mixed system. The final point is this. Everybody has spoken about money power. The Indrajit Gupta Committee recommended State funding of elections. Why can't we discuss the Indrajit Gupta Committee Report? I made that plea several times in this House. Now the time has come for that. Money is corrupting the electoral process and influencing the electoral process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja. Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am completing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am completing. If we are serious about electoral reforms, we should address these concerns. Otherwise, cut it out. What would be the purpose of these reforms? I don't find any future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The future is bright for all of us, including yourself. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, जब कभी और कोई बात होती है, तो कहा जाता है कि आप लोग एग्री कर जाइए, समय बढ़ा देते हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोग important issue में समय बढ़ाने के लिए मांग करते हैं, तो देखा भी नहीं जाता है। हम लोगों की बात सुनी भी नहीं जाती है। अगर इतने important issue में भी हम लोगों के साथ इस तरीके से ट्रीटमेंट होगा, तो we protest that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We need to sit together on this and discuss it one day as to why this system has been established all these years. We need to discuss this. I agree with you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ईवीएम के इश्यू में हमारी पार्टी डे वन से यह कह रही है कि ईवीएम से इलेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। हम लोग इसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी गए कि ईवीएम से इलेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि ईवीएम में धांधली होती है। हमें इसके लिए कोई proof देने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह इसलिए, क्योंकि हमारे ही हाउस में बहुत ही सम्मानित सदस्य हैं, चूंकि वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिए हम उनका नाम ले रहे हैं, नरसिंहा राव जी, उन्होंने इस पर बहुत बड़ी किताब लिखी है और उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि ईवीएम में कैसे धांधली होती है। इतना ही नहीं, उसको सेकंड किया है माननीय then Deputy Prime Minister आडवाणी जी ने और इतना ही नहीं, हमारे हाउस के सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी उस किताब को, उसके बेसिस में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी गए और उन्होंने कहा कि ईवीएम से इलेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए।

सर, उसके बाद वीवीपैट लायी गई। जब वीवीपैट लायी गई, तब हम लोग इलेक्शन कमिशन के सामने गए। जिस तरीके से आज आपके सामने समय मांग रहे हैं, हम लोग इलेक्शन कमिशन के सामने गए। उन्होंने formality करने के लिए समय दिया। हम कोई allegation नहीं लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोग वहां गए, तो हम लोगों ने उनसे एक ही रिक्वेस्ट की, बहुत मामूली सा रिक्वेस्ट की कि आप ईवीएम से इलेक्शन कराना चाहते हैं, तो कराइए, लेकिन वीवीपैट की भी counting कीजिए। उसमें जो स्लिप्स आ रही हैं, उनको गिनने में क्या एतराज़ है? इलेक्शन कमिशन की तरफ से सिर्फ एक एतराज़ बताया गया और वह यह कि इसको गिनने में समय लगेगा और इसके लिए ज्यादा लोगों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अगर हमें free and fare election कराने के लिए counting में समय देना पड़ता है, तो उसमें क्या एतराज़ है? मेरा सजेशन यह है कि जितनी भी स्लिप्स होती हैं, स्लिप पहले व्यक्ति के हाथ में आनी चाहिए, वह अपनी स्लिप देखे, वहीं पर खाली डिब्बे में डाल दे और उसकी गिनती होनी चाहिए। इस तरह का एक रिफॉर्म लाना चाहिए, वरना फिर हम लोगों को ballot and ballot and only ballot पर जाना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, मिश्रा जी।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, आधा मिनट तो और दे दीजिए। आपने सबको तीन मिनट दिये हैं, तो हमको ढाई मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, जैसा डी, राजा साहब ने कहा, मैं उससे एग्री करता हूं कि इलेक्शन कमिशनर के appointment में एक कॉलेजियम होना चाहिए और यह भी तय होना चाहिए, ऐसा न हो कि जिसे चाहा, उसे बना दिया। हम इस content पर बोलना भी चाहते। जो हो रहा था और जैसे इलेक्शंस हुए, यह सबने देखा।

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

मान्यवर, पोस्टल बैलेट के बारे में किसी ने नहीं कहा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब पोस्टल बैलेट की गिनती होती है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दो कैंडिडेट्स पोस्टल बैलेट में भी जीत गए, लेकिन उनको 180 और 4000 वोटों से हरा दिया गया। उनसे कहा गया कि इसमें इनवैलिड के लिए ऑब्जेक्शन आया है, हम इनवैलिड दोबारा से देखेंगे। दोबारा से देखने के बाद, उसमें मार्क लगा दिए गए और उनको इनवैलिड डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया, इसलिए पोस्टल बैलेट को पहले स्कैन होना चाहिए। जैसे ही खुले, स्कैनिंग हो। स्कैनिंग होने के बाद उनकी गिनती होनी चाहिए, जिससे 182 वोटों से जो हमारा कैंडिडेट हारा है, 400 वोटों से हराया गया है, जबरदस्ती हराया गया है, इस तरह का repetition नहीं हो।

मान्यवर, आज मैं Tenth Schedule के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि समय ही नहीं है, पर Tenth Schedule में अमेंडमेंट बहुत जरूरी है। वर्ष 2003 के बाद इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ, अमेंडमेंट नहीं हुआ है। आप इसे परमिट करिए, हम लोग नोटिस देंगे और Tenth Schedule में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: लोगों का मुंह देखकर, सुनकर मेरे मन में भी पीड़ा हो रही है कि क्या मैं इतना निर्दयी हो गया हूँ कि लोग 2-3 मिनट का समय मांग रहे हैं और मैं नहीं दे पा रहा हूँ? इसमें क्या करें, लोगों ने इतने साल ऐसा ही सिस्टम बनाया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Kenye. प्लीज़, प्लीज़...**(व्यवधान)**... When it suits us, time is okay. If it doesn't suit us, extend the time; ऐसा कैसे चलेगा?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जया बच्चन जी, बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... Now Mr. Kenye to speak.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, we have two more speakers. They have not been called. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the citizens of this country have some doubt on the process of the election, I think that is reason enough for us to take a review and revert back to a system which is trusted by the voters of this country. The political parties are the players here. We represent the voice of the people. So, this should not be brushed aside very simply like this. The human touch is the best. If a voter doesn't trust an apparatus, we should scrutinise the subject of manufacturing with whatever proof which brings out. If we have a consensus, it is okay. But when people have started doubting the process, I think, that is reason enough. My senior colleagues have already said the rest. I endorse all those points. Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Improving electoral process requires

manifold changes. Transparency, honesty and accountability are required. Now, I am going to the subject with regard to the EVMs and the use of EVM machines in the election process. There is an experience and it is unanswered till now. There are differences between the polled votes and counted votes. That was not answered by the Election Commission, whatever the reasons may be. Even if the difference of votes is more than the majority votes, they should not discard this discrepancy. Then the only remedy is the election petition. The election petition, as we are very well aware, takes years together. So, what is the solution with regard to the EVMs? If there is any suspicion about the EVMs among the stakeholders, the public and the voters, why are you hesitating to introduce the original ballot system? The ballot system is very much required to clarify all the doubts concerned. Another important aspect is with regard to the Tenth Schedule, the Anti-Defection Law, which also deals with the electoral reforms. Yesterday, I received a bulletin from this House that four of our Party Members have defected to the Ruling Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't discuss it now.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: That is also a part of the electoral reforms. Unless the Tenth Schedule is being amended, it is not possible to control defection; the spirit of the Anti-Defection law will be curtailed. Therefore, I request that the Anti-Defection Law under the Tenth Schedule also need to be amended. As far as election expenditure is concerned, Mr. Raja has already told that the Government has to take the responsibility, by virtue of the recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee and it has to be implemented. There are several Committees. Due to lack of time, I could not attend to all the problems. Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the electoral reforms are very important to uphold the aspirations of the constitution-makers to have true democracy to finally achieve the goal of egalitarian society. Sir, due to paucity of time, I can only highlight the headlines. Sir, the first point is, fidelity of electoral rolls is very important in electoral reforms. The second point is comprehensive and extensive training at booth level officers. The third point is the transparency in electoral rolls. The fourth point is digital electioneering. And, the fifth one is gender equilibrium. The next one is amendment to the Representation of the People Act, explicitly including the expenditure incurred even for Legislative Council also. And, the final point is State funding of elections. These are all reforms which can be thought of. Because of paucity of time, I am not able to discuss in detail. But, the last point is, Sir, which is very important, I heard the Congress Party speaking extensively about money, muscle power and criminalization of

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

politics. Let me tell you one thing. Let me explain to the hon. Chairman one thing. So far as criminalization of politics is concerned, it is the *, which has inculcated ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): ...inculcated and they have gained experience over a period of 50 years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No allegations to be made against parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Over a period of 50 years, they have gained the experience of implicating every other person in false cases. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, how can he say this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: And branding him or her as an accused as criminal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any reference to any other party, out of all the speeches made, will be expunged. Agreeable? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Therefore, the * has no moral authority to say that criminalization of politics... ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, regarding the money power, the * in 2004 and 2009 have spent more than what has been spent in 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: And as far as muscle power is concerned, the Congress Party * has more muscle power than any other political party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the * Congress Party has absolutely no ethical right to speak about money, muscle power and criminalization of politics. Thank you, very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Political criticism and counter criticism, I will go through the record.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot make personal allegations. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he has made allegations against the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hariprasadji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, one should not make such allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said it. If there is any allegation by anybody against any party, that will be looked into and removed from the record.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, जब सबसे पहले हम लोगों ने ईवीएम में गड़बड़ी का मुद्दा उठाया था, तो उस पर तमाम तरीके के प्रश्न उठाए गए। मैं अपने से भी ज्यादा जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने पूरे देश का ध्यान ईवीएम में गड़बड़ी की ओर दिलाया। इसके लिए भी मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी सामने आई है, जिसे देश के सामने और सदन के सामने रखना जरूरी है। वह जानकारी यह है कि जब-जब हम लोगों ने चुनाव आयोग से पूछा कि माइक्रो-कंट्रोलर चिप, जो बीईएल की कंपनी अमेरिका से मांगवती है, क्या वह reprogrammable है? क्या उसमें किसी प्रकार का बदलाव हो सकता है? हमसे बार-बार कहा गया कि नहीं, यह OTP है, one time programmable है। हमसे बार-बार कहा गया कि इसके प्रोग्राम में किसी प्रकार का बदलाव नहीं हो सकता। मान्यवर, जब वेंकटेश नायक नाम के एक आरटीआई कार्यकर्ता ने बीईएल कंपनी से यह सूचना मांगी, तो उसने बताया कि जो माइक्रो-कंट्रोलर चिप है, वह reprogrammable है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अभी तो दो मिनट भी नहीं हुए हैं। यह जानकारी सदन को देना जरूरी है। चुनाव आयोग ने अब तक इतनी राजनीतिक पार्टियों से * क्यों बोला, गलत जानकारी क्यों दी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. *will not go on record.

श्री संजय सिंह: गलत जानकारी क्यों दी, मान्यवर? ऐसा बार-बार कहा है। अगर यह reprogrammable है, तो इसमें गड़बड़ी की भारी संभावना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sanjay Singh. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, अभी दो मिनट भी पूरे नहीं हुए, दो मिनट का समय पूरा करने दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: संजय जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। श्री रामदास अठावले...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मुझे एक अंतिम बात कहने दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: जी बोलिए। रामदास जी, एक मिनट के लिए रुक जाइए।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री सभापति: आपने बीच में नरसिंहा जी का नाम लिया, इसलिए प्रॉब्लम हो गई।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैंने नरसिंहा राव जी को धन्यवाद दिया है, कुछ गलत नहीं बोला है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपने अच्छा कहा।

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैलेट पेपर से पूरी दुनिया के तमाम विकसित देशों में, जो देश तकनीकी रूप से विकसित हैं, जैसे अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन जर्मनी, जापान आदि देश बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव करा रहे हैं तो आपको बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव कराने में क्या आपत्ति है? आपको यह बात सदन को बतानी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले जी।

श्री संजय सिंह: आपकी लोकप्रियता ज्यादा है, तो बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव कराइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Narasimha Raoji, you have been complimented. You raised a doubt and you got your doubt cleared. They want their doubts to be cleared. And, you are convinced.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is a fact that because of our efforts, a reform has already happened. We have the paper trail because of our efforts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, to compare this reform...*(Interruptions)*... This reform has been brought because of us. So, please compliment us for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: रवि प्रकाश जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका नाम लिया गया है, इसलिए उनको मौका दिया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not the way. You are a senior Member. एक-दूसरे व्यक्ति के लिए परस्पर सम्मान होना चाहिए, सदन का सम्मान होना चाहिए। वे भी सदन के सदस्य हैं। उन्होंने raise किया। He got convinced. You are not convinced. Let us wait.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, 'one nation, one election', Narendra Modi is our selection. We want a united nation; we don't want opposite motion. महोदय, एक देश और एक चुनाव के संबंध में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने यह विचार रखा है।

श्री सभापति: उनका अधिकार है, अपना viewpoint बता रहे हैं, उनकी भी अपनी पार्टी है, एक प्रतिनिधि हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले: मेरा सभी पार्टियों से यह निवेदन है कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान दिया, जिसे हमने वर्ष 1950 में स्वीकारा था। वर्ष 1952 में पहला चुनाव हुआ था, वर्ष 1957, वर्ष 1962, वर्ष 1967 में चुनाव हुए, बहुत सारे चुनावों में लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनाव एक साथ होते थे। बाद में कोई सरकार बरखास्त हुई, 356 लगी, किसी ने इसका सपोर्ट निकाला, उधर सपोर्ट दिया, उसके कारण इलेक्शन में गड़बड़ी हो गई थी। इसीलिए देश का खर्चा बचाने के लिए, अपन भाषण बचाने के लिए और समय बचाने के लिए, मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सहित सभी को सपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता है, इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि हम सब लोगों को इस प्रस्ताव पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए Constitution Amendment करने की आवश्यकता है और इसके लिए मेरा कांग्रेस पार्टी से निवेदन है कि आप सपोर्ट कीजिए। लोकतंत्र में ईवीएम मशीन खराब नहीं है, लोग खराब नहीं हैं, एक-आधी ईवीएम मशीन खराब हो सकती हैं, पंजे पर वोट डालने से कमल को जा सकता है, दूसरी तरफ ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि कमल का बजट दबाने से पंजे पर वोट जा सकता है, एकाध मशीन खराब हो सकती है, लेकिन लोगों का दिमाग खराब नहीं हो सकता। आप ईवीएम मशीन के पीछे क्यों पड़े हैं? अगर पीछे ही पड़ना है, तो हमारे पीछे पड़ो, जो कुछ करना है, हमारे पीछे पड़ो। हमें लोकतंत्र में इतनी सफलता मिली है। आप कहते हैं कि ईवीएम मशीन खराब है, आपका काम खराब है, इसलिए हम क्या करें? आप लोगों ने अगर अच्छा काम किया होता तो आपको सत्ता मिलती। *...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: ठीक है, वे यहां नहीं हैं, वे हमारे मित्र हैं। पहले हमारे मित्र रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी हमारे मित्र नहीं हैं, इसीलिए सबको निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव पर पॉज़िटिव विचार करिए, देश का पैसा बचाइए और देश का टाइम बचाइए, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री सभापति: डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी।

श्री रामदास अठावले: मेरी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इण्डिया की तरफ से हम इस का पूरा समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ रामदास अठावले जी, आप बैठिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, will we sit after six o'clock or will we continue it tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will sit. We are just concluding the speakers, and then the Minister will reply.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Sir, I was very attentively listening to all the speeches so far, and not just as a Member of this House and a political party functionary, but also as a student of political science.

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

6.00 P.M.

Sir, I was hoping that some new light will be thrown on the present discourse about the electoral reforms. But Sir, having heard some of the speeches, I thought the discussion was basically about electoral reforms and not about the electoral verdict reforms, perhaps what some of the Members are wanting. I believe, the myopia that has come to the fore through various points made by certain hon. Members, there is a lot of misunderstanding and some kind of pre-conceived notions. For example, hon. Ram Gopal Yadav *ji* said about the American model of Biennial Elections to the Senate in the American democracy. But, I believe, what we are discussing here and my colleague Bhupender Yadav *ji* also made a point, very eloquently, that in every six months, the nation and the entire polity has to face elections and I think, the evidence need not be elaborately told here. So, Sir, the idea behind 'One Nation, One Election,' and I would refrain from using this term because it is creating a different connotation unnecessarily...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will sit till the debate is over. There are two more speakers.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Let us put it this way that it is simultaneous elections or minimum cycles of elections. Mr. Bhupender Yadav has also referred that we can have maybe two cycles of elections. So, it is not about 'One Nation, One Election.' I would very humbly put, that, let us not get under that impression. At the same time, I would like to say that off and on there were discussions and people kept on referring to the EVM machines and some kind of doubts were also expressed about it. I believe, the verdict of recent elections and the kind of increased vote percentage has once again established that people of the country believe in the EVM machines, regardless of the doubts which have been repeatedly expressed on the floor of the House by Members of certain political parties.

I would also like to join some of the Members who referred to the exemplary and illustrious work of the Election Commission of India. The House may be aware that in Indonesia, some 250 people were killed while counting the votes. It has happened in the recent past only. Therefore, I think, we need to compliment the Election Commission of India for the kind of efforts they have put in to ensure free and fair elections. Sir, I was hoping that the issue of electoral reforms will be taken to the broader level and the big picture will also be discussed which is about democratic reforms and political reforms. But, unfortunately, those points are missing. Sir, in this discussion also, people are

influenced by the recent elections and the verdict in the recent election only. There is the feeling that we have missed the bus this time. I think we need to rise above these partisan considerations and take a broader view. We must have an analysis of the big picture about the democracy in India, the quality of democracy in India, the ability to deliver in the current democratic model that we have adopted. I was happy to know that some of the Members of the House also referred to the Proportional Representation System. I may also bring this to the notice of the august House that it was during Atalji's time that the Venkatachaliah Commission was appointed. They gave a wonderful report which is available on the internet. But, unfortunately, those who are sitting on the Opposition Benches today, that time assailed irresponsibly the entire report and it was not even allowed to be discussed. Sir, those were the democratic credentials of these people that they did not even allow that report to be discussed in this august House. Although, the report is there, many of the recommendations in the report are worthy of consideration but unfortunately you refused and you closed your eyes to that report. Sir, I would also like to put forth here, that there are only three moot questions; why do we require reforms? What kind of reforms do we require? How can these reforms really be translated into reality? Sir, these are the three questions and I am trying to respond to these three questions in a structured manner. Sir, let me bring it to the notice of the House also that the Government of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, introduced a very significant electoral reform, for that matter, which was about the Rajya Sabha elections. Sir, it was for making the Rajya Sabha elections more transparent and more accountable. At the same time, the upper limit that was put during Atalji's regime, with the cooperation of all the Members of the House, the capping of the Cabinet Member strength was also a significant political reform which was also introduced during Atalji's regime. I would certainly start my submission by paying tributes to Atalji for his very significant and historic contribution in strengthening Indian democracy.

Sir, the challenges are many and they go beyond the electoral reforms for that matter. For example, there are 1,700 plus political parties in our country. Such a bumper crop of political parties is there. Does it not make us sit and think about it? Any person can just walk into the office of the Election Commission and have his or her party registered? Should we not have a more stringent mechanism to screen the very motivation behind those who are going and registering their units as political parties? At the same time, there is no well laid-down mechanism, regardless of several recommendations by several commissions, to de-register a political party, which, I believe, is the need of the hour. Why should we have so many political parties? This also has brought in the element of de-ideologization of political parties. Sir, democracy is about what? Democracy

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

is about element of choice. If you have different colours before you, if there is white colour, yellow colour, green colour, then there is a choice. But if political parties start behaving alike, start working alike, the electoral college, the electors, the voters do not get any choice. How can they select between parties behaving in a similar manner because of de-ideologization of political parties. Unfortunately, today, there are very few political parties which are run on the basis of ideologies. Most of the political parties, let me very humbly say, without casting any aspersions, are basically dynasty-driven political parties. Those who are members of those parties will also have to introspect on this. Was this the reason that you are there in the political party? Was it simply to carry the flag of a particular dynasty? What was the point which drew you into the arena of political functioning? It was some ideology. But with the passage of time, unfortunately, the element of ideology evaporated and I would appeal all those parties to reinstate the element of ideology and free themselves from the dynasties which basically are governing the political parties today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, let me make only last three points and then I will conclude. Sir, there was some discussion about simultaneous elections. Even beyond this House, people have been discussing this great idea which has been there in discussion as a part of political discourse in our country. With folded hands, I would request the entire political class not to look at this idea as a partisan idea. This is not a BJP idea. This is not the idea of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, I mean, he does not have the ownership of this idea. This idea has been discussed on various platforms, and, by various commissions, it has been endorsed. So, please have an open mind. Don't look at it with a prejudiced, pre-conceived idea, and, if you choose to look at it with a clearer mind, I believe, you would be able to see the reason and the rationale behind the simultaneous elections, or, if you want me to put it in different words, 'minimum cycles of elections', if you choose to like that.

Therefore, Sir, the idea behind simultaneous elections is to save on our resources, our human resources, our time resources, and, the kind of election time that we are spending, the kind of governance time that we are spending.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Please conclude.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: I believe, time has come that we have to do away with it. We will be able to take care of governance. There were references to Code

of Conduct and its impact, and, also, perhaps, you will be able to take care of party building, which is so very essential for a vibrant democracy. With these words, I, once again, appeal the political class to look at the idea of simultaneous elections in a more unprejudiced manner, in a manner without any prejudice, without any coloured-opinion and without any pre-conceived notions. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): How much time is there, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have two minutes' time.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: In that case, I will focus entirely on solutions. Sir, our challenge is to face the cost of democracy. It costs money to be a politician, to run a political party and to run political campaigns. Our electoral process that deals with this aspect is fundamentally flawed. How do we fix this? This is my focus.

On the expenditure side, the issue of electoral expenditure caps is something that is really hypocritical. Every candidate spends much more than what is actually allowed. Former Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee once said that every politician starts his career with a lie because he submits a fudged account to the Election Commission. This is not the way we need to build a democracy. The important thing is to either make those caps realistic or to ensure that caps are removed. Why? Because this will ensure that the whole expenditure is transparent. Under the current system, the expenditure is driven underground, and it rewards the people with black money and the ability and network to spend. That has resulted in criminalisation of politics and all other kinds of negative outcomes that we have already seen.

On the other side, Sir, how do we raise funds? One of the solutions that has been proposed is public funding or state funding of elections. Let me suggest how that should be done. But before that, I want to address an objection that is often raised. People say that there is already so much expenditure, why should the taxpayer also pay for it? The basic point, Sir, is that some candidates spend a lot of money. And I am suggesting that we should get rid of the cap. But to be a competitive candidate, you only need to spend a certain threshold of expenditure. There is some minimum level of expenditure involved in being a competitive candidate. You don't have to spend as much as the otherside. That amount needs to be available to every single citizen of this country. And that is possible through state funding. That state funding is possible and can be worked out in a couple of ways. The justification, of course, is that we need a cleaner polity and that is a public good. And public goods are usually financed, like

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

national defence, through taxes. We don't have a great culture of individual contribution to political parties or to candidates like other countries do.

When you look at state funding, there are two ways to do that. You can create a National Election Fund. It is not going to cost very much. You have enough resources in this growing economy to be able to allocate resources to clean up the system. One part of it, or maybe half of it, can be allocated to political parties for their historic performance. You give each party one hundred rupees per vote that they have gained and let this be allocated to the district or the constituency level party office for use in the next five years for political activity. This has been proposed by others as well.

The second part, Sir, is to give individual candidates and political parties an opportunity to raise money through small contributions from a large number of people and this amount can be used to match that. This encourages grassroots democracy and ensures again transparent and open funding. These are the ways in which you can take electoral reforms forward in a constructive manner.

And the last point, Sir, is that electoral bonds have proven to be a farce and they are counterproductive to democracy on the grounds of lack of transparency. They don't allow us to understand who is giving money and what they are getting in return. That needs to be abolished right away. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Rajeev ji. It was very constructive. Dr. K. Keshava Rao.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ripun Bora, just two minutes. I don't want to leave the North-East.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Thank you, Sir. Due to paucity of time, I will only make a mention in points.

On electoral reforms, my first point is this. For the candidates, we have a ceiling of expenditure. In the same way, for the political parties also, the ceiling of expenditure should be fixed. And that should be done through state funding. This is one.

Two, appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and other Members of the Commission should be made through a collegium.

Three, there should be an autonomous regulatory body at the Central level, at the State level and at the district level to oversee free and fair poll.

Four, the print and electronic media, the Government-run media, TV, radio, social media, including Facebook, etc., all that should be brought under an autonomous statutory corporation three months before the declaration of election.

Finally, five, the electoral process begins with the preparation of electoral roll. Defective electoral roll also vitiates the whole process. Recently, we have got an example from Madhya Pradesh where issue of several lakhs of fake voters came up. Therefore, the correct electoral roll is also one of the parts of the process of electoral reforms. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The BJP is withdrawing its speakers though they have time. Now, the Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, to respond.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति महोदय, बहुत ही विस्तार से, बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय पर, बहुत ही सार्थक चर्चा हुई है। मैं माननीय देरेक ओब्राईन जी का, श्रीमान कपिल सिब्बल जी का, श्रीमान भूपेन्द्र यादव जी का, श्रीमान प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का, श्रीमान सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी का, श्रीमान डी. राजा जी का, श्रीमान टी.के. रंगराजन जी का और सभी मित्रों का बहुत अभिनंदन करता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने तरीके से, बड़े विस्तार से अपनी बातें रखी हैं।

सर, पहले मैं कुछ जनरल ऑब्ज़र्वेशन्स करना चाहता हूँ। बार-बार भारत की संविधान सभा की बहस का जिक्र हुआ है। भारत की संविधान सभा में एक और जिक्र हुआ था कि मुल्क कैसा बने, लोकतांत्रिक या कुछ और बने, तो बहुत बहस के बाद, यह तय हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य का रास्ता लोकतांत्रिक होगा। दूसरी, बहस हुई कि वोट का अधिकार किसको दिया जाए। बहुत लोग मानते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग साक्षर नहीं हैं, तो कैसे लोकतंत्र के महत्व को समझेंगे और आज जब मैं इस सदन में देश के कानून मंत्री के रूप में चर्चा कर रहा हूँ, तो आज के दिन मैं बहुत विनम्रता से डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर सभी का सम्मान करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि देश के आम आदमी को वोट देने का अधिकार मिलेगा और देश के प्रतिनिधित्व को चुनने का अधिकार मिलेगा।

सर, आज 70 साल बाद देश की क्या स्थिति है? देश का आम वोटर यह जानता है कि मैं अपने वाट की ताकत से हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर बदल सकता हूँ, मैं अपने वोट की ताकत से किसी भी नेता या किसी भी पार्टी को केन्द्र में या प्रदेश में हर सकता हूँ। सर, इसके कारण देश में एक बहुत ही विनम्रता आई है। सर, मैं उसका साक्षी था कि एक दिन लोक सभा में, एक प्रदेश के नेता आए, जिनकी पार्टी का मत था कि हमें भारत से अलग होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब देश के लोगों ने, उनके क्षेत्र के लोगों ने उनको जिताकर लोक सभा में भेजा, तो उन्होंने शपथ भारत के संविधान की ली। यह लोकतंत्र देश को जोड़ता है, उसकी विनम्रता करता है, इसका हमें अभिनंदन करना चाहिए।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

सर, लोकतंत्र की एक और बात है- जीतना, हारना होता है। कई चुनाव हुए हैं, मैं विस्तार से EVM पर अलग से बोलूंगा। मुझे यहां पर एक बात बताना जरूरी है कि इस देश में बहुत बड़ा काम होता है। 2019 के चुनाव में 91.1 करोड़ वोटर्स थे, जिसमें कि 67.47 परसेंट ने वोट दिया, जो काफी high turnout था और 10,35,928 main polling stations थे।

सर, मुझे इस हाउस को बताते हुए बहुत गर्व हो रहा है कि 61.30 करोड़ वोटिंग turnout हुआ, इसमें से Female voter turnout आज तक का 29.24 करोड़ highest था और Male turnout 31.49 करोड़ था। इस देश में हमारी बेटियां, हमारी माताएं, हमारी बहनें पुरुषों के साथ ही वोट दे रही हैं और देश के बदलाव में बहुत पार्टिसिपेट कर रही हैं।

सर, जहां तक EVM का सवाल है, मैं इस पर विस्तार से अलग से बोलूंगा। मैं विषय-वार उत्तर दूंगा। 1999 के बाद से 4 लोक सभा चुनाव और 122 असेम्बलीज़ के चुनाव EVM से हुए हैं। अब यहां पर मुझे एक सवाल उठाना है। अगर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी दो बार भारत के प्रधान मंत्री EVM से बने, तो ठीक है। अगर माननीया मायावती जी, माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी यूपी के मुख्य मंत्री EVM से बने, तो EVM ठीक है, अगर श्रद्धामना ममता जी दो बार EVM से पश्चिमी बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री बनीं, तो EVM ठीक हैं, अगर केरल में हमारे वामपंथी मित्र इसी EVM से वहां पर सरकार बनाएं, मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो EVM ठीक है। अगर हमारे मित्र तिरुची शिवा जी की पार्टी EVM से तमिलनाडु को sweep करे, तो EVM ठीक है और मैं अभिनंदन करता हूं, DMK did very well there. अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी इसी EVM से कुछ महीनों पहले मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान में जीती, तो EVM ठीक है, लेकिन अगर देश EVM से नरेन्द्र मोदी को चुने, तो EVM खराब है, यह कौन-सा तर्क है, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No slogan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, EVM is...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a person from an ideological political party. Please follow the rules.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, मेरा केवल इतना कहना है कि राजनैतिक नैतिकता भी कोई होती है कि नहीं? अगर आपको EVM से इतना विरोध है, तो आप कह सकते थे कि हम इस EVM के result को सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे और दोबारा बैलेट के थ्रू वोट कराइए, हम मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बनेंगे। This hypocrisy, I am sorry to say, this double standard, ultimately, impinges upon the credibility of the polity of the country.

महोदय, कहा गया कि आपने सेना के विषय को उठाया। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से एक सवाल पूछूंगा, आपका बहुत लम्बा अनुभव है, हम लोगों ने आपसे बहुत सीखा है। देश की सुरक्षा किसी चुनाव में मुद्द क्यों नहीं बनना चाहिए, लोकतंत्र क्या होता है? It is choices कि किसके हाथ में देश सुरक्षित है। वर्ष 1971 में बंगलादेश की विजय के बाद क्या कहा गया था? मैं उस समय पढ़ता था, मैंने मैट्रिक पास किया था या पास करने वाला था। उस समय क्या-क्या कहा गया, मुझे सब बातें याद हैं, जब आप उसका फायदा उठा सकते हैं और मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आपने गलत किया। अगर उस समय इंदिरा जी ने बंगलादेश की लड़ाई लड़ी और लड़ाई जीती, तो देश को बताया। वर्ष 1962 में अगर चीन से हार हुई, तो क्यों नहीं बताना चाहेंगे? आज जब एक तरफ जहां किसी पार्टी के manifesto में sedition को खत्म करने की बातें की जाती है और ऐसी बातें manifesto में रखी जाती हैं, जिससे टुकड़े-टुकड़े गैंग को समर्थन मिलता है, तो देश की जनता को यह तय करने का अधिकार है कि देश किसके हाथों में सुरक्षित है। अगर देश के voters ने यह तय किया कि भारत की सुरक्षा, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के हाथ में सुरक्षित है, तो उन्हें यह मानने का अधिकार है। इसमें आपको क्या परेशानी है और आपको परेशानी क्यों होनी चाहिए?

महोदय, अब कहा गया कि media को manage किया गया, social media को manage किया गया। मैं देश के IT मंत्री के रूप में पहले भी पांच साल काम कर चुका हूं और मैंने स्वयं सख्ती की और मैंने publicly Facebook को कहा था कि I will take action और next day उन्होंने apologise किया। जो Cambridge Analytica है, उन्हें मैंने दो बार नोटिस दिया, उसने उनका जवाब नहीं दिया। अब CBI उसकी इन्क्वायरी कर रही है, क्योंकि उसने data का misuse किया था। मैं आज, इस हाउस के सामने बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि we shall never allow the abuse of Indian data by foreign powers or foreign companies. हम अपने data protection law को ला रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वह अभी चर्चा में और हम जल्दी ही उसे ले आएंगे।

महोदय, मैं एक बड़ी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या हम देश के मतदाताओं को इतना छोटा समझते हैं कि वे टीवी के ad से परेशान हो जाएंगे, क्या वे Facebook के data से परेशान हो जाएंगे? कृपा कर के देश के मतदाताओं का इस प्रकार से अपमान करना बन्द करें, क्योंकि वे बहुत समझदार हैं, सुलझे हुए हैं और देश की पूरी समस्याओं को समझते हैं। अगर उन्हें लगा कि हमारी तरफ से गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए एक अच्छी और कल्याणकारी योजना बनाई गई, वह जमीन पर उतरी, बाकी आपके समय, शायद वह आश्वासन में रहती थी, तो उन्होंने उसे देखा, उससे वे प्रभावित हुए। यदि शौचालय बने, अगर गैस पहुंची, अगर बिजली पहुंची अगर digital payment गांव-गांव पहुंची, अगर जन-धन योजना गांव-गांव में पहुंची, तो उन्हें लगा कि आज उन्हें मिला है, तो कल हमें भी मिलेगा और यह मोदी जी की सरकार में मिलेगा। उन्हें इस प्रकार से सोचने का अधिकार है, लेकिन उसे लेकर इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही जा रही हैं, इसके बार में विचार करना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना तो भूल ही गया कि माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी भी दो बार EVM से ही जीते हैं और उस हाउस के मेम्बर बने हैं। वो EVM का फायदा लेते हैं, तब भी EVM

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का विरोध करते हैं। मैं EVM पर विस्तार से बाद में आऊंगा, लेकिन यह जनरल टिप्पणी बहुत जरूरी थी, वह मैंने कर दी।

महोदय, अब कहा गया कि a site has given these kinds of feedings, इतना खर्चा हुआ या उतना खर्चा हुआ। हम उस site को बहुत अधिक प्रामाणिक नहीं मानते। मैंने इस बारे में पहले भी कहा है कि ऐसी बहुत सारी sites चलती हैं। जब site की बात चलती है, तो एक site और है - TNN World website उसने क्या कहा था, लंदन में press conference हुई थी कि the entire Indian EVM machines are liable to be hacked. उसके बाद, उसने demonetisation पर कहा था, अब छोड़िए सर, किस ने उसका क्या उपयोग किया, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन मेरे सामने एक अखबार की रिपोर्ट है, जो credible भी है, उसके अनुसार TNN World website, आजकल तांत्रिक मसाज चला रही है। यह वह website है, तो यह भी तो बात है। अतः कृपा करके website और studies की बात न की जाए, तो उचित होगा। अब मैं, जो विषय उठाए गए, उन पर आता हूं। सर, मैं सबसे पहले ईवीएम का विषय उठाता हूं। अभी देश में 35 lakh ballots control units और वीवीपेट्स हैं। सर, इनके बारे में बार-बार प्रश्न उठते हैं, लेकिन मैं आज चुनाव आयोग का अभिनंदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने जिस तरीके से चुनाव कराए हैं, भारत के उस चुनाव की प्रशंसा आज पूरी दुनिया में हो रही है। You go to African countries, you go to any other country, सर, आप भी दुनिया में जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि भारत की लोकतांत्रिक परंपरा, लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया और लोकतांत्रिक पारदर्शिता को पूरी दुनिया appreciate कर रही है। जो लोग हारे हैं, उनको भी इस बात को appreciate करना चाहिए, यह शायद अच्छा रहेगा।

सर, मैं आज यहां पर तीन लोगों का नाम लूंगा। Who are the consultants of the entire EVM Eco System? Professor TDT Sahani, Professor, IIT Delhi, Professor Rajat Moona, Director, IIT Bhilai, Professor A.K. Agarwal, IIT Delhi, and Professor Dinesh Kumar Sharma, IIT Mumbai. मैंने इनका नाम क्यों लिया? ये तीनों इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्प्यूटर के क्षेत्र में भारत के जाने-माने चेहरे हैं, they do not charge a single farthing for giving technological back up to the entire EVM system for the sake of the Indian Democracy. सर, उन्होंने जो काम किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। सर, कहा गया कि जर्मनी के हाई कोर्ट्स में क्या-क्या कहा गया है, बाकी कोर्ट में क्या कहा गया है। मैं छोटा-छोटा वकील हूं, जर्मनी कहां जाऊं? मैं सोचता हूं कि भारत में घूमा जाए, इसलिए Karnataka High Court, Kerala High Court, Madras High Court, all the High Courts have repeatedly said that this is a completely safe and secure technological system which is giving good results. सर, यह लेटेस्ट ऑर्डर है। जब वे लोग वीवीपेट के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट गए थे और इसके लिए भी गए थे कि बैलेट पेपर को रिस्टोर कीजिए, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इनके दोनों आवेदनों को रिजेक्ट किया। आपको यह मालूम है कि उन्होंने कहा कि वीवीपेट को लाइए। आप सैंपल के रूप में हर विधान सभा में सब लोगों के चुने हुए पांच-पांच लगाएंगे। सर, यह आपको मालूम है। मैं इस हाउस में 20 साल रहा हूं, अब मैं उस

हाउस में चला गया हूं, मैंने भी देखा है कि कितनी ईमानदारी से वीवीपेट सिस्टम ने काम किया है।

सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा और यह बात थोड़ी सोचनी और समझनी भी बहुत जरूरी है कि in this whole EVM system, we need to understand two things. One is, malfunctioning by the card. It is replaced. The other is hacking, and regarding this, I want to assure the House,— I have detailed discussions with the Election Commission people—, till date, not even a single specific complaint has been brought to their notice whereby it could conclusively proved that the voting was for A and the recording was for B. There is a proper provision in the Rule itself, whereby, if you have any problem, you go and tell the presiding officer. The presiding officer will call the other polling agents there, and thereafter, he will enable you to press the button again. सर, सात complainants आए और सातों को दोबारा मौका दिया गया और वही रिजल्ट आया। सर, मेरा खाली यह कहना है कि कभी तो विपक्ष अपना बड़ा हृदय दिखाए। हारे हैं तो हारे हैं, यह तो बहुत बड़ी बात है। सर, मैं आज बहुत विनम्रता ने इस सदन में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने 2014 में जीत के बाद कहा था कि मेरी सरकार गरीबों के लिए समर्पित है। उन्होंने जो कहा, वह बहुत सही कहा, क्योंकि 2019 की ऐतिहासिक विजय गरीबों के कारण हुई है। इन गरीबों ने हमारी सरकार बनाई है, क्योंकि उन्होंने काम देखा है।

सर, हम ऐसे-ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गए, जहां हम बहुत कमजोर हैं। मैं उन क्षेत्रों का नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन अगर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कमल छाप कर यह इंडिया आगे बढ़ा है, तो यह अच्छी बात है। हमारे राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह ने बहुत बड़ी बात कही। जिस प्रदेश से हम लोग आते हैं, वहां चुनाव होता था, मैंने भी अपनी यात्रा बूथ से ही शुरू की थी। मैं matric पास करने के बाद बूथ पर बैठा था। सर, हमें याद है कि ऐसा कोई इलेक्शन नहीं होता था, जहां लाठी नहीं निकलती थी, जहां chasing नहीं होती थी - यह तो पटना शहर की बात है कि गांव में मर्डर नहीं होता था। हमारे विपक्ष के लोग क्या चाहते हैं? क्या हर चुनाव के दिन वे 600 लोग मरें? सर, यह नहीं होना चाहिए और आज What is the basic asset of this EVM? इसमें वोटिंग रिजेक्ट नहीं होती। इसमें बैलेट पेपर स्टैम्पिंग नहीं होती। स्टैम्पिंग क्यों नहीं होती? यह इसलिए नहीं होती क्योंकि एक को करने में कुछ मिनट लगते हैं, इसलिए आप स्टैम्प नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं आपके सामने एक और data बताना चाहता हूं। यह data इस सदन में आए, यह बताना बहुत जरूरी है। पुराने चुनाव में, जैसा माननीय आर.सी.पी. सिंह साहब ने बताया, कि आधा वोट एक पक्ष में, बीच का दूसरे के पक्ष में और ऊपर का आधा के साथ-साथ करते थे, ताकि उसको manipulate कर सकें। Manipulate करके ballot paper को reject भी किया जाता था। सर, जो data है, मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा। The winning margin was less than the number of votes rejected when the ballot paper was there. In 1962, 45 Lok Sabha seats; 1967, 104 Lok Sabha seats; 1971, 52 Lok Sabha seats; 1977, 38 Lok Sabha seats; 1980, 38 Lok Sabha seats; in 1984-85, 45 Lok Sabha seats; in 1989, 60 Lok Sabha seats; in 1991-92, 60 Lok Sabha seats;

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in 1996, 64 Lok Sabha seats; in 1998, 70 Lok Sabha seats; in 1999, 74 Lok Sabha seats; so many Lok Sabha victories was of a margin lesser than the votes rejected. After EVMs have been introduced, there is not even a single case because there is no rejection of any voting in this technologically advanced era. Sir, this is the age of technology, technology is power. This is the age of communication, communication is power. अगर हमने technology के माध्यम से भारत में एक ऐसा विषय निकाला है, जो पूरी दुनिया में चर्चा का विषय है, जिसके बारे में चार-चार, पांच-पांच हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दो-दो बार कहा है, यह समझना चाहिए।

सर, इस बार भारत के मतदाताओं ने 2019 के चुनाव में एक कमाल का संदेश दिया है। मैं यह बात बड़ी विनम्रता से बोल रहा हूँ, मैं किसी पर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ, जिन्होंने ईवीएम का विरोध किया, वे सब हार गए, without exception, चाहे वह दक्षिण भारत हो या उत्तर भारत हो। जब मैं पार्टी के काम से देश में घूमता हूँ, तो हमारे कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं कि रवि जी, कुछ लोग हम लोगों के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, तो अच्छा लगता है। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों भाई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि उससे हमारा वोट बढ़ता है। सर, आज उसी प्रकार का कुछ स्वर मैंने इस हाउस में भी देखा है। अच्छी बात है, बोलें। मैं उनसे विनम्रता से आग्रह करूंगा कि अपनी इस जबर्दस्त हार के कारणों की ईमानदारी से समीक्षा करें। कहा गया कि गुरु बताओ कि तुम 6 महीने पहले कैसे जान गए। सर, बहुत सीधा सार है कि ईमानदारी से काम करिए, जनता का विश्वास जीतिए, विकास की बात करिए, जनता आपको जिताएगी। झांसा मत दीजिए और स्तरहीन, शर्मनाक आरोप मत लगाइए। ये इसके मूल मंत्र हैं। सर, कुछ लोगों को इसमें हंसी आती है, कुछ लोगों को टीका-टिप्पणी करने की बात होती है, तो यह एक अलग विषय है।

सर, मैंने ईवीएम के बारे में विस्तार से बता दिया, अब VVPAT भी लगा हुआ है। I would like to be corrected again, Sir, so that I can take that issue with the Election Commission; their officers are here. When they say they have not received a single complaint that the voter was voting for 'A' and the recording was in 'B'. I have explained seven instances.

Sir, now I come to the second issue, 'one nation one election'. इस गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा करने में क्या आपत्ति है? आपको मालूम है कि भारत आजाद हुआ था, तो 1952 से चुनाव एक समय होता था। बाद में 1971 में इंदिरा जी ने पहले चुनाव कराया, उसके बाद वह बिगड़ गया। फिर कई जगह स्टेट्स में विधान सभा भंग कर राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ, mid-term poll हुआ। मैं इसके तीन-चार कारण देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने नैतिक बात कही, बाकी बात कही। क्या यह सच्चाई है या नहीं कि किसी एक स्टेट का चुनाव हो, तो Model Code of Conduct पूरे देश में लागू हो जाता है? आज टीवी हर जगह है, तो हर जगह लागू है। अगर तमिलनाडु का इलेक्शन हो, उसके लिए भी कुछ काम किया गया या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए काम किया गया,

तो do not do it, it may impact covertly or overtly the elections in Tamil Nadu and vice versa. इसलिए किसी भी विधान सभा का चुनाव होता है, तो एक प्रकार से देश की पूरी governance ठंडी पड़ जाती है। फिर second, sheer expenditure part of it. सर, आज मैं माननीय आर.सी.पी. सिंह साहब की बात का पूरा समर्थन करूंगा। आज वे ही पदाधिकारी, वे ही आईएस, आईपीएस और स्टेट सर्विस के पदाधिकारी, चाहे पहाड़ हो, उत्तर हो, दक्षिण हो, ईमानदारी से चुनाव कराते हैं या नहीं कराते हैं। आपको मालूम है कि इस देश में दो लाख वोटर्स हैं, जिनकी उम्र 100 साल से ऊपर है। सर, आपने वह मतदान केन्द्र देखा होगा, कहीं अरुणाचल प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों में है, जहां सिर्फ एक वोटर है। वहां भी ये पदाधिकारी पहाड़ पर दो दिन चढ़कर वहां तक पहुंचते हैं, ताकि वह वोट दे सके। There is a need to celebrate the great commitment and hard work of these officers. सर, क्या ये साल भर लगे रहेंगे? जब किसी प्रदेश में चुनाव होता है, तो उसमें सिर्फ वहां के पदाधिकारी ही नहीं लगते हैं। उसके लिए बाहर से आप observer भेजते हैं, IAS भेजते हैं, IPS भेजते हैं, इनकम टैक्स के अधिकारी भेजते हैं, एक्सपेंडिचर के अधिकारी भेजते हैं। इसलिए purely from practical, pragmatic point of view इसकी चिन्ता करना जरूरी है।

सर, एक बात माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी ने उठाई। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया कि अगर हम “One Nation One Election” की बात करते हैं, तो there is need for one electoral roll. यह बात उन्होंने बहुत सही कही है। मैं भी अपने तरीके से चुनाव आयोग को कहूंगा कि इस दिशा में बहुत विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए एक prescribed format होना चाहिए। अब हमेशा वे जनवरी में चुनाव करते हैं, तो कई लोग जो जवान हो गए या बाकी हैं, उनकी चिन्ता करने की जरूरत है।

सर, दूसरी एक बात और है। माननीय भूपेन्द्र जी ने जो कहा, मैं उनकी बात से बहुत सहमत हूँ। Sir, election, after all, is the festival of democracy. Election, after all, is the celebration of democracy and therefore, while insisting upon the purity of the model code of conduct, we should ensure that the character of the festival should not be lost. मैं इसका एक उदाहरण अपने अनुभव से दूंगा। सर, पार्टी ने मुझे लगभग आठ प्रदेशों का प्रभारी बनाए रखा। उस समय मैं उत्तराखंड का प्रभारी था, बाद में माननीय थावरचन्द जी भी वहां के प्रभारी रहे हैं। वहां 2007 में हमारी सरकार आई थी। हल्द्वानी से नैनीताल जो रास्ता जाता है, हमने कहा कि वहां एक बड़ा-सा बैनर टांग दो। बैनर बन गया, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा, “Sorry, it is a forest. You have to take clearance from the State Forest Department.” हमने वह ले लिया और कहा कि अब तो टांगो! फिर उन्होंने कहा, “Sorry, the path is also a National Forest. You have to take the clearance from the Government of India.” उस समय हमने वहां कोशिश की, 10 दिन हो गए, तब हमने कहा कि ऐसा करो, इस बैनर को बन्द कर दो और रख दो।

सर, मेरा केवल यह कहना है कि बैनर टांगना, झंडे टांगना, जुलूस निकालना, इन सबको आप मर्यादित करिए, लेकिन मेरा यह विचार भी जरूर है कि this festive character of democracy should not be lost. I very strongly feel that the time has come for ‘One Nation One Poll’.

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

We must discuss it with an open mind. On behalf of the Government, I wish to convey with all earnestness that we don't have a closed mind. Maybe we can come to a proper conclusion. Find a way out. As Bhupenderji said, everything will not be in one go. सर, अब आप यह देखिए कि अभी विधान सभा के चुनाव खत्म हुए। प्रसन्न जी कहां चले गए? ओडिशा में चुनाव हुए। कुछ महीने बाद जब झारखंड में होंगे, फिर हरियाणा में होंगे। अगले साल भी यह सिलसिला चलता रहेगा, अगले साल बिहार में होंगे, उससे पहले दिल्ली में चुनाव होंगे। Therefore, election cycle is a cycle which has no stoppage. It keeps on going alarmingly. Do we not need to think, reflect कि इसको कैसे आगे चलाएं?

सर, election funding की बात बहुत आई है। इसके बारे में मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। यह जरूर होनी चाहिए, क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? सर, मेरे पास इसके पूरे डिटेल्स हैं। कई वक्ताओं ने इसकी काफी चर्चा की है। सर, हमने सितम्बर, 2016 में registration of electoral rolls में रूल 1960 में चेंज किया और इसके norms को simplify किया। फिर हमने 21 अक्टूबर, 2016 को conduct of election rules को चेंज किया। इसमें electronic transmission of postal ballot को हम लोगों ने परमिट किया। 7 अप्रैल, 2017 को हमने रूल 1961 में चेंज किया, Form 2A में चेंज किया। it is mandatory for the candidate to disclose the income of self and his spouse. उसके बाद हमने Income Tax रूल्स में चेंज किया। उसमें क्यों किया? हमने यह किया कि आप बिना account payee cheque के पेमेंट नहीं कर सकते। इन सबके माध्यम से एक प्रकार से हमने देश के Corporate sector को और regulate करने की कोशिश की। If you have to give money to a political party so that you can claim exemption from the Income Tax Act because the party's donation is exempted, you must have to pay only and only by account payee cheque or draft as the case maybe. 10 अक्टूबर, 2018 को हम लोगों ने कहा कि अब सब candidates अपने सारे dependents के साथ अपना पूरा डिटेल बताएं कि उनकी इनकम क्या-क्या है? बाद में 26 जनवरी, 2019 को latest Form 26 को चेंज किया, जिसमें हम लोगों ने कहा कि IT return of the candidate में, आप अपने-अपने spouse के बारे में अपने nomination form में वही दीजिए, जे आपने अपने IT return में भेजा है, so that there is no mismatch. In the last three years we have taken so many steps. It is not problem of Section 29C. Sir, Section 29C was made a part of the law in 2017. It got support from this side and also from the other side. I was checking whether that side had put any objection. There was no objection. Therefore, when you take up an issue and take one stand at the time of debate and other stand on other occasion, it is not correct. I really appreciate if others have done it. Sorry. They had enough majority in 2017 to block Section 29C in this House. They could have sent it to the Standing Committee or Select Committee or could have done more scrutiny. But, nothing was done. So, when the issue comes, you pass it most willingly and voluntarily and when there is a debate, you start

raising issue. Sir, this is something which is not to be appreciated. सर, मैं बिल्कुल इस बात को स्वीकारता हूँ कि पैसे का दबाव और पैसे का प्रभाव नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमें इस देश के चुनाव और मतदाताओं की परिपक्वता की एक बात का सम्मान करना चाहिए। आज मैं यह बात बहुत जिम्मेवारी से बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, जिस प्रदेश से आर.सी.पी. सिंह जी आते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़, ये कितने प्रदेश भरे हुए हैं.. गुजरात.. एकाध प्रदेश हो सकते हैं, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा। अगर आप बहुत बड़े व्यापारी हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनीज़ के मालिक हैं, तो आप मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बन सकते। आज तक ऐसे कोई नेता मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बने हैं, विधायक या एमपी बन गये होंगे। यह भारत के लोकतंत्र की बहुत बड़ी मज़बूती है। सर, मुझे याद है कि जब मैं पढ़ता था, तो भारत के एक बहुत बड़े टॉप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट, I don't wish to name him. He was a respected top industrialist. He contested Lok Sabha election thrice from Rajasthan. He contested once as an independent and twice from a party and lost on all three occasions. Whereas, constituency from which he was contesting, he also had many factories. तो सर, देश के लोकतंत्र की इस मज़बूती को हमें स्वीकारना चाहिए कि अगर आप बहुत सम्पन्न हैं, बहुत धनाढ्य हैं, आपका जीवन पैसे के आडम्बर से प्रभावित है, तो जनता आपसे दूर जाती है। यह जनता शायद मोदी जी के पक्ष में इसीलिए आयी है, उनकी सादगी, ईमानदारी और देश के लिए काम करने की क्षमता को देख कर। वह इसीलिए आयी है। आप भी करिए। किसने आपको मना किया है? But, Sir, I do take the point that we need to take further steps for freeing elections from the scourge of money power.

सर, अब यह जो बॉन्ड की पूरी बात आयी है, तो इस बॉन्ड की खासियत क्या है? You can take only from State Bank. It is for a fixed period. And, any party can take it at the national level, not at the State level. There are a lot of 'dos' and 'dont's.' When they take, the entire account is before the banking system. तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आप unknown source से वहां पैसा दे देंगे। अब कुछ लोगों को पैसा कि हमको कितना भी.. एक तो मैं प्रतिकार करता हूँ। सर, इस पर मुझे एक कहानी कहनी है। 1984 में जब हम लोग 2 हो गये, तो हम लोग छोटे से कार्यकर्ता थे, पार्टी की हालत भी पटना में खराब थी, तो एक दिन चंदा मांगने गये। हम लोग पटना मार्केट में घूम रहे थे। हमारी पार्टी के एक नेता भी साथ में थे। मैं उनका नाम नहीं बोलूंगा। कहीं 10 रुपये मिले, कहीं 20 रुपये मिले, तो कहीं 50 रुपये मिले। BJP in 1977 was part of the Government. एक जगह बहस हो गयी। एक दुकानदार ने कहा कि सुनो, अपनी पार्टी को मज़बूत करोगे, तो पैसा भी देंगे और तुम 2 पर हो, तो 2 के लायक 20 रुपये ठीक हैं। सर, यह कहानी मेरे दिमाग में बहुत कस के है। तो मैं विपक्ष को कहूंगा कि भाई, आप भी अपनी पार्टी को मज़बूत करिए। एक समय तो 40 साल तक सारा कुछ केक तो आप ही को मिला है। अब अगर आज देश के लोग जानते हैं कि बीजेपी और एनडीए की अगुआई में देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, तो हमें इसके पीछे मज़बूती से खड़ा होना चाहिए, तो आपको परेशानी क्यों हो रही है, सर, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है। लेकिन हां, I do understand that there is a need to further plug the gaps as far as funding is concerned.

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

I am open to suggestions. I would appreciate if the Election Commission is also open to suggestions. सर, मैं इससे अधिक और कुछ क्यों नहीं बोल पा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मामला *sub judice* है। I have got the entire order where they have been asked to give details of money received through the electoral bonds. So, when the Supreme Court is examining the matter in detail, it will be completely inappropriate on my part.

Sir, I would mention 2-3 points in conclusion. हमारे मित्र डी. राजा ने proportionate representation की बात की। Sir, I seek your indulgence. Mr. Raja is a very good friend of mine. When I was going through the results, I was amazed to find that the four seats which Left have won are all from the State of Tamil Nadu. I realized then that there were leaders from the Left Movement, from Marx to Lenin to Stalin, I don't know whether those names have done some wonders in that State. But, anyway, good luck to you. We wish you well. Don't talk of proportionate representation, let me tell you as a well-wisher. At one point of time, my friend Raja's party was the principal Opposition party in Bihar. When I was in jail during J.P. Movement, we used to debate with the people of AISF. Where has that fire gone? Reclaim that fire; reclaim that support, and come to the legislature in a more substantive way. That's the best way out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. I am happy that I am, at least, able to ignite fire in you. Sir, proportionate representation is an issue that has failed in the world. Maybe, it is there in smaller countries. India is a vibrant democracy. Let's accept it. Work hard to win the support of the people.

Sir, I think, I have covered most of the points. But still some of the points are left out, I think, it is not the last debate. This debate always happens one or two times every year. I am most willing to. But, yes, let us celebrate the commitment of the people of India who love Indian democracy and give meaning to and maturity to it. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General. ...*(Interruptions)*... Message from Lok Sabha. ...*(interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's not a practice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The hon. Minister just asked ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not ask you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, at the initiation of the debate ...*(Interruptions)*.... He started the debate on EVM vs. paper ballot. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this that you are saying? ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am just telling him the three points that he did not start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he did not touch on three very important issues. ...*(interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Message from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record except the Secretary-General.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:*

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd July, 2019.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the permitted Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy – Hon. Member not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sanjay Raut – Hon. Member not present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दरेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): यह डिबेट हो रही है या क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no, please. We have had enough discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, this is not the way.

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

Please do not raise your voice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not raise your voice. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, do not obstruct others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please; this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not entertaining any debate or discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the correct way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is totally unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are staging a walk out in protest.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

Demand to ease norms of repayment of Education Loans

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon'ble Chairman, the amount of loan disbursed in education sector is increasing year by year. As per the data released by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the amount of loan sanctioned in education sector is ₹ 14,005.70 crore as on 31.3.2018.

Rising tuition costs have made education loans a necessity. As per revised Model Educational Loan Scheme prepared by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), the repayment period starts after one year of completion of course. The actual duration of course is considered as repayment holiday.

In this regard, the RBI has issued guidelines which permit banks to engage agents for recovery of all loans.

If a student fails to get employment after one year of completion of his course, it becomes difficult for him to repay loan. The campus employment opportunity has become so dim that only about 46 per cent of the students who graduated from Government and private engineering colleges across the country in 2016-17 managed to get a job placement. The employment opportunity for other professions, including Medical Profession is also not that much satisfactory. As this trend has continued for many years, the NPA in education sector has reached a level of 9 per cent. In order to ensure repayment of disbursed education loans, Banks are adopting coercive steps to recover the same. Unable to bear the coercive steps, many students had taken an extreme step of ending their lives.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take immediate steps to ease the norms for repayment of educational loan by students.

**Demand to reinstate the Madrasa Modernisation Scheme and
release the pending funds immediately**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, वर्ष 1993 में भारतवर्ष में मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण योजना चालू की गई थी, ताकि अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के बच्चों को परंपरागत शिक्षा के अलावा आधुनिक शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। इस उद्देश्य के लिए स्नातक एवं परास्नातक योग्यता के शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान किया गया था। इसके अंतर्गत स्नातक योग्यता के शिक्षकों के लिए 6000 रुपए तथा परास्नातक योग्यता के शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति पर 12000 रुपए का अंशदान भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान किया जा रहा था। इस योजना का लाभ कमजोर आर्थिक संसाधनों वाले मदरसों के माध्यम से अल्पसंख्यक परिवारों के बच्चों को मिल रहा था। वर्ष 2014 से भारत सरकार द्वारा इन मदरसों का अंशदान रोक दिया गया है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 1100 करोड़ रुपया बकाया हो चुका है। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि विशेष संज्ञान लेकर मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण योजना को शीघ्र बहाल करे तथा बकाया धनराशि शीघ्र अवमुक्त करे।

**Demand for developing proper storage facility for
foodgrains in the country**

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में हर साल भंडारण के उचित प्रबंधन के अभाव में लाखों टन अनाज खराब हो जाता है। अगर इस अनाज की सुरक्षा सही तरीके से हो, तो 10 करोड़ बच्चों को खाना खिलाया जा सकता है। देश में सरकारी भंडारण की क्षमता 8.5 करोड़ टन है। इनमें छत वाले गोदामों की क्षमता 7 करोड़ टन और खुले आसमान के नीचे ढककर रखने की क्षमता 1.5 करोड़ टन की है। पिछले सालों में पंजाब में 157 लाख टन अनाज गोदामों में सड़ गया, जिसकी कीमत 5 हजार करोड़ थी। कैग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, इस वर्ष पंजाब, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश में 18 जून तक 287.17 लाख टन गेहूं की सरकारी खरीद हुई, जिसमें से करीब 184 लाख टन गेहूं अभी भी खुले में पड़ा है। यह एक गंभीर विषय है कि 28 करोड़ टन अनाज उत्पादन करने वाले देश में करीब 19 करोड़ लोगों को पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिल पाता। ऑस्ट्रेलिया में एक वर्ष में जितना गेहूं पैदा होता है तथा ब्रिटेन की कुल आबादी के लिए जितने अनाज की आवश्यकता है, उतना हमारे देश में बरबाद हो जाता है।

अतः महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अनाज के भंडारण के लिए पर्याप्त गोदाम बनाने हेतु धन मुहैया कराया जाए, ताकि किसानों को और अनाज की बरबादी से तथा भूख से मरने वालों को बचाया जाए।

Demand to issue separate funds for the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना में गांवों का सर्वांगीण विकास परिलक्षित है, पर खेद की बात है कि जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए यह योजना प्रारंभ की गई थी, बजट के अभाव में लक्ष्य को पाने में यह योजना कारगर नहीं हो पा रही है। योजना के तहत सांसदों को अपने-अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्वतंत्र रूप से चयनित ग्राम पंचायतों का विकास करना होता है, क्योंकि सांसदों को योजना के तहत गांव का चयन करने की एक

तरह से बाध्यता है, इसलिए वे चयन तो कर लेते हैं पर जो बजट सांसद निधि के तहत दिया जा रहा है, वह इतने बड़े संसदीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए पहले ही नाकाफ़ी है और ऊपर से सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के तहत चयनित ग्राम का सर्वांगीण विकास, सांसद के कंधों पर एक तरह से थोप दिया जाता है। एक सांसद यदि पूरे एक वर्ष की विकास राशि चयनित सांसद आदर्श ग्राम में खर्च कर दे, तब भी चयनित ग्राम का विकास नहीं हो पाएगा, इसीलिए सांसद आदर्श ग्राम का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। अध्ययन के तौर पर यदि कोई शोधकर्ता वाराणसी लोक सभा संसदीय क्षेत्र को ले ले तो स्थिति साफ हो जाएगी।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि सरकार सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना के तहत अलग से फंड जारी करने पर विचार करे जिससे सांसदों द्वारा चयनित सांसद आदर्श ग्राम के विकास की जो परिकल्पना की गई थी, वह साकार रूप ले सके।

**Need to amend terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission
according to 1971 Census and not 2011**

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, India is a Union of States and resources raised by the Union Government belong to the nation. They are meant to be deployed between the Union and the States to meet their needs arising from constitutional assignments. Indeed, article 270 for sharing Union taxes is recognition of the fact that for reasons of comparative advantage centralized collection of tax is necessary, but the proceeds do not entirely belong to the Union and must be shared with the States.

The Government of India constituted the 15th Finance Commission. The point of contention here is one of its Terms of Reference. The fifth Term of Reference says, “The Commission shall use the population data of 2011 while making its recommendations”. Earlier Commissions used 1971 Census data as the criteria for revenue devolution, but the 15th Finance Commission was asked to take into account the 2011 data for devolution of resources. This means, States with more population would get more funds. This would place performing States like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, etc., at a disadvantageous position as they have implemented population control programmes better than other States. Hence, if there is any disruption in their finances, it would adversely impact the finances of all the States and the Union. I strongly feel that reframing the Terms of Reference of the 15th Finance Commission is imperative to strengthening the federal structure of the country on the one hand and to re-inforce the unity and integrity of the nation on the other.

Hence, I request the Government of India to ask the 15th Finance Commission to take into account the 1971 Census, and not the 2011 Census, for devolution of funds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. Vaithilingam – hon. Member not present. Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia – hon. Member not present.

Demand to look into the revenue loss to the Government and suffering of employees due to temporary closure of Jet Airways

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान तथाकथित अस्थायी रूप से बन्द हुए जेट एयरवेज़ के संबंध में आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। इसके बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप जहां सरकार को भारी नुकसान झेलना पड़ रहा है, वहीं आम आदमी को अनेकानेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हज़ारों की संख्या में बेरोजगार हुए कर्मचारी दर-दर की ठोकर खा रहे हैं एवं आशा भरी निगाहों से सरकार की तरफ देख रहे हैं। अगर विस्तृत रूप से देखा जाए, तो प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए। कुछ आत्महत्याओं की सूचना अखबार के माध्यम से आए दिन पढ़ने को मिलती हैं, क्योंकि इन कर्मचारियों को पिछले 6 महीने से वेतन से वंचित रहने के कारण अपने घर-परिवार का लालन-पालन, बच्चों की शिक्षा से वंचित होना, साथ ही साथ स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समुचित इलाज नहीं कर पाना, इनका मुख्य कारण रहा है। जेट एयरवेज़ के पास 127 जहाज थे और 655 उड़ानें रोज़ भरा करती थीं, जिससे पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में 27.19 मिलियन पैसेन्जर्स और 3,32,025 टन कार्गो की ढुलाई की गई, जिससे 23,958.37 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हुई। मार्च, 2018, के डेटानुसार जेट एयरवेज़ 6 करोड़ इंटरनेशनल पैसेन्जर्स की ढुलाई करता था, जो अब विदेशी एयरलाइन को दिया गया है जिससे 60% का रेवेन्यू का नुकसान लगभग 7,200 करोड़ रुपये का भारत सरकार को हो रहा है। जहां तक अंतर्देशीय उड़ान की बात की जाए, तो अनुमानतः प्रत्येक पैसेन्जर लगभग दो से तीन हज़ार रुपये अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक पर देना पड़ रहा है, जिससे आम आदमी के ऊपर 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का भार पड़ रहा है। अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह हस्तक्षेप कर इस समस्या का समाधान करे।

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, सदन में जो विषय उठाया गया, वह गंभीर मामला है। देश में अभी चुनाव हुए हैं। इससे पहले, discussion के समय, कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा था कि रिफॉर्म्स पर चुनाव से पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए, चुनाव के बाद नहीं। फिर भी, मैंने सोचा कि इस विषय पर अगर सदन में एक बार चर्चा हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा और इसीलिए मैंने reforms पर यहां चर्चा कराई। ठीक है, some people have really made a very good contribution with regard to reforms and also made very constructive suggestions from this side, that side and also from the middle Benches. I am thankful to them. If some people want to explain why they have been defeated and all, I don't think this is a forum for that. This is not the forum.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is a practice in this House that we seek clarifications, particularly when there is a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, that is over now.

Dr. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is a practice. Ever since you have come, you are trying to say that this is not being allowed. Otherwise, earlier, we had a practice that after the debate we used to seek clarifications from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But not in every debate. That is not the practice. I have extended the time also because I wanted 'Others' to be given time. I have also given time to 'Others' beyond the time which was allotted to them. This is the point which has been raised by small parties — small parties in number, not small in size. It is a matter to be discussed. Why it has been going on like this for the last 30, 40 years. I was also here in this House, earlier, even as a Member. The time allocated for Short Duration Discussion is two-and-a-half hours. Out of two-and-a-half hours, parties, according to their strength, get this much of time is not decided by me or by the Deputy Chairman. It has been the practice over the years in this House. Suddenly, if, now, we say that this is wrong; we will not agree, what can I do? You all sit down together, discuss it, and evolve some broadly accepted, consensus formula. We can think about it. But, now simply because your time is given as per your strength, if you start making an accusation, that is not fair. Secondly, once I declare that the debate is over, again, raking up that issue is also not fair.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 4th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-two minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 4th July, 2019.*